Which thing made the graue iudges Areopagites (as I find written) to forbid all manner of *figuratiue* speaches to be vsed before them in their consistorie of Iustice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

Nor are his [Burke's] purely *figurative* passages the finest even as figured writing; he is best when the metaphor is subdued. *Brougham*, Burke.

4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.

figuratively (fig'ū-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a figurative manner; by means of a figure or resemblance; metaphorically or tropically.

For thoȝ men soȝt al sectes of sustren and of bretheren,
And thow fynde hym, bote *figuratifliche* a ferly me thinketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 294.

These words can only be understood *figuratively* of receiving him by faith.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1594.

Though a nation has often been *figuratively* drowned in tears on the death of a great man, yet it is ten to one if an individual tear has been shed on the occasion, excepting from the forlorn pen of some hungry author.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 266.

figurativeness (fig'ū-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being figurative: as, *figurativeness* of expression.

figure (fig'ūr), *n.* [< ME. *figure, figour, fygur*, form, shape, image, a figure in arithmetic and geometry, < OF. *figure*, F. *figure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *figura* = D. *figuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *figur*, < L. *figura*, a form, shape, form of a word, a figure of speech, LL. a sketch, drawing, < *fingere* (√ **fig*), form, shape, mold, fashion: see *feign, fictile, fiction, figment*, etc.] 1. A line, or a collection of connected straight or curved lines or surfaces, having a definite shape; specifically, in *geom.*, any combination of lines, surfaces, or solids formed under given conditions. *Chauvenet.*

Your last proportion is that of figure, so called for that it yelds an ocular representation, your meeters being by good symmetrie reduced into certaine Geometricall *figures*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

And sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some *figure* like a wizard's pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. In general, the visible or tangible form of anything; the shape of the outline or exterior surface; form; shape; fashion: as, a beautiful female *figure*; the grotesque *figure* of a satyr; the *figure* of the earth.

Doing, in the *figure* of a lamb, the feats of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Observing how the extremities [of sensible bodies] terminate either in straight lines which meet at discernible angles, or in crooked lines wherein no angles can be perceived, by considering these as they relate to one another, in all parts of the extremities of any body or space, it [the eye] has that idea we call *figure*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii 5.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Hence — 3. A body; a visible object or shape; especially, a human form as a whole; a person regarded simply as a body; an appearance representing a body.

Well may it sort that this portentous *figure*
Comes armed through our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Behold that *figure*, neat, though plainly clad;
His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 664.

But lo! a frowning *figure* veils the Cross,
And hides the blest Redeemer!
With stern right hand it stretches forth a scroll
Hood, Romance of Cologne.

4. The artificial representation of a form, as in sculpture, drawing or painting, embroidery, etc.; especially, the human body represented by art of any kind.

A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel
Stamped in gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with *figures* dim.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

A vacant chair . . .
Carven with strange *figures*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

5. A cut or diagram inserted in printed text, or one of a number of representations on the same plate. Abbreviated *fig.*— 6. A personage or personality; a character; especially, a person of standing or consideration: as, he is a *figure*, or a conspicuous *figure*, in the society of the place.

Figures [persons] of the Past.
Josiah Quincy (title of book).

7. Appearance or manifestation; show; display; standing; position: used of the comparative prominence, consideration, or estimation of a person or thing, and in an absolute sense to signify marked prominence, importance, or distinction.

From Damer in two hours we came to another River, of no inconsiderable *figure*, but not once mentioned by any Geographer that I know of.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure*, and a small estate.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 67.

I have taken more than ordinary Care not to give Offence to those who appear in the higher *Figures* of Life.
Addison, Spectator, No 262

It is my wish, while yet I live, to have my boy make some *figure* in the world. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

8†. Outward manifestation; the state of being set out in regular order.

Speech is like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in *figure*, whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs. *Bacon.*

9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. In the *second figure* the middle term is predicate of both premises; in the *third figure* it is the subject of both. Some logicians admit only three figures, and they define the *first figure* as having the middle term the subject of one premise and the predicate of the other Other logicians admit four figures, and define the first as having the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the predicate of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other premise; while the *fourth figure* has the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the subject of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other.

10. In *astrol.*, a diagram which represents the heavens at any time; a scheme; a horoscope; also, a diagram used in the practice of geomancy.

She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such daubery as this is, beyond our element.
Shak, M. W of W., iv. 2.

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 455.

11. A movement of a dance; one of the regular divisions of a dance, comprising a special set of evolutions, and separated from the next movement by a slight pause.

He did not announce the name of the dance, . . . the officers teaching the English girls the *figure*
E. E. Hale, Man Without a Country

12. In *music*: (*a*) A short theme or motive having a distinct rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic individuality, which is often the germ of extended movements; usually, the shortest complete idea or form into which a phrase can be divided without being reduced to separate tones. (*b*) A numeral subjoined to a written bass to indicate briefly the nature of the unwritten harmony. See *figured bass*, under *bass*³.
—13. Any significant written or printed character other than a letter; specifically, an arithmetical character, especially one of the Arabic figures, the nine digits and the cipher: sometimes used of a digit, as distinguished from a cipher: as, a full *figure*.

The tale of an hondred . . . betokneth ane rounde *figure*, thet is the nayreste amang alle the othre *figures* vor ase in the rounde *figure* the ende went ayen to his ginninge, . . . alzuo the tale of an hondred joyneth than ende to the ginninge.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

A crooked *figure* may
Attest, in little place a million
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

You see the use of the cipher (for so the *figure* 0 is peculiarly named, although it be generally called and accompted as a *figure*). *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 5.

14. Value, as expressed in numbers; price: as, the goods were sold at a high *figure*.

Accommodating a youngster, who had just entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff *figure*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, x.

15. A mystical type; an antecedent symbol or emblem; that which prefigures or represents a coming reality.

There went Pagentis of ye olde lawe and the newe, joynynge togyther the *fygures* of the blessyd sacrament in suche noumbre and soo apt and conuenyent for that feeste yt it wolde make any man joyous to se it.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

The Flees [fleece] of Edome with dewe delectable
Was of Marya a *fygure* fulle notabulle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed Furnivall), p. 17.

This was the swenen whiche he had,
That Daniell anone arad,
And said hym, that *figure* strange
Betokeneth how the world shall change.
Gower, Conf Amant., Prol

Nevertheless, death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the *figure* of him that was to come. Rom. v. 14.

16. In *rhet.*, a peculiar or special use of words; employment of words in forms, combinations, or meanings different from those properly or ordinarily assigned to them; use of certain forms of speech to produce a special effect. An unintentional, unauthorised, or unjustifiable deviation from grammatical usage is not a figure, but a solecism. The names of most of the figures of rhetoric are inherited from the terms used by the ancient Greek and Roman grammarians and rhetoricians. Also called *figure of speech*.

Figure it selfe is a certaine liuely or good grace set vpon wordes, speaches, and sentences, to some purpose and not in vaine, giuing them ornament or efficacie by many maner of alterations in shape, in sounde, and also in sence *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

And these things, brethren, I have in a *figure* transferred to myself and to Apollos for your sakes. 1 Cor. iv. 6.

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures ill pair'd, and similes unlike.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 66.

The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xiv.

And now, I think, you shall hear some better language: I was obliged to be plain and intelligible in the first scene, because there was so much matter of fact in it; but now, i' faith, you have trope, *figure*, and metaphor, as plenty as noun-substantives. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

17. An image; a fancy; a product of the imagination.

If it be but to scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains *Shak.*, M W. of W, iv. 2.

Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft *figures* fade away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 59.

Academy figure. See *academy*.— **Aërial figures, apparent figure, Arabic figures.** See the adjectives — **Center of figure.** See *center*¹.— **Chladni's figures.** See *nodal*.— **Cohesion figures.** See *cohesion*. **Congruent figures**, figures capable of superposition. **Correlative figures, cubical figure**, etc. See the adjectives. **Element of a figure.** See *element*.— **Epoptic figures.** See *idiophanous*.— **Etching-figure**, a minute figure developed upon a crystalline surface by the action of an appropriate solvent. Such figures are commonly depressions, often of sharp geometrical form, and by their symmetry reveal the molecular structure of the solid. Thus, the etching-figures produced on the pyramidal faces of a quartz crystal by the action of hydrofluoric acid show the trapezohedral character of the form, and serve to distinguish between the plus and minus rhombohedral planes when not to be recognized geometrically.— **Fallacy of figure of speech.** See *fallacy*. **Figure of a conic**, the rectangle contained by the latus rectum and latus transversum One fourth of this is the area which, according as it overlaps or falls short by the square of the ordinate, gives a name to the hyperbola and ellipse **Figure of diminution**, in *musical notation*, a figure inclosed in a curve, and added to a small group of notes to indicate that they are to be performed in a rhythm contrary to that of the composition as a whole, as the figures indicating triplets, sextolets, etc - **Figure of eight.** See *eight*¹.— **Figure-of-four trap**, a trap for catching wild animals, the trigger of which is set in the shape of the figure 4. A weighted board or box, with one end on the ground, is held up at the other end by three sticks suitably notched and put together so that the whole structure falls when the bait is disturbed. **Figure of fun**, a person presenting an absurd comical appearance [Colloq.]

"Is that *figure of fun* old Marchant?" I turned and saw a stout ball of a body rolling in, among the barely suppressed merriment of some men near the door.
Harper's Mag, XXXVII. 585.

Figure of health, the Pythagorean pentagram or regular stellar pentagon.— **Figure of speech.** See def. 16.— **Figure of the earth.** See *earth*¹.— **Figure of the golden rule.** See *rule* — **Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule*. **Figures of Lissajous**, brilliant lines formed by the persistence of impressions upon the eye, and occasioned by reflections from the ends of two vibrating tuning-forks placed at right angles to each other. **Generating figure.** See *generate*.— **Purkinje's figures**, the figures of the blood-vessels of the retina made visible to the eye itself by throwing a bright oblique light into the vitreous chamber of the eye, either obliquely through the pupil or by means of a lens through the anterior part of the sclerotic, and moving the light to and fro.— **To cut or make a figure.** See *cut*. **To go the whole figure.** See *go*.— **Widmanstättian figures**, structural lines which appear upon the polished section of meteoric iron after it has been etched with an acid. See *meteorite*. =**Syn.** *Form, Conformation, Figure, Shape, Fashion.* *Form* is the general word; and its use in ordinary speech has been much influenced by its metaphysical meaning, so that it is the least geometrical of these words. When *form* refers to the outward, it generally suggests the substance of the person or thing whose form it is; *form* may also be used in opposition to *spirit* or *substance*: as, "a *form* of godliness," 2 Tim. iii 5. *Conformation* is the result of the arrangement of the parts of a whole, and the word suggests the proportion and relation of the parts, internal or external, to each other. *Figure, shape*, and *fashion* are external; the first is often, and the others are generally, the result of art. *Figure* has a wide range of meaning, from mere outline to pictorial or fictile representation. *Shape* has almost as much freedom of use; yet, having been little used as a learned term, it is more literally geometrical, and at the same time more loosely employed *Fashion* in the sense of *form* is obsolescent.

figure (fig'ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *figured*, ppr. *figuring*. [< ME. *figuren* (= D. *figureren* = G. *figuriren* = Dan. *figurere* = Sw. *figurera*), < OF. *figurer*, F. *figurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *figurar* = It. *figurare*, < L. *figurare*, form, shape, fashion, represent, imagine, etc., < *figura*, a form, shape, figure: see *figure, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make a figure, image, likeness, or picture of; represent artificially in any way: as, to *figure* a plant, shell, etc.

If they had any gratitude, they would erect a statue to him; they would *figure* him as a presiding Mercury, the god of traffic and fiction. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

This very curious cirripede [was] well described and *figured* by Lovén, who considered it an Alepas.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 170.

2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; mark with figures; form figures in by art; fashion into a figure; diversify; variegate: as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

Neither shall ye set up any image of stone [margin, *figured* stone] in your land Lev. xxvi. 1.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Accept this goblet rough with *figur'd* gold
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3. To represent figuratively or symbolically; symbolize.

The sunne and Iubiter, goode planetis, and gold, pure metal, and alle pure thingis that gladen a man, *figurynge* hy resoun the ioie of heuene
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18

The matter whereof they [the sacraments] consist *figureth* their end. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

By that beast, the old Egyptians
Were wont to *figure*, in their hieroglyphics,
Patience, frugality, and fortitude
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1

4. To imagine; image in the mind.

If Love, alas! be Pain, the Pain I bear
No Thought can *figure*, and no Tongue declare.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Figure to yourself a Roman villa, all its little apartments thrown open, and lighted up to the best advantage.
Gray, Letters, I. 76.

5†. To prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun, . . .
In this the heaven *figures* some event.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1.

6. To mark with or note by significant figures; mark or indicate significantly or numerically: as, to *figure* the dial of a clock, or the hours on the dial; to *figure* the bass in music to show the intended harmony.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen
Dryden.

7. To set down or reckon up in numerical figures; make a calculation of: as, to *figure*, *figure* up, or *figure* out costs, profits, or losses. [Colloq.]—**8.** In *music*: (*a*) To embellish by adding passing-notes or other decorations, especially definite figures much repeated. (*b*) See def. 6, and *figured bass*, under *bass*[3].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a figure; show one's self; be seen or prominent; take a part.

The gentlemen, in fact, who *figured* in the circles of the gay world in these ancient times, corresponded, in most particulars, with the beauteous damsels whose smiles they were ambitious to deserve
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

Knox, who is to *figure* so grandly in another and greater work, drifts as a gloomy and portentous shadow across the scene. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 404

He [Correggio] paints the three Fates like young and joyous Bacchantes. Place rose-garlands and thyrsi in their hands instead of the distaff and the thread of human destinies, and they might *figure* appropriately upon the panels of a banquet chamber in Pompeii
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 272

Though he tries to *figure* as a martyr, he is only that stock character, the horrid example
Nineteenth Century, XX. 550.

2. To cipher; work by means of figures; make a calculation: as, to *figure* at a problem; to *figure* upon a proposed bargain. [Colloq.]

figure-caster† (fig'ūr-kas'tėr), *n.* One who casts figures in astrology; a pretender to astrology.

I, by this *figure-caster* must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maroulla
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

figure-casting (fig'ūr-kas'ting), *n.* The art of preparing casts of human or animal forms and of various other complex objects. A figure is first accurately formed in wax, clay, plaster, or other suitable material, which serves as the core. If the core is fusible, or can be reduced to ashes, the mold is formed directly upon the core, and when it is perfectly dry and hard it is exposed to a heat sufficient to melt or incinerate the core, the removal of which leaves a cavity for the metal of the cast. This method gives a solid casting, and is therefore suitable for small work only, moreover, the model itself is destroyed by one use. Exquisite casts of natural objects are made in this manner. If the core cannot be removed in the way mentioned, the mold itself is made in parts to permit its removal.

figured (fig'ūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Depicted; represented by figures.

The *figur'd* streams in waves of silver roll'd.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 335

2. Adorned with figures: said of any manufactured articles, but especially of those which are intended for surface-decoration or which themselves are decorated superficially: as, *figured* silk; *figured* muslin; a *figured* wall-paper.

In the manufactures, a *figured* camlet, stuff, tabby, etc., is that whereon there are divers designs of flowers, figures, branches, etc., impressed by means of hot irons.
Chambers's Cyc., 1741.

3†. Figurative.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 32

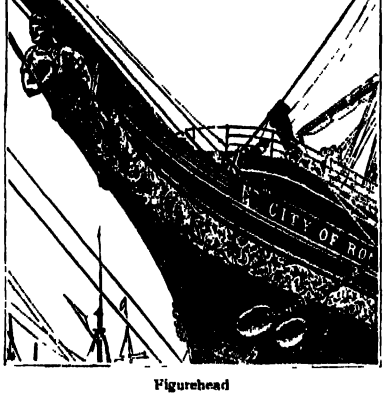
4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**5.** In *her.*, bearing the human face or features; indicating the face as a roundel, especially the sun or moon. **Figured bass.** See *bass*[3]. **Figured counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*[2], 3. **Figured harmony, muslin,** etc. See the nouns. **Figured syllogism,** a syllogism expressed so that the subject and predicate of each premise are distinguished from each other, and the syllogism belongs to a definite figure.

figure-dance (fig'ūr-dăns), *n.* A dance consisting of elaborate figures.

The grand *figure dances*, and ballettes of action, as they are called, of the modern times, most probably surpass in splendour the ancient exhibitions of dancing
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

figure-finger, *n.* Same as *figure-caster*.

figurehead (fig'ūr-hed), *n.* **1.** An ornamental figure, as a statue or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship, over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of a person, object, etc., which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel, thus, the *Columbus* would have a bust or statue of Columbus for a figurehead, the *Lion* would have the figure of a lion, the *Britannia* a statue or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no figure is used, the head is often finished off as a *scroll head* or a *fiddle head* (see these terms), which are not strictly figureheads.



Figurehead

Her full-busted *figure head*
Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

2. Figuratively, a person put forward to represent or to appear to act for others, without having any real authority or responsibility.

To many these kings and heroes seem nothing but the *figure-heads* of the centuries, which may ornament the high prow of the times, but which are powerless to direct the course of the vessel. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 2

figure-maker (fig'ūr-mā'kėr), *n.* A maker of figures; a modeler. (*a*) One who makes casts. See *figure-casting*. (*b*) One who makes wooden anatomical models for artists, figures for shops, figureheads, etc.

figure-stone (fig'ūr-stōn), *n.* **1.** Same as *agalmatolite*.—**2.** A stone having or resembling the form of some object, or marked with lines having such a resemblance. Such stones, in which the representation is often very fanciful, have sometimes been objects of superstitious veneration.

figurial (fi-gū'ri-al), *a.* [An improper form of *figural*.] Represented by figure or delineation. *Craig.*

figurine (fig-ū-rēn'), *n.* [< F. *figurine* (= Pg. *figurinha* = It. *figurina*), a dim. of *figure*, figure.] A figure, or group of figures, in any material, small and of ornamental character; specifically, such a figure in pottery or metal-work. The figures of porcelain or pottery not painted or glazed being called *biscuits*, the term *figurine* is often reserved for those adorned with painting and gilding, as in the Dresden figures commonly seen. Figurines are especially abundant among the ancient remains of Greece, Egypt, Assyria, etc.

After Alexander, from whose time dates the ornamentation of the tombs with *figurines*, Tanagra became the flourishing center of its province. *The Century*, XXI. 914.

Tanagra figurine, in *archæol.*, one of the small terra-cotta figures of divinities, of mortals, or of animals, found in various quantity and perfection throughout Greek lands. These figures were in great demand among the Greeks as household ornaments, and it was usual to present them as offerings in temples, and to bury several of them with a dead body. They were, as a rule, cast in molds and then finished, often very delicately, by hand, and after the baking they were brilliantly colored. In them is preserved a charming memorial of Greek private life in its various phases, such as the games of the children and the occupations of the women. They are commonly known as *Tanagra figurines*, because those first brought into public notice, as well as some of the most beautiful examples since found, come from the cemetery of Tanagra in Bœotia.


Figurine from Tanagra, 4th century B. C. – Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

figuring (fig'ū-ring), *n.* [< ME. *figurynge*; verbal n. of *figure*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of using figures, especially in computation: as, close *figuring*.—**2†.** Figure; figuration; beauty of form.

This flour
That bereth our alder pris in *figurynge*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 208

figurism (fig'ū-rizm), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine or system of those who consider the events related in the Old Testament as figures or representations of those in the New.

figurist† (fig'ū-rist), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ist*.] One who uses or interprets figures or symbols; specifically, a believer in figurism.

The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289

But least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists, for his doctrine runs directly counter to them almost in every line. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 164.

fig-wart (fig'wârt), *n.* Same as *ficus*, 3.

figwort (fig'wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fic wyrt* (glossed *ficus*), < *fic* (in comp.) + *wyrt*, wort; so called from its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures, in the disease called *ficus* (AS. *fic* and *gefic*): see *fig*[2].] **1.** The common book-name for plants of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially the common species *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa*.—**2.** The pilewort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

Fijian (fē-jē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fiji*, otherwise *Viti* (*Fiji* being the pronunciation in the eastern part of the group), the native name of the principal island.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Fiji or the Fiji islands, or to the Fijians.

II. *n.* An indigenous inhabitant of the Fiji islands, a group lying in the southern Pacific ocean, between the New Hebrides and the Friendly islands. The Fijians, a vigorous race, were formerly cannibals, but are now mostly Christianized; and the group was annexed to Great Britain as a crown colony in 1874, at their desire.

Among our interesting fellow-subjects, the *Fijians*, whale's teeth served in the place of cowries.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 25.

Also *Feejeean*.

fike[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *fiken*, feign, dissemble, flatter, < AS. **fician*, in comp. *be-fician* (once), deceive, weak verb connected with *ficol*, fickle, crafty, *gefic*, deceit, *fācen*, deceit (see *fickle*), appar. ult. from a strong verb, which may be represented secondarily by *fike*[2], q. v.] To feign; dissemble; flatter.

fike[2] (fīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiked*, ppr. *fiking*. [Also written *fyke* and *fick*, the vowel being prop. short; Sc. also *fesk*; < ME. *fiken*, *fyken*, move about restlessly, fidget, also hasten away, < Icel. *fika*, in the phrase *fika sig upp*, climb up nimbly, as a spider, = ODan. *fige* = Sw. *fika*, refl. *fikas*, hunt after, prog for, emulate, = Norw. *fika*, strive, take trouble, *fika etter*, hasten after, pursue, *fika paa*, hasten, hurry, cf. Icel. *fikinn* = Sw. Norw. *fiken* = ODan. *figen*, greedy, eager, covetous, ODan. *fig*, n., desire, craving. Perhaps ult. connected with *fike*[1]. Hence, from *fike*[2], *fick*, the form *fig*[1], assibilated *fidge*, freq. *fidget*: see *fig*[1], *fidge*, *fidget*, *fisk*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move about in a quick, uneasy way; be constantly in motion; be restless; fidget; be nervous. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fiketh and fondeth [strives] al his might,
Ne mai he it forthen no wight.
Bestiary, Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), l. 656.

Fykin abowte, infra in tyrkin [see *fisk*]. *Fykynge* abowte in ydelnes, discursus, vagatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a hafill ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv.

2†. To hurry away.

The Sarezynes fledde, away gunne *fyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4749.

II. *trans.* To give trouble to; vex; perplex. [Scotch.]

fike[2] (fik), *n.* [< *fike*[2], *v.*] 1. Restlessness or agitation caused by trifling annoyance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

O sic a *fike* and sic a fistle
I had about it.
Hamilton, in Ramsay's Poems, II. 332. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Any trifling peculiarity in regard to work which causes unnecessary trouble; teasing exactness of operation. [Scotch.]

And, indeed, to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have ower mony *fykes*. There, did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner?
E. Hamilton, Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 205.

fike[3] (fik), *n.* [< ME. *fike*, < AS. *fic* (in comp.), fig: see *fig*[2].] 1†. A fig.—2. A sore place on the foot. [Prov. Eng.]

fikel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fickle*.

fikery (fi'kē-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-ery*.] The act of giving trouble about trifles; vexatious trouble.

"I canna understand," said he, "what for a' this *fykerie* 's about a lump o' yird." *Galt*, The Entail, I. 306.

fiky (fi'ki), *a.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-y*[1].] Causing or giving trouble, especially about trifles; finical; unduly particular; troublesome in regard to matters of no consequence: as, *fiky* work; a *fiky* body.

fil[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fil[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *filly*.

A *fil* of the same race, both sire and dam, begotten by the father of lies upon a slanderous tongue, and so sent post about the world to tell false tidings of the English
Abp. Sancroft, Consecration Sermon, 1660.

fila, *n.* Plural of *filum*.

filace†, *n.* [< OF. *filace*, *filasse* (ML. *filacium*), a file for papers (cf. *filas*, a net, F. *filasse*, tow), < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] A file or thread on which the records of the courts of justice were strung. *Halliwell.*

filaceous (fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *-aceous*.] Composed or consisting of thread or thread-like parts; filamentous.

It is the stalk that maketh the *filacemus* matter, commonly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 614.

filacer (fil'ā-sėr), *n.* [Also written *filazer*; < OF. *filacor*, *filassier*, < *filace*, *filasse*, a file for papers: see *filace*.] A former officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, who filed original writs, etc., and made out processes on them.

Filago (fi-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] A genus of low, annual, cottony herbs, belonging to the *Compositæ*, and nearly related to *Gnaphalium*. There are 8 or 10 widely distributed species, 3 of which are found on the Pacific coast of North America. The cotton-rose or herb impious of Europe, *F. Germanica*, is also naturalized in the United States.

filament (fil'ą-ment), *n.* [= F. *filament* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamento*, < NL. *filamentum*, < ML. *filare*, wind thread, spin, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] 1. A fine untwisted thread; a separate fiber or fibril of any vegetable or animal tissue or product, natural or artificial, or of a fibrous mineral: as, a *filament* of silk, wool, cobweb, or asbestos; a cortical or muscular *filament*.

He [Darwin] suggests the possibility that all warm-blooded animals have arisen from one living *filament*, which the Great First Cause endued with animality.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 144.

It is suggested that the excitement of any single *filament* of the cochlear nerve gives rise in the mind to a distinct musical impression.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 258.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, the support of an anther, usually slender and stalk-like, but very variable in form.—3. In *ornith.*, the part of a down-feather corresponding to the barb of an ordinary feather. *Macgillivray.*—4. A tenuous thread of any substance, as glass or mucus; hence, in *med.*, a glairy substance sometimes contained in urine, capable of being drawn out into threads or strings.—5. The nearly infusible conductor placed in the globe of an incandescent lamp or glow-lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current. It is usually some form of carbon, although metals with high points of fusion have been used.—**Filament of Needham**, the spermatophore or spermatic cartridge of a cephalopod. See *spermatophore*.—**Gastric filaments, mesenteric filaments**, in scalepha, filamentous structures which project into the central cavity of the gastrovascular system, as, for example, in the *Diphophora*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön: so called from its fine thready shape.—**Urticating filament**, the thread of a thread-cell or cnida; a cnidocil. See cut under *cnida*.

filamentar (fil-ą-men'tär), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ar*[2].] Filamentary.

Even such slips of mesentery as are at no point in contact with the stomatodæum often exhibit a *filamentar* (craspedal) thickening *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 425

filamentary (fil-ą-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ary*.] Having the character of or formed by a filament.

In the blennies, the forked hake, the forked beard, and some other fishes, the ventral fins are reduced to *filamentary* feelers. *Owen*, Anat.

Any substance capable of yielding a certain continuous and uninterrupted length of *filamentary* matter may be called textile fibre.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 16.

filamented (fil'ą-men-ted), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with filaments or filamentary processes.

The cells were larger and were not *filamented*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 676

filamentiferous (fil'ą-men-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filamentum*, filament, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous.

filamentoid (fil-ą-men'toid), *a.* [< *filament* + *-oid*.] Like a filament.

filamentose (fil-ą-men'tōs), *a.* Same as *filamentous*.

filamentous (fil-ą-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *filamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamentoso*; as *filament* + *-ous*.] 1. Like a thread; composed of threads or filaments.

There are several *filamentous* microbia which can give rise to the same appearance *Science*, III. 529

Except in Amphioxus, the branchiæ are always lamellar, or *filamentous*, appendages of more or fewer of the visceral arches. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 91.

2. Capable of being drawn out into filaments, like mucus; hence, in *med.*, containing a stringy substance: as, *filamentous* urine.—3. Having filaments; fringed or fringe-like; fimbriate.—**Filamentous fungus, mycelium, sporophore, thallus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Filamentous tissue**, fine fibrous tissue; fibrocellular or areolar tissue.

filamentule (fil-ą-men'tūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **filamentulum*, dim. of *filamentum*, filament.] The part of a down-feather or plumule which corresponds to the barbule of an ordinary feather. [Rare.]

These *filamentules* have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barbs. *Macgillivray.*

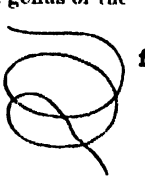
filander[1] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (pl.) *fylaundres*; < OF. *filandre*, *fillandre*, F. *filandre*, a thread, string, air-thread, gossamer, in pl. *filandres*, filanders (> Sp. *filandria* = It. *filandra*, filanders), irreg. < F. *fil*, a thread, < L. *filum*: see *file*[3].] 1. The small intestinal worm which causes the disease called *filanders*.—2. *pl.* A disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms. Also *felanders*.—3. The external membrane of gut scraped off in the manufacture of catgut. Commonly as French, *filandre*.

This *filandre* is employed as thread to sew intestines and to make the cords of rackets and battledores.
Ure, Dict., I. 750.

filander[2] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* A name given by Le Brun (1711) to the short-tailed kangaroo, *Halmaturus asiaticus* or *Macropus brunii*. See *phalander*.

filar (fi'lär), *a.* [< NL. *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] Thread-like; filaceous or filamentous.—**Filar micrometer, microscope**, etc. See the nouns.

Filaria (fi-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] The typical genus of the family *Filariidæ*, containing parasitic nematode worms of very slender filiform shape, some attaining a length of several feet. *F. sanguinis-hominis*, the larval form of which is found in the lymphatics and blood-vessels, is said to be the cause of elephantiasis. *F. medinensis* is the hairworm or guinea-worm, common in the tropical regions of the old world, and found in the subcutaneous tissue.



Guinea worm (*Filaria medinensis*).

Filariadæ (fil-ą-ri'ą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Filariidæ*.

filarial (fi-lā'ri-al), *a.* [< *Filaria* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by *Filaria*.

In the *filarial* disease the *filarial* embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them, but only at certain times in the twenty-four hours.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 570.

filarian (fi-lā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *filarial*.

filariate (fi-lā'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filariated*, ppr. *filariating*. [< *Filaria* + *-ate*[2].] To infect with *Filaria*.

We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the Filaria . . . by *filariating* a man.
Manson, Trans. Linn. Soc., II. ii. 368

filariform (fi-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Filaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of *Filaria*: as, *filariform* nematoids.

Filariidæ (fil-ą-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filaria* + *-idæ*.] The hairworms or guinea-worms, a family of parasitic thread-like worms, of the order *Nematoidea*, typified by the genus *Filaria*. Also *Filariadæ*. See cut under *Filaria*.

filate (fi'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *filatus*, thread-like, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] In *entom.*, straight and without a lateral bristle or process: applied specifically to the antennæ of certain *Diptera*.—**Filate margin**, in *entom.*, a margin separated from the disk by an impressed line running close to the edge.

filateriet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *filaterie*, *philaterie*, also *filatere*, etc., < LL. *phylacterium*, < Gr. φυλακτήριον, phylactery: see *phylactery*.] A Middle English form of *phylactery*. *Wyclif.*

filatory† (fil'ą-tō-ri), *n.* [= Pg. *filatorio*, < late ML. *filatorium*, a thread- or rope-factory, a sewing-room, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *filament* and *file*[3].] A spinning-machine.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

filature (fil'ā-tur), *n.* [= F. *filature* = Pr. *filadura* = Sp. It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, the art of spinning, also a coarse thread, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *file*[3], *v.*] 1. A forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

Floss silk . . . is the name given to the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the *filature* of the cocoons
Ure, Dict., II. 461

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—3. An establishment for reeling silk.

Steam *filatures* have become the one thing needed for success [in silk culture] *The American*, VII. 301

Indeed, I am assured, on good authority, that if is only fresh cocoons that go from the producers to the *filatures* even if choked, they are accounted fresh *Science*, III. 431

filazer (fil'ā-zėr), *n.* Same as *filacer*.

filberd† (fil'berd), *n.* An obsolete form of *filbert*.

filbert (fil'bėrt), *n.* [Formerly also written *filberd*, also *filbeard*, also (with *ph*) *philbert*, *philbert*, *philliberd*; < ME. *filberde*, *fylberde*, *fylbyrde*, *fylbert*, *philliberd*. Origin uncertain, the history being obscure and involved in fable and conjecture; perhaps alt. from the name of St. *Philibert*.] 1. A cultivated variety of the common hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana*. The Turkey filbert is the fruit of *C. Colurna*. See *Corylus*.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring *filberds*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. The shrub which bears the nut. Also called *filbert-tree*.

And Demephon was so reproved
That Phillis in the same throwe [moment]
Was shape into a nutte-tre . . .
And after Phillis *philliberd*
This tre was cleped in the yerd
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 30.

The countrey yeeldeth many good trees of fruit as *pl berds* in some places, but in all places cherie trees, and a kind of peare tree meet to graffe on
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 139.

The *fylbyrdes* hanging to the ground,
The fygg tree and the maple round.
The Squyr of Lowe Degre, l. 37 (Ritson's Met. Rom., III.)

filbert-nut† (fil'bėrt-nut), *n.* [ME. *fylberde-notte*, < *fylberde*, filbert, + *notte*, *nutte*, nut.] A filbert.

Fylberde notte, filium. *Prompt. Parv.*

filbert-tree (fil'bėrt-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *filbeard-tree*; < ME. *fylberdtre*, *fylbertre*, < *fylberde*, *fylbert*, filbert, + *tre*, tree.] Same as *filbert*, 2.

filch (filch), *v. t.* [< ME. *filchen*, steal, of obscure origin; perhaps an assibilation of an unrecorded **filken*, **felgen*, retaining the orig. guttural of ME. *felen*, hide, conceal, as shown in Icel. *fela*, pp. *fólginn*, hide, intrust, commend, = Goth. *filhan*, hide, bury: see *fealt*[3].] To steal, especially in a small, sly way; pilfer; take from another on a petty scale, as for the supply of a present need, or in an underhand way, as by violation of trust or good faith.

In the end he gat himselfe the anger and displeasure of the masters and keepers of the said ponds and cisterns, with his continuall and immeasurable *filching*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 251.

But he that *filches* from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has play'd the thief with me, and filch'd away
The richest jewel of my life, my honour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

My companion manages to filch a raw onion and a crust of bread, which we share
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 21.

filch† (filch), *n.* [< *filch, v. t.*] 1. A stick with a hook at the end, used in filching articles from windows, clothes-lines, etc.

When hee goes a Filching, he putteth a hooke of yron, with which hooke hee angles at a window, in the dead of night, for shirts, smockes, or any other linnen or woollen; and for that reason is the staffe tearmed a *Filch*.
Dekker, English Villanies, sig. M, 3 (ed. 1632).

2. An act of theft; also, the thing stolen.

This is all you have to do,
Save every hour a *filch* or two,
Be it money, cloth, or pullen
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv 1.

filcher (fil'chėr), *n.* One who filches; one who is guilty of petty theft.

For never
Will I leave off the search of this bad man,
This *filcher* of affections, this love pedler
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 1

Every bit of brisk living, and above all when it is healthful, is just so much gained upon the wholesale *filcher*, death.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p 124.

filchingly (fil'ching-li), *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

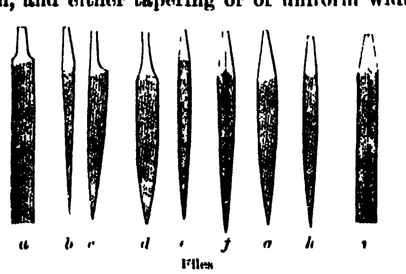
fild†, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *field*.

fil de trace (fēl dė träs). [F.: *fil*, thread; *de*, of; *trace*, outline: see *trace*, *n.*] In *lace-making*: (*a*) The outline of a pattern in needle-point lace. (*b*) A thread of peculiar texture differing from that of the rest of the lace and used in making such outline.

fildor†, fildore†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fil d'or*, thread of gold: *fil* (< L. *filum*), thread; *do* (< L. *de*), of; *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold: see *file*³, *de*², *or*³.] Gold thread.

The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke,
Wel cresped & cemmed wyth knottes ful mony,
Folden in wyth *fildore* aboute the fayre grene,
Ay a herle of the here, an other of golde
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l 189

file¹ (fīl), *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, < AS. *feól*, earliest form *fiil* (8th cent. gloss) (contr. of orig. **fihal*) = D. *vyl* = LG. *file* = OHG. *fīhala* and contr. *fīla*, MHG. *vīle*, G. *feile* = Sw. Dan. *fil* = Icel. *thēl*, mod. *thjöl* (*th* for *f*) = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *pila* = Lith. *pela*, a file; prob. ult. from the root seen in L. *pingere*, pp. *pictus*, adorn with needle or pencil, paint, picture, = Skt. √ *piç*, adorn, form: see *paint*, *picture*.] 1. A metal (usually steel) tool, having a rectangular, triangular, round, or irregular section, and either tapering or of uniform width



a b c d e f g h i

Files

a, cotter-file when large, and verge or pivot-file when small; *b*, square file (parallel or taper); *c*, banking or watch pinion file when parallel, and knife file when taper; *d*, half round, nicking, piercing, or round-off file; *e*, round, gulleting, or rat tail file; *f*, triangular, three-square, or saw file; *g*, equaling, clock pinion, or endless-screw file when parallel, and slitting, entering, warding, or barrel hole file when taper; *h*, cross- or double-half-round file; *i*, screw-head, feather-edge, or slitting file.

and thickness, covered on one or more of its surfaces with teeth or transverse or oblique ridges, used for abrading, reducing, or smoothing metal, ivory, wood, or other resistant materials. See phrases below.

Time doth with his secret *file*
Fret and diminish each thing every-while
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 6.

2. Figuratively, any means employed to refine or polish something, as literary style.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*
Akenside, Odes, ii. 1

3. In *entom.*, a surface covered with fine parallel ridges, on which another surface can be rubbed, producing the sound called stridulation. These organs are found on various parts of the body, as the wings, thorax, and abdomen —4. The rough spines of a sea-urchin, as a cidarid. [Prov. Eng.] **Balance-wheel file.** See *balance-wheel* **Barrel-hole file**, a watchmakers' file, of rectangular section, very thin, and with parallel edges – **Bastard file.** See *bastard* —**Blunt file**, a file terminating in a blunt end, and graded between a taper file and a dead-parallel file.—**Cabinet file**, a fine single-cut file for wood-work. **Cant file.** See *cant-file* —**Checkering-file**, a file formed of two files riveted together to form two edges, one of which serves as a guide or spacer, while the other cuts a groove, used in checker-work such as is formed on the small of gun-stocks, etc. Also called *double file*.—**Circular file**, a circular saw or serrated disk designed to run on a spindle or mandrel, used to cut the teeth of cog-wheels.—**Clock-pinion file.** Same as *endless-screw file*.—**Cotter file.** See *cotter-file*. **Dead file**, a file whose cuts are so fine that it makes very little noise in use.—**Dead-parallel file.** See *parallel file*. **Dead-smooth file**, a file having very fine and close teeth. Sometimes called *superfine file*.- **Dental file**, a small file of varied and peculiar forms used in mechanical and operative dentistry —**Double-cut file**, a file which has two series of straight cuts crossing each other, and thus forming a number of points or teeth – **Double file.** Same as *checkering-file*. - **Double-half-round file**, a file with curved sides and convex edges of different angles. It is used for dressing or crossing out balance-wheels, and hence is also called *cross-file* **Dovetail-file**, a thin file with a back of tin or brass, resembling the stiffener of a dovetail- or tenon-saw —**Endless-screw file**, a flat file with a constant thickness and parallel edges. Also called *equaling-file* -**Entering-file**, a flat tapering file for preparing work for a cotter or other file **Equaling-file**, a flat file with a constant thickness, more or less tapering in width. –**Equalizing-file**, a flat file of uniform thickness, used in repairing watches and clocks —**Feather-edge file**, a file having a sharp edge, the cross-section forming an acute angle **Five-cant file**, a file having one angle of 108° and two of 36° each, used to file M-toothed saws. —**Flat file**, a common double-cut file of various grades of fineness of cut, sometimes taper, and sometimes of uniform size through the whole length.—**Float-file**, a single cut file used by comb-makers and ivory-carvers, of several kinds, known as *carlet*, *topper*, etc.—**Gulleting-file**, a round, blunt, single-cut file for sharpening saws. **Half-round file**, a file flat on one side and rounding on the other. *E. H. Knight* —**Half-thick file**, a file used as a rubber file for coarse work. It is strong and heavy, and has one round side and three flat ones **Knife-file**, a file with a sharp edge and thin blade-like section, used to finish narrow grooves. – **Lead-float file**, a coarse single cut file for soft metals.—**Marble-workers' file**, one of a series of fine files and rasps used by sculptors and workers in marble One form has perforations for the escape of the dust **Middle-cut file**, a file of which the teeth are in coarseness between the rough and the bastard - **Nicking-file**, a thin file for making nicks in the heads of screws. *E H Knight* —**Parallel file**, a file of uniform section, or without taper from tang to point. A flat and mathematically correct file is termed a *dead parallel file* – **Perforated file**, a sculptors' file which has perforations to permit the escape of abraded material It was invented by Hiram Powers.—**Piercing-file**, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *E H Knight.*—**Pivot-file**, a fine file used in dressing pivots on the arbors of watches *E. H. Knight* —**Rat-tail file**, a small, round, tapering file.—**Rough file**, a file with heavy deep cuts made at an angle of about 12° to the perpendicular. **Round-edge file**, a form of file with a convex edge, used in dressing the spaces between the teeth of gear wheels. *E H Knight* —**Round file**, one of a series of small files of circular section If tapering, such files are called *rat-tail files*, if of uniform section, they are called *joint-files*, from their use in filing out apertures for joint wires and pintles of hinges. *E. H. Knight* - **Round-joint file**, a form of file used in clock making – **Round-off file**, a small half round file, with the convex side safe or uncut, used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels originally cut square. *E. H Knight* —**Safe-edged file**, a file having one edge or more left uncut and made smooth. Such files are most commonly used in forming a shoulder or set off, and in filing out rectangular corners. In certain files the edges only are cut, the faces being left smooth –**Saw-file**, a file for sharpening saw-teeth, triangular in cross section for hand saws and flat for mill-saws *E H Knight* - **Screw-head file**, a feather-edged file for nicking screw-heads. *E. H Knight* —**Second-cut file**, a file graded between the bastard and smooth files **Single-cut file**, any file having a single series or course of teeth: distinguished from the *double-cut file*.—**Slitting-file**, a file with two acute and two obtuse edges and parallel sides. *E. H. Knight.*—**Smooth file**, a finishing file graded between the second-cut and dead-smooth files —**Square file**, a file which is square in its transverse section. It is usually tapering, with one smooth side. –**Superfine file.** Same as *dead-smooth file* **Three-square file**, the ordinary tapering hand-saw file, of triangular cross section Also called *triangular file*. *E. H. Knight* – **To bite** or **gnaw a file**, to attempt in anger or ignorance something that is entirely impracticable or that merely injures one's self: in allusion to the fable of the serpent which attempted to bite a file - **Triangular file.** Same as *three square file* —**Verge-file**, a fine file with one smooth side: formerly used by watchmakers when working on the verge of the old vertical escapement *E. H. Knight* **Warding-file**, a flat file having a constant thickness, and cut only upon the edges: used in filing the ward notches in keys *E. H. Knight.*—**Watch-pinion file.** Same as *banking file*

file¹ (fīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [< ME. *filen* = D. *vijlen* = LG. *filen* = OHG. *fīlōn*, MHG. *vilen*, G. *feilen* = Sw. *fila* = Dan. *file* = Icel. *thēla*, file; from the noun.] 1. To rub or cut with a file, or as if with a file; render smooth, sharp, even, etc., by rubbing with a file; remove with a file: as, to *file* a saw; to *file* off a tooth.

I would have *filed* keys off that hung in chains.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

The fetters of my thraldom are *fil'd* off,
And I at liberty to right myself.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

A smith, a smith right speedilie,
To *file* the irons frae my dear brither.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 92).

The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly filing him down. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

2. Figuratively, to smooth; polish; correct; improve.

The fine and *filed* phrases of Cicero.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 155.

Precious phrase by all the Muses *filed*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxv.

File your tongue with a little more courtesy. *Scott.*

file²† (fīl), *v. t.* [< ME. *filen*, *fylen*, < AS. *ā-fȳlan*, *ge-fȳlan*, *be-fȳlan*, make foul, foul, befoul, defile (= OHG. *fūlan*); cf. AS. *fūlian*, *ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, < *fūl*, foul. Cf. *befoul*, *defoul*¹, *defile*¹, and see *foul*.] To defile; pollute; contaminate; degrade.

The world has many with vanite *filed*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1198.

Now Arthur-Seat shall be my bed,
The sheets shall ne'er be *fyl'd* by me.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

file³ (fīl), *n.* [< OF. and F. *file*, f., a file, rank, row, *fil*, m., a thread, string, wire, edge, etc., = Pr. Pg. It. *fila*, f., = Sp. *fila* and *hila*, f., a row, line; Sp. *filo* and *hilo*, m., = Pg. It. *filo*, m., thread, string, wire, etc.; < L. *filum*, neut., a thread, string, cord, filament, ML. *fila*, f., a string or series.] 1. A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and reference.

Either it is there, or it is upon a *file*, with the duke's other letters, in my tent. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

All the afternoon and night, looking over and tearing and burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my *file* for four or five years backward
Pepys, Diary, III. 26.

2. The whole number of papers thus arranged; hence, a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for the sake of ready reference; also, a bundle of papers tied together with the title of each indorsed: as, a *file* of newspapers; a *file* of writs.—3. A roll, list, or catalogue.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice
Shak, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

You may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy,
As else in any *file* of mankind.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3

4. A docket; a calendar. [Rare.]

Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded *File*,
And sleeping Laws the King's Neglect revile.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

5. A row of persons or things arranged one behind another; *milit.*, a row of soldiers forming a line from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of a battalion or squadron. When a battalion is formed in two ranks, a file of soldiers means two men The front of a file is one man; its depth may be any number of men.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 797.

A *File* of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Here *files* of pins extend their shining rows.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 137.

Soon after three *files* of soldiers entered. *Scott.*

6†. Regular succession of thought or narration; uniform tenor; thread of discourse.

And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hilles and woods mongst warres and Knights,
I would abate the sterneness of my stile
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi 37.

Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Sir H. Wotton.*

7. One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running directly from player to player: opposed to *rank*. See *chess*¹.—8. Same as *rank and file*. See phrase below. [Rare.]

Philip dismissed all those of the common *file*, on the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards. *Prescott*, Hist. Philip II.

9. In some parts of the United States, a cloth used in cleaning or wiping a floor. Also *file-cloth*. —10. In *her.*, same as *label*. - **Flank file**, the file on the extreme right or left of any body of troops.—**Indian file.** Same as *single file*.—**On file**, placed on a file, or in orderly arrangement for preservation; more specifically, in *law*, placed among the papers constituting the records of a court, and purporting to be there as a part of such records.—**Rank and file.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the lines of soldiers from side to side and from front to back; all common soldiers under the rank of sergeant, or sometimes all below the non-commissioned staff. Hence—(*b*) The general body of any party or society, as distinguished from the leaders.—**Single file**, an arrangement of a body of persons or objects in a single line, one behind another: as, to move or march in *single file*. Also called *Indian file*, because the American Indians usually move in this order.

file³ (fīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [= F. *filer*, file off; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1.

To place or fasten on a file; fasten, as papers, on a line or wire, for preservation; hence, to arrange in order, or insert in a bundle, as papers; arrange in a given order; classify.

Then the examiner, register, and two clerks,
They manage all at home, and sort, and *file*,
And seal the news, and issue them.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i 1.

Specifically—2. To place in due manner, as a document, among the records of a court or a public office.

On ane Farnstein they *filed* a bill
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Ashmole was obliged to *file* a bill in Chancery.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 42, note.

Thy fair desires in virtue's court are *fil'd*.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

3. To receive, or receive and indorse, as a document so placed.

II. *intrans.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Down to the haven of the Isle,
The monks and nuns in order *file*,
From Cuthbert's cloisters grim.
Scott, Marmion, ii 11.

File left (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the left. **File right** (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the right. **To file off**, in *milit. tactics*, to wheel off by files from marching in line and to march in file parallel to the original front, or at right angles to the first direction. **To file with**, to rank with, be equal to

My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *fil'd* with my abilities
Shak., Hen VIII., iii 2

file[4] (fil), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, a var. of *vile*: see *vile*. As a noun, ME. *file*, a wretch, a villain, a vague term of abuse. Cf. OD. *fiel*, *fielt*, a vile, worthless, cowardly, lazy, ragged fellow. In sense 3 *file* seems to be popularly associated with *file*[1], as if it meant a 'hard' or 'hard-headed' person, a 'hard case.' Slang terms are unstable in meaning.] I.† *a.* Vile.

The old emperice, the *fyle* traytour.
Octovian (Weber's Metr. Rom.)

II. *n.* 1†. A wretch; a villain: a vague term of abuse.

Men mithe [might] thethen [thence] a mile
Here him yore, that fule [foul] *file*. *Havelok*, l. 2498

Sorful bicom that false *file* [Satan],
And thoght how he moght man biwill [var. bigyle].
Cursor Mundi, l. 715

Philip the Valas was a *file*,
He fled. *Minot*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 31.

2. A pickpocket; a thief. [Slang.]

The greatest character among them was that of a pickpocket, or, in their language, a *file*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iv. 12.

3. [See etym.] A hard, cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man: as, a sly old *file*. [Slang.]

The Dodger . . . desired the jailer to communicate "the names of them two *files* as was on the bench."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xliii.

file-card (fil'kärd), *n.* A piece of card-clothing used for cleansing files from metallic dust.

file-carrier (fil'kar'i-ėr), *n.* A holder in which a file is mounted, like a frame-saw in its stock.

file-cleaner (fil'klē'nėr), *n.* 1. A wire brush or a piece of carding used to cleanse files.—2. A machine employing a sand-blast, used to clean and resharpen old files.

file-closer (fil'klō'zėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who marches behind troops in line, or on the flank when in column, to assist in preserving the formation and alinement.

Front after front the sturdy infantry trudges by, the student-officers hidden as *file-closers* behind their companies.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI 788.

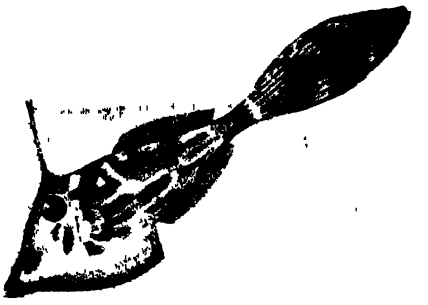
file-cloth (fil'klôth), *n.* Same as *file*[3], 9.

file-cutter (fil'kut'ėr), *n.* One who cuts teeth in files; a file-maker.

file-finishing (fil'fin'ish-ing), *n.* The smoothing off and finishing of metal- or wood-work with files previous to the use of the emery-wheel or sandpaper.

file-firing (fil'fir'ing), *n.* The discharge of small-arms by files of soldiers firing in succession.

file-fish (fil'fish), *n.* Any plectognathous fish of the family *Balistidæ*: so called from the roughly granular skin. The European species is *Balistes capriscus*, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on the southern coasts of England. It grows to the length of 2 feet. *B. aculeatus*, a native of the Indian and American seas, as well as of the Red Sea, is sometimes 12 or 14 inches long. Another is a monacanthine fish, *Alutera schœpfi*, with a single dorsal spine, a moderate abdominal flap not extended beyond the



File fish (*Alutera schœpfi*)

pelvic spine, and of a dull greenish color mottled with a darker hue. It is abundant along the southern coast of the United States.

filegreent, *n.* An obsolete form of *filigram*, *filigree*.

This Trellisage is performed with that variety of Ornaments, that it resembles *Filegreen* Work, and is large.
Luster, Journey to Paris, p. 186.

file-guard (fil'gärd), *n.* A holder, or temporary protecting handle, for a file.

fileiniet, *n.* A Middle English form of *villainy*.

file-leader (fil'lē'dėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a soldier placed in the front of and leading a file.

file-marching (fil'mär'ching), *n.* *Milit.*, the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear ranks march side by side. *Brande.*

file-mark (fil'mark), *n.* The note indorsed by a clerk or recording officer upon a document filed, usually consisting of the word *filed* and the date of filing.

filemot (fil'e-mot), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *philomot*: an accom. of F. *feuillemorte*, of the color of a dead leaf: see *feuillemorte*.] I. *n.* The color of a faded leaf; a yellowish-brown color.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or *filemot* turned up with red. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

II. *a.* Of a dead-leaf color.

Labelled follios all *filemot* with age and use.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 17.

filer[1] (fī'lėr), *n.* One who files or uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.

filer[2] (fī'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *file*[1], *n.*, 2.] A pickpocket. [Slang.]

A *Filer* my sister, a Filcher my Brother,
A Canter [tramping beggar] my Uncle
That car'd not for Pelfe;
A Lifter [shoplifter] my Aunt, a begger myselfe.
John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671).

file-shell (fil'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *Pholas dactylus*, the piddock: so called from the roughness of the shell.

filet (fē-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fil*, a thread: see *file*[3], *fillet*.] In *decorative art*, a thin line forming part of a design or ornamenting an edge or the like; a fillet: as, a *filet* in gold in bookbinding; a *filet* of ruby luster on a majolica vase. See *fillet*. —**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace*. See *lace*.

filial (fil'yal), *a.* [= F. *filial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *filial* = It. *filiale*, < LL. *filialis*, of a son or daughter, < *filius*, a son, fem. *filia*, a daughter; perhaps orig. (like E. *son*, q. v.) 'one born,' < √ **fe*, **fi*, bear, produce, in *fetus*, offspring, *fecundus*, fruitful, *femina*, woman, etc.: see *fetus*, *fecund*, *female*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming to or due from a child in relation to the parents.

The Son from the Father had fatherly Love and the Father from the Son a *filial* Obedience.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

It were a sin against the piety
Of *filial* duty, if I should forget
The debt I owe my father.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

With *filial* confidence inspired,
Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say, "My Father made them all."
Cowper, Task, v. 745.

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

The same good office is performed by Property and its *filial* systems of debt and credit. *Emerson*, Nature.

filially (fil'yal-i), *adv.* In a filial manner.

There is no servant of God but fears *filially*.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

filiate (fil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filiated*, ppr. *filiating*. [< L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + *-ate*[2]; cf. *affiliate*.] †1. To adopt as a son or daughter; take into filial relation.—2. In *law*, to determine judicially the paternity of, as a bastard child; hence, to refer to the author or maker.

Many parts indeed authenticate themselves, bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther. *Southey*, The Doctor, cexxxi.

3. To establish any analogous close relation between; affiliate.

Not only are the sciences as now advanced correlated by innumerable traces of consanguinity, but all the past stages of science are *filiated* by the same ties.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 123.

filiation (fil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *filiation* = Sp. *filiacion* = Pg. *filiação* = It. *filiazione*; as *filiate* + *-ion*.] 1. The relation of a son or daughter to a parent: the correlative of *paternity*.

The fathers finding great authority and energy in this confession of Peter for the establishment of the natural *filiation* of the Son of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 352.

2. The establishment of a filial relation, specifically by adoption.

God hath forgot all these paternities, all these *filiations*, all these incorporatings, all these insinuations of Israel into his own bosom, and Israel is become the generation of his wrath. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

3. In *law*, the judicial determination of the paternity of a child, especially of a bastard; affiliation.

We are now sure that, if the principle on which Solomon decided a famous case of *filiation* were correct, there can be no doubt as to the justice of our suspicion.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. Any analogous close connection or relation.

Two of our English letters, n and d, are derived, in strict historical *filiation*, from two of the alphabetic signs . . . by means of which the name of King Sent is expressed.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 61.

Everything tends to show that there is direct *filiation* between the rude workmanship of the flint of Saint Acheul and the skilled workmanship of the flint of the neolithic age. *A. Jodin*, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 29.

filibeg (fil'i-beg), *n.* [Also written *fillibeg* and (improp.) *philibeg*, sometimes *fillybag*; < Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the kilt in its modern shape, lit. 'small kilt' (*beag*, small, little), in distinction from *feileadh-mor*, the 'large kilt' (*mor*, large, great), the kilt in its primitive form, consisting of one piece, generally of tartan, covering, when spread, the whole body, and girt around the waist; *feileadh*, *feile*, the kilt, cf. *filleadh*, a fold, plait, < *fill*, v., fold.] A plaited petticoat or skirt reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt.

The *filibeg* or lower garment is still very common.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Upon the road to Port Ree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *philibeg* and short hose, a plaid and wig, and bonnet. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 222.

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *n.* [< Sp. *filibustero* (with inserted *s* in first syllable) (= It. *filibustiere*), < F. *flibustier*, earlier *fribustier*, a filibuster, buccaneer, freebooter (with *s* inserted, but orig. not pronounced—a common fact in 17th century F., after the analogy of words in which an original *s* was retained in spelling, though it had become silent in pronunciation); < D. *vrijbuiter* (Kilian, 1598), now *vrijbuiter*, a freebooter, = E. *freebooter* = Dan. *fribytter* = Sw. *fribytare* = G. *freibeuter* (the E., Dan., Sw., and G. words being not independent formations, but formed after the analogy of the D. *vrijbuiter*, which appears to be the oldest form). In a Dutch work ("De Americaensche Zee-Roovers," 1678) written by a buccaneer named John Oexmelin, otherwise Exquemelin or Esquemeling, and translated into French and Spanish, and subsequently into English (1684), the adventurers of the West Indies are said to have been divided into three classes—the buccaneers (*boucaniers*) or hunters (see *buccaneer*), the filibusters (*flibustiers*) or rovers, and the farmers (*habitans*); and the *flibustiers* are said to have assumed their name "from the English word *flibuster*, which means rover"; this must refer to E. *freebooter*, but the D. form appears to be the original. The buccaneers consisted mainly of French, Dutch, and English adventurers, and not to any extent of Spaniards, with whom they were constantly at war; the Sp. form *filibustero* can only be an accom. of the F. *flibustier*; the *s* is now pronounced in F., etc., because, as now used, it is taken from the books, as spelled. The commonly assumed connection with E. *flyboat* (Sp. *filibote*, *filibote*, F. *flibot*, < D. *vlieboot*: see *flyboat*) has no support either in form or in historical fact.] 1. A freebooter: in history, a name distinctively applied to the West

Indian buccaneers or pirates of the seventeenth century. See *buccaneer*. Hence—**2.** One of a band of men organized, in disregard of international law, for the purpose of invading and revolutionizing a foreign state. Specifically applied in history to the members of certain expeditions which in the middle of the nineteenth century originated in or set out from the United States against certain Spanish-American countries for the purpose of revolutionizing them. The principal of these expeditions were those led by Narciso Lopez from New Orleans against Cuba, in 1850–51, and those by William Walker from California against the Mexican state of Sonora in 1853–54, and against Nicaragua in 1855–58. Both leaders were captured and put to death, the latter after having succeeded in his second object and exercised sovereign power for some time over Nicaragua. Hence—**3.** In a legislative or other deliberative body, a member in the minority who resorts to irregular or obstructive tactics to prevent the adoption of a measure or procedure which is favored by the majority. Also *filibusterer*. [U. S.]

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *v. i.* [< *filibuster*, *n.*] **1.** To act as a freebooter or buccaneer.

Alikhanoff's swoop upon Merv was not a *filibustering* exploit, carried out by him and other frontier officials on their own personal responsibility. *Marvin*, Gates of Herat, II.

2. To obstruct legislation by undue use of the technicalities of parliamentary law or privileges, as when the minority in a legislative assembly, in order to prevent the passage of some measure obnoxious to them, endeavor to consume time or tire out their opponents by useless motions, speeches, objections, etc. [U. S.]

The Democrats . . . *filibustered* and postponed the vote till a day when strength could be fairly measured on it. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 239.

They [Irish Nationalists] may, as some of the more actively bitter among them did in the Parliaments of 1874 and 1880, obstruct business by long and frequent speeches, dilatory motions, and all those devices which in America are called *filibustering*. *J. Bryce*, in New Princeton Rev., III. 65.

filibusterer (fil'i-bus-tėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *filibuster*, 3.

filibusterism (fil'i-bus-tėr-izm), *n.* [< *filibuster* + *-ism*.] The practice of filibustering. (*a*) Buccaneering, freebooting.

The spirit of *filibusterism* must have been very active, and must have influenced large circles of the population. *H. von Holst*, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 4.

(*b*) Legislative obstruction. [U. S.]

filical (fil'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Filices* or ferns.

Filices (fil'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *filix*, a fern.] The ferns, a large order of cryptogamous plants. See *fern*[1].

filiciform (fil'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *forma*, shape.] Fern-shaped.

Filicineæ (fil-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. as if **filicinus* (< *filix* (*filic-*), fern) + *-ea*.] A division of the vascular cryptogams especially characterized by the presence of well-developed leaves; ferns and their allies. The group is divided into leptosporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which the sporangia are formed from a single epidermal cell, and eusporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which they are formed from a cluster of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The leptosporangiate *Filicineæ* are again divided into homosporous *Filicineæ*, the true ferns, and heterosporous *Filicineæ*, comprising the *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsiliaceæ*, in which two kinds of spores are formed.

filicite (fil'i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

filicoid (fil'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.

II. *n.* A plant resembling a fern.

filicology (fil-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of ferns; pteridology. [Rare.]

filière (fē-liār'), *n.* [F., < *fil*, a thread: see *file*[3].] A gage for measuring needles. See *gage*[2].

filiety (fi-lī'ę-ti), *n.* [< LL. *filieta(t-)s*, sonship, < L. *filius*, a son: see *filial*.] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship. [Rare.]

The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, p. 45.

filiferous (fi-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Producing threads, or bearing thread-like growths, as some plants, insects, mollusks, etc.; specifically, in *entom.*, bearing very slender, thread-like organs, as the abdomen of a May-fly.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *filiforme* = Pg. It. *filiforme*, < NL. *filiformis*, < L. *filum*, a thread, + *forma*, shape.] **1.** Like a filum in form; thready; filamentous; filaceous.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filiformia*.—**Filiform antennæ, palpi,** or **tarsi,** in *entom.*, those antennæ, etc., in which the joints are cylindrical, slender, and closely fitted together, the outer ones being no larger than the others, so that the organ has a thread-like appearance. See cut under *antenna*.—**Filiform pulse.** See *pulse*[1].

filiformed (fil'i-fôrmd), *a.* Having the form or likeness of a thread or filament; filiform.

I distinctly saw a long *filiformed* organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 9.

Filiformia (fil-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiformis*, thread-like: see *filiform*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of læmodipodous crustaceans, containing the slender as distinguished from the stout læmodipods, such as *Caprella*, *Proto*, etc.: contrasted with *Ocalua*. It corresponds to the modern family *Caprellidæ*.

Filigera (fi-lij'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiger*: see *filigerous*.] A prime division of protozoans, containing the flagellate infusorians. *Maximilian Perty*, 1852. Also called *Phytozoida*.

filigerous (fi-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filiger*, bearing threads (i. e., flagella) (< L. *filum*, a thread, + *gerere*, bear), + *-ous*.] Bearing or furnished with flagella, as an infusorian; flagellate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filigera*.

Filigradæ (fi-lig'rą-dē), *n. pl.* A suborder or superfamily of spiders, characterized by single-jointed tarsi armed with but one coarse claw, proposed by Thorell (1870) for the extinct family *Phalangitidæ* or *Phalangitoidæ*.

filigrade (fil'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, a cobweb, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.]

I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Filigradæ*.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Filigradæ*.

filigrain†, filigranet (fil'i-gran), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filegreen* (now *filigree*, q. v.); = D. *filigraan* = G. Dan. *filigran* = Sw. *filigrans*, < F. *filigrane*, filigree (also water-mark, i. e., 'wire-mark'; in this sense also written *filagramme*, as if connected with Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing, a mark), < Sp. Pg. It. *filigrana*, filigree, < L. *filum*, thread, wire, + *granum*, grain: see *file*[3] and *grain*.] Earlier forms of *filigree*.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain. *Dr. Browne*, Travels (1685), p. 147.

Filigrana (fil-i-grā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, + *granum*, a grain.] A genus of polychætous tubicolous annelids, of the family *Serpulidæ*. *F. implexa* is found on the north European coasts.

filigranet, *n.* and *a.* See *filigrain*.

filigree (fil'i-grē), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filigree*, *filagree*, *fillagree*: a corruption, through an earlier form **filigreen*, *filegreen*, of the orig. form *filigrain*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Ornamental work consisting of fine gold, silver, or sometimes copper wire, formed into delicate tracery of scrolls, network, and the like, or of minute grains or plates of metal soldered to a background, or of both combined. It is used either independently or for application to more solid articles, and is one of the most ancient kinds of jewelers' work. The Greek and Etruscan filigree work is of extreme beauty, and much of the jewelry for personal adornment found in their tombs or elsewhere is of this kind. In the middle ages filigree-work reached great development in certain parts of Europe, especially in Ireland before the eleventh century. It is made in northern Italy, Genoa and Venice being famous for it.

Busts of Saints and Apostles set a giorno in the body of an eagle in silver *filagree*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 378.

2. Any kind of ornamental openwork resembling or analogous to filigree. Hence—**3.** Figuratively, anything very delicate, light, and fanciful or showy in structure; especially, anything too delicately formed to be serviceable; something easily destroyed or injured.

Guarantees, he said, were mere *filigree*, pretty to look at, but too brittle to bear the slightest pressure. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Stelbelt, a maker of *filagree* for the piano, . . . on this occasion played in a quintett of his own with a very brilliant piano part. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXVII. 381.

II. *a.* Composed of filigree: as, a *filigree* brooch.

filigreed (fil'i-grēd), *a.* Ornamented with filigree. [Rare.]

There was a mirror with a deep *filigreed* frame. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 37.

filigree-glass (fil'i-grē-glàs), *n.* **1.** Glass ornamented by colored threads included in the transparent mass and twisted, waved, or woven with one another so as to produce regular patterns. Compare *latticino*, *vitro-di-trina*.—**2.** A glass vessel, especially a goblet or drinking-glass, decorated with filigree.

filigree-point (fil'i-grē-point), *n.* A kind of fancy work imitating gold lace, made by working upon a linen background with gold thread, which is afterward separated from the background. *Dict. of Needlework.*

filigree-work (fil'i-grē-wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work in filigree; filigree.—**2.** Any kind of ornamentation resembling or analogous to filigree, or which is thought too minute or too fantastic for its place or purpose.

filing[1] (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of using a file.—**2.** A fragment or particle rubbed off by a file: as, iron-*filings*.

filing[2] (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*[3], *v.*] The act of putting upon file.

filing-board (fī'ling-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which a piece of work is laid or held to be filed. For certain classes of work the board is pivoted to yield to any vertical sway of the file, that it may be always flat with the surface of the file.

filiolet, *n.* [ME. *fylyole*, *felyole*, < OF. *filiole*, *filloelle*, *fiolle*, *fiole*, *fyole*, a column, pillar, turret.] A turret, pinnacle, or cupola.

Towre telded bytwene trochet ful thik,
Fayre *fylyolez* that fyged, and ferlyly long,
With coruon copreunes, craftyly slege.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 796.

Filioque (fil-i-ō'kwē), *n.* [L., and from the Son: *filio*, abl. of *filius*, son (see *filial*); *que* (enclitic), and.] The clause of the Nicene Creed in its western form which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds both from the Father and from the Son. The doctrine of the "double procession," as it is called, has been generally accepted in the Latin Church from a very early period; and this clause was frequently added to the creed before it was authoritatively incorporated in it in the eleventh century. The Greek Church, on the contrary, has always maintained the doctrine of the single procession, as expressed in the original form of the Nicene Creed, in accordance with John xv. 26, "the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father"; and the controversy on this subject (called the *Filioque controversy*), continued to the present time, was one of the chief causes of the schism between the two churches.

filipendula (fil-i-pen'dų-lą), *n.* [= F. *filipendule* = Sp. It. *filipendula* = G. *filipendel*, etc., < late ML. *filipendula*, prop. fem. of **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread: see *filipendulous*.] The plant dropwort, *Spiræa Filipendula*.

filipendulous (fil-i-pen'dų-lus), *a.* [< ML. **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pendulus*, hanging, < *pendere*, hang: see *file*[3] and *pendulous*.] Suspended by a thread. [Rare.]

Filipino (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* [Sp.] A native of the Philippines; in a restricted sense, a native of more or less pure Spanish descent. Also incorrectly *Philippino*.

Filistata (fi-lis'tą-tą), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < L. *filum*, thread, + *status*, pp. of *stare*, stand: see *state*.] The typical genus of the family *Filistatidæ*.

Filistatidæ (fil-i-stat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filistata* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Filistata*. They have two stigmata, tarsi without claws, cephalic and thoracic regions continuous, mandibles united at base, and the labrum united with the sternum. These spiders mostly make a tubular web in crevices and holes. Also *Filistatoidæ*.

Filitelæ (fil-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *filum*, thread, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*[2].] A tribe of spiders which spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is *Uroctea* (*Clotho*), of Egypt and southern Europe, a limpet-shaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

fill[1] (fil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fil*, *fille*; < ME. *fillen*, *fullen*, *fyllen*, < AS. *fyllan* = OS. *fullian* = OFries. *fella*, *folla* = D. *vullen* = LG. *fullen* = OHG. *fulljan*, MHG. *vüllen*, G. *füllen* = Icel. *fylla* = Sw. *fylla* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fulljan*, fill, make full, < AS. *full*, etc., E. *full*: see *full*[1], *a.*, and cf. *full*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make full; put or pour something into till no more can be contained; cause to be occupied so that no space, or no available space, is left vacant: as, to *fill* a basket with fruit; to *fill* a bottle or a vessel; to *fill* a church; to *fill* a cavity in the ground or in a tooth.

Jesus saith unto them, *Fill* the waterpots with water. And they *filled* them up to the brim. John ii. 7.

Corresponding misses *fill* the ream
With sentimental frippery.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 311.

King Arthur made new knights to *fill* the gap
Left by the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; occupy so as to leave no space, or no appropriate space, vacant; permeate; pervade: as, the

water *fills* the vessel; the company *filled* the house; air *fills* the space all around us.

The earth was *filled* with violence. Gen. vi. 11.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who *fill*
Infinitude; nor vacuous the space.
Milton, P. L., vii. 168.

This is the idea which belongs to body, whereby we conceive it to *fill* space. The idea of which *filling* of space is, that, where we imagine any space taken up by a solid substance, we conceive it so to possess it, that it excludes all other solid substances.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iv. 2.

3. To satisfy or content with fullness; glut; satiate.

2d Lord. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

It maks ye Indoans of these parts rich & powerfull and also prowd therby; and *fills* them with peeces, powder, and shote, which no laws can restraine
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To distend, as a sail, to its full extent by pressure, as of the wind.

A stately ship, . . .
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails *fill'd*, and streamers waving.
Milton, S. A., l. 718.

(*b*) To brace, as the yards, so that the wind will bear upon the sails and distend them.—**5.** To supply with an incumbent: as, to *fill* an office or a vacancy.—**6.** To possess and perform the duties of; officiate in as an incumbent; hold or occupy: as, he *fills* his office acceptably; to *fill* the speaker's chair.

Undiscerning praise,
Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
Not to the man who *fills* it as he ought.
Cowper, Task, v. 362.

He had long *filled* lucrative posts.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To pour into something.

Fill me some wine. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii 1.

8. To stop up the cracks, crevices, or pores of, or hollows in; cover with a substance, as varnish, paste, or sizing, which will smooth or even the surface of, as leather, wood, canvas, or the like; specifically, to apply a varnish or paste to (wood), in order to fill the grain. See *filler*[1], 3.—**9.** In *trade*, to make up the bulk, or produce a desired appearance of, by using sham or inferior materials; adulterate; doctor; water.

The methods of production of *filled* (i. e., adulterated and watered) soups. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 297.

To fill in. (*a*) To place material in so as to fill up: as, to *fill in* an excavation or a cavity. (*b*) To insert so as to complete a list, an account, etc.: as, he *filled in* the omitted items. **To fill out.** (*a*) To complete or make complete, extend or enlarge to the desired limit: as, to *fill out* a check or an engagement; to *fill out* a pattern or a garment with different material. (*b*) To pour out. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Adding many prayers, that the comming of their guests might be for good, and then did *fill out* the wine, making a great curtesie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 448.

While one *filled* me *out* very bitter tea, the other sweetened it with a vast deal of brown sugar.
Gray, Letters, I. 147.

To fill the bill, to do all that is desired, expected, or promised; suit the requirements of the case. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fill time,** in *theatrical cant*, to book dates for performances.—**To fill up.** (*a*) To make full; occupy completely or to the whole extent, complete; accomplish: as, to *fill up* an excavation; to *fill up* one's time; to *fill up* or fill out a blank document.

Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and *fill up* that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 344.

(*b*†) To make complete or finished

God sometims hids a sinner till his wickednes is *filled up*.
Chauncy, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 396.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pour a liquid into a cup or glass until it is full; hence, to give or take to drink.

"*Fyll* of the best wyne," sayd Robyn,
"This monke shall drynke to me."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 85).

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double.
Rev. xviii. 6.

2. To grow or become full: as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; a mill-pond *fills* during the night.

The sails that were o' taffetie,
Fill'd not in the east land breeze.
The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

To back and fill. See *back*[1].—**To fill away** (*naut.*), to brace the yards, so that sails which have been aback will stand full.—**To fill out,** to become enlarged or distended.—**To fill up,** to grow or become full: as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

fill[1] (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille, fulle, fylle,* < AS. *fyllu, fyllo,* fullness, fill (= OHG. *fulli,* G. *fülle* = Icel. *fylli* = Sw. *fylle* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fulleis* (in comp. *ufar-fulleis*), also *fullo,* fullness), < *full,* etc., E. *full*[1], q. v. In def. 2 the noun is directly from the verb.] **1.** A full supply; enough to satisfy want or desire; as much as gives complete satisfaction.

If ony man loue me, lene me a plase
Where y may wepe my *fille* & reste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 213.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*.
Lev. xxv. 19.

They sat together that long summer's day,
And could not talk their *fill*.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

2. An amount of something sufficient for filling; a charge.

Old and young, we are on our last cruise. If there is a *fill* of tobacco among the crew, . . . pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!
R. L. Stevenson, Crabbed Age and Youth.

3. In *engin.*, an embankment of earth or rock made as a road-bed or water-channel: the opposite of *cut*.

fill[2] (fil), *n.* [Dial. for *thill*, q. v. The interchange of *th* and *f* is not uncommon.] A shaft; a thill.

Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw backward we'll put you i' the *fills*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii 2.

fill[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *fell*[1].

fill[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1].

fill[5] (fil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *field*.

fill[6]† (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille,* < AS. *fille, fyllc,* thyme.] Thyme.

The lille is lossom to see, the fenyl ant the *fille*.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 44.

[This word, like *cress* and other common plant-names, was often used as a symbol of worthlessness

Ich am of kynges ycome, & thou nart not worth a *fille*
Robert of Gloucester, p. 128.]

fillagree, *n.* and *a.* See *filigree*.

filler[1] (fil'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, etc.; a funnel.

Brave soldier, yield; thou stock of arms and honour;
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv 1

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. That which serves to fill up or supply a vacancy; a filling.

Horrentia is such a flat epithet - as Tully would have given us in his verses. It is a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

3. In *painting*, a material applied to the bare wood for the purpose of filling the grain, thus making a smooth surface for the reception of the coat of paint or varnish. Fillers may be a liquid like varnish, or a paste composed of linseed-oil and any material with a tendency to force its way into the grain of the wood, as silica, powdered glass, or ground slate. They are transparent and do not mar the beauty of the wood.

4. The tobacco which makes the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper.

Cigar-makers always have an assistant (usually a girl), who prepares the *fillers* and wrappers for them.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxxi (1886), p. 426.

filler[2] (fil'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *fillar,* = E. *thiller,* q. v. See *fill*[2].] A thill-horse: same as *thiller*.

filler-box (fil'ėr-boks), *n.* In a brick-machine, one of the receptacles for prepared clay from which the brick-molds are filled. Also called *charge-box*.

It is impossible to fill the charge-boxes, or, as they are also termed, the "*filler boxes*," with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 177.

fillet (fil'et), *n.* [< ME. *filet, felet,* < OF. *fillet,* F. *filet,* a thread, band, a net, the chine of beef, etc., = Pr. *filet* = Sp. Pg. *filete* = It. *filetto,* < ML. *filettum,* a small thread, a net, dim. of L. *filum,* thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

Some [hair] in her threaden *fillet* still did bide.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 33.

Others the binding *Fillets* more become
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 178.

2†. A bill or paper kept on a file; a bill of fare.

Who vseth (by a tricke taken vp of late) to giue in a breefe rehearsall of such and so manie dishes as are to come in at euerie course throughout the whole seruice in the dinner or supper while: which bill some doo call a memoriall, other a billet, but some a *fillet*, bicause such are commonlie hanged on the file, and kept by the ladie or gentlewoman vnto some other purpose
Holinshed, Chron. (ed. 1586), I. 196.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small molding having the appearance of a narrow flat band; an annulet; a list; a listel. It often projects, and is then rectangular in section. It is generally used to separate ornaments and moldings.

Glittering with *fillets* of white marble running round pointed windows. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii

(*b*) The ridge between the flutes of a column; a facet.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing consisting of a barrulet occupying a position corresponding to the lower edge of the chief. (*b*) A bearing consisting of a quarter of the bordure. [Rare.] (*c*) Same as *baston*: in this sense usually called *fillet of bastardy*. Also *combel*.—**5.** In *technol.*: (*a*) In *carp.*: (1) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, or a strip for a door to close against. (2) A strip set into an angle between two boards. (*b*) In *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere. (*c*) In *coining*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size. (*d*) The thread of a screw. (*e*) A ring on the muzzle of a gun, etc. (*f*) In a dairy, a perforated curb by which cheese-curds are confined. (*g*) In *bookbinding*, a wheel-shaped tool on the edge of which is engraved a line or decoration, which is impressed on the backs or covers of books. (*h*) In *teleg.*, a paper ribbon upon which telegrams are recorded. (*i*) In *printing*, a rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border. *E. H. Knight.* (*j*) In *weaving*, a strip of card-clothing. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscle; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh. The fillet of beef is the tenderloin; the fillet of veal, a thick piece cut from the leg; the fillet of chicken, the breast.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—**8.** In *cooking*: (*a*) A piece of beef, veal, or chicken, etc., boned and rolled, generally larded, tied round to keep it in shape, roasted or baked, and served with various sauces. (*b*) A thick slice of fish.—**9.** In *anat.*, some special bundle of nerve-fibers; specifically, a band of longitudinal fibers lying in the ventral and outer parts of the tegmental region of the brain. Its distribution is not completely known, but it seems to connect below with the posterior columns of the spinal cord and above with the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalami, lenticular nucleus, and cortex cerebri. Also called *lemniscus*.

10. In *entom.*: (*a*) A narrow transverse colored band or mark, or an encircling band. (*b*) The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or cheliceræ, as of a spider.—**Cross fillet.** See *cross*[1].—**Tilting-fillet,** a slip of wood of triangular section placed under the slates of a roof in some situations, as around chimneys, to shed water more effectually.

fillet (fil'et), *v. t.* [< *fillet, n.*] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them. Ex. xxxviii 28.

He holds a *filleted* branch, and rests on his club.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 81.

fillet-cutter (fil'et-kut'ėr), *n.* A gnged tool or machine for cutting fillets or strips of any material, as marble, etc.

For this operation [the cutting of the fillets], in which the fillets should all be of the same size, this regularity can only be obtained by a *fillet-cutter*, formed with precision.
Marble-Worker, § 132

filleting (fil'et-ing), *n.* **1.** The material of which fillets are made.—**2.** Fillets collectively.—**3.** A kind of heavy tape. Also called *stay-tape* or *stay-binding*.

fillet-plane (fil'et-plān), *n.* A molding-plane adapted for dressing a square bead or fillet.

fill-horse (fil'hôrs), *n.* [See *fill*[2], *n.*] Same as *thill-horse*.

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *phill-horse* has on his tail *Shak.*, M. of V., ii 2.

fillibeg, *n.* See *filibeg*.

filling (fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fill*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which fills, or fills up; anything used for occupying a vacant space, completing a structure or fabric, or stopping up a hole: as, the *filling* of a wall, of a pie, or of a tooth.

The low panelled dado is painted in leather toned buffs, with a narrow panel margin in broken green tint, and gilded mouldings. . . . This forms a quiet base for the *filling*
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343

Specifically—**2.** Carpeting of solid color, used to fill up recesses outside of bordered carpets, or to cover the whole floor where rugs are used.—**3.** The woof- or weft-thread of a woven fabric.—**4.** (*a*) In *needlework*, any plain stitch which serves to fill considerable spaces. (*b*) In *lace-making*, the simple stitch which serves

to cover the surface of parts of the pattern, as leaves, petals, and the like. Filling may either be plain or have a geometrical or simple pattern within itself, as described under *cordon lace*

5. In *house-painting*, a coat applied to fill up inequalities, etc., as those resulting from the grain of wood; also, the operation of obliterating such inequalities, as by the application of such a coat.

For this [second] coat, which is called *filling*, use one half ground lead and any good mineral which experience has shown can be relied on

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 439.

6. A raised embankment or elevated permanent way, as a part of a railroad, formed of loose stones, gravel, or other material.

filling (fil'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fill*[1], *v.*] Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate: as, a *filling* diet.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

filling-can (fil'ing-kan), *n.* In *rope-making*, a can which receives the sliver as it comes from the doublers, and within which the sliver is condensed and wound.

filling-engine (fil'ing-en'jin), *n.* A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled and the fibers are laid parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

filling-thread (fil'ing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the weft-threads, or threads for the woof or tram.

5,000 *filling-threads* in a yard carried across the web at the rate of nearly a hundred throws a minute.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 483.

fillip (fil'ip), *v.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; another form of *flip*, either by the development of the vocal glide between *f* and *l* into a vowel, or from the transposed form **filp*, whence by contraction dial. *fip*, fillip: see *flip*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike slightly or with some light instrument; especially, to strike with the nail of a finger first bent against the ball of the thumb, and let fly from that position with some force.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three man beetle

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. To strike, nudge, or touch, as a horse or a person, in order to urge or press forward; incite; drive.

Rachel and Patrick had seen better days, and now Patrick was sore, and could not bear to be *fillipped*

C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 7.

II. *intrans.* To strike or tap with the nail of the finger.

He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then *fillip'd* at the diamond in her ear

Tennyson, Godiva.

fillip (fil'ip), *n.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; < *fillip*, *v.*, I.] 1. A jerk of a finger bent against the ball of the thumb, and then suddenly let fly; hence, a smart tap or stroke.

Ceccardola [It.], a *philip* with the fingers. *Florio.*

Whose dear-bought bubble, fill'd with vain renown,
Breaks with a *flip*, or a gen'ral frown

Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

How hastily he climbs the precipice,
From whence one *fillip* topples him to ruin

Shirley, The Traitor, v. 3.

2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive: as, that acted as a *fillip* to my spirits.

The recurrence of similarity should give a smart or *fillip* to the cerebral organism, quite as much as the transition from action to rest, from light to shade, or from rough to smooth *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 579.

Training had convinced them that hard knocks were the only educational *fillips* for sea boys.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 165.

fillipeen (fil-i-pēn'), *n.* See *philopena*.

filliping (fil'i-ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fillip*, *v.*] A fillip. [Rare.]

Tush, all these tortures are but *fillipings*,
Flea-bitings. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

fillister (fil'is-tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates.—2. A rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar to hold the glass and the putty. *E. H. Knight.* **Double fillister**, a plane used to fillet boards of any size between ⅜ of an inch and 3 inches. It may be adapted to the several purposes of a filleting-plane, a side fillister, a sash or back fillister, and a skewed rabbet-plane. **Moving fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman. **Sash fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff which is furthest from the workman. **Side fillister**, a fillister which planes both with and across the grain, as in planing the rebate around the margin of a panel.

fillock† (fil'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyllok*; dim. of *filly*.] A wanton girl. *Hye way to the Spyttell Hous.* (*Halliwell.*)

fillowite (fil'ō-īt), *n.* [After A. N. *Fillow* of Branchville.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium, and sodium, occurring in granular crystalline masses of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color at Branchville, Connecticut.

filly (fil'i), *n.*; pl. *fillies* (-iz). [ME. not found; < Icel. *fylja*, a filly (= Sw. Dan. *föl*, neut., a foal (Sw. *sto-föl*, Dan. *hoppe-föl*, a filly), = OHG. *fuli*, MHG. *vile*, neut., OHG. also *fulin*, MHG. *vülin*, G. *füllen* = D. *veulen*, a foal, a colt), < Icel. *fole* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole*, etc., = AS. *fola*, E. *foal*: see *foal*. In the second sense cf. equiv. *fillock*.] 1. A female colt or foal; a young mare.

I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1.

2. A young woman; a lively, hoydenish, or wanton girl. [Colloq.]

'Tis wondrous like Alinda
Their devotion ended, I'll mark 'em, and nearer
And she had a *filly* that waited on her, just
With such a favour *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.

Addison, Spectator.

=Syn. 1. *Colt*, etc. See *pony*.

filly† (fil'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *filly*, *n.* Cf. *foal*, *v.*] To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

film (film), *n.* [< ME. *fylme*, a film, membrane, < AS. *fylmen* (not **film*), a film, a membrane, the prepuce, = OFries. *filmene* (in comp. once transposed *fymel-*), the human skin; perhaps dim., with formative *-m*, of AS. *fell*, E. *fell*, Goth. **fill* (in comp. and deriv.), a skin: see *fell*[3].] 1. A very thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; an attenuated layer, lamina, or sheet of any substance: as, a membranous or watery *film* over the eye; a *film* of oil or gelatin; a *film* of lace, gauze, etc.; a *film* of air between two plates.

The linnen pulled off in colour, and like in substance to the inward *film* between the bark and the bole

Sandys, Travailes, p. 104.

A *film* then overcast
My sense with dimness, for the wound, which bled
Freshly, swift shadows over mine eyes had shed

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 12.

Such and so indescribable is the atmospheric *film* that hangs over these poems of Petrarch's: there is a delicate haze about the words, that vanishes when you touch them, and reappears as you recede.

T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 204.

Specifically—2. In *photog.*: (*a*) The coating on a plate mechanically and chemically prepared to serve as a medium for taking a picture, either before or after it has been sensitized: as, the collodion *film* of the wet plate, or the gelatin *film* of the dry plate. (*b*) A skin or film, usually composed in great part of gelatin, made to serve as a medium for receiving a picture, as that described under (*a*), but so prepared as to be independent of any supporting plate, or to admit of being stripped intact from such a plate. It is called *film* at any stage of the photographic process, before or after sensitization or the making of the picture.

3. A fine thread, as of a cobweb.

And floating *films* envelope every thorn
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 73.

At the tip top
There hangs by unseen *film* an orbed drop
Keats, Endymion, i.

White film, a film of a white color growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.

film (film), *v.* [< *film*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with a film, or thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place;
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Your highness is too tame, your eyes too *film'd*,
To see this, and sit still.

Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

And curse your spells that *film* the eye of faith
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

II. *intrans.* To become covered by a film; become obscured, as if covered by a film.

Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror
Mrs. Browning.

filminess (fil'mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being filmy.

filmy (fil'mi), *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads; resembling a film.

A *filmy* rind about her body grows,
Her hair to leaves, her arms extend to boughs.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 744.

And Vanity her *filmy* network spread.
Coleridge, Lines on a Friend.

This set me a second time turning over the *filmy* leaves of the book of portraits in my brain

Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

Filmy fern. See *fern*[1].

filoplume (fī'lō-plō͞m'), *n.*; pl. *filoplumæ* (-mē). [NL.] Same as *filoplume*.

The same gentleman [Prof. Mosely] showed that the arrangement of the feathers in groups of three each in the dodo had a close connection with the *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers. *Science*, IV. 262.

filoplumaceous (fī'lō-plō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *filoplume* + *-aceous*.] Having the structure of a filoplume; being a thread-feather; resembling a hair: as, a *filoplumaceous* feather.

filoplumæ, *n.* Plural of *filopluma*.

filoplume (fī'lō-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *filoplumæ*, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, a feather.] In *ornith.*, a thread-feather; a thread-like or hair-like feather, with a very slender stem, lacking webs in most or all of its length.



Filoplume of a Goose.

Filoplumes, *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem, not well distinguished into barrel and shaft, and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such. . . These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have; they are very well shown on domestic poultry, being what a good cook finds it necessary to singe off after plucking a fowl for the table. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

Filosa (fi-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filosus*, thread-like: see *filose*.] A division of protozoans containing those which have fine thready or filose pseudopodia: contrasted with *Lobosa* or ordinary amœbiforms. The *Filosa* include the radiolarians, foraminifers, sun-animalcules, and labyrinthulines.

filose (fī'lōs), *a.* [= Pr. *filos* = It. *filoso*, < NL. *filosus*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] 1. Thread-like; thready; ending in a thread; drawn out like a thread.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Filosa*.

floselle (fil-ō-zel'), *n.* [F., floss-silk, modified in simulation of *filoche*, network (< *fil*, thread), < It. *filugello*, a silkworm, modified in simulation of *filo*, thread, < ML. as if **follicellus*, the cocoon of a silkworm; cf. L. *folliculus*, a little bag, a sac (> Pr. *folleil*, equiv. to F. *floselle*), dim. of *follis*, a bag: see *follicle*.] Ferret or floss-silk; grogram yarn or thread.

These little silken "hanks" were sometimes so prettily colored by means of the dyes that have been described as to become in the eyes of the womankind of that generation almost as beautiful as the many-shaded, dainty *floselles* of the present are to the women of to-day.

The Century, XXXVI. 768.

flour[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *floure*, *flowre*, *fylor*, appar. with ref. to *file*, E. *file*[1], but prob. alt., by aphæresis, for **afilour*, < OF. *afflorre*, a whetstone (cf. F. *affileur*, one who whets), < ML. *affilatorium*, a tool for sharpening, a hone, whetstone, or steel, < *affilare* (> F. *affiler*), sharpen, whet, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, a thread, ML. also edge: see *file*[3]. Cf. ML. *filarium*, a tool for sharpening.] A tool for sharpening knives, razors, etc.; a hone, whetstone, or steel.

A dences ax nwe dyst . . .
Fyled in a *fylor*.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2225.

Fylowre [var. *fillour*] of barbowres crafte, acutecula, filarium *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

flour[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *floure*, *fylour*; only in the following passage; prob. lit. a cord as spun or twisted, < OF. *filure*, *fileure*, *filleure*, a spinning, what is spun, F. *filure*, spinning, = Pr. *filadura* = It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, spinning, a coarse thread, < *filare*, spin: see *file*[3]. Less prob. *flour* in this passage means an iron rod, being then a special use of *flour*[1], a steel.] A cord on which a curtain is hung.

The valance on *fylour* shalle henge with wyn,
iij curteyns stregt drawen withinne.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

filsen†, **filsom**†, *v. t.* See *filsten*.

filst†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *fulsten*, < AS. *fylstan*, contr. of *fullǣstan*, *fullēstan* (= OS. *fullēstian* = OHG. *fulleistjan*), help, aid, < *full*, full, + *lǣstan*, perform, observe, follow: see *full*[1] and *last*[3].] To help; aid.

Ure louerd Ihesu Crist . . . giue us might ure sinnes to forleten . . . and wise [direct] us, and *filste* hem to beten [beet, expiate]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 125.

filsten†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *filsen*, *fylsen*, *filsom*, *fulsum*, or with inf. suffix *filstnen*, *fulstnen*; as *filst* + *-en*[1].] To help; aid; further: same as *filst*.

His fader him *filstnede* swo that he ros fro dede.

Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 44.

Yche freike is there frynd to *filsom* there spede.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4871.

filter[1] (fil'tėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *filter*, < F. *filtre*, a filter, OF. *feutre*, felt, a filter, F. *feutre*, felt.

= Sp. Pg. *filtro* = It. *feltro*, felt, < ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, felt: see *felt*[1], and cf. *felter*, *v.*, *feuter*.] **1.** A device for arresting and separating any matter mechanically suspended in a liquid. Filters used in the processes of analytical chemistry are made of paper or asbestos. The filter-paper is bibulous, consisting of nearly pure cellulose, with only bare traces of mineral matter. Many precipitates are more conveniently separated by an asbestos filter, the most common form consisting of an ordinary platinum crucible having the bottom perforated with fine holes which are covered with a thin asbestos felt. In the arts filters are used to purify water, syrups, vinegar, the juices of cane and fruits, oils, liquors, sewage, liquid by-products, and molten metals. The materials used in filtration are gravel, sand, charcoal, bone-black, sponge, fabrics, woven wire netting, asbestos, porous brick and stone, mineral wool, rope, paper, and powdered glass. The devices used to hold the straining material are in a great variety of forms, from a simple wick or loose cloth hung over the edge of a bowl of water and acting as a capillary strainer, to a settling-pond filtering 400,000 gallons of water in a day. The most common filter is a cone of bibulous paper, or a square of cloth sewed together to form a bag (called *Hippocrates's sleeve*). Filters also consist of porous brick or stone partitions, as in a cistern, or vessels partly filled with sand and gravel, or tubes filled with sponge, charcoal, or sand, etc. Domestic filters are used in connection with pumps and water-faucets. To cause the liquid to pass through a filter, the weight of a column of water, the pressure of the atmosphere, mechanical force from a screw or from steam-pressure, and centrifugal force are employed, as in the *centrifugal filter*, *oil-filter*, *vacuum-filter*, and many forms of pressure filters. Filters are also made reversible and intermittent, so that the filtering material may be freed from the collected sediment. In some pressure-filters the liquid or syrup is within a cylinder, and is forced outward through rings of fabric under steam-pressure; in others it is forced through a series of strainers piled one above another. Where bone black and charcoal are used, there is also a filtering or straining of a certain amount of gas and organic material that would pass through any other filter without detention. Filters are also used to remove dust and floating matter from air, but such devices are more properly termed *air-strainers*.

Having for trial-sake filtered it through cap-paper, there remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour *Boyle*, Works, I. 365.

Specifically — **2.** In *fish-culture*, a long box in which screens, usually of flannel, are placed, through which the water is filtered before it passes into the hatching-troughs. Also called *filtering-box*, *filtering-tank*. — **Aërating filter.** See *aerate*. — **Capillary filter.** See *capillary*. — **Centrifugal filter.** See *centrifugal*. — **Reversible filter**, a filter so arranged that the fluid may flow through it in either direction; a self-clearing filter. *E. H. Knight.*

filter[1] (fil'tėr), *v.* [= D. *filtreren* = G. *filtriren* = Dan. *filtrere* = Sw. *filtrera*, < F. *filtrer*, OF. *filtrer*, earlier *feutrer*, = Sp. Pg. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, strain through felt, etc., < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a filter: see the noun.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To purify or defecate, as water or other liquid, by passing it through a filter or any cleansing medium; strain.

Sages after sages strove
In vain to *filter* off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees *Cowper*, Task, ii. 508.

Specifically — **2.** In *analyt. chem.*, to separate (a solution) from the solid matter contained in it, either for the purpose of collecting and saving the solid matter, usually a precipitate, or of preparing the solution for further operations.

II. *intrans.* To percolate; pass through or as through a filter.

The huge black houses, between their almost meeting corniees, suffer a meagre light to *filter* down over rough-hewn stone. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 258.

Swedenborg's thought has been slowly *filtering* into philosophy and theology, spiritualizing both *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 77.

filter[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *felter*.

filter[3]†, *n.* See *philter*.

filter-bed (fil'tėr-bed), *n.* A pond or tank having a false bottom covered with sand, and serving to filter river- or pond-waters.

filter-faucet (fil'tėr-fâ'set), *n.* A faucet having a small filter affixed to its spout.

filtering (fil'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *filter*[1], *v.*] Straining; defecating: used in compounds. — **Filtering-bag**, a conical bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, etc. — **Filtering-box.** Same as *filter*[1], 2. — **Filtering-cup**, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface by exhaustion with an air-pump, the pressure on the surface above will force a fluid through the pores of substances which it could not otherwise penetrate. — **Filtering-funnel**, a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a smooth funnel. — **Filtering-paper**, any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it. — **Filtering-press**, a filter in which the liquid is forced through the strainers by atmospheric or mechanical pressure or by the weight of a column of water; a filter-press. — **Filtering-stone**, any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered. — **Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*[1], 2.

filter-paper (fil'tėr-pā'pėr), *n.* Porous paper designed to be used for filtering.

filter-press (fil'tėr-pres), *n.* **1.** A filtering-press. Specifically — **2.** An apparatus for the extraction of oil from fish, as menhaden, and the compression of the residuum into cakes.

filter-pump (fil'tėr-pump), *n.* An arrangement devised by the German chemist Bunsen, and much used by chemists to accelerate the filtering process. The atmospheric pressure is diminished in the vessel into which the filtered liquid passes by the aspirating effect of a stream of water flowing through a connecting tube, and the full atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in the funnel forces the liquid through the pores of the filter paper or other material.

filth (filth), *n.* [< ME. *filthe*, *felthe*, *fulthe*, < AS. *fȳlth* (= OS. *fūlitha* = D. *vuilte* = OHG. *fūlida*), filth, foulness, < *fūl*, foul, + formative *-th*: see *foul* and *file*[2].] **1.** Anything that soils or defiles; foul, offensive matter; also, the state of being defiled; a foul condition; squalor; nastiness.

All oure fode is but *filth*. *York Plays*, p. 5.

As false and foul
As the pooch'd *filth* that floods the middle street
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

2. Anything that sullies or befouls the moral character; pollution; defilement.

When we in our viciousness grow hard,
. . . the wise gods seal our eyes
In our own *filth*. *Shak.*, A and C., iii. 11

Purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson*, Sermons

3†. Figuratively, a low or foul fellow; a wretch.

Then was Mellors neig mad al-most for fere,
Lest that foule *felthe* schold hane hem founde there
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2548.

Filth, thou liest. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Impurity, grossness, obscenity.

filth-disease (filth'di-zēz″), *n.* A disease caused by or arising in consequence of filth.

Typhoid fever and other preventable *filth diseases*. *Science*, VI. 101

filthhead†, *n.* [ME. *filtheheed*; < *filth* + *-head*.] Filthiness; foulness.

Lo, I come as a nyght theef, blessid is he that wakith and kepith hise clothis that he wandre not nakid, and that thei se not the *filthehed* of him. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvi. 15

filthily (fil'thi-li), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; offensively.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthily* thou canst not love her! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 572

filthiness (fil'thi-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being filthy, polluted, or defiled.

Who seeth not the *filthiness* of evil wanteth a great folie to perceive the beauty of vertue.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit 2 Cor. vii. 1.

2. That which is filthy; filth; squalor; pollution; corruption.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place
2 Chron. xxix. 5

Syn. See *filth*.

filthless†, *a.* [ME. *filthlesse*, < *filth* + *-less*.] Undefiled.

Fountain al *filthlesse*, as birell current clere
Commendation of our Lady, l. 51

filthy (fil'thi), *a.* [< *filth* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Containing or involved in filth; foul; dirty; noisome; nasty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair.
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 1

The *filthy* by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife
Tennyson, Maud, i.

The environs of the camp were in a *filthy* state, the Russians neglecting the most simple sanitary precautions.
O'Donovan, Merv, iv.

2. Morally foul; defiled by sinful practices; polluted.

He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. Rev. xxii. 11.

The rank debauch suits Clodio's *filthy* taste.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 188.

To abound, if I please at any moment, in all manner of profane, injurious, and *filthy* behavior.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 84.

3. Low; scurvy; contemptible; mean.

He wrought better that made the painter; and yet he's but a *filthy* piece of work. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Hab. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
Pet. . . . 'Tis lewd and *filthy*.
Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dirty*, *Foul*, etc. (see *nasty*); squalid. — **2.** Impure, corrupt, gross.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filtrated*, ppr. *filtrating*. [< ML. *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] To filter; defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation: also used figuratively.

From hence it appears that the expressed juices of vegetables, not *filtrated* very clear, contain their whole specifick virtues. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii.

To believers . . . it must be even more evident than to unbelievers that a Christianity *filtrated* of all its "sectarian" dogmas is a Christianity so enlightened as to be able to dispense with Christ.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 331

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* [< NL. *filtratum*, neut. of *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filtrate: see *filtrate*, *v.*] The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

filtration (fil-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *filtration* = Sp. *filtracion* = Pg. *filtração* = It. *feltrazione*, < ML. as if **filtratio*(*n-*), < *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating and removing the undissolved particles floating in a liquid, as by passing the liquid through filtering-paper, charcoal, sand, etc. See *filter*[1].

The nature of suction, the cause of *filtration*, and the rising of water in siphons. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

The process of upward *filtration* through sand is inefficient for the purification of sewage from soluble offensive matters *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 750.

filum (fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *fila* (-lē). [L., a thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A thread; a filament, fibril, or fine fiber; a filar structure. — **2.** In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note. — **Fila spermatica**, spermatic threads, spermatozoa. *Kolliker.* — **Filum terminale**, the terminal thread of the spinal cord, the continuation of the spinal cord, greatly diminished in caliber, after the giving off of the great leashes of lumbar and sacral nerves known as the cauda equina.

fimashing (fim'ą-shing), *n.* [With accom. term., ult. < OF. *femas*, dung (cf. *femier*, F. *fumier*, dunghill), < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*, *fumets*.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fimble[1] (fim'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fimbled*, ppr. *fimbling*. [A dial. var. of *fumble*: see *fumble*, and cf. *jumble*[2].]

I. *intrans.* To fumble; do anything imperfectly or irresolutely. *Halliwell*; *Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To touch something lightly. *Wright.*

fimble[2] (fim'bl), *n.* [< MD. *fimel*, "cannabis brevior," i. e., the smaller sort of hemp, male hemp, teased hemp or flax, < *fimelen*, tease flax, hemp, or wool (D. *fijmelen*, card), prob. the same word as *fumelen*, *fymelen*, *femelen*, move quickly, move the fingers quickly, play, trifle, etc., = E. *fimble*[1], *v.* Hence G. *fimmel*, also *femmel*, *femel*, fimble-hemp, *fimmeln*, pick fimble-hemp; F. dial. *femeler*, pick fimble-hemp, *fémelée*, fimble-hemp. The larger sort of hemp is really female, but is popularly regarded as male, and hence called *carl-hemp*, q. v.; hence the name *fimble* for the smaller sort has been regarded as a corruption of *female* and explained accordingly.] The male plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe, are picked out by hand from among the female, which are left to ripen their seed.

fimble-hemp (fim'bl-hemp), *n.* [= G. *fimmelhanf*; as *fimble*[2] + *hemp*.] Same as *fimble*[2].

The first season for pulling the hemp is usually about the middle of August, when they begin to pull what they call the *fimble hemp*, which is the male hemp
Miller, Gardener's Dict.

fimbria (fim'bri-ą), *n.*; pl. *fimbriæ* (-ē). [= Pg. It. *fimbria*, < L. *fimbria*, sing., a border, L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, fibrous part, threads, prob. a nasalized deriv. of *fibra*, a thread, fiber: see *fiber*[1].] **1.** In *zool.* and *bot.*, one of the parts or processes which collectively make a fringe; a fringing filament, fibril, or filum. — **2.** *pl.* A set of fringing processes; a fringe. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The fringed extremity of a Fallopian tube. (2) A narrow band of white fibers running along the median concave side of the hippocampus major. It is a continuation of the pillars of the fornix. Also called *tænia hippocampi* and *corpus fimbriatum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, an irregular fringe of hairs on any margin or on the antennæ, specifically, the ciliated hairs on the end of the abdomen, seen in *Andrena* and other bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, a dissected, fringe-like border; in mosses, the peristome.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

fimbrial (fim'bri-ąl), *a.* [< *fimbria* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a fimbria. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the fimbriæ of the brain. **Fimbrial fissure**, in *anat.*, a distinct and apparently constant depressed line between the fascíola and the fimbriæ, thus coinciding with the margin of the cinerea. It is not a true cortical fissure. *Wilder and Gage.*

Fimbriaria (fim-bri-ā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe: see *fimbria*.] A genus of *Hepaticæ*, related to *Marchantia*, and differing in having the inner involucre split into from 8 to 16 pendent linear divisions.

fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *a.* [= It. *fimbriato*, fringed, < L. *fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, < *fim-*

briæ, fringe: see *fimbria*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fringed; bordered with hairs or with filiform processes or laciniations. Also *fimbriated*.—2. In *her.*, same as *fimbriated*, 2. **Fimbriate antennæ**, antennæ having a fringe of hairs on one or both sides.



Fimbriate Petals (*Dianthus caryophyllus*)

fimbriate (fim′bri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fimbriated*, ppr. *fimbriating*. [< L. *fimbriatus*, pp.: see *fimbriate*, *a.*] To finish or decorate with a border of any kind, as a fringe, a hem, or a narrow stripe of different color from the rest of the surface.

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [of heraldic crosses], as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c., insomuch that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

fimbriated (fim′bri-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Fringed. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fimbriate*, 1. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to many of the murices or whelks having thin, elevated, fin-like processes on their shells, and to some cyclostomous land-shells which have like processes round the aperture. (*c*) In *ornith.*, applied to the toes of birds which have marginal fringes or lobes, as those of the coot, grebe, and phalarope, or a series of small horny processes, as those of grouse. (*d*) In *anat.*, applied (1) to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube, or oviduct of *Mammalia*, especially of the human female; (2) to the fimbriæ of the brain.
2. In *her.*: (*a*) Bordered or edged with a narrow band on all sides. Thus, a bend *fimbriated* or has the narrow gold edge at each end and running along the outline of the escutcheon as well as along the sides of the bend. (*b*) Less properly, edged along one side only, as the St. Patrick's saltier in the British union jack. Also *fimbriate* and *edged*.

The Union Flag shall be Azure, the Crosses Saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per Saltire, counter-charged, argent and gules, the latter *fimbriated* of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third, *fimbriated* as the Saltire.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 486.

Fesse fimbriated. See *fesse*.

fimbriation (fim-bri-ā′shon), *n.* [< *fimbriate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state or quality of being fimbriated; that which is fimbriated; a fringe or fringing. Specifically—2. In *her.*, a narrow edge or stripe following the outline of a bearing. See *fimbriated*, 2.—3. A fringe-like part; a single division or lobe of a fringe.

Fimbribranchia (fim-bri-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, + Gr. βράγχια, gills.] In Hogg's system of *Amphibia*, the second tribe of the third order (*Manentibranchia*), characterized by fringed gills, and thus differing from the *Ramibranchia* or *Sirenidæ* and *Proteidæ*: proposed for the *Amphibichthyidæ* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, now recognized as fishes.

Fimbribranchiata (fim-bri-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fimbribranchiate*.] A primary group of paguroid anomurous crustaceans characterized by phyllobranchiate gills, thus distinguished from the other types which are trichobranchiate. It is represented only by the family *Parapaguridæ*.

fimbribranchiate (fim-bri-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [As *Fimbribranchia* + *-ate*¹.] Of or relating to the *Fimbribranchiata*.

fimbricate (fim′bri-kāt), *a.* An erroneous form of *fimbriate*.

fimbrilla (fim-bril′ạ), *n.*; pl. *fimbrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe.] A single division or tooth of a minute fringe.

fimbrillate (fim-bril′āt), *a.* [< *fimbrilla* + *-ate*¹.] Bordered with fimbrillæ or a small fringe.

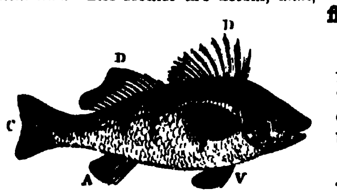
fimbrilliferous (fim-bri-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. as if **fimbrilla*, dim. of *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing fimbrillæ, as the receptacle of some composites.

fime†, *n.* [ME. *fyme*, < OF. *fim*, *fime*, *fyme*, *fiem*, *fien*, *fian*, etc. (see *fiants*), < L. *fimus*, dung, dirt.] Dung.

Renewe the *fyme* oonys in the wike, or more, and lete it putrifie til al the blood be turned into watir.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

fimetarious (fim-ẹ-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *fimetum*, a dunghill, < *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*.] In *bot.*, growing on or amidst dung.

fin¹ (fin), *n.* [< ME. *finne*, *fynne*, < AS. *finn* = MD. *vinne*, D. *vin* = LG. *finne* (> G. *finne*) = OSw. *fina*, Sw. *finne*, *fena* = Dan. *finne*, fin, = L. *pinna*, fin. L. *pinna*, a fin, is rare; it is usually regarded as identical with *pinna* or *penna* (orig. different words, but used indiscriminately), a feather, wing, a feather on an arrow, an arrow, LL. *penna*, a pen, etc. The form *penna* was in OL. *pesna*, *petna*, the same, though with different suffix, as E. *feather*, q. v. See *pen*² and *pin*¹.] 1. An extension from the body of an aquatic animal, which serves for propelling, steering, or balancing in the water, and is developed from various parts of the body, generally as an alate or wing-like organ; a pinna. (*a*) In fishes there are unpaired or vertical and paired or horizontal fins. The former are dorsal, anal, or caudal. The paired fins are pectoral and ventral, the former homologous with the anterior member or manus (hand) of terrestrial vertebrates, the latter homologous with the posterior member or pes (foot). The relations of the spinous and soft portions of the dorsal and anal fins, and the position and structure of the ventral fins, as well as various other modifications of all the fins, have been much utilized for the classification and discrimination of groups in ichthyology. The names of the fins are commonly abbreviated A., C., D., P., V., as in the accompanying figure. In the lower fishes the fins are sustained in an erect position by numerous filamentary or slender rods (actinotrichia), but in the typical fishes there is a growing together of the actinotrichia into special rays or spines. In various forms (*Nematognathi*, *Salmonidæ*, etc.) there is likewise a pocket-like sac or ridge on the hinder part of the back, generally consisting of adipose matter and called an adipose fin. (*b*) In cetaceans and sirenians the caudal and (if present) the dorsal fins are simply extensions of integument and soft tissues without any skeletal framework, while the pectorals are homologous with the anterior limbs of quadrupeds, having the same bones concealed in the outgrown integument, but there are no outward indications of hind limbs as fins. (*c*) In seals and other aquatic carnivorous mammals the fore and hind limbs, more or less involved in the common integument, constitute fins or flippers. (*d*) In various aquatic reptiles there are fins like those of cetaceans, being either tegumentous expansions or pectoral limbs, or both, and pelvic limbs are also often present in the form of fins. (*e*) In aquatic batrachians, adult or larval, the tail is usually a fin, as that of the tadpole. (*f*) In birds the reduced and peculiarly modified wings of penguins constitute fins. (*g*) In numberless invertebrates some extended or expanded part or organ of the body, of no determinate homology, serves as a swimming-organ, and so constitutes a fin, as the expansion of the foot of a pteropod. See *pinna*, *flipper*.



Fins of Common Perch
D, first dorsal; *D′*, second dorsal; *P*, pectoral; *V*, ventral; *A*, anal; *C*, caudal.

Vche fysch to the flod that *fynne* couthe nate [use].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 531.

The bright-eyed perch with *fins* of Tyrian dye.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 142.

The pectorals or side *fins* of a whale are called *fins*, in contradistinction to the flukes, or caudal *fin*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 310, Glossary.

The principal organ of motion [in fishes] is the tail; the dorsal and ventral *fins* apparently serve to balance the fish, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required.
Enc. Cyclopædia.

2. In *sporting*, a general term for *fish*, as in the phrase "*fin*, fur, and feather."—3. Something resembling a fin. (*a*) A fin-like organ or attachment, or one appearing or used like a fin; in slang language, the hand.

The *fins* of her eyelids look most teeming blue.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

(*b*) The sharp plate in the colter of a plow. (*c*) In *molding*, a thin projection on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two molding-boxes, containing each a part of the mold. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces. (*d*) In *com.*, a blade of whalebone. (*e*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip upon it, but not rotate. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) A tongue on the edge of a board. *E. H. Knight.*—**Abdominal, adipose, anal, caudal, dorsal, lateral, pectoral, ventral, vertical**, etc. **fin**. See the adjectives, and def. 1.—**Fin of the eye**†, the eyelid.

Ride at the ring till the *finne of his eyes* looke as blew as the welkin. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 3.

fin¹ (fin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finned*, ppr. *finning*. [< *fin*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* To carve or cut up, as a fish.

Fynne that cheuen [chub].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To fin out: as, a *finning* whale.
To fin out, to die: said of a whale when it turns on its back and rolls from side to side, splashing the water with its fins, indicating that death is about to occur.

fin²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fine*¹.

fin³†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fine*².

fin⁴ (fin), *v.* A dialectal variant of *find*.

Fin⁵, *n.* See *Finn*.

finable¹ (fī′nạ-bl), *a.* [< *fine*¹, *v.*, + *-able*.] Subject to a fine or penalty: as, a *finable* offense; persons are *finable* for certain acts.

And if he then confesse the treneth, & al that he shall be examined of and knoweth in that behalfe, that then the same offences of hunting by him done be against the king but trespasse *finable*.
Rastall, Statutes, fol. 170, Stat. of Hen. VII., vii.

If jurymen, after sworn, eat and drink, . . . they are *finable*.
Tomlins, Law Dict.

finable² (fī′nạ-bl), *a.* [< *fine*², *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being refined, clarified, or purified.

finably†, *adv.* [ME., also *fynably*; < *fine*¹ + *-able* + *-ly*². Cf. *finally*.] At the end; finally.

Than they sent out spyes to seke hym & *fynably* he was founde in his owne cyte called Aramathya.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

final (fī′nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *final*, < OF. *final*, F. *final* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *final* = It. *finale*, < LL. *finalis*, of or relating to the end or to boundaries, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate; conclusive; last: as, the *final* issue or event of things; a *final* effort.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the *final* goal of ill.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

The *final* touch was given to the cupola at the intersection of nave and transept.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 125.

2. Respecting the end or object to be gained; having regard to the purpose or ultimate end in view. See *cause*, 1.

We nobly take the high priori road,
And reason downward, till we doubt of God; . . .
Or, at one bound, o'erleaping all his laws,
Make God man's image, man the *final* cause.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 478.

Thus we necessarily include, in our idea of organization, the notion of an end, a purpose, a design: or, to use another phrase, a *final* cause. *Whewell.*

3. In *law*: (*a*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon: as, a statute declaring that the decision of a specified court shall be *final*.

The scripture only can be the *final* judge or rule in matters of religion. *Milton*, Civil Power.

(*b*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon, except by way of appeal: as, a *final* accounting by an executor or administrator—that is, an account which has been adjudicated after hearing, or opportunity for objections, as distinguished from a voluntary or unadjudicated account. (*c*) Determining completely the rights of the parties, so that no further decision upon the merits of the issues is necessary: as, a *final* judgment or decree—that is, one that is ready for execution, or for review by an appellate court, as distinguished from an interlocutory judgment or decree, or one that is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, before its execution or review by appeal. **Final close**, in *music*, a concluding cadence.—**Final diameter.** See *tactical diameter*, under *diameter*.—**For final**†, finally. *Chaucer.*=**Syn.** *Final, Eventual, Ultimate, Conclusive.* *Final*, coming at the end or at last, marks mainly the circumstance of being the last or at the last. *Eventual* has reference rather more to the outcome of events. *Ultimate* is like *eventual* in that respect: an *ultimate* object is that to which all one's actions tend as their aim and crowning point, in this sense it is a sort of superlative, with *ulterior* as the corresponding comparative. *Conclusive*, like *decisive*, is active, it means *final* by closing or settling, putting a stop to any further question or procedure: as, a *conclusive* argument, step, decision.

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon.
Milton, S. A., l. 1171.

The superficial observer . . . may regard the multiplication of States, with their different local interests, as an alarming source of dissension, threatening *eventual* destruction in the republic. *Everett*, Orations, I. 199.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

This objection . . . will not be found by any means so . . . *conclusive* as at first sight it seems.
Hobbes, Life, p. 27.

II. *n.* That which is last; that which forms an end or termination; specifically, in *Gregorian music*, the tone in each mode with which melodies must end: in authentic modes the lowest tone, and in plagal modes the fourth tone from the bottom. The final corresponds in part to the modern key-note or tonic.

The intervals of each "mode" are derived from a fundamental sound, called its *final*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 169.

finale (fē-nä′le), *n.* [It., < *finale*, a., final, last, < L. *finalis*: see *final*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) The concluding section of a piece in rondo form, or of an act of a dramatic work, like an opera, especially if so managed as to produce an impressive climax. Operatic finales are usually concerted pieces for several soloists and a chorus.

In the *finale* to Mozart's so-called Jupiter Symphony every conceivable contrapuntal resource is employed.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 523.

(*b*) The last piece on a program, as of a concert.—2. The last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition; any concluding act or performance.

It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena, . . . that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle, and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand *finale*.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, v. 2.

finality (fi-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *finalita(t-)s*, the being last, < L. *finalis*, last: see *final*.] 1. The quality or state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completion; conclusion.

Now, fellow-citizens, I view the *finality* of the Compromise as necessary to the peace and preservation of the Union. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 65.

Impatient of *finality*, we make each goal, when reached, a starting-point for further quest.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 20.

It is a grave question whether in one art at least *finality* has not been achieved *Fortnightly Rev*, N. S, XL. 369.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

But the very best explanation is imperfect if we refuse to restrict ourselves within the limits of scientific *finality*, and demand a cause of the cause, an origin of the origin.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 5.

3. That which is final or last; a final act or result; an absolute conclusion or determination: as, to reach a *finality* in a negotiation; this offer is a *finality*.

finally (fi′nal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fynally*; < *final* + *-ly*².] 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; at last; lastly: as, he *finally* submitted.

Fynally thei accordeden to Melochnasser, that Guytoga had put in Prisoun at Mountrivalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Finally, brethren, farewell. 2 Cor. xiii. 11.

Lastly and *finally*, mine host of the Garter.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

His [Clive's] first attachments . . . were to Mr. Fox: at a later period he was attracted by the genius . . of Mr Pitt: but *finally* he connected himself in the closest manner with George Grenville *Macaulay*, Lord Clive

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

What godes that wold gyffe to the gret harmes,
To affirme hit as fast, *fynally* for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11470.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Sir J. Davies.*

finance (fi-nans′ or fi′nans), *n.* [< ME. *finaunce*, *fynaunce*, fine, forfeit, ransom (= D. *financie*, *finantie* = G. *finans* = Dan. Sw. *finans*, usually in pl., finances), < OF. *finance*, pl. *finances*, wealth, substance, revenue, extraordinary levies, F. *finance*, cash, ready money, finance, pl. *finances*, finances, money matters, = Pr. *finansa* = OSp. *finanza* = Pg. *finança* = It. *finanza*, quittance, pl. *finanze*, finance, revenue, < ML. *financia*, a money payment, money, < *finare*, pay a fine or tax (> It. *finare*, end, quit, discharge, = OF. *finer*, pay), < ML. *finis*, a payment in settlement, a fine, tax: see *fine*¹, *n.*] 1†. A fine; forfeit; ransom.

I am your presoner thys instance,
In your handes take at thys iournay, lo!
I you here besech to make ordinance,
In such wyse I may be put to *finance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1853.

2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the treasury, or accruing to it; resources of money: as, the *finances* of the government were in a low condition.

All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown
Bacon, Office of Alienations

3. *pl.* The income or resources of an individual. [Colloq.]

These, and a few less defensible fancies,
Brought the Knight to the end of his slender *finances*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 34.

4. The science of monetary business or affairs; the system by which the income of a nation, state, or corporation is raised and administered; pecuniary management in general: as, the study of political economy and *finance*; the system of *finance* pursued by an administration, or a bank, corporation, or other company.

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*. *Junius*, Letters, i.

Of the fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written, Montague and Prior were the only two who were distinguished by an intimate knowledge of trade and *finance*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Minister of finance, in the countries of continental Europe, a cabinet officer who has the general direction of the public finance of the country and the supervision of the budget in the legislative body. Similar functions are exercised in Great Britain nominally by the First Lord of the Treasury, but really by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

finance (fi-nans′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *financed*, ppr. *financing*. [= F. *financer*, advance money; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; manage finances in either a public or a private capacity: often used in a derogatory sense.

Those millions you have heaped together with your *financing* work. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 384.

II. *trans.* To manage financially; be financier for; furnish with finances or money.

Sir Solomon Medina *financed* the commissariat in the duke of Marlborough's campaigns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII 684.

How these Western railways, running through a poor country, are to pay the different companies who *finance* them, construct them, stock them, issue first preferences on them, and water their shares, is a branch of business not given to every fellow to understand
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 264.

Indeed, this naturally leads me to say a word or two about the manner in which the institution was *financed*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 23.

financial (fi-nan′shal), *a.* [= D. *financieel* = G. *financiell* = Dan. Sw. *finansiel*; as *finance* + *-i-al*.] Pertaining to finance or to revenue; pertaining or relating to money matters: as, *financial* operations.

Godolphin, . . whose *financial* skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury *Macaulay*, Hist Eng., xvi.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the *financial* year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was $86-835,900.27. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168

financially (fi-nan′shal-i), *adv.* In relation to finances; in respect to funds.

I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, economically, *financially*, commercially, . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered *Burke*, Scarcity

financier (fin-an- or fi-nan-sēr′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *financeer*; < F. *financier* (Sp. *financiero* = Pg. *financeiro* = It. *finanziere*), a financier, moneyed man, < *finance*, finance: see *finance*.] 1. An officer who is intrusted with the control of financial interests; one who regulates or manages the public revenues.

The most judicious tax which a *financier* could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Ship money
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2. One skilled in financial operations, whether public, corporate, or individual; one who understands money matters.

Sidney, lord, and subsequently earl Godolphin, next to Halifax the most experienced *financier* of the age, was, on the advice of Marlborough, appointed lord treasurer
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 68

3. In France, formerly, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

financier (fin-an- or fi-nan-sēr′), *v.* [Formerly also written *financeer*; < *financier*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; act as a financier; finance; in a derogatory sense, to engage in financial scheming or irregular pecuniary transactions.

II. *trans.* To act as financier for; manage or contrive ways and means for; finance.

financiering (fin-an- or fi-nan-sēr′ing), *n.* The management of financial operations.

In 1836 the political circumstances of the country were in general ill calculated to evolve sound or even careful *financiering* *The American*, VII. 164.

There is no reason to expect a change of policy until the dangers which lie in surplus *financiering* are clearly apprehended *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 79.

finary, *n.* See *finery*².

finback (fin′bak), *n.* A finner or fin-whale.

finback-calf (fin′bak-käf), *n.* A whalers' name for the sharp-headed finner, *Balænoptera davidsoni*. Also called *young finback*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

finch¹ (finch), *n.* [< ME. *finch*, *fynch*, < AS. *finc* = D. *vink* = MLG. *vink*, *vinke* = OHG. *fincho*, MHG. G. *finke*, *fink* = Sw. *fink* = Dan. *finke*, a finch, = W. *pinc*, a chaffinch. From the Celtic form repr. by W. *pinc* are prob. E. dial. and Sc. *pink*, and F. *pinson* = Sp. *pinchon*, *pinzon* = It. *pincione*, in ML. *pincio(n-)*. A third E. form is *spink*, q. v. Similar forms appear in Bret. *pint*, *tint*, Slov. *penka*, Bohem. *penkava*, *penice*, Slovak. *pinka*, *penkava*, Russ. *pienka*, hedge-sparrow, warbler (which see), Esthonian *wink*, etc., finch (the chaffinch being common throughout the whole of Europe), all prob. in imitation of the call-note (which is thought to sound like "fink" or "pink") of the male chaffinch. The word occurs chiefly with a distinctive epithet: see phrase names below, and the compounds *bullfinch*, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*, *greenfinch*, *hawfinch*, *mountain-finch*, etc.] 1. The chaffinch; any bird of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidæ*, of which the species are very numerous; a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, etc. See *Fringillidæ*.

The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain song cuckoo gray.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1 (song).

They sang, as blythe as *finches* sing,
That flutter loose on golden wing.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. Any small conirostral oscine passerine bird, as of the family *Ploceidæ* or *Tanagridæ*; a weaver-bird or tanager.—3. Loosely, in composition, some other small bird, as the fallow-*finch*. —**Angola finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus angolensis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Bell's finch**, *Amphispiza belli*, of western parts of the United States named for J. G. *Bell*, a noted taxidermist of New York.—**Black-and-orange finch**, *Melophus melanicterus*, a crested bunting of Asia. *Latham*, 1783.—**Black-faced finch**, a South American crested finch, *Coryphospingus cristatus*.—**Black-throated finch**, *Amphispiza bilineata*, of the western parts of the United States.—**Blanding's finch**, *Pipilo chlorurus*, of the western parts of the United States. Also called *green-tailed sparrow*. **Bramble-finch.** Same as *brambling*.—**Brisk finch**, the chaffinch [Local, Eng.]—**Bud-finch**, the bullfinch. Also *bud-bird*, *bud-picker*.—**Cardinal-finch.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Cassin's finch.** (*a*) A kind of purple finch, *Carpodacus cassini*, closely resembling the common species, but larger, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States: named for the famous ornithologist John *Cassin*, of Philadelphia. (*b*) *Peucæa cassini*, a kind of summer finch of southwestern parts of the United States: named for the same. **Cherry-finch**, the hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, from its fondness for cherry-pits. **Chinese finch**, a kind of green finch, *Ligurinus sinica*. *Latham*, 1783 **Cinereous finch**, the large gray song-sparrow of the Aleutian islands and other parts of Alaska, *Melospiza cinerea*. *Latham*, 1783, *Pennant*, 1785.—**Citril-finch.** Same as *citril*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Copper finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the chestnut color of the breast. [Devonshire and Cornwall, Eng.]—**Crimson finch.** Same as *purple finch* *Coues*.—**Crimson-fronted finch.** Same as *house-finch*.—**Crimson-headed finch**, the common purple finch of Europe and Asia, *Carpodacus erythrinus*. *Latham*, 1789.—**Fasciated finch**, the common song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza melodia* or *M. fasciata* a name given by Latham in 1783.—**Fox-finch**, the fox-sparrow (which see). See also *Passerella*.—**Gold finch.** (*a*) See *goldfinch*. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. [Local, Eng.] **Grass-finch**, the bay-winged bunting, *Poœcetes gramineus*; the vesper-bird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States. —**Green finch.** (*a*) See *greenfinch*. (*b*) The Texas sparrow, *Embernagra rufivirgata*. See *Embernagra*.—**Harris's finch**, *Zonotrichia querula*, the hooded crown sparrow, of interior parts of the United States and British America.—**Horse-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]—**House-finch**, the burion or crimson-fronted purple finch, *Carpodacus frontalis* so called from its domesticity in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.—**Indigo-finch.** Same as *indigo-bird*.—**Lapland finch**, the longspur, *Centrophanes lapponicus*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Lark-finch**, the lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammica*. See *Chondestes*.—**Lazuli-finch**, a kind of painted finch, *Passerina amœna*. See *lazuli*. **Lesser pied mountain-finch**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. **Lincoln's finch**, *Melospiza lincolni*, closely related to the song sparrow and swamp-sparrow, of plain spotted and streaked coloration with a buff band across the breast, found nearly all over North America named for one Robert *Lincoln*, sometime a companion of Audubon. **Linnet-finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*.—**Long-tailed finch**, *Emberizoides macrura*. See *Emberizoides*.—**Maze-finch**, the chaffinch [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Mountain-finch.** (*a*) The brambling. (*b*†) A misnomer of the Canadian sparrow or tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Painted finch**, one of the several species of the genus *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli finch so called from the brilliant and varied colors. All are American, and some are common birds of the United States, as the three named. See cut under *indigo-bird*. **Pea-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] **Pied finch.** (*a*) The chaffinch so called from its variegated colors [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, in the plumage of winter, or of the female and young male. **Pine-finch.** (*a*) The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The pine-siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus* so called from its fondness for the seeds of the pine. [U. S.]—**Purple finch**, a crimson finch; any member of the genus *Carpodacus* (which see), especially *C. purpureus* The name is a misnomer, arising from the faulty coloring of a plate by Mark Catesby, 1731. Also called *purple bullfinch*.—**Red-breasted finch**†, the rose breasted grosbeak. See *grosbeak*. *Latham*, *Pennant*.—**Red-headed finch**, a redpoll (which see); any species of the genus *Ægiothus*.—**Rose** or **rosy finch**, one of several species of the genus *Leucosticte* (which see), all of which have some of the feathers skirted with rose-red or crimson. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*. Nearly all of them inhabit western parts of North America. **Rufous-chinned finch**†, the black sparrow of Jamaica, *Loxigilla noctis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Savanna-finch**, an old and disused name of the common yellow-winged sparrow or grasshopper-sparrow of the United States, *Coturniculus passerinus* so called by Latham, 1783, after the name *savanna-bird* of Sloane, 1725 See cut under *Coturniculus*. —**Seaside finch**, one of the birds of the genus *Ammodromus*; specifically, *A. maritimus*, a common marsh-sparrow of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Serin finch.** See *serin* and *Serinus*.—**Sharp-tailed finch**, a kind of seaside finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, having acuminate tail-feathers.—**Storm-finch**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica* an old local (British) name and book-name.—**Strasburg finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina* *Latham*, 1783.—**Summer finch**, one of several species of the American genus *Peucæa*, one of which was originally described as *Fringilla æstivalis* They are common birds of southerly portions of the United States and of Mexico. —**Thistle-finch**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. **To pull a finch**†, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person Compare *to pluck a pigeon* (under *pigeon*)

Prively *a fynch* eek cowde he *pulle*
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C. T, l 652

Tree-finch, the tree sparrow, *Spizella monticola* *Latham*, 1783.—**Twite-finch.** Same as *twite*.—**White finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the white bands on the wings Also *whitewing*. [Local, Eng.]—**White-throated finch**, the white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis* See *sparrow*.—**Yellow finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus flaviventris*. Also called *Indian greenfinch*. *Latham*,

1783.— **Yellow-throated finch**, the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *Spiza americana*. *Latham*; *Pennant*. (See also *beech-finch*, *buckfinch*, *canary finch*, *haw-finch*, etc.)

finch[2]†, *v.* An obsolete contracted form of *finish*.

fin-chain (fin'chān), *n.* In *whaling*, a heavy chain, about 15 feet long, with a large triangular loose link or ring at one end and a small ring at the other, used for raising the fin and the head of the first blanket-piece from a whale. Some fin-chains have a loose ring shackled to them for the blubber-hook.

finch-backed (finch'bakt), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle: in allusion to the variegated plumage of the finch. [Prov. Eng.]

finched (fincht), *a.* [< *finch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *finch-backed*.

finch-falcon (finch'fâ"kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

finch-tanager (finch'tan"a-jėr), *n.* One of the conirostral tanagers, such as those of the genus *Habia*.

finchlet, *n.* See *finkle*.

find (find), *v.*; pret. and pp. *found*, ppr. *finding*. [< ME. *finden* (pret. *fand*, *fond*, pl. *founde*, *founden*, pp. *founde*, *founden*), < AS. *findan* (pret. *fand*, pl. *funden*, pp. *funden*) = OS. *findan*, *fithan* = OFries. *finda* = D. *vinden* = MLG. *vinden*, LG. *finnen* = OHG. *findan*, MHG. G. *finden* = Icel. *finna* = Sw. *finna* = Dan. *finde* = Goth. *finthan*, find. Connection with L. *petere*, seek after, go to, fall upon, is doubtful: see *compete*, *petition*. Remotely connected with *feeze*[1] and *fuss*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discover by sight or feeling; come or light upon, either by seeking or unexpectedly; encounter or meet with for the first time.

The first Day next aftre, Men *fynden* in the Askes a Worm *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48

Which Seynt Elyne *fond* the Crosse at Jherusalem *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10

Phalec and Heber, as they wandred, *fand*
A huge high Pillar, which vpright did stand
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes

Oh that I knew where I might *find* him! that I might come even to his seat! Job xxiii. 3

2. To discover by methodical means; ascertain or make out by systematic exploration, trial, or study: as, to *find* bottom by sounding; to *find* a bullet in a wound by probing; an effort to *find* the philosopher's stone; to *find* one's way in the dark; to *find* the answer to a problem.

If your leisure suffer it, I pray *find* whether I be in him [Mr. Fowler] still, and conserve me in his love *Donne*, Letters, viii.

But in short, Mr. Coventry *found* a Customer, and they *found* means to get it [opium] ashore, while the Soldiers of the Fort were at dinner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166

As I really think continually of such a journey, I name it now and then; though I don't *find* how to accomplish it *Walpole*, Letters, II. 98.

3†. To discover the use of, or the way to make or use; invent; devise.

He *fond* tentes first, but if men lye *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 154

4. To discover or ascertain by experience; learn from observation or sensation: as, the climate was *found* to be unpropitious; to *find* a friend in a supposed enemy.

"I have," quod he, "*founde* yow bothe trew and kynde." *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012

Corah and his company . . . will be *found* to be the first assertors of this kind of Liberty that ever were in the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii

I *find* a man may have a deal of valour in him, and not know it' *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii 4.

In Egypt, fish which have not scales are generally *found* to be unwholesome food. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114, note.

We shall leave this abstract question, and look at the world as we *find* it. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

5. To succeed in attaining; gain by effort: as, to *find* leisure for a visit; to *find* safety in flight.

Take god hede to this matere,
And *fynd* to lerne it yff ȝe canne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 52.

I will go sit and weep,
Till I can *find* occasion for revenge.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

6. To come to or into by natural causes or by force of circumstances; arrive at; reach: as, water *finds* its level; the picture *found* its way to the auction-room.

He past the foaming seas,
And *findes* the pleasant porte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 93.

Glorious deeds done to ambitious ends *find* reward answerable, not to their outward seeming, but to their inward ambition. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

None want a place, for all their centre *found*,
Hung to the goddess, and cohered around.
Pope, Dunciad, iv 77.

7. To detect; catch: commonly with *out*. See *to find out*, below.

They flattered me like a dog. . . . When the thunder would not peace at my bidding, there I *found* 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words: they told me I was everything. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

The first time he is *found* in a lye, it should rather to be wondered at, as a monstrous thing in him, than reproved as an ordinary fault. *Locke*, Education, § 131.

8. In *law*, to determine after judicial inquiry: as, the jury *found* him guilty; to *find* a verdict for the plaintiff.

Make her grave straight: the crowner hath sate on her, and *finds* it christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

If we were cited at that tribunal of truth, we should be *found* guilty. *Barton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 194.

In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly *find*,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession time out of mind
Cowper, Report on an Adjudged Case.

9. To supply; provide; furnish: as, to *find* money or provisions for an expedition.

Now lak I good where with I shuld you *fynd*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1013.

Euery crafte havynge the name of pageant shullen *fynde* oon cressat yerly brennynge, to be born biforn the Bailles of the seid cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

Our wages are sometimes a little in arrear and not very great either — but fifty pounds a year, and *find* our own bags and bouquets. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii 2.

10. To support; maintain; provide for: followed by the direct object of the person (often reflexive), with *in*, formerly also *with*, before the thing provided: as, to receive ten dollars a week and *find* one's self.

By housbondrye of such as God hire sente,
Sche *fond* hirself and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 9

A poor layman, having a wife and twenty children, and not able to *find* them, etc *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 70.

He that shall marry thee had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for twopence a week, and *find* himself. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman Hater, iv. 1.

The state . . . promising for itself that all able bodied men should be *found in* work. *Froude*, Sketches, p 170.

11†. To compose; set in order; arrange.

He drew him to the fere,
And took a light, and *fond* his contenaunce,
As for to looke upon an old romaunce
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 980.

12. To reach home to; take the fancy of; appeal to the taste or liking of. [Colloq.]

A subtlety of perception in appreciating genius, and a generous enthusiasm for what *finds* him, are more characteristic of Lamb's criticism than width *Athenæum*, No. 3154, p 427.

Office found, in *law*. See *office*. — **To find bail, to find bones in, to find fault, to find in the heart.** See the nouns. **To find one's account** in anything, to find it advantageous or profitable. [A Gallicism.] — **To find one's feet** or **legs**, to rise upon one's feet or legs, get or recover the use of them

Well, sir, we must have you [an alleged cripple] *find your legs*. Sirrah beadle, whip him till he leap over that same stool *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To find one's self. (*a*) To feel; fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; do as, how do you *find yourself* this morning? [Compare the equivalent German *wie befinden sie sich?* — a common formula.] (*b*) See def. 10.

To find out, to discover by search or observation; attain to a knowledge or understanding of; detect; solve; fathom.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Job xi. 7.

And what madness, what wickedness is it then, to pry curiously into those arcana of Providence, which we can never *find out*, and which were hidden from us on purpose that we might not *find* them *out*! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

I have *found* him *out* a long time since. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He, however, who gains access to cabinets, soon *finds out* by what foolishness the world is governed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 400.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*[1].

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to determine an issue after judicial inquiry; direct judgment on the merits or facts of a case: as, the jury *finds* for the plaintiff.

The case seeming doubtful to the jury, they judged it safest in case of life to *find* as they did. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 306.

find (find), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*] A discovery of something valuable; the thing found: as, a *find* in the gold-fields; *finds* of prehistoric tools. The use of *find* as a noun has become common only since its application in recent times to discoveries of archæological remains.

For the *finds* made in North America another epoch . . . has to be presumed. *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 197.

Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827. *Evans*, Coins of Ancient Britons, p 78.

The Paris *Figaro* announces a *find* of letters by Beaumarchais. *The American*, VII. 220.

findable (fin'dą-bl), *a.* [< *find* + *-able*.] Capable of being found.

Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endevours. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxv.

A man's ideal
Is high in Heaven, and lodged with Plato's God,
Not *findable* here. *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).

finder (fin'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *finder*, *fynder* (= D. *vinder* = MLG. *vindor* = G. *finder* = Dan. *finder*); < *find* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which finds or discovers. Specifically — (*a*) One who finds or determines after search or inquiry.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*†) An inventor, deviser, or originator.

But Grekes seyn Pictagoras,
That he the firste *fynder* was
Of the arte [of music].
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1168.

(*c*†) A poet.

A poet [Chaucer], . . . the first *finder* of our fair language. *Occleve*.

(*d*) In the customs, a searcher employed to discover goods imported or exported without paying custom. (*e*) A smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

This instrument was mounted on the same set of axes with the twenty-eight inch Cassegrain mirror, as were also a *finder* of five inches aperture, and one of two inches. *Science*, III. 726.

Then by his *finder*, a little telescope set by the side of his large one and embracing a large field of view in the sky, he points the telescope aright. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 21.

(*f*) An extra lens or other device attached to a photographic camera for the purpose of showing on a small supplementary ground glass, or otherwise, the position of the picture in the field of the sensitized plate: used in cameras for making instantaneous pictures. (*g*) A microscopic slide divided by fine lines into [illegible] minute squares, used to locate exactly any point of especial interest in the field of the microscope, by noting the square which covers the point in question, the observer is enabled to bring it at once into view.

fin de siècle (fañ dė si-ā'kl). [F.] The end of the century: used attributively of anything that exhibits certain characteristics supposed to mark the closing years of the nineteenth century, regarded as a period of emancipation from the traditional social and moral order.

findfault† (find'fâlt), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*, + obj. *fault*.] A faultfinder.

We are the makers of man[illegible] Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the [illegible]ths of all *mad-faults*. *Shak.*, Hen. V, v. 2.

findfaulting (find'fâl'ting), *a.* [< *findfault*; or rather a transposition of *faultfinding*.] Faultfinding.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and *find-faulting* quarrels. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 347.

finding (fin'ding), *n.* [< ME. *finding* (= OHG. *findunga*, MHG. *vindung*, G. *findung*); verbal n. of *find*, *v.*] **I.** The act of discovering or ascertaining; discovery.

The most constant *finding*, in this analysis, relates to analgesia. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 402.

2. That which is found by observation or search; especially, in *law*, a statement of a conclusion arrived at by the judicial trial of an issue.

Go you the next way with your *findings* [a child]. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

With the physiological machinery I am not concerned, except to say that I should welcome with humble thankfulness any kind of *finding* from a jury of physiologists, if it confined itself to physiology. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 28.

3†. That which is provided for one's support or maintenance; expense.

Thus this sweete clerk his tyme spente,
After his frendes *fyndyng* and his rente.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 34.

Yong gentlemen at their fryndes *fyndyng* in my lords house for the hoole yere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x.

4. *pl.* The tools, appliances, and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment, particularly those used by shoemakers; hence, in the United States, shoemakers' supplies in general, excepting leather: as, leather and *findings*. — **Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*. See *distributive*.

finding-list (fin'ding-list), *n.* A list or catalogue of the books in a library without any description as to contents, date of publication, size of volume, etc.

finding-store (fin'ding-stôr), *n.* A shop where shoemakers' tools, appliances, etc., are sold: called in England a *grindery warehouse*. [U. S.]

findjan, finglan (fin'jan, fin'jan), *n.* A small, thin porcelain coffee-cup, almost semi-spherical in shape, used in Turkey and Egypt. It is placed in a holder called the *zarf* (which see).

The abbot and I, and another holy father, fraternised, and slapped each other on the back, and had another

glass or two, or rather cup, for coffee-cups of thin, old porcelain, called *fingians*, served us for wine-glasses.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 249.

findon-haddock, *n*. See *finnan-haddock*.

find-spot (find'spot), *n*. The locality of a find; the place where an object has been found: as, the *find-spot* of these coins is unknown. [Recent.]

When Gen. Cunningham was selecting specimens [of sculpture] in the Lahore Museum, to be photographed for the Vienna Exhibition, he complains that he could only ascertain the "*find spot*" of five or six out of the whole number — 500 or 600.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 170, note.

findy† (fin'di), *a*. [< ME. *findig*, *fundi*, heavy, weighty (of speech), < AS. **findig*, heavy ("*findig* corn," heavy corn — Lye, no reference); cf. *ge-findig* (*gefyndig*), capable; Dan. *fyndig*, emphatic, pithy, < *fynd*, emphasis, pith (of speech).] 1. Heavy; full; solid; substantial.

A cold May and a windy
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old proverb.*

2. Weighty; powerful.

Bidde we nu the holi gost that he . . . giue us swo *findige* speche, that the fewe word the we on ure bede seien, be cuthe alle halegen.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

fine[1] (fin), *n*. [< ME. *fin*, *fyn*, end, the end of life, a payment in settlement, a fine, < OF. *fin*, F. *fin* = Pr. *fin*, *fi* = Sp. *fin* = Pg. *fim* = It. *fine*, < L. *finis*, limit, boundary, end, ML. also a payment in supplement, a fine, orig. **fidnis*, lit. a parting (hence edge, limit, end), < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, separate, = E. *bite*: see *bite*, and cf. *fent*, *fission*, *fissure*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. (from L. *finis*) *fine*[2], *fine*[3], *finish*, etc.] 1†. End; termination; conclusion.

The begynnyng is wel god, & also the *fyn*.
St. Edmund the Confessor, l. 208 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. [Furnivall).

Thei that hadde ther-of the kepynge seide thei sholde no ferther passe till thei saugh to what *fyn* the bateile sholde drawe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

He may . . . be there by the *fine* of Januarie or before.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 308.

All 's well that ends well; still the *fine* 's the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4.

As soon as they b[illegible] they have their *fine*.
[illegible]*eton*, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

Specifically — 2†. The end of life; death.

Seynt Thomas of ynde [India] thitherward cam
Also blyue as he myȝt gan,
And wolde haue ben at hure *fyne*
ȝif he myȝt haue come bi tyme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Better I love thi lif than thi deth, and thow art come to thi *fin* that knowest thow well.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

3†. In *old Eng. law*, a judicial proceeding, often fictitious, resorted to merely as a mode of conveyance of land. The persons concerned in the transfer were made parties to a fictitious action, in which the transferrer solemnly acknowledged the land to be the property of the transferee, thus by apparent compromise putting an end to the suit. It was used very commonly as a means of putting an end to an entail.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his *fines*, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Fines were a very ancient class of conveyances by matter of record, consisting of fictitious suits in the Court of Common Pleas, commenced and then compromised by leave of the Court. They were called *fines* because they put an end not only to the pretended suit, but also to all claims not made within a certain time.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 13.

4. In *feudal law*: (*a*) A final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. [Rare.] (*b*) A sum of money paid by custom by a tenant to his lord, nominally as a gratuity, and distinct from rent. This custom belongs solely to feudal tenures and to those modified by the feudal law, as copyholds. Fines were paid usually at a transfer of the tenant's estate by alienation or succession, but sometimes on other occasions, as at the death of the lord.

Be thou the Liege, and I Lord Paramount,
I'll not exact hard *fines* (as men shall woont).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

5. The exaction of a money payment as a punishment for an offense or a dereliction of any kind; a mulct: as, a *fine* for assault; the *fines* prescribed in the constitution of a society.

My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding,
But I'll amerce you with so strong a *fine*
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

There is a difference between amerciaments and *fines* these [that is, the latter], as they are taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some statute; but amerciaments are arbitrarily imposed by affeerors. *Blount*, Law Dict.

6. The sum of money so exacted.

But that also at length they unwillingly yielded unto: styling him in their submission by the title of "Protector and supreme Head of the English Church," and paying a lusty *fine*. *Strype*, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1532.

7†. An agreement to do something, as in reparation or restitution; composition; atonement; penance.

That es at say, to make the *fin*
For sin and bring thaim of pin
To blis.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 46.

Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act, an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74) which abolished the system of transfer of land by fines and common recoveries, and substituted a simple deed in lieu thereof.— **Chirographer of fines.** See *chirographer*. **Fine with proclamations**, a fine announced in open court by making proclamation four times in the term at which it was levied and four times in each of three succeeding terms. This practice was introduced to preclude the mischiefs that had resulted from secret fines.— **Foot of a fine**, in *old Eng. law*, the concluding part of the record of a fine in the Common Pleas: so called, it is supposed, not because it was the lower part of the document, but by misinterpretation (as if *pied*, foot) of the Norman French *la pees* (modern French *la paix*) — that is to say, the peace, or final concord or agreement, between the parties. **In fine.** (*a*†) In the end; at last; finally.

Condemned persons haue a pillora-boord fastened about their neck, . . . which boord neither suffereth them well to eate or sleep, and *in fine* killeth them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

He sent me a challenge, mixt with some few braves, which I restored, and *in fine* we met.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In conclusion; to conclude; to sum up.

His whole demeanor, *in fine*, was truly that of a great king. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Statute of Fines, an English statute of 1540, the effect of which was that a fine levied with proclamations, by a person of full age, would bar an entail.

fine[1] (fin), *v*.; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen*, pay a fine: see *fine*[1], *n*. The lit. sense (expressed in ME. by *finisshen*, *finchen*: see *finish*) appears in OF. *finir*, *finer*, F. *finir*, etc., < L. *finire*, end: see *finish*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bring to an end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 936.

2. To subject to a pecuniary penalty; set a fine upon, as by judgment of a court or by any competent authority; punish by fine: as, jurors are *fined* for non-attendance; absent members are *fined*.

The nobles hath he *fin'd*
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Now they *Fine* men ten times more than they are worth.
Selden, Table Talk, p. 50.

3†. To pay by way of fine or fee.

The Londoners *fined*, in the fifth year of Stephen's reign, a hundred marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 28.

4†. To pledge; pawn.

What means this, herald? know'st thou not
That I have *fin'd* these bones of mine for ransom?
Com'st thou again for ransom? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

5†. To condemn; pronounce judgment against.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? . . .
Mine were the very cipher of a function
To *fine* the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to an end; end; cease.

Hire soreȝe [sorrows] ne hire pine
Ne miȝte neure *fine*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 202.

Then wold they never *fine*
To don of gentillesse the faire office.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 280

2. To pay a fine; procure acknowledgment of one's right or claim by pecuniary compensation. [Rare.]

In England women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, *fined* to the crown for leave to marry whom they would, or not to be compelled to marry other. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, II.

fine[2] (fin), *a*. [< ME. *fin*, *fyn*, *fine* = D. *fijn* = MLG. *fīn*, *phīn* = MHG. *vīn*, *fīn*, G. *fein* = Icel. *fīnn* = Sw. *fin* = Dan. *fin*, < OF. *fin* = Pr. *fin* = Sp. Pg. It. *fino*, fine, minute, exact (ML. *finus*, fine, pure, perfect), prob. (with shifting of accent and contraction) < L. *finītus*, lit. finished (used as an adj. by Cicero, of words, well rounded), pp. of *finire*, limit, bound, define, terminate, finish, < *finis*, a limit, end: see *fine*[1], and cf. *finite*, *finish*.] 1. In general, finished; consummate; perfect in form or quality; polished, adroit, in manner or action; delicate, slender, minute, thin, rare, in size, proportion, or consistence: opposed to *coarse*, *gross*, *crude*, *rough*, *unfinished*, etc. [*Fine*, owing to its very general primary sense ('finished'), and to the wide range in literary and colloquial use of its particular applications, has assumed a great variety of shades of meaning. Like *nice*, it is much used colloquially as a mere token of approval, without precise significance. Like that also, especially with reference to persons or their doings, it is often used ironically or derisively in an inverted sense: as, a *fine* gentleman, for an ostentatious pretender; *fine* writing, for a showy and pretentious style; *fine* words, for plausible or deceitful address, as in the homely adage, "*Fine* words butter no parsnips"; that is a *fine* scheme.] Specifically — 2. Excellent or perfect in form, style, or aspect; beautiful; attractive; showy: as, a man of *fine* appearance; a *fine* horse; a *fine* house or landscape; a *fine* display of flags.

Fine pictures suit in frames as *fine*,
Consistencie's a jewell
Jolly Robyn Roughhead (ballad, 1754).

He seems unconscious that his features are *fine*, that they have a Southern symmetry, clearness, regularity in their chiseling. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

3. Exquisite or elegant in manner, action, appearance, or use; making or constituting an attractive or imposing display; aiming to please; pleasing; gratifying: as, a *fine* lady or gentleman; *fine* feathers make *fine* birds; *fine* clothes or furniture.

He was aware of a brave young man,
As *fine* as *fine* might be.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

I will unto Venice,
To buy apparel 'gainst the wedding day. . .
I will be sure my Katharine shall be *fine*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1

By a *fine* gentleman I mean a man completely qualified as well for the service and good, as for the ornament and delight of society. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34

One that thinkes the grauest Cassocke the best Scholler; and the best Clothes the *finest* man.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the *finest* gentleman of the age, . . . the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings

Woman is *fine* for her own satisfaction alone. No man will admire her the more, no woman will like her the better for it. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54

4. Perfect or excellent in kind; suitable or admirable in character or quality; very fit or proper; superior: as, *fine* roads; *fine* weather; *fine* sport; a *fine* entertainment.

I knowe youre hertes *fin* and trewe, and that ye wolde in nothinge a-gein me not erre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

We can show you as *fine* rivers, and as clear from wood or any other incumbrance to hinder an angler, as any you ever saw. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

The walks are shaded with Orange Trees, of a large spreading size, and all of so *fine* a growth both for stem and head, that one cannot imagine anything more perfect in this kind. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 40.

The hermit . . .
Told him that her *fine* care had saved his life.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[Used in Great Britain of any weather not actually stormy.

The following morning was gloomy but *fine*, and after breakfast the vicar and Elsmere started off.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, ix.]

5. Of exquisite quality; refined; choice; elegant; delicate; dainty: as, a *fine* compliment; a *fine* wine; *fine* workmanship; *fine* texture; *fine* manners.

Re-enter Ariel, like a water-nymph.
Pro. *Fine* apparition! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Recommended by the charm
Of *fine* demeanour. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

Plenty of *fine* words had been bestowed, which might or might not have meaning *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III 47.

But his [Emerson's] special, constitutional word is *fine*, meaning something like dainty, as Shakspeare uses it — "my dainty Ariel," "*fine* Ariel."
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 405.

He gratified them with occasional . . . *fine* writing
M. Arnold.

6. Attracting pleased or interested attention; admirable; notable; remarkable; striking: often ironical: as, some *fine* day you will discover your mistake.

What did you mean by that same handkerchief you gave me even now? I was a *fine* fool to take it.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him . . . that ever governed frenzy. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

At what a *fine* pass is the Kingdom, that must depend in greatest exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason, be hee wise or foole. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Of course I admit that there is something *fine* in the contempt or indifference he seems to have for anything that may happen to him in this world
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

"You are going to Harborough yourself, I suppose?" asks Peggy. . . . "How can I tell? Do I ever know where I may drift to? I may wake up there some *fine* morning."
R. Broughton, Doctor Cupid, xv.

7. Expert in knowledge or action; accomplished; skilled or skilful; adroit; apt; handy:

as, a *fine* actor or musician; a *fine* scholar or workman.

There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
ffellist in fight, and a *fyn* archer.
Destructum of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7715.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a *fine* thief, of the age of two-and-twenty, or thereabout!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Let me tell you, I have, which I will show to you, an artificial minnow, that will catch a trout as well as an artificial fly, and it was made by a handsome woman that had a *fine* hand, and a live minnow lying by her.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 94.

8. Delicate in perception or feeling; nicely discriminating; acutely susceptible to impressions: as, a *fine* wit; a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense of color.

For hadde neuere frek [man] *fyn* wit the faith to dispute
Ne man myghte haue no merit ther-of, myghte hit be proued.
Piers Plowman (C), xii 149

And fitted fables for your *finer* ears,
Although at first he scarce could hit the bore
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine*!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 217.

A certain *fine* temper of being was now not brought out in full relief.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

You shake your head. A random string
Your *finer* female sense offends
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

9. Minutely precise or exact; subtle: as, a *fine* distinction; a *fine* point in an argument.

We should do the Church of *God* small benefit by disputing with them [the Church of Rome] according unto the *finest* points of their dark conveyances.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

The detection of impurities in the air is . . . of the utmost importance, and it is only by the *finest* methods that they can be ascertained in small quantities of air.
Angus Smith, quoted in J. Constantine's Pract. [Ventilation, i

10. Free from foreign matter; without dross or feculence or other impurities; clear; pure; refined: as, *fine* gold; *fine* oil.

The good whyte brede, the good red wyne,
And thereto the *fyne* ale browne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 112).

His feet like unto *fine* brass, as if they burned in a furnace.
Rev. i. 15

Other [gold] less *fine* in carat is more precious.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

They entertained me as well as they could, made cakes which were sour, and brought *fine* oil of olives.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i 5.

11. Delicate or choice in material, texture, or style; light, thin, elegant, tasteful, etc., according to the nature of the thing spoken of: as, *fine* silk or wool; *fine* linen or cambric.

It ys Also of tables of *fyne* whith marble stonne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

Pharaoh . . . arrayed him in vestures of *fine* linen.
Gen. xli. 42

Why, thy verse swells with stuff so *fine* and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

12. Thin in consistence; subtile; rare; tenuous: as, *fine* spirits evaporate rapidly.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater.
Bacon

It is the law of fluids that prescribes the shape of the boat, . . . and, in the *finer* fluid above, the form and tackle of the sails.
Emerson, Art.

With the first appearance of the dawn I had heard the new thrush in the scattered trees near the hut— a strain as *fine* as if blown upon a fairy flute, a suppressed musical whisper from out the tops of the dark spruces.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

13. Consisting of minute particles, grains, drops, flakes, etc.: as, *fine* sand or flour; *fine* rain or snow; *fine* shot.

Make ready quickly three measures of *fine* meal.
Gen. xviii. 6.

The wind blew fiercely over the hills, loaded with particles of snow, as *fine* as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 58.

14. Very small in girth or diameter; slender; attenuated: as, *fine* thread; *fine* wire; a *fine* hair; a *fine* needle.

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity *finer* than the staple of his argument.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

Ere yet mortality's *fine* threads give way.
Cowper, Task, v. 578.

The lawyers of the Duchy of Lancaster . . . complained that as soon as they had split a hair, Lord Holland proceeded to split the filaments into filaments still *finer*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

15. Keen; sharp; easily penetrating: as, the *fine* edge of a razor; a *fine* point, as of a needle or a thorn.

What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath?
Shak., W. T., v. 3.

Which [treasure] he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the *fine* point of seldom pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, lii.

Don't put too *fine* a point to your wit, for fear it should get blunted
Cervantes, The Little Gypsy (trans.).

A *fine* entrance is a sharp under-water part of the forebody of a ship.
Hamerly.

16†. Sheer; mere; pure; absolute: in the old phrase *fine force*.

Longe lasted that strife but leiti too knowe,
By *fin forces* of his fight Philip it winnes.
Alexaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 128.

The salmes were so many and so thikke that of *fin force* thei made hym to remeve fro the brigge in to the playn feelde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii 249.

Fine arts. See *art*[3].—**Fine as a fiddle,** very fine; high-strung; handsome. [Colloq.]

The horses are at the livery-stable while we have no pastor. Splendid animals they are, too, *fine as fiddles*, gentle as kittens.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 169.

Fine as fivepence, very smartly or gayly dressed. [Colloq.]

Be not, Jug, as a man would say, *finer than fivepence*, or more proud than a peacock.
Grim the Collier of Croydon, ii.

Fine casting. (*a*) A casting of special excellence, either for its artistic design, or for the soundness and homogeneousness or other characteristic of the material of which it is composed. (*b*) A casting from a mold in the preparation of which special care has been taken. See *figure-casting*. —**Fine stuff,** selected lime slacked in water, evaporated to the proper consistency, and used as a slip-coat to cover the previous coarser coats. Mixed with plaster of Paris, and sometimes with fine sand, it forms a finishing coat.—**To draw it fine.** See *draw*.—**To train fine,** in sporting language, to reduce (the body) to an effective condition by training; figuratively, to discipline thoroughly, as the intellectual powers.

A certain strain and a threat of latent anger in the expression, like that of a man *trained* too *fine* and harassed with perpetual vigilance.
R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

fine[2] (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen* (= MHG. *fīnen* = Icel. *fina*), refine, purify, < *fin*, *fine*, fine, pure: see *fine*[2], *a*. Cf. *affine*[2] and *refine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fine or pure; purify; clarify; refine: as, to *fine* gold or silver; to *fine* wine.

As gold . . .
Semes *fyned* clene ynoghe til mans sight,
Whar [were] it put in fire to *fyn* mare,
Yhit auld it leve sum dros thare
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3336.

Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they *fine* it.
Job xxviii. 1.

Blow, blow, sweet winds, O blow away
All vapours from the *fined* air.
Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn [(song).

Clarifying the beer by such means as isinglass and gelatine is also called *fining* the beer
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 688.

After being racked and *fined*, the produce of the different vineyards is now ready for mixing together.
De Colange, Dict., I. 137.

2. To make fine or slender; make less coarse: as, to *fine* grass.—**3.** To change by imperceptible degrees; cause to pass by fine gradations to another or more perfect state. [Rare.]

I oftener sate at home
On evenings, watching how they *fined* themselves
With gradual conscience to a perfect night.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fine or pure; become clear, as by depositing sediment: often followed by *down*.

The ale hadn't had time to *fine down*, but it would be as clear as a diamond . . . tomorrow.
T. Hughes, Scouring of the White Horse.

2. To become fine or thin; melt or fade.

The fog *fined* away to the windward.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

The most unwieldy-looking animals often *fine* down into the best shapes
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 204.

fine[2] (fīn), *adv.* [< *fine*[2], *a*.] **1.** Finely; well: as, I wad like *fine* to do it. [Scotch.]—**2.** Delicately; cautiously.

To fish *fine* and far off is the first and principal rule for trout-angling.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 242.

fine[3] (fē'ne), *n.* [It., end, = E. *fine*[1].] In *musical notation*, the word indicating the end of a repeated section, whether da capo or dal segno; also, the end of a composition in several sections.

fine-arch (fīn'ärch), *n.* The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. *E. H. Knight.*

fine-cut (fīn'kut), *a.* Cut into fine pieces or strips: as, *fine-cut* chewing-tobacco.

finedraw (fīn'drâ), *v. t.*; pret. *finedrew*, pp. *finedrawn*, ppr. *finedrawing*. **1.** To sew up, as a rent, by drawing the edges of the fabric together with a fine thread, in such a manner as to restore the pattern if there is any. See *finedrawing*.

It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*, and that without any inconvenient delay.
Marryat, Peter Simple.

2. To draw out to extreme fineness, as wire: commonly in the past participle.

finedrawer (fīn'drâ'ėr), *n.* A person especially employed to do finedrawing, as in the manufacture of tapestry, where many are employed in uniting the separate pieces of which large tapestries are made.

finedrawing (fīn'drâ'ing), *n.* **1.** A method of darning in which the edges of a rent are brought together and the needle is passed through from one to the other at about half the thickness of the stuff in such a manner as to restore the pattern.—**2.** In *cloth-manuf.*, a finishing process in which the cloth is exposed to a strong light, and any minute hole or break is repaired by introducing, with a needle, sound yarns in place of the defective ones.—**3.** In *tapestry-manuf.*, the process of sewing together the different pieces separately manufactured.

fine-drawn (fīn'drân), *p. a.* Drawn out to extreme fineness or tenuity, as wire; hence, figuratively, drawn out with too much subtlety: as, *fine-drawn* conclusions.

fineer[1] (fi-nēr'), *v. i.* [< MD. *fijneren* (= MLG. *fenēren*, *phenēren*), make money, acquire wealth, in form like *fijneren*, refine, purify, but with sense due to *fijnancie*, money, wealth, finance, < F. *finance*, finance: see *finance*.] To get goods on credit by artifice. See the extract.

The second method of running into debt is called *fineering*, which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands.
Goldsmith, Ordinary of Newgate.

fineer[2]† (fi-nēr'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *veneer*.

fine-fingered (fīn'fing'gėrd), *a.* Delicate in workmanship; expert at fine work. *Spenser.*

fineless† (fīn'les), *a.* [< *fine*[1] + *-less*.] Endless; inexhaustible.

Riches, *fineless*, is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

finely (fīn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *finliche* (= MLG. *fīnlīken* = OHG. *fīnlīhho*); < *fine*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a fine manner, in any sense of the word *fine*; admirably; elegantly; showily; delicately; sensitively; adroitly; subtlely; minutely; thinly; lightly: as, a picture *finely* painted; a stuff *finely* wrought; flour *finely* ground; a thought *finely* expressed.

Let mee be proued as Prince in pres where I wend,
And fonde mee *finliche* well to fonde my strength.
Alexaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1201.

Spirits are not *finely* touch'd
But to fine issues.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

It is as *finely* situated as any Rectory can be, for it is about the Midway 'twixt Oxford and London.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

The life of these men is *finely* described in holy writ by "the path of an arrow," which is immediately closed up and lost.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

fineness (fīn'nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine, in any sense.

He sent, . . .
With some pretext of *fineness* in the meal
To save the offence of charitable, flour
From his tall mill.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, the quantity of pure metal in alloys expressed by number of parts in 1,000.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

3†. Finesse; subtlety.

He promised
To use some holy and religious *fineness*,
To this good end.
Massinger, The Renegade, iv. 1.

This is the artificialest peece of *fineness* to perswade Men to be Slaves that the wit of Court could have invented.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

He did the devil more service in this *fineness* of undermining than all the open battery of the ten great rams of persecution.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

fine-nosed (fīn'nōzd), *a.* Having a keen or delicate sense of smell.

The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. ii. 1.

finer (fī'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *fyner*; < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who refines or purifies; a refiner.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*.
Prov. xxv. 4.

fine-rolls (fīn'rōls), *n. pl.* In England, from the reign of John to that of Charles I., ac-

counts of fines paid to the king for licenses to alienate lands, for freedom from knight's service, for pardons, wardships, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

finery[1] (fī'nėr-i), *n.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-ery*, collective suffix.] 1. Fineness; beauty; charm. [Rare.]

Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects. *Watts.*

2. Ornament; decoration, especially gaudy or excessive decoration, as ribbons, trinkets, a stilted or flowery style in writing, etc.

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but she turned with disgust from the *finery* of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Not a dowager brushed us, bedizened with *finery*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i

finery[2] (fī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fineries* (-iz). [Also written *finary*; < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-ery*. Cf. *refinery*.] In *metal.*, a hearth on which cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron. Previous to the introduction of the process known as *puddling*, the conversion of cast-iron into wrought-iron was always effected in a finery, and this method is still in use in various regions, especially in Germany. For the best tin-plates, until recently, sheet-iron prepared in the finery was exclusively used.

fine-spoken (fīn'spō'kn), *a.* Using fine phrases; polite in language.

Fine-dressed and *fine-spoken* "chevaliers d'industrie." *Chesterfield.*

fine-spun (fīn'spun), *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtile: as, *fine-spun* theories.

Howe'er disguised th' inflammatory tale,
And covered with a *fine-spun* specious veil.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 328

They are inexhaustible in conjectures and *fine-spun* conclusions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

The interest of the whole is small, in consequence of the inherent insipidity of such a *fine-spun* discussion. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 385.

finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *finesse* = Sw. *finess*, < F. *finesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *fineza* = It. *finezza*), fineness, delicacy, nicety, keenness, subtlety, < *fin*, fine: see *fine*[2], *a.*] 1. Artifice; delicate stratagem; subtlety of contrivance; also, that quality of mind or character which leads to subtle actions.

Prowde speeches and too much *finesse* and curiositie is not commendable in an Embassadour. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p 223.

A masterpiece of diplomatic *finesse* and political invention, electioneering viewed on the most magnificent scale, . . . exhibits a political drama which for the honour and happiness of mankind is of rare and strange occurrence. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 255.

Compared to his brethren in the East, the Persian depicted in books of travel, however distinguished by questionable *finesse* and arrant falsity, has always presented a certain humorous side to European readers. *Athenæum*, No. 3085, p. 777.

2. In *whist*, the play (usually by the third hand, but occasionally by the second) of a card (say C) of the suit led, lower than another (A) in the hand, in the hope that an unplayed card (B) of intermediate value, whose position is still unknown, may be found to lie to the right, so that the trick may be taken by the card C while A is reserved to take B.—3†. Fineness of perception.

But he [Pope] (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 652.

=Syn. 1. *Artifice*, *Manœuver*, etc. (see *artifice*); skill, artfulness, adroitness, craft, subterfuge.

finesse (fi-nes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finessed*, ppr. *finessing*. [< *finesse*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use artifice or fine stratagem.

Though secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick
If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 106.

2. In *whist-playing*, to attempt to take a trick by finesse.

With minor tenace it is generally proper to *finesse* the second round, as the best card must probably be to your left. *Pole*, Whist, v.

II. *trans.* In *whist-playing*, to practise or perform a finesse with: as, to *finesse* a king, a knave, etc.

fine-still (fīn'stil), *v. t.* To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine-stiller (fīn'stil'ėr), *n.* One who distils spirits from treacle or molasses.

finetop-grass (fīn'top-gras), *n.* The *Agrostis alba* (*A. vulgaris*), a valuable meadow- and pasture-grass. Also known as *redtop*, *herdsgrass*, etc.

finew† (fin'ū), *n.* [< *finew-ed*, q. v.] Moldiness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

finewed† (fin'ūd), *a.* [Also written *fenowed*, also *vinewed*, *vinnewed* (E. dial., etc.); < ME. (not found), < AS. *gefinegod*, moldy, musty, pp. of *fynegian*, become moldy or musty (of bread). < *fynig* (pl. *finie*), moldy or musty (of bread), = OD. *vinnigh*, moldy, musty, rotten, rank; perhaps related to *fūl*, E. *foul*[1], and to L. *putidus*, rotten. The resemblance to AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, E. *fenny*, marshy, muddy, dirty, is not phonetically close, and is accidental.] Moldy; musty; decayed.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the feisty and *fenowed* festival are yet secretly laid up in corners. *J. Favour*, Antiquities, Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 334.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare
Mir. for Mags, p. 417.

finewedness† (fin'ūd-nes), *n.* [Also *vinewedness*, *vinnewedness*.] The state or quality of being finewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness.

finfeet, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*.

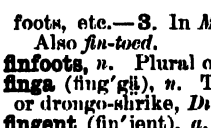
fin-fish (fin'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ*; a fin-pike.

fin-fold (fin'fōld), *n.* In *ichth.*, a fold of the skin of the embryo fish in which fin-rays are developed.

finfoot (fin'fůt), *n.* 1. Pl. *finfoots* or *finfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). A name of the pinnatiped or lobe-footed birds of Africa and South America, of the family *Heliornithidæ*, related to the rails and coots; a bird of the genus *Heliornis* or *Podoa*; one of the sun-birds, as *Heliornis surinamensis* or *H. senegalensis*.—2. Pl. *finfeet*. A swimming-foot; a pleiopod, as of a crustacean.

Which appendages [abdominal legs of stomatopods] . . . are used in swimming, or are *fin feet*. *G. Cuvier*, Règne Animal (tr. 1840), p. 423.

fin-footed (fin'fůt'ed), *a.* 1. Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane; web-footed; palmiped.—2. In *ornith.*, pinnatiped; having pinnate feet, the toes being separately furnished with flaps, as in the grebes, coots, phalaropes, finfoots, etc.—3. In *Mollusca*, pteropod. Also *fin-toed*.



Fin-footed (Coot)

finfoots, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*, 1.

finga (fing'gä), *n.* The East Indian king-crow or drongo-shrike, *Dicrurus macrocercus*.

fingent (fin'jent), *a.* [< L. *fingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fingere*, form. See *feign*.] Making; forming; fashioning. [Rare.]

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 2.

finger (fing'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *finger*, < AS. *finger* = OS. *fingar* = OFries. *finger* = D. *vinger* = MLG. *vinger*, LG. *finger* = OHG. *fingar*, MHG. G. *finger* = Icel. *fingr* = Sw. Dan. *finger* = Goth. *figgrs*, finger. The asserted connection with *fang* is doubtful: see *fang*. Cf. *toe* and *dactyl*.] 1. A digit of the fore limb; any one of the terminal or distal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, any digit of the hand except the innermost or thumb. In this restricted sense the fingers are commonly numbered from the forefinger as first to the little finger as fourth, but sometimes the thumb is counted as first.

Put not thy *fyngerys* on thy dysche,
Nothyr in flesche, nothir in fysche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p 18.

The *Finger* on which this Ring [the wedding-ring] is to be worn is the fourth *Finger* of the left hand, next unto the little *finger*; because, by the received Opinion of the Learned and Experienced in Ripping up and Anatomizing Men's Bodies, there is a Vein of Blood which passeth from that fourth *Finger* unto the Heart called Vena amoris, Love's Vein. *H. Swinburne*, quoted in Amer. Anthropology, I. 73

Then he put it [a crown] by again; but to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his *fingers* off it. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude;
And, with forced *fingers* rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 4.

A smaller piece amidst the precious store,
Pinch'd close between his *finger* and his thumb.
Cowper, Charity, l. 477.

2. Something like or likened to a finger, as a ray of a starfish; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

Fancy, like the *finger* of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.
Cowper, Task, iv. 118.

Autumn laying here and there
A fiery *finger* on the leaves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcix.

Specifically (*a*) In *zool.*, one of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other (*b*) In *mach.*, any small wood or metal projection on a machine, for parting materials or arresting motion, as the tooth of a rake, the gripper in printing-presses, or the wires of a stop-motion: as, the *fingers* of a harvester, in and between which the knives play.

In Webster's loom (1872) a temporary race is formed by means of "*fingers*," inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 214.

Passing through pointed sheaths now called *fingers*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 18.

3. (*a*) A measure of length, a finger-breadth, commonly a natural finger-breadth. A finger of liquor is a quantity in a tumbler one natural finger-breadth deep. The shot in a gun was similarly measured upon the ramrod, and still is where muzzle loaders are used. See *finger breadth*.

Yet he fayled of the garlonde,
Thro *fyngers* and mare.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Their armes are clubbes or woodden swords, fiue or sixe foote long, and a foote broad, a *finger* thicke, and very sharpe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

4 *fingers* make 1 hand breadth. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

Upon entering the door [of the magazine], one of the guns, which had a spring to it, and was charged eight *fingers* deep with swan shot, went off. *Wirt*, Patrick Henry, p 168.

A *finger*, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot, and is divided into three straws or into four grains. *Hall*, Mexican Law, p. 79.

3 jows make 1 unglee or *finger*, ¾ inch. *Woolhouse*, Measures of Bengal.

(*b*) A finger's length, commonly that of the middle finger.—4. In *music*, execution, especially on a keyed instrument; method of fingering: as, she has a good *finger*.

Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody . . . "What a *finger*!" cried Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxv.

A finger in the pie, a share in the doing of anything; frequently, officious intermeddling or interference.

The devil speed him! no man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious *finger*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 1.

Annular finger, **auricular finger**, etc. See the adjectives. — **Finger of God**, power or work of God.

The magicians said unto Pharaoh, This is the *finger of God*. Ex. viii. 19.

His fingers are all thumbs, said of one whose fingers are awkward or stiff.—**Mechanical finger**, in *microscopy*, a device consisting of a wire, hair, or bristle fixed on a forceps, and used in separating some minute object for examination from a mass of material on a slide.—**To burn one's fingers**. See *burn*[1]. **To have a finger in**, to be concerned in.—**To have at one's fingers' ends**. See *end*.—**To live by one's fingers' ends**, to live by mechanical skill or handiwork.

How many goodly cities could I reckon up that thrive wholly by trade, where thousands of inhabitants *live* singular well *by their fingers' ends*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p 55.

finger (fing'gėr), *v.* [= D. *vingeren* = MLG. *vingerēren* = G. *fingern* = Dan. *fingrere*, *fingre* = Sw. *fingra*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To touch with the fingers; handle: as, to *finger* money.

Peace, childish Cupid, peace. thy *finger'd* eye
But cries for what, in time, will make thee cry.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8, Epig.

They began to *finger* the Indian Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

2. To toy or meddle with.

Let the papers lie,
You would be *fingering* them, to anger me.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2

Moore lingered yet two minutes, he bent over Caroline's desk, and glanced at her grammar, he *fingered* her pen, he lifted her bouquet and played with it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, v.

There is a sense in which to be always *fingering* one's motives is a sign rather of an unwholesome preoccupation with self than of the eagerness in disinterested service which helps forward mankind. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 297

3. To touch or take thievishly; pilfer; filch; secure by manipulation with the fingers.

The king was slily *finger'd* from the deck. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

4. In *music*: (*a*) To play, as an instrument requiring the use of individual fingers.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings,
Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful music,
Would draw heav'n down, and all the gods to hearken. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1

(*b*) To play, as a particular passage involving a choice among different possible modes of execution. (*c*) To indicate upon a piece of music, by means of figures, the mode of execution with the fingers to be used.—5. To do or perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, etc.

II. *intrans.* To touch something with the fingers, as a musical instrument in playing it.

> Back . . . did Pelleas in an utter shame
> Creep with his shadow thro' the court again,
> *Fingering* at his sword-handle.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

finger-alphabet (fing'gėr-al'fa-bet), *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers, signifying the common alphabet, used by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*.

finger-and-toe (fing'gėr-and-tō'), *n.* The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See *dactylorhiza*.

finger-bar (fing'gėr-bär), *n.* The bar of a reaper or mower supporting the fingers and the reciprocating knives.

finger-board (fing'gėr-bōrd), *n.* 1. In the violin, guitar, and similar instruments, the thin, usually rounded, strip of wood on the neck, above which the strings are stretched, and against which, in stopping, they are pressed by the player's fingers. See cut under *violin*.—2. In the pianoforte and organ, the keyboard.

finger-bowl (fing'gėr-bōl), *n.* A bowl or glass for holding the water used to cleanse the fingers at table. Also *finger-glass*.

fingerbreadth (fing'gėr-bredth), *n.* The breadth of a finger; specifically, a long measure, the fourth part of a palm. The old English "fingerbreadth by assize" was ¾ foot. The word is often used to translate names of foreign units derived from the natural finger-breadth.

> 4 barlycornes in bredth make 1 *fingerbreadth*.
> *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).
>
> 24 *fingerbreadths* = 1 foot.
> *Tate*, Modern Cambist (17th ed., Persia), p. 136.

Natural fingerbreadth, the breadth of a person's finger, used as a unit of length.

finger-brush (fing'gėr-brush), *n.* A brush used in sizing book-covers of leather or cloth after blanking or tooling, and preparatory to gilding.

finger-coral (fing'gėr-kor'al), *n.* A millepore coral, *Millepora alcicornis*. It is used for ornament.

finger-counting (fing'gėr-koun'ting), *n.* Counting upon the fingers.

> They may have adopted the reverse order, from thumb to little finger, as many savages do, and as in fact the Greeks and Romans did with that later and more complicated system of *fingercounting* which we find in use in the first century of our era. *Gow*, Greek Mathematics, § 8

finger-cymbals (fing'gėr-sim'balz), *n. pl.* Castanets.

fingered (fing'gėrd), *a.* 1. Having fingers: commonly in composition with a qualifying term: as, five-*fingered*.

> *Fingered* and thumbed. *Skelton*, Poems, p. 124.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *digitate*.—3. In *music*: (*a*) Played by the individual fingers, as a stringed, keyed, or holed instrument. (*b*) Produced by the use of the fingers or by the choice of a particular fingering, as a tone or a passage. (*c*) Having the intended fingering marked: as, a piece *fingered* throughout.

fingerer (fing'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who fingers; one who handles that to which he has no right; a pilferer. *Webster*.

finger-fern (fing'gėr-fėrn), *n.* A name applied to *Asplenium Ceterach*, and to a variety of *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

finger-flower (fing'gėr-flou'ėr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

finger-glass (fing'gėr-glȧs), *n.* Same as *finger-bowl*.

> After dinner, when she rose from table, her own servant presented her with a *finger-glass* and water, which nobody else had. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 1, 1830.

finger-grass (fing'gėr-grȧs), *n.* The common crab-grass, *Panicum sanguinale*.

finger-grip (fing'gėr-grip), *n.* An implement for regaining a rod or tool which has been dropped or broken in a bored shaft.

finger-guard (fing'gėr-gärd), *n.* That part of a sword-guard which is extended parallel or nearly parallel to the grip, and protects the fingers. The final and elaborated form of this is called the *knuckle-bow*. See cut under *hilt*.

finger-hole (fing'gėr-hōl), *n.* In musical instruments, as flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc., a hole in the side of the tube so placed that it may be closed by a finger of the player, that the tone produced may be modified in pitch. On elaborate instruments the holes are often so numerous and so widely dispersed that they can be closed only by an intricate mechanism of levers.

fingering (fing'gėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *fingering*, *fyngurynge*; verbal n. of *finger*, *v.*] 1. The act of touching lightly or handling.

> These *fingerings* and suckings of every thing it [the infant] can lay hold of, these open-mouthed listenings to every sound, are the first steps in the series which ends in the discovery of unseen planets.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 129.

2†. Beckoning with the finger.—3. In *music*: (*a*) The method of using the fingers upon a fingered instrument, especially so as to produce given effects in the best way. The fingering of the pianoforte has developed gradually, the thumb and the little finger being but slightly used until the middle of the eighteenth century.

> In *fing'ring* some [bards] unskill'd, but only us'd to sing
> Unto the other's harp. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 174.

(*b*) An indication by figures, upon a piece of music, of the fingers to be used in its performance. For the pianoforte two systems of fingering are in use: the German or European, which marks the thumb 1, and the fingers 2, 3, 4, and 5 in order; and the American, which marks the thumb x, and the fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in order.

4. Delicate work done with the fingers.

> Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine
> With this so curious network might compare.
> *Spenser*.
>
> A shady, fresh, and ripply cove,
> Where nested was an arbor, overwove
> By many a summer's silent *fingering*.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

5. A thick, loose woolen yarn used for knitting stockings, etc. [Great Britain.]

finger-key (fing'gėr-kē), *n.* A key for opening and closing electric circuits, operated by the fingers; the ordinary transmitter of the Morse telegraph system.

fingerling (fing'gėr-ling), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fingerling*, *fyngyrlynge* (= D. *vingerling* = MLG. *vingerlink* = G. *fingerling*, a finger-stall, MHG. *vingerlinc*, a ring); < *finger* + dim. *-ling*[1].] 1†. A finger of a glove.

> *Fyngerlynge* of a glove, digitabulum.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 161.

2. Some small thing no bigger than a finger; specifically, a very small salmon or a small trout.

> When the salmon is just hatched, he is known as fry, or *fingerling*. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 740.

finger-mark (fing'gėr-märk), *n.* A mark, especially a soil or stain, made by a finger.

> The application of a *finger-mark*, either as an autograph in lamp-black on ordinary paper, in wax, or on prepared paper, which would instantly print the most delicate ridge of the damp finger impressed on it, ought immediately to take the place of the present clumsy cross — which, in spite of school boards, will for a long time yet continue to figure in various documents.
> *St James's Budget*, Dec. 24, 1880, p. 7.

finger-mirror (fing'gėr-mir'ọr), *n.* A dental hand-mirror supported by a clasp into which, when it is used, a finger may be inserted.

finger-nut (fing'gėr-nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut having wings which can be grasped by the fingers.

finger-plate (fing'gėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is, to prevent soiling by the hand.

finger-point (fing'gėr-point), *n.* 1. The point or end of the finger.—2. That at which the finger is pointed. [Rare.]

> He seeks to be what he ought; and is not content to dream on through life, the shadow of greatness, or the *finger point* of scorn. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 602.

finger-post (fing'gėr-pōst), *n.* A post with projecting arm or arms for pointers, often terminating in the form of fingers, set up for the direction of travelers, generally where roads cross or divide.

> He threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post*, magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.
>
> The last cartoon of the year represents Louis Napoleon recklessly galloping a blind horse towards the edge of a precipice, which a *finger-post* indicates as the road "to glory." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 63.

finger-puff (fing'gėr-puf), *n.* In *hair-dressing*, a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger.

finger-reading (fing'gėr-rē'ding), *n.* A system of reading for the blind in which the fingers are passed over letters raised sufficiently from the paper to be distinguished.

finger-shell (fing'gėr-shel), *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *E. D.*

finger-shield (fing'gėr-shēld), *n.* A shield for a finger, used in sewing to protect the first finger of the left hand from the needle, or the little finger of the right hand from cutting by the thread.

finger-sponge (fing'gėr-spunj), *n.* One of various slender, branching sponges, of unmerchantable quality, found in Florida; a glove-sponge.

finger-stall (fing'gėr-stȧl), *n.* A cover or cot worn on a finger to protect it, as when injured, or in dissecting, etc.

finger-steel (fing'gėr-stēl), *n.* A small whetting instrument, shaped like an awl or a skewer, used by curriers to sharpen their knives.

finger-tip (fing'gėr-tip), *n.* The end or tip of a finger.

> The *finger-tips*, especially of the right hand, have an office similar to that performed by the yellow spot of the retina; they are the centre or hearth of clear perceptions of touch. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 417.

To have at one's finger-tips, to be practically familiar with.

fingian, *n.* See *findjan*.

fingle-fangle† (fing'gl-fang'gl), *n.* [A var. redupl. of *fangle*.] A trifle. [Colloq.]

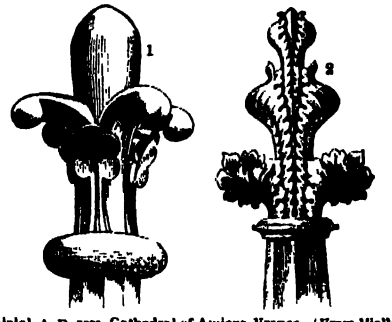
> And, though we're all as near of kindred
> As th' outward man is to the inward,
> We agree in nothing, but to wrangle
> About the slightest *fingle-fangle*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 454.

fingram (fing'gram), *n.* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel. [Scotch.]

> There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.
> *Colvil*, Mock Poem, ii. 9.

fingrigo (fing-grig'ō), *n.* [The Jamaica name.] In Jamaica, the *Pisonia aculeata*, a spiny, shrub-by climber.

finial (fin'i-al), *n.* [< ML. **finiale*, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*[1] and *-al*.] 1. In *arch.*, the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, consisting usually of a knob or composition of foliage. By older writers the word is used to denote not only the termination, but the whole pyramidal mass.



1 Finial, A. D. 1230, Cathedral of Amiens, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") 2. Finial, 15th century.

> From this faire Palace then he takes his Front,
> From that his *Finiale*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.
>
> The white *finials* of Milan Cathedral shining somewhere in the distance. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *decorative art*, by extension from architecture, the ornamental termination, usually a knob, cluster of leaves, or the like, of any upward-pointing part.

> He groped as blind, and seem'd
> Always about to fall, grasping the pews
> And oaken *finials* till he touch'd the door.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

finic (fin'ik), *a.* Same as *finical*. [Rare.]

> Does he think to be courted for acting the *finick* and conceited? *Collier*.

finical (fin'i-kal), *a.* [A var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-al*.] Affecting great nicety or extreme elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious: same as *finikin*.

> A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd, action-taking, whoreson, glass-gazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue; one-trunk-inheriting slave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.
>
> You are too *finical* for me; speak plain, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 4.
>
> The king also reprobated the *finical* embarrassments of the new fashions, and seldom wore new clothes.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 573.

=Syn. *Finical*, *Spruce*, *Foppish*. *Finical* applies to an overwrought delicacy of taste in manners, dress, and speech; *spruce*, to appearance, especially dress, a *spruce* person being too conspicuously trim for elegance or dignity; *foppish*, to absorption in the vanities of dress. All these words are applied especially to men. See *coxcomb*.

> Be not too *finical*; but yet be clean;
> And wear well-fashion'd clothes, like other men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 578.
>
> Gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
> The tassel'd cap and the *spruce* band a jest,
> A mock'ry of the world! *Cowper*, Task, ii. 749.
>
> *Foppish* airs
> And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down
> The pulpit to the level of the stage.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 562.

finicality (fin-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *finical* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being finical; finicalness.—2. Something of a finical nature: as, that is a mere *finicality*. *Prescott*.

finically (fin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a finical manner; with extreme or affected nicety. *Bailey*, 1727.

finicalness (fin'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress, manners, or style; foppishness; fastidiousness.

Nor had Gribelin any thing of greatness in his manner or capacity. His works have no more merit than *finicalness*, and that not in perfection, can give them.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 244.

finicking (fin'i-king), *n.* [Also *finnicking*: a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a verbal n. in *-ing*[1].] Fussiness; fastidious ways.

The verse laughs at such *finnicking*, and asserts its true division. *E. Wadham*, Eng. Versification, p. 147.

Not in stuck-up bowing and scraping, *finnicking*, polite quadrillism, but in good active dances, that make every limb feel pleasant fatigue.
B. W. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 85.

finicking (fin'i-king), *a.* [Also *finnicking*; a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a ppr. in *-ing*[2].] Same as *finikin*.

To show off his possessions, . . . with an intended superiority in his rude manliness to anything so *finicking*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 55.

finicky (fin'i-ki), *a.* [Var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-y*[1].] Same as *finikin*. [Colloq.]

finient†, *n.* [< L. *finien(t-)s*, ppr. of *finire*, end: see *finish*.] In *astrol.*, the horizon; the finitor.

finific (fi-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *finis*, end (see *fine*[1]), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Rendering limited or finite. [Rare.]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

finified (fin'i-fid), *p. a.* Made fine; fine in dress or affectedly nice in manner; dandyish; finical: as, how *finified* you are! he has become very *finified*. [Colloq., U. S.]

finify (fin'i-fi), *v. t.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-i-fy*, make.] To make fine; adorn. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

As nimble a fine fellow of his feet as his hands: for there is a noble corn-cutter, his companion, hath . . . pared and *finified* them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye. *Man in the Moon*, 1609.

finikin (fin'i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *finnikin* and, with accom. terminations, *finicking*, *finicky*, *finical*; orig. a dial. word, of D. origin; cf. MD. *fijnkens*, adv., precisely, exactly, neatly, < *fijn*, fine, precise, exact, + dim. *-ken*, E. -kin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Daintily fine; dainty.

With that came in a wealthy knight,
Which was both grave and old,
And after him a *finikin* lass,
Did shine like the glistering gold.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. Pettily particular; precise in trifles; idly busy; especially, particular about dress.

The bearded creatures are quite as *finikin* over their toilets as any coquette in the world. *Thackeray.*

The most *finnikin* of us must needs begrime himself in getting forward ever so little a distance.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 33.

II. *n.* A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fining (fī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fine*[2], *v.*] **1.** (*a*) The process of refining or purifying. (*b*) The process of clarifying wine or other liquor by hastening the deposition of floating solid matters.

Both white of egg and gelatine . . . are freely used for *fining*, and . . . wines that have been freely subjected to such *fining* keep better and become dryer with age.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 672.

2. The process of becoming clear: said especially of wine and other liquors.—**3.** The material or mixture introduced into liquor to clarify it, as whites of eggs or alum. It is customary to mix the fining with a little of the liquor and beat them thoroughly together; the mixture is then poured into the cask and the liquor is stirred.

fining-forge (fī'ning-fōrj), *n.* A finery or reheating furnace.

fining-pot (fī'ning-pot), *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

The *fining pot* is for silver, and the furnace for gold.
Prov. xvii. 3.

fining-roller (fī'ning-rō"lėr), *n.* In a paper-making machine, a cylindrical sieve of wire cloth by which the coarse fibers and knots are retained while the finely ground stuff is permitted to pass through.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* [L., the end, limit: see *fine*[1], *finish*.] The end; conclusion: a word occasionally, and in former times commonly, placed at the end of a book.

finish (fin'ish), *v.* [< ME. *finischen*, *finisshen*, also in contr. form *finchen* (like *punchen*, contr. of *punisshen*: see *punch*[2] = *punish*), < OF. *finiss-*, stem of certain parts of *finir*, F. *finir* = Pr. *fenir* = OSp. *finir* = It. *finire*, < L. *finire*, end, finish, complete, < *finis*, limit, end: see *fine*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to an end; arrive at the end of; complete by passing throughout the length or extent of: as, to *finish* a journey or an undertaking; to *finish* the day; to *finish* one's life.

Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might *finish* my course with joy. Acts xx. 24.

So when four years were wholly *finished*,
She threw her royal robes away.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To bring to completion; complete by making or doing the last or final part of: as, to *finish* the reading of a book; to *finish* a task assigned; to *finish* a house.

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be *finished* by such a she.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Better to *finish* one small enterprise than to leave many large ones half done. *J. F. Clarke*, Self Culture, p. 319.

3. To put an end to; terminate the existence, opposition, etc., of; destroy: as, to *finish* an enemy by an overwhelming defeat; the last blow *finished* him. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins. Dan. ix. 24

4. To complete and perfect in detail; elaborate carefully; put the final touches on, especially with reference to smoothing and polishing.

Age sets its house in order, and *finishes* its works, which to every artist is a supreme pleasure. *Emerson*, Old Age

I call'd him Crichton, for he seem'd
All-perfect, *finish'd* to the finger-nail.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

To put the finishing hand to. See *hand*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, perform, achieve.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To arrive at the end; stop.

They sey thei shull neuer *fenisshe* till thei have a vengid the deth of Aungis. And thei have assembled a grete power, and wele to conquere this londe be force.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

2. To come to an end; terminate; expire.

These her women, . . . who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she *finish'd*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Exeter doth wish
His days may *finish* ere that hapless time
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1

finish (fin'ish), *n.* [< *finish*, *v.*] **1.** The end or last part of any movement or progress; especially, the end of a race or competitive contest of any kind.

I have followed him through his typical Swedish elk-hunt, and am loth to leave him before he has achieved some sort of success to console him for his disastrous *finish*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 98.

2. The last work performed upon any object, whereby it is completed or perfected.—**3.** Careful elaboration or its result; polish: as, the *finish* of a work of art, a poem, or a piece of cloth; to put a fine *finish* on anything, or to give it an exquisite *finish*; *finish* in deportment.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, *finish* would be loss of time *J. Caird.*

4. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall: commonly called *hard-finish*.—**Blind finish**, in *bookbinding*, a style of ornamenting book-covers by means of heated stamps, without ink or gold.—**Curled finish**, in *metal-work*, an ornamental finish giving a curled appearance to the surface. It is produced by the manipulation of a small strip of oilstone or Ayr stone.

finished (fin'isht), *p. a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect: as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

A *finished* gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great characters in life. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished* . . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well *finished* if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. ix. § 3.

Finished drawing. See *drawing*.—**Finished-spirit condenser**, that part of a still in which the work of condensation is completed, and from which the hot spirits pass to the refrigerator to be cooled.

finisher (fin'ish-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which finishes, completes, or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. Heb. xii. 2.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*
Oft does them by the weakest minister.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, a workman who takes the incomplete book as left by the forwarder and finishes the work with gilding and decoration by various methods. (*b*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, a workman who perfects the face of plates by cutting out superfluous metal, rectifying faults, and correcting errors, for which purpose he cuts out the letters or words to be changed and solders in separate types or cast pieces. (*c*) In *paper-making*, the second rag-pulping machine or half-stuff engine. (*d*) In the *manufacture of fabrics*, the final carder, or the one that delivers the sliver. See *carding-machine*. (*e*) In *pianoforte-making*, the workman who puts the action together and fastens it into the case

2. One who or that which puts an end to something; in colloquial use, that which settles or puts the finishing touch to something.

"You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony, my house and my heart alike are open to you both." "This was a *finisher*," said Lackington.
T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, II. vi.

finishing-drill (fin'ish-ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

finishing-press (fin'ish-ing-pres), *n.* A press used in finishing; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a simple form of press, usually made of two broad blocks of wood, connected by strong screws of wood, which are intended to hold a book firmly during the process of finishing.

finishing-tool (fin'ish-ing-töl), *n.* In *lathe-work*, a turning-tool with a cutting edge ground to a large angle. Such tools remove a very thin chip, and are often used simply as scrapers.

finishment†, *n.* [ME. *fynyshment*, *fynisment*, < OF. *finessement*, *fenissement*; as *finish* + *-ment*.] Finishing; end; death.

Merlyn be-gan to telle the lovynge of Ihesu Criste, and of Iosep Abaramathie, like as they hadden ben of the slayn; and of Pieron, and of othir felowes like as they weren departed, and the *fynyshment* of Ioseph and of alle other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

finish-turn (fin'ish-tėrn), *v. t.* To subject to a final operation of turning; finish by the action of an accurate lathe.

They were then *finish-turned* on the parts fitting into the crank-webs. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8880.

finit†, *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end: see *finite*.] A limit. *Nares.*

And soe wee early ended our fifth weekes travell, with the *finit* of that sheere, at the noble city of Bristow
MS. Lansdowne, 213.

finite (fī'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fini* = Sp. Pg. It. *finito*, < L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end, complete, finish: see *finish*. Cf. *fine*[2], *a.*, ult. a doublet of *finite*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not too great nor too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement, whether measurable by us or not; not infinite nor infinitesimal. All objects of ordinary experience are finite; God, eternity, immensity, and the like are not finite. Etymologically, *finite* means having an end or terminal; but this signification is not coextensive with the English use of the term. Thus, the circumference of a circle has no ends, yet is finite, while past time has an end, yet is not finite. So, if a finite arc be cut out of a parabola, what remains has two ends, yet is not finite.

The obvious portions of extension that affect our senses carry with them into the mind the idea of *finite*; and the ordinary periods of succession whereby we measure time and duration, as hours, days, and years, are bounded lengths. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 2.

The following are the special significations of the word: (*a*) As applied to a class or integer number, capable of being completely counted. this is the fundamental meaning. This distinction between a finite and an infinite class is very important, because there is a peculiar mode of reasoning, called by logicians reasoning by transposed quantity, which is applicable to finite classes alone. The following syllogism is an example. "Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot, but no Hottentot is killed by more than one Hottentot; hence, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot." If by the Hottentots is here meant a class of which a complete census might be taken, this conclusion must be true, provided the premises are true. But if the generations of Hottentots are everlasting, each Hottentot might kill one of his children, and yet some Hottentots might die natural deaths. Reasoning by transposed quantity is indispensable in the higher arithmetic and algebra, and consequently in these branches of mathematics the distinction between finite and infinite classes is very important. (*b*) As applied to continuous quantity, smaller than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied into the unit of measurement, and larger than a suitably chosen finite number divided by the unit of measurement.

On account of the *finite* speed of light, each star appears to describe in space a circle of fixed magnitude, in a plane parallel to that of the ecliptic. *Tait*, Light, § 60.

(*c*) In *gram.*, limited by person; personal, strictly verbal, not infinitival nor participial.

2. Subject to limitations or conditions, such as those of space, time, circumstances, and the laws of nature: as, a *finite* being; *finite* existence or duration.

Only I discern
Infinite passion and the pain
Of *finite* hearts that yearn.
Browning, Two in the Campagna

3. Of or pertaining or relating to finite beings: as, *finite* passions or interests.—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus*.—**Finite canon**, in *music*, a canon whose theme comes to a definite end, instead of perpetually returning into itself. See *canon*[1].—**Finite existence**, the mode of existence of everything except God; existence in the ordinary sense, not transcending our power to imagine it, contingent existence.—**Finite term.** (*a*) In *logic*, a noun or verb not contain-

ing a negative particle, as *man*, opposed to *not-man*; also, a proposition containing only finite terms. (*b*) In *math.*, an integral is said to be expressed in *finite terms* when it is expressed without resort to an infinite series, although it may be expressed by means of exponential, elliptic, or Abelian functions which are synonymous with infinite series; but frequently expressions involving higher kinds of functions than the exponential and trigonometric are excluded.

II. *n.* That which is finite; finite things collectively: used only with the definite article.

When one talks of the infinite in terms borrowed from *the finite* . . . his words are not symbols.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

finite (fī'nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *finited*, ppr. *finiting*. [< *finite*, *a.*] To limit; fix the limits of. [Rare.]

What gives me identity: i. e., what forever fixes or *finites* me to my own consciousness, and to others' regard
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 85

finitelesst (fī'nīt-les), *a.* [< *finite* + *-less*.] Unlimited; infinite.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

finitely (fī'nīt-li), *adv.* In a finite manner or degree; within limits; to a certain degree only.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God, whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us
Stillingfleet

finiteness (fī'nīt-nes), *n.* The mode or quality of being finite, in any sense; a finite state or condition; limited quality or character as regards extent, duration, power, etc.: as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers; the *finiteness* of a number.

The universe, though dependent on the Infinite, is made up of individual limited atoms, and any amount of *finiteness* added together or multiplied cannot reach infinity.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 696.

Once alienated from God and plunged into *finiteness* and sensuousness, men deified the powers of nature, or mortal men, or even carnal lusts as in Aphrodite
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 11

finitort (fin'i-tor), *n.* [< L. *finitor*, one who determines boundaries, a surveyor, also (sc. *circulus*) the horizon, < *finire*, end, limit, bound: see *finish*, *fine*[1].] In *astrol.*, the horizon.

finitude (fin'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp.: see *finite*. Cf. *infinitude*.] The state or mode of being finite; especially, subjection to limitations or conditions; limitation. See *finite*, 2.

The fulness of the creation, and the *finitude* of the creature.
Chalmers

fin-keel (fin'kēl'), *n.* A projection downward from the bottom of a sailboat or yacht, in general shape like the ventral fin of a fish. The fin-keel is usually made of metal, and acts as additional ballast.

finklet, *n.* [Also *finckle*, *finkel*; < ME. *fynkyl*, *fenkel*, a var. of *fennel*, ult. < L. *fenuculum*, dim. of *fenum*: see *fennel*.] Fennel.

Of *Finkle* or Fennell, and Hempe
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

Finlander (fin'lan-dėr), *n.* [See *Finn*.] A native or an inhabitant of Finland; a Finn.

finless (fin'les), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of fins: as, *finless* fish.

finlet (fin'let), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A little fin.—2. Technically, in *ichth.*, detached rays of a dorsal or anal fin, forming a kind of fin, especially in the mackerel family. See *Scombridæ*.

Serial concrescence of primitively distinct metameric *finlets*
J. A. Ryder.

Finn (fin), *n.* [Also spelled *Fin*; < ME. *Finnes*, AS. *Finnas*, pl., Finns, *Finna land*, land of the Finns; = Icel. *Finnr* = Sw. Dan. *Finne*, Finn; cf. Icel. *Finnland*, Sw. Dan. *Finland*, Finland, said to be a translation, equiv. to 'fenland,' of the Finnish name, *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, lit. the swampy region; cf. Icel. Norw. ODan. *fen* = E. *fen*[1].] 1. A native of Finland; a Finlander.—2. Ethnologically—(*a*) A member of the Finnic race in general. (*b*) Specifically, a member of that branch of the Finnic race inhabiting Finland and other parts of northwestern Russia, and calling themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset*. See *Finnic*.

finnac (fin'ak), *n.* [Also *finnack*, *finnoc* (and *finner*); < Gael. *fionnag*, a white trout, a young salmon, < *fionn*, white; also called *gealag*, < *geal*, white.] The white trout, a variety of *Salmo fario*. [Scotch.]

finnan-haddock, **findon-haddock** (fin'an-, fin'don-had'ok), *n.* [< *Finnan*, a corruption of *Findon* (pron. fin'in), a fishing-village near Aberdeen, Scotland, + *haddock*.] A common name for smoked haddock, especially that cured at Findon.

finned (find), *a.* Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad edges on either side, as a plow; specifically, in *her.*, having the fins of a different tincture from the rest: said of a fish used as a bearing: as, a fish sable *finned* or.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

finner[1] (fin'ėr), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-er*[1].] A fin-whale or a finback; any member of the *Balænopteridæ*.—**Oregon finner**, the finback whale or razorback, *Balænoptera velifera*.—**Sharp-headed finner**, the smallest species of *Balænoptera* known on the western coast of the United States; the *Balænoptera davidsoni*, generally called by the whalemen a *young finback*.

finner[2] (fin'ėr), *n.* Same as *finnac*. [Scotch.]

finner-whale (fin'ėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

Finnic (fin'ik), *a.* [< *Finn* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the Finns as a race, or to the group of languages spoken by them; Finnish, in the most general sense: as, the Magyars are a *Finnic* people.

It is maintained by some that the *Finnic* languages represent the oldest forms among the Uralo-Altaic groups.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 219.

Finnic race, an ethnological group belonging to the Ural-Altaic family of man, scattered over northern Russia and Scandinavia, Siberia, and Hungary, and including the Finns proper, Lapps, Esthonians, Livonians, Tchuds, Permians, Ugrians, Ostiaks, Magyars, etc. They all exhibit physical resemblances, and speak similar agglutinative languages, unlike any others spoken in Europe, but related to the Samoyedic, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusic languages. Their language is also called *Ugrian* and *Finno-Hungarian*.

finnicking, **finnikin**, *a.* and *n.* See *finicking*, *finikin*.

finning (fin'ing), *n.* The last throes of a whale in dying. See *to fin out*, under *fin*[1], *v. t.*

Finnish (fin'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *Finsk* = Icel. *Finnskr*; as *Finn* + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland or its inhabitants, or the Finnic race.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Finns proper, called by themselves *Suomi*. It is a dialect of the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family, and is proximately related to the Lappish and many languages of the aborigines of Russia, and to the Hungarian. See *Finnic*.

finny (fin'i), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having fins; finned: as, *finny* fish.

The fish-market was full of *finny* monsters of the deep, all new and strange to us.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

2. Fishy; fish-like; of the nature of fish: as, the *finny* tribes.

She rules the feather'd Kind and *finny* Race
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Containing fish: as, the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith*.

finochio (fi-nō'ki-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio*, fennel, < L. *feniculum*, fennel: see *fennel*.] *Fœniculum dulce*, a variety of fennel; sweet fennel. *Loudon*.

finos (fē'nōs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *fino*, fine, excellent: see *fine*[2].] Wool from merino sheep next in quality to the best: a trade-term.

fin-pike (fin'pīk), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus*; a polypterid. See *bichir*.

fin-ray (fin'rā), *n.* One of the rays of the fin of a fish. See the extract, and cut under *scapulocoracoid*.

A form of dermal exoskeleton, which is peculiar to and highly characteristic of fishes, is found in the *fin-rays*. . . . Ordinary *fin-rays* are composed of a hornlike, or more or less calcified, substance, and are simple at the base, but become jointed transversely, and split up longitudinally, toward their extremities.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

fin-spine (fin'spin), *n.* A spine of a fish's fin; a spinous ray of a fin.

fin-spined (fin'spīnd), *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fint, *v.* A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *findeth*. See *find*.

fintock (fin'tok), *n.* [< Gael. *fiuntac*.] A Scottish name for the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

fin-toed (fin'tōd), *a.* Same as *fin-footed*.

finweed (fin'wēd), *n.* A local English name of the *Ononis arvensis*.

fin-whale (fin'hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

fin-winged (fin'wingd), *a.* Having wings like fins or flippers, as a penguin.

fiord, **fjord** (fyôrd), *n.* [Also *fyord*; < Norw. and Dan. *fjord* = Sw. *fjärd* = Icel. *fjörðr*, a frith, a bay (larger than a *vik*, a small crescent-formed inlet or creek); akin to E. *ford*, and to L. *portus*, a haven. From the Icel. *fjörðr* comes ME. *firth*, mod. E. *firth*, *frith*: see *frith*[2], *firth*[2], *ford*, *port*[1].] A deep indentation of the land, forming a comparatively narrow arm of the sea, with more or less precipitous slopes or cliffs on each side. The coast of Norway offers the best examples. True fiords can exist only where a steep and lofty mountain-range borders closely on the sea.

King Olaf's ships came sailing
Northward out of Drontheim haven
To the mouth of Salten *Fiord*.
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf.

The frozen *fiords* were fishless,
The earth withheld her grain.
Whittier, Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

We see that, in whatever language it is that Brenteson means a stag's horn, the name was not unfittingly given to the antler-like *fiords* of this little inland sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 312.

fior di persico (fyôr dē pār'si-kō). [It., lit. peach-flower: *fior*, *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *persico*, < L. *persicum*, peach: see *flower*, *de*[2], *peach*[1].] A rich marble, mottled with red and white, found among Roman ruins in Italy, and often used again in more recent buildings.

floret, *n.* Same as *fleuret*.

florin (flō'rin), *n.* [Ir. *fiorthan*, a long coarse grass.] An Irish name for white or marsh bent, *Agrostis vulgaris*, var. *alba*, a common grass in pastures.

florite (flō'rīt), *n.* [< Santa *Fiore* in Tuscany (where it is found) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of siliceous sinter found incrusting volcanic tufa. It is found in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions with a pearly luster, and consists of silica (sometimes impure from the presence of alumina), iron peroxid, and water. *Geyserite* is a variety occurring about the orifices of geysers.

floriture (flyō-ri-tūr'ā), *n.*; pl. *floriture* (-rē). [It., lit. a flowering, flourishing, < *fiorire*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] In *music*, an ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, etc., introduced into a melody: commonly in the plural.

flp[1] (flip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flipped*, ppr. *flipping*. [E. dial., a reduction of *fillip* or *flip*[1]. Cf. G. *flippen*, fillip, *flipps*, a fillip.] To fillip. [Prov. Eng.]

flp[2] (flip), *n.* [An abbr. of *flippenny*.] A flippenny bit. [Local, U. S.]

I haven't hardly a hair left to my hide, or a pewter *flip* in my pocket.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

flppence (flp'ens), *n.* A contracted form of *fivepence*.

flppenny (flp'e-ni), *a.* A contracted form of *fivepenny*.—**Flppenny bit**, fivepence: a colloquial name formerly common in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States for the Spanish half-real, the value of which was about 6 cents.

flpple (flp'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The under lip. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A stopper, as at the mouth of a musical wind-instrument.

Some kind of wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteth the breath of the first entrance, the rather, in respect of their traverse, and stop above the hole, which performeth the *flpple's* part.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 116.

fir (fėr), *n.* [< ME. *fir*, *fur*, *firre*, *fyrre*, rather from Scand. than from AS. **furh*, which would give ME. **furwe*, E. **furrow* (cf. AS. *furh*, a furrow, E. *furrow*), and is found only in comp., in the single gloss "*furh-wudu*, pinus," fir-wood, i. e., fir-tree; = OHG. *forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = Icel. *fura* = Norw. *fura*, *furu*, *fora*, *foro* = Sw. *fura*, *fur* (in comp. *furu-*) = Dan. *fyr* (in comp. *fyrre-*), fir (cf. W. *pyr*, fir); akin to OHG. *vereh-eih* (*eih* = E. *oak*), Lombard. *fercha*, the Italian oak (L. *æsculus*), G. *forch*, oak, = L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*. The L. for 'fir' is *abies*: see *Abies*. For the relation E. *f* = L. *qu*, cf. E. *four* = L. *quattuor*. Not related, as sometimes asserted, either to *fire*, to *furze*, or to *forest*.] A coniferous tree, properly of the genus *Abies*, in distinction from the spruce (*Picea*); a term also applied, more loosely, to trees of other genera, as *Picea* and *Pinus*. See *Abies*. Among the true firs are the silver firs, *Abies pectinata* of Europe and *A. Numidica* of the Atlas mountains; the balsam-fir or balm-of-Gilead fir of the Alleghanies, *A. balsamea*; the balsam-fir or white fir of the Rocky Mountains, *A. concolor*; the red firs of the Pacific coast, *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica*; the white fir of the same region, *A. grandis*; and the sacred fir of Mexico, *A. religiosa*. Of other genera are the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the spruce-fir or Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*; the red, yellow, or Douglas fir of western America, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*; the parasol-fir of Japan, *Sciadopitys verticillata*; and the plum-fir of Chili, *Podocarpus Andina*. The gnetaceous genera *Ephedra* and *Gnetum* are known as joint-firs.

But how the fyr was maked up on highte,
And eke the names how the trees highte,
As ook, *firre*, birch, etc.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2063.

Lofty *firs* which grace the Mountain's Brow.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

fir-apple (fėr'ap'l), *n.* A fir-cone. [Eng.]

fir-cone (fėr'kōn), *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

fire (fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fyre;* < ME. *fire, fir, fyre, fyr, fier, fyer, fur,* etc., < AS. *fȳr* = OS. *fiur* = OFries. *fior, fiur* = D. *vier, vuur* = MLG. *vūr, viur, vuir, vuer,* LG. *vür, vüer* = OHG. *fuir,* later *fiur,* MHG. *vuir, viur,* G. *feuer* = Icel. *fȳri* (and poet. *fürr*) = Sw. Dan. *fyr* = Umbrian *pir* = Gr. πῦρ, fire (> E. *pyre,* q. v.), dial. πῖλι (cf. πυρσός, a torch). Different words are used in Goth. (*fōn,* gen. *fūnins,* fire; cf. Icel. *funi,* a flame), in L. and Skt. (L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni,* fire), and in Rom. (It. *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = F. *feu,* fire, < L. *focus,* fireplace: see *fuel, focus*).] **1.** The visible heat, or light, evolved by the action of a high temperature on certain bodies, which are in consequence styled inflammable or combustible; combustion, or the heat and light evolved during the process of combustion. Anciently, fire, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed; and fire continued until comparatively recent times to be considered a distinct imponderable substance, existing throughout the universe in the supposed form of caloric. See *combustion, flame.*

> The Lindsays flew like *fire* about,
> Till all the fray was done.
> *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

> Thou wouldst as soon go kindle *fire* with snow
> As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7.

> Wheresoe'er I am, by night and day,
> All earth and air seem only burning *fire.*
> *Tennyson,* (Enone.

In popular language, the word element is often referred to *fire,* air, earth, and water. A very slight acquaintance with chemistry is sufficient to prove that air, earth, and water are compound bodies, and that *fire* is mainly the result of a high temperature on certain bodies.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or the ground, or in a grate, stove, or furnace; a burning mass of material lighted for the sake of warmth or for the utilization of the heat or light from it.

> Bryng in *fyre* on alhalawgh day,
> To condulmas euen, I dar wolle say.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

And ther with owt the Door in the Courte, on the left honde, ys a tree with many stonys a bowght it, wher the ministres of the Jewys and Seynt Petir with them warmyd them by the *fyer.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

Now the king sat in the winterhouse in the ninth month: and there was a *fire* on the hearth burning before him.
Jer. xxxvi. 22.

> In winter's tedious nights sit by the *fire*
> With good old folks. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. The burning of any large collection of material, as a building, town, forest, etc.; a conflagration: as, the great *fire* of London or of Chicago; a forest or a prairie *fire.*

> A *fyre* is foul affray in thinges drie.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

> Where two raging *fires* meet together,
> They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

> Grub-street! thy fall should men and gods conspire,
> Thy stage shall stand, ensure it but from *fire.*
> *Pope,* Dunciad, iii. 3.

> Till the last *fire* burn all between the poles.
> *Cowper,* Conversation, l. 758.

4. A spark or sparks; specifically, a spark, as from red-hot iron, or from flint or other stones when struck.

> His spurs o' steel were sair to bide,
> And fra her fore-feet flew the *fire.*
> *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

5. Flashing light; vivid luster; splendor.

She is very beautiful, and very like her father, with eyes full of *fire,* and great expression in all her features.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 211.

6. In precious stones, the quality of refracting and dispersing light, and the brilliancy of effect that comes from this quality.—**7.** A luminous body; a star. [Poetical.]

> Before him burn
> Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
> The heavenly *fires.* *Milton,* P. L., xii. 256.

> Yon fair stars, . . .
> Cold *fires,* yet with power to burn and brand
> His nothingness into man. *Tennyson,* Maud, xviii.

8. A sensation of internal heat arising from either a physical or a mental cause; an inflammatory process or effect.

> What *fire* is in mine ears? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

9. Ardor; burning desire; passionate love for something.

> Out he flash'd,
> And into such a song, such *fire* for fame,
> Such trumpet-blowings in it, . . .
> That when he stopt, we long'd to hurl together.
> *Tennyson,* Merlin and Vivien.

10. Consuming violence, as of temper; fierceness; vehemence: as, the *fire* of love or of enmity.

> For Wealth he seeks, nor feels Ambition's *Fires.*
> *Congreve,* tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

> He had *fire* in his temper. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardor and zeal; animation; vivacity.

> Old as we are, our soul retains a *fire*
> Active and quick in motion. *Ford,* Fancies, v. 1.

> His *fire* is out, his wit decayed.
> *Swift,* Death of Dr. Swift.

Mrs. Rebecca Quickly, whom he married, had all that the *fire* of youth and a lively manner could do towards making an agreeable woman. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 100.

> And bless their Critic with a Poet's *fire*
> *Pope,* Essay on Criticism, l. 676.

Pitt's . . . ardour and his noble bearing put *fire* into the most frigid conceit. *Macaulay,* William Pitt

12. Subjection to evil effects of any kind; especially, overwhelming trouble; severe trial: used with reference to the old or savage practice of trial or torture by fire, and especially to the passing through the fire to Moloch mentioned in the Bible: as, to pass through or be subjected to the *fires* of affliction.

> Not passing thro' the *fire*
> Bodies, but souls — thy children's thro' the smoke,
> The blight of low desires. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

13. [< *fire, v. t.,* 6.] The firing or discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like: as, to be under *fire;* to silence the enemy's *fire;* enfilade and ricochet *fire,* etc. Artillery fire is said to be *direct* when the line of fire is perpendicular to the line aimed at, and the projectile does not touch the intermediate ground; *oblique* when the line of fire makes an angle less than 90° with the front of the object; *enfilading* when the line of fire is nearly parallel to the parapet or line of troops to be swept; *reverse* when the line of fire forms a horizontal angle greater than 30° with the interior slope of the parapet or the line of troops exposed to its effects; *slant* when the angle made with the interior slope is less than 30°; *horizontal* when the piece has but a small angle of elevation and the projectile strikes the object without striking the intermediate ground; *vertical* when the piece has a great angle of elevation, as in the case of mortars; *ricochet* when the elevation is slight and the projectile strikes the earth or water and rebounds one or more times (used chiefly with reduced charges for enfilading purposes); *rolling* when the axis of the piece is parallel to the ground, or nearly so, and the projectile makes a series of ricochets; *plunging* when the piece is situated above the plane of the object fired at.

> Bullets would sing by our foreheads, and bullets would rain at our feet—
> *Fire* from ten thousand at once of the rebels that girdled us round. *Tennyson,* Defence of Lucknow.

They were under *fire* for more than two hours, and every vessel was struck many times, but with little damage to the gunboats. *U. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 463.

A dropping fire. See *drop, v. i.* —**A flaught o' fire.** See *flaught*[2].—**Artillery fire.** See def. 13. —**Ascending fires.** See *firework.*—**Baptism of fire.** See *baptism.*—**Blind fire.** See *blind*[1].—**Center fire.** See *center fire.*—**Central fire,** a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans, occupies the center of the universe and was the first thing made, being the germ of everything else. Copernicus and others supposed the sun was intended. **Chinese fire,** a composition used in fireworks. It consists of 16 parts of gunpowder, 8 of niter, 3 of charcoal, 10 of small cast-iron borings, and 3 of sulphur.—**Colored fires,** the tinted flames produced by the salts of barium, strontium, sodium, copper, and other metals, or the compositions used to produce such flames. Various mixtures are employed, and the lights are used for signals, in pyrotechny, etc. —**Cross fire.** See *cross-fire.*—**Curved fire.** See the extract.

When a projectile is fired so as just to clear an interposing cover, and then descend upon the object, the line of fire being perpendicular or nearly so to the front of troops or works to be destroyed, such practice is termed *curved fire,* in order to distinguish it from ricochet.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., I. 441.

Elmo's fire. Same as *corposant.*—**False fire.** (*a*) A blue flame made by burning certain combustibles in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night. (*b*) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction; a false or misleading beacon.

> Shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
> *False fires,* that others may be lost.
> *Wordsworth,* To Lady Fleming.

Fire of the periphery, a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans and other ancient philosophers, occupies the circumference of the universe.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework.*—**Greek fire,** a combustible composition the constituents of which are supposed to have been asphalt, niter, and sulphur. It would burn on or under water, and was used with great effect in war by the Greeks of the Eastern Empire, who kept its composition secret for several hundred years. Upon the conquest of Constantinople the secret came into the possession of the Mohammedans, to whom it rendered repeated and valuable service. Also *Grecian fire.*

The Saracens, by throwing *Greek fire* on the Christians, burnt many of their boats and killed the people in them, thus obtaining the victory.
Quoted in *Hewitt's* Ancient Armour, I. 328.

Hollow fire. (*a*) A peculiar kind of hearth or furnace used in the manufacture of iron for tin-plates, and so arranged that the metal, in the form of "stamps" (bars broken into pieces weighing about a quarter of a hundred each), is heated in the flames, and does not come in direct contact with the fuel, thus avoiding contamination by sulphur. (*b*) A fire burning chiefly in the interior of the mass of fuel, so as to avoid waste of the coal by combustion on the outside, where it is not in contact with the metal. For the common blacksmith's fire semi-bituminous coal is preferred.—**Holy fire,** in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, a light kindled on Holy Saturday (the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday) by sparks from a flint, and used to relight the church lamps, all of which are extinguished on Good Friday. In the Greek Church the fire is claimed to be a miraculous gift from heaven. At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the pope. At Jerusalem the lighting of the holy fire is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, amid a scene of wild enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.—**Kentish fire.** See *Kentish.*—**Letters of fire and sword,** in the ancient law of Scotland, letters of ejectment issued by the Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the law.—**Line of fire** (*milit.*), a line formed by the prolongation of the axis of a firearm forward.—**Oblique fire,** a phrase noting a form of action in firearms, in which the plunger which explodes the cartridge moves obliquely to the axis of the barrel.—**On fire,** ignited; inflamed, burning; hence, figuratively, eager, ardent, zealous. See *afire.*

> Receiv'd my heart an offering all *on fire,*
> Kindled, and fed, and blown by strong Desire.
> *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 88

> All frets
> But chafing me *on fire* to find my bride
> *Tennyson,* Princess, i

Out of the frying-pan into the fire. See *frying-pan.*—**Primitive fire,** a fire which, according to Heraclitus and other ancient philosophers, was the primitive material out of which the universe was formed.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework.*—**Running fire** (*milit.*), the rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.—**St. Anthony's fire.** Same as *erysipelas.*—**St. Elmo's fire.** Same as *corposant.*—**St. Francis's fire,** probably the same as *St. Anthony's fire.*

> All these, and many evils more haunt ire,
> The swelling Splene, and Frenzy raging rife,
> The shaking Palsey, and *Saint Fraunces fire*
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iv. 35.

The fat is in the fire. See *fat*[1].—**To bank a fire, to give fire, to hang fire.** See the verbs.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal.*—**To play with fire,** to meddle carelessly or ignorantly with a dangerous matter; do anything lightly or for amusement that may cause great trouble or suffering.—**To pour oil on the fire,** to add fuel to the flame: that is, to do or say something likely to intensify existing passion or trouble.—**To set on fire.** (*a*) To apply fire to; cause to burn.

> And [they] a bide so in this manere till tydinges com to hem, that her enmyes were entred into the londe that *sette on fire* ouer all ther as thei myght eny harme do
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

> Now the children of Judah had fought against Jerusalem . . . and *set* the city *on fire.* Judges i. 8.

(*b*) Figuratively, to make fiery, inflame; excite violently

> The tongue . . . *setteth on fire* the course of nature; and it is *set on fire* of hell Jas. iii. 6

To set the river (or the Thames, Hudson, or other river, according to locality) **on fire,** to accomplish something surprising or remarkable; cut a figure in the world: always used with a negative: as, he is a smart fellow enough, but he'll *never set the river on fire.* See *tense.*—**To strike fire,** to produce a spark or flame by friction or concussion.

> *Striking fire,* I kindled some heath and dry sea-weed, by which I roasted my eggs. *Swift,* Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1

To take fire. (*a*) To become ignited; begin to burn.

> The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
> Grows fungous, and *takes fire* at every spark.
> *Cowper,* Conversation, l. 54.

(*b*) Figuratively, to become inflamed; be violently excited or aroused.

> I am no courtier, of a light condition,
> Apt to *take fire* at every beauteous face,
> That only serves his will and wantonness.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

White Bengal fire, a very brilliant light produced by means of pure metallic arsenic.

fire (fīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fired,* ppr. *firing.* [< ME. *firen, fyren, furen,* set on fire, expose to fire, animate, < AS. *fȳrian,* found only in the sense of 'give warmth to,' = D. *vuren* = MLG. *vuren,* LG. *füren* = Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fyre,* fire; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set on fire; enkindle: as, to *fire* a house or a chimney; to *fire* a pile.

And of a certain hearbe which, being folded up in a mans clothes, would make him walke invisible, & the smoke of the same, being *fired,* would cause thunders.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 61.

> Recidsdale has *fired* our house.
> *Reedsdale and Wise William* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 91).

Captain Swan ordered the Town to be *fired,* which was presently done. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 145

2. To expose to the action of fire; prepare by the application of heat; bake: as, to *fire* pottery; to *fire* a stack of bricks. [Rarely used of culinary processes.]

The dough is . . . cut into small scones, which, when *fired,* are handed round the company.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 28, note.

3. To inflame; irritate the feelings or passions of: as, to *fire* one with anger or revenge.

> Lords are lordliest in their wine;
> And the well-feasted priest then soonest *fired*
> With zeal, if aught religion seem concern'd.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1419.
>
> O'er prostrate towns and palaces they pass, . . .
> Breathing revenge; whilst anger and disdain
> *Fire* every breast, and boil in every vein.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

4. To animate; give life or spirit to.

> Truly to tread that virtuous path you walk in,
> So *fir'd* her honest soul, we thought her sainted.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2
>
> Let Ambition *fire* thy Mind,
> Thou wert born o'er Men to Reign.
> *Congreve*, Judgment of Paris.
>
> Virgil seldom rises into very astonishing sentiments where he is not *fired* by the Iliad.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.
>
> It so *fired* his imagination that he wrote a description of it. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 10

5. To drive out or away by fire. [Rare.]

> He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
> And *fire* us hence. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

6. To subject to explosion or explosive force by the application of fire (usually in the form of a spark, variously produced); discharge, send forth, or break up by explosion: as, to *fire* a gun or pistol; to *fire* a cannon-ball or a shell; to *fire* a blast or a mine.

> Let all the battlements their ordnance *fire*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.
>
> Is that lead slow which is *fired* from a gun?
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.
>
> The German gun *fired* 30 rounds in 16 minutes.
> *Mechaelis*, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 94.
>
> The unfortunate wretch who *fired* the train was killed by the explosion. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

7. To throw as a missile. [Colloq.]

> The boys were *firing* stones at the house at a great rate, and after a while the negroes began firing back with rocks, chunks, and broken bricks.
> *Charleston* (S. C.) *Courier*, Sept. 19, 1870

8. In *vet. surg.*, to cauterize.—**9.** To illuminate strongly; make to shine as if on fire.

> When, from under this terrestrial ball,
> He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2

10. To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily: commonly with *out*. See *to fire out* (*b*), below. [Slang, U. S.] **A ball fired,** in *her.* See *ball*[1]. **To fire off,** to discharge as a missile, literally or figuratively.

> Mr. Moon was one of the Dean's adversaries, and *fired off* a pamphlet against him.
> *British and Foreign Evangelical Rev.*

To fire out. (*a*) To drive out by or as if by fire. [Rare.]

> Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
> Till my bad angel *fire* my good one *out*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxliv.
>
> If any wench should offer to keep possession of my heart against my will, I'd *fire* her *out* with sack and sugar.
> *Chapman*, May-Day, i. 1

(*b*) To eject, expel, or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily; discharge from employment, bounce: in allusion to the discharge of a cannon-ball. [Slang, U. S.] **To fire up,** to kindle the fires of, as an engine.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take fire; be kindled.—**2.** To be or become heated, irritated, or inflamed: as, his feet *fire* easily in walking. [Colloq.]—**3.** To become excited; become irritated or inflamed with passion. See *to fire up* (*b*), below.

> I grow full of anger, Sir Lucius! I *fire* apace!
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

4. To discharge artillery or firearms: as, they *fired* on the town.—**5.** To discharge or throw a missile or missiles.—**6.** To ring all the bells in a peal at once. **Fire away,** begin; go ahead, do as you propose, go on. [Slang.]—**To fire up.** (*a*) To start a fire in a furnace, a locomotive, etc.: as, the stoker *fired up* at five o'clock. (*b*) To become irritated or angry; fly into a passion.

> He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defence.
> *Macaulay.*

fire-alarm (fīr'ą-lärm'), *n.* **1.** An alarm of fire.—**2.** A mechanical apparatus for giving a signal or alarm of fire. There are various kinds of automatic fire alarms; thus, an alarm may be given by the burning away of a cord which supports a weight that in falling sets in motion a clockwork or rings a bell, or by the expansion of mercury as the result of a rise in the temperature, by which it is caused to touch a wire and close an electric circuit, as in the thermostat. **Fire-alarm telegraph,** a telegraph system used to give an alarm of fire, comprising circuits from district stations to a central station, and circuits from the central station to church or other bells or directly to fire-engine houses. When the second circuits are only to the engine-houses it is called a *silent-alarm system*, to distinguish it from a system where large bells are rung to inform the public of the location of a fire. The signal-boxes are controlled by a crank or some simple device, and only signals and not messages are sent over the lines. Some fire-alarm telegraphs are also connected with private stations, and with thermostats or other automatic fire-alarms.

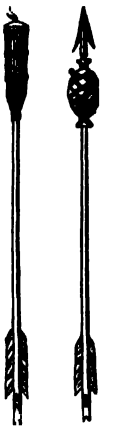
fire-annihilator (fīr'ą-ni'hi-lā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

fire-ant (fīr'ant), *n.* An ant which stings severely, producing a burning sensation: a common name in tropical countries of various species of stinging ants of the family *Myrmecidæ*.

firearm (fīr'ärm), *n.* A weapon from which a missile, such as a bullet, cannon-ball, shell, etc., is expelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other similar explosive. Pistols, muskets, cannon, etc., are firearms.

> I made a sign that I wanted to speak with one of them; but seeing me surrounded with a number of horse and *fire-arms*, they did not choose to trust themselves
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

fire-arrow (fīr'ar'ō), *n.* An arrow formerly used, whether shot from a hand-bow or from an engine, having combustibles attached to it for incendiary purposes.



Fire-arrows, 14th and 15th centuries
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fireback (fīr'bak), *n.* **1.** The back wall of a furnace or fireplace.—**2.** A macartney or fire-backed pheasant, of the genus *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignitus*.

fire-backed (fīr'bakt), *a.* Having the plumage of the back of a fiery color: as, a *fire-backed* pheasant.

fire-ball (fīr'bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball of fire, as the sun.

> They trudge under the *fire-ball* in the firmament.
> *Livingston's Life-Work*, p. 358.

2. *Milit.*, a ball filled with explosives or combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, to injure them by explosion, to set fire to their works and expose their movements, or simply to produce the last result by the light of its own combustion.—**3.** Globe-lightning; an electrical phenomenon sometimes seen in thunder-storms, having the appearance of a globe of fire falling from the clouds and often bursting with a loud report.

> The *fire-ball* is almost incomparably less brilliant than forked lightning, because, though it lasts long enough to give the full impression of its brightness, it is rarely brighter than iron in the state which we call "red-hot."
> *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

4. A ball composed of very fine anthracite coal or dust and clay, used to kindle fires.—**5.** The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.—**6.** In *her.*, same as *ball fired* (which see, under *ball*[1]): as, a *fire-ball* fired in four places.

fire-balloon (fīr'ba-lōn'), *n.* **1.** A balloon beneath and attached to which is a fire by which the air contained in it is heated and rarefied, thus causing it to rise.—**2.** A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a regulated height.

> A *fire-balloon*
> Rose gem like up before the dusky groves,
> And dropt a fairy parachute and past.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol

fire-bar (fīr'bär), *n.* A bar of a grate. Also called *furnace-bar*.

firebaret, *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*fȳrbēr*, igniferus," fire-bearing, < *fȳr*, fire, + *beran*, bear.] A beacon.

fire-barrel (fīr'bar'el), *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

fire-basket (fīr'bàs'ket), *n.* A portable grate or cresset for a bedroom.

fire-bavin (fīr'bav'in), *n.* A bundle of brushwood for lighting a fire: used in fire-ships.

fire-beacon (fīr'bē'kon), *n.* In *her.*, a beacon used as a bearing. It is represented as a cresset on a pole or mast, sometimes having a ladder leading up to it; or as a square box with posts at the corners, and shown to be of iron from the division of the plates, bolt-heads, etc.

fire-bell (fīr'bel), *n.* A large bell used for sounding an alarm of fire. Such bells are now, in cities, commonly sounded by electricity, the number of strokes indicating the district within which the fire occurs.

fire-bill (fīr'bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a bill showing the proper distribution of the officers and crew on board a man-of-war in case of an alarm of fire.

fire-bird (fīr'bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See *oriole*.

fire-blast (fīr'blȧst), *n.* A disease of hops, chiefly occurring toward the latter periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire.

fire-blight (fīr'blīt), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

fireboard (fīr'bōrd), *n.* A board used to close a fireplace in summer. Also called *chimney-board*.

fire-boat (fīr'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with steam-pumps, hose, and other appliances for extinguishing fires: used along river-fronts to protect the shipping and docks.

firebody (fīr'bod'i), *n.* A kind of compound ascidian; a species of the genus *Pyrosoma* or family *Pyrosomatidæ*: a book-name, or literal translation of the generic name.

fire-boom (fīr'bōm), *n.* One of a number of booms projecting from the side of a ship close to the water, and connected at their outer ends by ropes, designed to keep off fire-ships and -rafts.

fire-bote (fīr'bōt), *n.* [< *fire* + *bote*, i. e., *boot*[1]. Not found in ME. or AS.] In *law*, an allowance of fuel which a tenant of land is entitled to take from it.

> There are a great number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforesaid, the crops whereof as they grow are usually cut by the copieholders of the sayd manor, and taken and converted by them for *fire-boote* according to the custom thereof.
> *Archæologia*, X. 443.

fire-box (fīr'boks), *n.* The box (sometimes made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed, surrounded on the outside by an iron casing which is separated from the inner fire-box by a space of about three inches all round, filled with water, to prevent the radiation of heat.

firebrand (fīr'brand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fyre-brand*, *furbrond* (= G. *feuerbrand*); < *fire* + *brand*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of wood kindled or on fire; a piece of any burning substance.

> It semes that God made us in vayne
> When . . . he made us for noght els to dwelle
> In erth, bot to be *fyrebrandes* in helle.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7418.
>
> This in a *Fire-brand* may we see, whose Fire
> Doth in his Flame toward's native Heav'n aspire.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> As a mad man who casteth *firebrands*, arrows, and death. Prov. xxvi. 18.

Hence—**2.** That which or one who sets on fire, literally or figuratively; specifically, an incendiary, in any sense; especially, one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

> We do not only contend, oppress, and tyrannise ourselves, but, as so many *firebrands*, we set on and animate others. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 440.

3. In *her.*, specifically, a torch. When ignited it is blazoned as firebrand inflamed. It is represented as a torch or as a pale or pallet raguly couped. In the latter case it is always inflamed at the top.

II. *a.* Of an incendiary nature. [Rare.]

> Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

fire-brick (fīr'brik), *n.* A brick made of material which will not fuse readily in a kiln or furnace: used for lining furnaces, etc.

fire-bridge (fīr'brij), *n.* A low wall of fire-brick, which in a reverberatory furnace separates the furnace from the hearth or working-place. Also called *flame-bridge*, *flame-stop*.

fire-brief† (fīr'brēf), *n.* A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire. *Nares.*

> We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
> Commended to us by his Majesty.
> *Cartwright*, Poems (1651).

fire-brigade (fīr'bri-gād'), *n.* An organized body of firemen belonging to a particular town or district.

fire-brush (fīr'brush), *n.* A brush used to sweep a hearth.

fire-bucket (fīr'buk'et), *n.* A bucket designed to be used to carry water for extinguishing a conflagration.

firebug (fīr'bug), *n.* An incendiary. [Colloq., U. S.]

fire-cage (fīr'kāj), *n.* An iron box or basket for holding fire; a cresset.

fire-chamber (fīr'chām'bèr), *n.* The combustion-chamber of a puddling-furnace; also, in general, that part of a furnace in which the fire is maintained.

fire-chemise†, *n.* See *chemise*.

fire-clay (fīr'klā), *n.* That kind of clay which is suitable for making articles which will not

melt, nor even perceptibly soften when exposed to a high temperature. The most important articles made of fire-clay are fire-bricks and crucibles. Much of the clay associated with the coal of the Carboniferous series is sufficiently refractory to be used for this purpose. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, is a locality famous for manufactures of this kind. In New Jersey a belt of rocks of Cretaceous age extends across the State, from Staten Island sound southwest to the Delaware, with which are associated clays of various kinds. Along this belt the manufacture of fire-bricks and crucibles is a business of importance.

fire-cock (fīr'kok), *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

fire-company (fīr'kum'pa-ni), *n.* 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker (fīr'krak'ėr), *n.* A species of fire-work consisting of a paper cylinder filled with a preparation of gunpowder, etc., stopped at each end, furnished with a fuse, and discharged for the sake of the noise of its explosion. It is of Chinese make.

We celebrated the termination of our trouble by setting off two packs of *fire-crackers* in an empty wine-cask. They made a prodigious racket. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 80.

firecrest (fīr'krest), *n.* The fire-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus ignicapillus*.

fire-crested (fīr'kres'ted), *a.* Having the crest of a fiery color: as, the *fire-crested* wren.

fire-cross (fīr'krôs), *n.* The fiery cross (which see, under *cross*[1]).

What is this, but to blow a trumpet, and proclaime a *fire-crosse* to a hereditary and perpetuall civill warre? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

fire-damp (fīr'damp), *n.* The gas contained in coal, often given off by it in large quantities, and exploding, on ignition, when mixed with atmospheric air. Explosion takes place when, as is often the case, the gas given off by the coal consists largely of marsh-gas (light carbureted hydrogen). The composition of the gas evolved from coal is, however, very variable; in connection with the marsh-gas, oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen seem to be always present. Fire-damp is a source of great danger to life in coal-mines. See *davy*[1].

fire-department (fīr'dē-pārt'ment), *n.* A department of the government of a city, town, or village charged with the prevention and the extinction of fires; also, the entire force of men employed in this service.

fired-off (fīrd'ôf'), *a.* In *brick-manuf.*, noting the condition of a heated kiln immediately after the fire has expended itself. Also called *burned-off*.

If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers . . . at the top of a *fired-off* kiln. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 284.

fire-dog (fīr'dog), *n.* Same as *andiron*.

The great iron *fire-dogs*, at least four feet in height, were connected from shaft to shaft by a chain, in grotesque suggestion of the Siamese twins. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 212.

fire-door (fīr'dōr), *n.* The feeding- or charging-door of any form of furnace.

firedrake (fīr'drāk), *n.* [< ME. *firedrake*, < AS. *fyrdraca* (= G. *feuerdrachen*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *draca*, drake, dragon: see *drake*[2], *dragon*.] 1†. A fiery dragon or serpent.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now; but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

Here [Masjid el Jinn] was revealed the seventy-second chapter of the Koran, called after the name of the mysterious *firedrakes* who paid fealty to the Prophet. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 472.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by blazing stars, *fire-drakes*, or ignes fatui. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 120.

So have I seen a *fire-drake* glide at midnight
Before a dying man to point his grave.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iii. 1.

3. A kind of firework.

That *fire-drake* did I hit three times on the head, and three times was his nose discharged against me; he stands there, like a mortar piece, to blow us. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

How many oaths flew toward heaven
Which ne'er came half-way thither, but, like *fire-drakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

4†. A worker at a furnace or fire: an allusive use.

That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

fire-dress (fīr'dres), *n.* An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armor of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, etc., immersed in certain saline solutions.

fire-eater (fīr'ē'tėr), *n.* 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous *fire-eater*. He devoured brimstone, on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them; he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 8, 1672.

2. A person of recklessly defiant disposition, especially a persistent duelist; specifically, in the United States, before the civil war, a violent and bitter Southern partizan. [Colloq.]

Barnes need not get up in the morning to punch Jack Belsize's head. I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch-street *fire-eater*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxix.

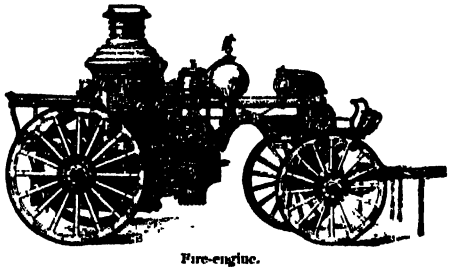
All parties joined in this measure: the *fire eaters* to promote secession, the Unionists to thwart it. *The Century*, XXXVI. 76.

fire-eating (fīr'ē'ting), *a.* Having the disposition or spirit of a fire-eater, in sense 2; recklessly defiant and fiery.

fire-engine (fīr'en'jin), *n.* 1†. An early name for the steam-engine.

First, That vessel in which the powers of steam are to be employed to work the engine, which is called the cylinder in common *fire-engines*, and which I call the steam-vessel, must, during the whole time the engine is at work, be kept as hot as the steam that enters it. *Watt*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXII. 475.

2. An engine designed to throw a continuous stream of water through a hose upon a conflagration, for the purpose of extinguishing it.



Fire-engine.

Fire-engines are of three principal kinds: *hand-power*, *steam*, and *chemical*, according to the power employed. Hand-power fire-engines consist in the main of a pair of single-acting force-pumps, mounted on wheels, and worked by hand. They have been generally superseded by the application of steam. Steam fire engines consist essentially of a pair of single-acting suction and force-pumps operated by steam, the whole apparatus being mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, or sometimes self propelled. The chemical fire-engine is a large form of fire-extinguisher mounted on wheels and drawn by horses. Floating fire-boats and steam fire-engines are used in large ports, for the protection of shipping and the water-fronts.

fire-escape (fīr'es-kāp'), *n.* Any apparatus or structure designed to enable persons to escape from the upper windows of a building in case of fire. Portable fire-escapes consist generally of ladders, often mounted on wheels for ease in transportation, and capable of being extended like a telescope; permanent fire-escapes consist usually of light iron ladders and landings attached to the outside of a building.

fire-extinguisher (fīr'eks-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* An apparatus designed for immediate and temporary use in putting out a conflagration by means of a small stream of water or of water mingled with carbonic-acid gas. In the commonest form water is placed in a metal holder or vessel, and above it, within the holder, is placed a smaller vessel containing a chemical, as sulphuric acid, that may be set free by the turning of a handle or screw on the outside of the apparatus. Another chemical, commonly sodium bicarbonate, is also placed in the apparatus. When the acid is set free it combines with the sodium, setting free carbonic-acid gas, which, by its pressure, escapes when a nozle is opened, carrying the water with it in a strong stream. Such extinguishers are usually made portable, to be carried in the hand or upon the back, or are mounted upon a light truck to be drawn by a horse; but they are also made in heavier forms, when they are commonly called *chemical fire-engines*.

fire-eye (fīr'ī), *n.* One of the South American ant-thrushes, *Formicivora* (*Pyriglena*) *leucoptera*: so called from its red eyes.

fire-eyed (fīr'id), *a.* Having eyes of fire. [Poetical.]

They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the *fire-eyed* maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding, will we offer them.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fire-fan (fīr'fan), *n.* A blast-apparatus of small size, suitable to be used at a small or portable forge.

fire-fanged (fīr'fangd), *a.* [= Sc. *firefangit*; < *fire* + *fanged*, pp. of *fang*, take, seize.] Dried up as by fire. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved during decomposition. (*b*) Applied to cheese when swelled or cracked, as a result of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried. *Jamieson*.

fire-feeder (fīr'fē'dėr), *n.* An apparatus for feeding the fire of a furnace.

A properly constructed *Fire-feeder*, which would supply the furnaces without involving the necessity of opening the fire-doors. *R. Armstrong*, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 258.

fire-fiend (fīr'fēnd), *n.* 1. Fire, as of a conflagration, personified as an evil spirit of destruction.—2. An incendiary. [Colloq.]

fire-finch (fīr'finch), *n.* A weaver-bird of the genus *Euplectes*: as, the flame-colored *fire-finch* (*E. ignicolor*).

fire-fishing (fīr'fish'ing), *n.* Fishing by fire-light, as when blazing torches are used to attract fish to a boat or to the side of a stream, so that they may be caught or speared. Also called *torch-fishing*.

fire-flag (fīr'flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning. [Rare and poetical.]

The upper air burst into life!
And a hundred *fire flags* sheen. *Coleridge*.

fireflare, fireflaire (fīr'flār), *n.* Same as *fiery-flare*.

fire-flaught (fīr'flât), *n.* [Sc., also written *fire-flaucht*; < *fire* + *flaught*, *flaucht*: see *flaught*[2].] 1. A flash of lightning; specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder.

The flamb of *fyre-flaucht* lighting here and thare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 105.

Even Goneril has her one splendid hour, her *fire flaught* of hellish glory. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 173.

2. The northern light, or aurora borealis.

firefirt (fīr'fėrt), *n.* Same as *firetail*, 2. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

firefly (fīr'flī), *n.*; pl. *fireflies* (-flīz). An insect which has the faculty of becoming luminous; a lampyrid or elaterid beetle which emits phosphorescent light from organs in some part of the body. One of the commonest American species is a lampyrid, *Photinus pyralis*, vulgarly called *lightning-bug*. Its larva lives in the ground, feeding on earthworms and soft-bodied insects, and transforms to the pupa in an oval earthen cell in June, issuing as a beetle ten days later. In the genus *Photuris* the larva is luminous. The larger tropical fireflies belong to the elaterid genus *Pyrophorus*, and are known as *cucujos*. One of the most brilliant is *P. noctilucus* of South America and the West Indies, emitting such luminosity from two eye-like fe-



Common Firefly (*Photinus pyralis*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa in its earthen cell; *c*, beetle. (All natural sizes.) *d*, *e*, *f*, leg, under side of segment, and head of larva, enlarged.

nestrue on the thorax that small print may be read by this light. The insects are sometimes used to afford light for domestic purposes, several of them confined together emitting light enough to enable a person to write. The *glow-worm* is, however, a lampyrid. The *lantern fly* is a homopterous insect of a different order.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of *fire-flies* tangled in a silver braid.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

fire-fork (fīr'fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fyrforke*; < *fire* + *fork*.] A fork-shaped implement used for piling fagots upon a fire.

fire-gilding (fīr'gil'ding), *n.* A gilding process in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam of gold and mercury, and then heated in a muffle. The mercury escaping leaves a film of gold.

Fire-gilding may furnish gilding with a bright or dead lustre, scratch brushed, ormolued, and also with different shades. *Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 239.

fire-gilt (fīr'gilt), *a.* Treated by the process of fire-gilding: as, a *fire-gilt* vase.

fire-god (fīr'god), *n.* The power of fire personified as a spirit; a god of fire.

If we are to derive the notion that Jahveh is a "*fire-god*" from such language as "Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment" (Ps. civ. 2), we may as well attribute the same idea to Paul, when he describes God as "dwelling in light unapproachable." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 511.

fire-grate (fīr'grāt), *n.* The grate to hold the fuel in common use in domestic fireplaces and in many forms of heaters and furnaces.

The furnace itself is, as already stated, the ordinary one, only, in place of the *fire grate*, passages are built for the admission of gas and air. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 383.

fire-guard (fīr'gärd), *n.* A framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace as a protection.

fire-holder (fīr'hōl'dėr), *n.* A receptacle for carrying fire. See the extract.

At a later period, the light for igniting the matches was carried by a slow-burning fuse contained in a metal case perforated with small holes to afford egress for the smoke. These *fire-holders* were usually attached to the girdle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 45.

fire-hole (fīr'hōl), *n.* A hole cut through the ice near a camp or a ship which has been frozen in, for the purpose of drawing water to extinguish any accidental fire.

The crew . . . had been employed in their ordinary daily duties, such as cleaning decks, keeping the *fire-hole* open, procuring ice, and other like work.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 217.

fire-hook (fīr'hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fuyrehoke* (= D. *vuurhaak* = MLG. *vūrhāke* = G. *feuerhaken* = ODan. *fyrhage*); < *fire* + *hook*.] 1. A strong iron hook used at fires in tearing away burning timbers, etc. Such hooks are usually operated by a special corps called a hook-and-ladder company.

Also, that ther be v. *fuyre hokes*, to drawe at euery thynge wher paryle of fuyre ys in eny parte of the cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

A *firehooke*, such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire. *Nomenclator.*

2. A heavy rake for stirring a furnace-fire.

fire-house (fīr'hous), *n.* A house containing a fire; a dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other outhouse. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Peter-pences to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *fire-house* in England. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 13.

fire-hunt (fīr'hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a light is used to reveal or attract the game.

fire-hunt (fīr'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt at night, using a torch or other light to reveal or attract the game; practise fire-hunting.

fire-hunting (fīr'hun'ting), *n.* A method or practice of hunting at night with lights which reveal the game, usually by the reflection from its eyes, or attract it to the hunter. See *floating, jacking, shining, torching.*

Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country; . . . the streams are not suited to the floating or jacking with a lantern in the bow of the canoe, as practised in the Adirondacks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

fire-insurance (fīr'in-shör'ans), *n.* Insurance against loss by fire. See *insurance.*

fire-iron (fīr'ī'ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *fyreiren, fyyryryn, furire* (= ODan. *fyrjern*), iron or steel for striking fire with flint; < *fire* + *iron*. Cf. *fire-steel.*] 1. Iron or steel for striking fire with flint.

Now he getis hym flint,
His *fyreirene* he hent,
And thenne withowttene any stynt
He kyndilit a glede
Sir Perceval, l. 753 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

2. *pl.* Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, shovel, and tongs.

fire-kiln (fīr'kil), *n.* An oven or place for heating anything. *Simmonds.*

fire-ladder (fīr'lad'ėr), *n.* A fire-escape.

fire-leaves (fīr'lēvz), *n. pl.* A name given in some parts of England to the leaves of the plantain and devil's-bit, from the belief that they induce fermentation in newly stored hay.

fireless (fīr'les), *a.* [< *fire* + *-less*.] Destitute of fire.

The unsheltered, *fireless* soldiers.
The Century, XXIX. 295.

firelight (fīr'līt), *n.* 1. The light emitted by a fire, especially an open fire of any kind.

Shadows from the fitful *fire-light*
Dance upon the parlor wall.
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

2. Same as *fire lighter.*

fire-lighter (fīr'lī'tėr), *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, as pitch and sawdust, used for kindling fires.

firelock (fīr'lok), *n.* A musket or other gun discharged by means of some mechanical device which causes sparks by friction or concussion; specifically, a flintlock: distinguished from and superseding the *matchlock*, which was fired with a match; hence, one armed with such a gun. See cut under *flintlock.*

The day following we were faine to hire a strong convoy of about 30 *firelocks* to guard us through the cord-woods.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

fire-mace (fīr'mās), *n.* An incendiary weapon used in ancient warfare, consisting of a vessel of pottery or glass filled with combustible fluid, and usually thrown from a military engine. The vessel broke when it struck, and distributed its burning contents. Such vessels were often charged with Greek fire (which see, under *fire*). The name probably had its origin in the bulbous or club-like shape of the vessel.

fire-main (fīr'mān), *n.* A pipe for water to be employed in case of conflagration.

fireman (fīr'man), *n.*; pl. *firemen* (-men). 1. One of an organized company, in a city or town, whose business it is to extinguish or prevent conflagrations; a member of a fire-company.

Oh! it's only the *firemen* a-swearing
At a man they've run over and kill'd!
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

2. One of the crew of a gun in the United States navy whose duty it is to assist in extinguishing fire, especially during a battle.—3. A man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine; a stoker.

The *fireman* can not cram too much pine into the furnace. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 16.

4. In *coal-mining*, a person charged with the special duty of examining every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if fire-damp is present.

fire-marble (fīr'mär'bl), *n.* Same as *lumachel.*

fire-master (fīr'más'tėr), *n.* 1. An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks. [Rare.]

Fire-master, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients, for all the compositions of Fire-works, whether for service in war, or for rejoicings and recreations.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 470.

2. In Great Britain, the chief of a fire-brigade.

fire-new (fīr'nū), *a.* [< *fire* + *new*; = OD. *vernieuw* = G. *feuerneu* = ODan. *fyrny*. Cf. *brand-new.*] Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert:
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

With always some *fire-new* project in his brain, J. E. is the systematic opponent of innovation.
Lamb, My Relations.

fire-office (fīr'of'is), *n.* A fire-insurance office. [Eng.]

fire-opal (fīr'ō'pal), *n.* A variety of opal. See *girasol.*

fire-ordeal (fīr'ôr'dē-al), *n.* [< *fire* + *ordeal*; = OD. *vierordeel* (mod. *vuurproef*).] An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See *ordeal.*

fire-pan (fīr'pan), *n.* [< ME. *fierpanne*, < AS. *fyrpanne* (= OD. *vierpanne*, D. *vuurpan* = OHG. *fiurphanna*, G. *feuerpfanne* = ODan. *fyrpande* = Sw. *fyrpanna*), a chafing-dish, < *fȳr*, fire, + *panne*, pan.] 1. A pan or other receptacle for holding fire or live coals. (*a*) A chafing-dish or a brazier.

A *fire pan*, such is used in barbers shops and others, in cold weather. *Nomenclator.*

(*b*) A fire-pot; a grate.

The place where fire is made, as a hearth moveable or a *fire panne*, focus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 183.

(*c*) A pan or crate used to carry fire in fire-hunting. (*d*) In the English version of the Bible, used to translate a Hebrew word elsewhere rendered "censer" and "snuff-dish."

And thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basons, and his fleshhooks, and his *firepans* Ex. xxvii. 3.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fire-pike (fīr'pīk), *n.* A poker; an instrument used in stirring a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

fireplace (fīr'plās), *n.* The part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; in a restricted sense, a place for a fire in which the fuel is supported on andirons or is placed upon the hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hearth*; a broad flat stone placed in front of the hearth is called the *slab* or *outer hearth*. The vertical sides of the fireplace-opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantel*. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is called the *breast*, and the wall behind the fireplace the *back*. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fireplace to the top of the chimney is called the *flue*. The fireplace-cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering portion, at the narrowest part of which there is often a damper for regulating the draft. The fuel is burned on andirons or, if coal, in an iron receptacle or *grate*

The *fireplaces* were of a truly patriarchal magnitude, where the whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white, nay, even the very cat and dog, enjoyed a community of privilege, and had each a right to a corner. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

Covings of a fireplace. See *coving.*

fire-plug (fīr'plug), *n.* A device for connecting the supply-pipe of a fire-engine with a water-main in case of fire.

fire-point (fīr'point), *n.* A poker. [Prov. Eng.]

fire-policy (fīr'pol'i-si), *n.* A written instrument whereby, in consideration of a single payment or of periodical payments of premiums, an insurance company engages, under certain specified conditions, to make good to the insured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, and usually not exceeding a specified sum.

fire-pot (fīr'pot), *n.* 1. A vessel used in ancient warfare to contain combustible fluid, and dropped from the walls or thrown from a military engine. Compare *fire-mace.*—2. That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.—3. A solderers' furnace.—4. A crucible.

fire-proof (fīr'prōf), *a.* Proof against fire; so constructed or protected as to be incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by the exclusive use in their construction of non-combustible materials, as stone brick, iron, cement, concrete, and asbestos. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton and linen, the means adopted is saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabric. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which on the application of strong heat fuses into a glass, and, not only enveloping the outside, but also filling the internal pores of the wood, shields it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done to protect combustible materials by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no process yet known can prevent smoldering.

fireproof (fīr'prōf), *v. t.* [< *fire-proof*, *a.*] To render proof against fire by some protecting cover, by chemical treatment, or by construction with incombustible materials.

fireproofing (fīr'prōf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire-proof*, *v.*] 1. The act of rendering fire-proof: as, the *fireproofing* of cloth.

A porous tile for *fireproofing* has been introduced.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 293.

2. Material for use in making anything fire-proof.

fire-quarters (fīr'kwâr'tėrz), *n. Naut.*, the stations of a ship's company for extinguishing fires; also, the assembling of a ship's company at their stations when an alarm of fire is given.

firer (fīr'ėr), *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raft (fīr'râft), *n.* A raft loaded with combustibles, set on fire, and directed against an enemy's ship or fleet.

Then the *fire-raft* was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze.
D. G. Farragut, quoted in N. Y. Tribune, May 10, 1862.

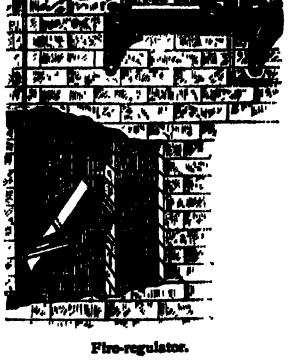
fire-raising (fīr'rā'zing), *n.* The act of setting on fire. In Scots law, *fire-raising* is the technical equivalent of *arson* in English law. See *arson*[1].

"But we'll see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie barn-yard ae morning before day-dawning."
"Hush! Meg, hush! hush! that's not safe talk."
"What does she mean?" said Mannering to Sampson, in an undertone.
"*Fire-raising*," answered the laconic Dominie.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

fire-red (fīr'red), *a.* [< ME. *fyrreed* (= OHG. *fiurrōt*, G. *feuerroth*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *reed*, red.] Red as fire.

A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
That hadde a *fyrreed* cherubynes face.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

fire-regulator (fīr'reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* An automatic device employed with low-pressure steam-heating furnaces to maintain a uniform temperature. It consists essentially of an expanding valve, which opens when the steam reaches a certain pressure, lifting a lever which in turn controls a damper in the chimney. The closing of the damper checks the fire, when the pressure falls and the damper opens again, the process being continually repeated, and thus maintaining the temperature within certain limits.



Fire-regulator.

fire-roll (fīr'rōl), *n. Naut.*, a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire; a summons to fire-quarters; in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell as an alarm-signal of fire.

fire-room (fīr'rōm), *n.* A room or space in front of the furnaces or steam-boilers on a ship, devoted to the management of the boilers and the

supply of the furnaces with coal. Also called *stoke-hole*.

fire-screen (fīr'skrēn), *n.* 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. Specifically—(*a*) A standing frame supporting a surface of panel-work, textile fabric, or glass, the last of which allows the fire to be seen, while keeping off the heat. (*b*) A piece of stuff hanging from the edge of the mantelpiece or from a bracket or an arm, generally of light metal-work. (*c*) A screen, not unlike a fan, small enough to hold in the hand.
2. A woolen screen placed in the passage-way from a powder-magazine whenever this is opened.

fire-set (fīr'set), *n.* A set of fire-irons, usually comprising shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder. The holder consists generally of a metal rod with arms or a ring, fixed at the foot in a solid block or tile.

fire-setting (fīr'set"ing), *n.* Excavation in a mine with the preliminary aid of a fire built against the working-face. Now almost an obsolete process, but before the application of gunpowder to mining purposes a method of the greatest importance. The rock, after being highly heated, is rapidly cooled by throwing cold water on it, by which it is so much cracked that it can be broken down by pick and gad.

fire-shield (fīr'shēld), *n.* A sheet-metal guard used to protect workmen at a furnace or firemen at a fire from the heat. In an improved form two sheets of corrugated iron are riveted together at the edges, and connected at the top with a hose bringing water under pressure. The water fills the screen and escapes below. Hung on an elevated track before a furnace-door or suspended from a crane, it serves to absorb the heat from the furnace, and to keep the fire-room cool. When not required, it is rolled aside or lifted by the crane.

fire-ship (fīr'ship), *n.* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives and set adrift, for the purpose of burning or blowing up an enemy's ships, a bridge, or other object.

fire-shovel (fīr'shuv"l), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fyrscofl* (in a gloss), < *fȳr*, fire, + *scofl*, shovel.] A shovel for lifting or removing coals of fire or ashes, or for placing coals on a fire.

Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a *fire-shovel:* I knew, by that piece of service, the men would carry coals. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

fireside (fīr'sīd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; the space about a fire or hearth, considered especially as the place where a family gathers for social enjoyment.

There is no *fireside*, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.
Longfellow, Resignation.

How often shall her old *fireside*
Be cheer'd with tidings of the bride.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

For the winter *fireside* meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet,
The mug of cider simmered slow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

II. *a.* Fitted for the fireside; homely; intimate.

In a letter to Southey, Lamb says of Hunt, "He is one of the most cordial-minded men I ever knew, and matchless as a *fireside* companion."
Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 226.

No higher compliment was ever paid to a nation than the simple confidence, the *fireside* plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 174.

fire-silvering (fīr'sil"vėr-ing), *n.* A method of silvering either by the use of a silver amalgam or by thoroughly cleansing the surface of the metal and then applying a mixture of spongy precipitated metallic silver, sal ammoniac, salt, and corrosive sublimate, and finally heating in a muffle.

firesmo (fi-res'mō), *n.* A little-used mnemonic name for the mood of syllogism called *festino.* The name *firesmo* implies that the premises are transposed.

fire-spirit (fīr'spir"it), *n.* The spirit or deity supposed in some systems of religion to be the animating principle of fire; fire personified.

The *Fire-spirit* has great influence with the winged aërial supreme deity, wherefore the Indians implore him to be their interpreter, to procure them success in hunting and fishing, fleet horses, obedient wives, and male children. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 253.

fire-spot (fīr'spot), *n.* In *archæol.*, a bowl-shaped hollow in the earth, partly filled with ashes, calcined bones, etc., and apparently used as a fireplace. By some, fire-spots are thought to be the vestiges of funeral pyres. They are common in the north of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries.

fire-steel (fīr'stēl), *n.* [(= D. *vuurstaal* = G. *feuerstahl* = Dan. *fyrstaal*) < *fire* + *steel.* Cf. *fire-iron.*] A steel used with a flint for striking fire.

A *fire-steele* wherewith to strike fire out of a flinte.
Nomenclator (1585).

fire-stick (fīr'stik), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *fyrstik*, *fyrstikke*, a match.] 1. A lighted stick or brand. *Sir K. Digby.*—2. The implement used in various parts of the world for obtaining fire by friction, or rubbing of one stick against another, either with the hands simply or with the aid of the drill.

When the use of pyrites for striking fire is found existing in company with it in North America, it is at least likely that the *fire-stick* is the older instrument.
E. B. Tylor, Early History of Mankind, p. 202.

fire-stone (fīr'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrstone*, < AS. *fyrstān* (= OD. *viersteen*, D. *vuursteen* = MLG. *vūrsten*, LG. *füersten* = G. *feuerstein* = Dan. *fyrsten*), flint, < *fȳr*, fire, + *stān*, stone.] 1. A flint used with a steel for striking fire.

A *fire-stone* to strike fire with, silex
Withals, Dict (ed. 1608), p. 206.

2†. Iron pyrites: so called because it strikes fire with steel. See *pyrites.*—3. A stone which resists the action of fire; especially, a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces: same as *malm-rock.*—4. An incendiary composition employed to set fire to ships, buildings, etc. It is made of niter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin, mixed with melted tallow and turpentine. The melted mixture is cast in paper molds and primed with a fuse. For use it is charged in shell together with a bursting-charge.

fire-surface (fīr'sėr"fās), *n.* In steam-boilers, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Also called *heating-surface.*

fire-swab (fīr'swob), *n.* A swab of rope-yarns, saturated with water during action, and used to extinguish any particles of fire; the rammer and sponge-heads.

firetail (fīr'tāl), *n.* 1. A hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, such as the ruby-tailed fly, *Chrysis ignita.*—2. The redstart or redtail, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, a bird. Also *fire-flirt.* [Local, Eng.]

fire-telegraph (fīr'tel"ē-gràf), *n.* A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city, by means of signal-boxes placed at convenient points.

fire-tower (fīr'tou"ėr), *n.* [Cf. D. *vuurtoren* = G. *feuerthurm* (rare) = Dan. *fyrtaarn* = Sw. *fyrtorn*, a lighthouse.] 1. An erection with an iron vessel on its top for holding fire or a flame, answering the purpose of a lighthouse.—2. A tower from which to watch for the outbreak of fire in a city, and to give the alarm by the ringing of a bell: now generally superseded by the fire-telegraph.

fire-trap (fīr'trap), *n.* A place or building specially combustible, in which life is greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

While searching for *fire-traps* among the theaters, why not take a look at the churches and school houses?
Waterbury (Conn.) *Weekly American*, Dec. 23, 1881.

fire-tree (fīr'trē), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *flame-tree*, 1. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*, a large myrtaceous tree with brilliant flowers.

fire-tube (fīr'tūb), *n.* In steam-engines, a furnace-tube through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber; a pipe-flue.

fire-ward, fire-warden (fīr'wârd, -wâr"dn), *n.* An officer having authority in the prevention or extinguishing of fires, as in towns or camps.

fire-water (fīr'wâ"tėr), *n.* Ardent spirits: a name used by American Indians.

The blood of chiefs is in my veins, where it must stay forever. The Dutch landed, and gave my people the *fire-water;* they drank until the heavens and the earth seemed to meet, and they foolishly thought they had found the Great Spirit. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iii.

From Sagamore Bonython's hunting flask
The *fire-water* burns at the lip of Megone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fire-weapon† (fīr'wep"n), *n.* Same as *firearm.* *J. Bingham*, Tactics of Aelian, 1616.

fireweed (fīr'wēd), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The *Erechthites hieracifolia*, a coarse annual composite of North America, so called from its appearing abundantly where clearings have recently been burned over. (*b*) The great willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*, for the same reason. (*c*) The horseweed, *Erigeron Canadensis.* (*d*) A species of plantain, *Plantago media.*

fire-wood (fīr'wụd), *n.* Wood for fuel.

In haste they drove . . . and heap'd
Their *firewood*, and the winds from off the plain
Rolled the rich vapour far into the heaven.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 548.

firework (fīr'wėrk), *n.* [= D. *vuurwerk* = G. *feuerwerk;* cf. Dan. *fyrvarkeri* = Sw. *fyrverkeri* (def. 2).] 1†. Work wrought in the fire. *Davies.*

His heart the anuile wheron the deuill frames his *fire-works.* *Breton*, A Murmurer, p. 10.

2. A contrivance of inflammable and explosive materials combined in various proportions, for the purpose of producing in combustion beautiful or amusing scenic effects, or to be used as a night signal on land or sea, or for various purposes in war: commonly used in the plural. The basis of these compositions consists of potassium chlorate, niter, sulphur, and charcoal, pulverized, and combined in different proportions with other agents which have the quality of imparting color to the flame (as with copper sulphate for blue, strontium nitrate or carbonate for red, potassium salts for violet, sodium salts for yellow, barium carbonate or nitrate for green), and with iron- and steel filings to produce brilliant scintillations. These compositions are packed in cases of paper and pasteboard, generally cylindrical, the processes of packing and finishing demanding much skill and care. For scenic displays, the forms of fireworks most in use are the *fixed fires*, such as theater-fires, lances, and gerbes; *rotating fires*, as pin- or catharine-wheels, spiral wheels, etc.; *ascending fires*, as sky-rockets and girandoles; Roman candles; etc. As night signals or as incendiary projectiles, various pyrotechnic devices have been employed with success in military and naval operations. These devices consist of preparations used (1) in the service of cannon or cannon-ammunition, such as slow-match, quick-match, friction, electric, and obturating primers, port-fires, and fuses, (2) for signals, such as signal-rockets, signal-lights, blue lights, etc., with their decorations consisting of stars, serpents, gold rain, rain of fire, and marrons; (3) for incendiary purposes, as the carcass, incendiary match, and fire-stone, (4) for light, as tarred links, torches, light-balls, fire-balls, pitched fascines, and parachute-shells; (5) for offensive and defensive purposes, as bags of powder, petards, projectile rockets, as those of Congreve and Hale, light barrels, and dynamite or nitroglycerin cartridges. The most familiar of the many forms of fireworks is the sky-rocket, whether employed as a signal or for mere display, or as a projectile in war. An important use of the rocket is that of a line-carrier to establish communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. The Chinese, if not the actual inventors of fireworks, were the first to use the rocket as a missile in war, and the pyrotechnic exhibitions of the Chinese and Japanese still surpass those of all other peoples in ingenuity and splendor. The Japanese have contrived an exhibition of fireworks by daylight, consisting of bombs which, exploding high in air, discharge jets or volumes of colored smoke which take the forms of birds, fishes, trees, and even of human beings. Fireworks are supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the Italians. They are mentioned in a description of a pageant at the marriage of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

The king would have me present the princess . . . with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antic, or *firework*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

All the hammocks were taken down, our ordnance loaded, and our powder chests and *fireworks* made ready.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 7.

There was at night a shew of very strange and sundry kinds of *fireworks*, compelled by cunning to fly to and fro, and to mount very high into the air upward, and also to burn unquenchable in the water beneath.
Laneham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 480.

fire-worker† (fīr'wėr"kėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fyrværker* = Sw. *fyrverkare.*] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master: now called *second lieutenant.*

Fire-workers are subordinate officers to the fire-masters, who command the bombardeers. They receive the orders from the fire-masters, and see that the bombardeers execute them.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 470.

Fire-worker of H. M. Office of Ordnance.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 429.

fire-worm (fīr'wėrm), *n.* [= MLG. *vūrworm* = G. *feuerworm.*] A glow-worm.

I have seen the fireflies and *fire worms.*
Byron, Cain, ii. 1.

fire-worship (fīr'wėr"ship), *n.* The worship of fire, or of the god of fire, or of the divine as typified by fire; also, the ceremonial cult of a public or a family hearth, as practised, for instance, by all Aryan peoples, by all ancient Greek communities, by the vestal virgins of Rome, and in each ancient Greek and Roman family. The term *fire worship*, as specifically applied to the religion of the ancient Persians taught by Zoroaster, and practised by their descendants, the Guebers and Parsis of Persia and India, is, if taken literally, a misnomer derived from the Mohammedans, the fire being with these peoples merely a symbol of divinity and a visible sign of their religion. See *Gueber* and *Parsi.*

Fire-worship brings into view again, though under different aspects and with different results, the problems presented by water-worship. The real and absolute worship of fire falls into great divisions, the first belonging rather to fetishism, the second to polytheism proper, and the two apparently representing an earlier and later stage of theological ideas. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 251.

After vanquishing Moab and Ammon, both nations addicted to *fire worship*, he [David] showed no trace of mercy towards them. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 47.

fire-worshiper (fīr'wėr"ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster. See *Gueber* and *Parsi.*

There has been an error in imagining that the Persians and the ancient *fire-worshippers* were idolaters simply of fire, inasmuch as, in bowing down before it, they simply regarded Fire as a symbol, or visible sign, or thing placed as standing for Deity. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 79.

The so called *Fire-worshippers* certainly do not worship the fire, and they naturally object to a name which seems to place them on a level with mere idolaters.
Max Müller, Chips, I. 169.

When he was seven years old, all the kindred of his father's house, and all the friends thereof, assembled in the inner temple to see the high-priest invest him with the symbolic raiment of the *fire-worshipper*, "the garment of the good and beneficial way."
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 273.

fir-in-bond (fėr'in-bond'), *n.* [< *fir*, taken in a general sense; *in bond*: see *bond*[1], *n.*] In *carp.*, lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. See *bond*[1], 12.

firing (fir'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire*, *v.*] 1. The act of applying fire or of making a fire for any purpose; specifically, the method of treating a furnace with regard to the use of fuel: as, hard *firing* (supplying fuel frequently and urging the fire); light *firing* (moderate supplies of fuel at frequent intervals); steady *firing*; heavy *firing*.—2. Fuel; fire-wood or coal.

And in some places they burne it [rhubarb] in stead of other *firing*, and glue it their horses to eat
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in *firing*
At requiring. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

You would have a load of wood for *firing* on All Saints' or Christmas. *Mrs Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

3. The exposing of any material to high temperatures to burn, bake, etc.: as, the *firing* of painted glass to fix the colors; the *firing* of porcelain to melt and fix the glaze.

When the "withering" is finished, then follows the *firing*. The tea is placed in metal pans, set in a brickwork furnace, heated to a temperature of 240° or 250°; the leaves are turned incessantly . . . to prevent their burning; . . . they are then removed, . . thrown on tables, and rolled and sifted while hot
A. G. F. Eliot Jones, Indian Industries, p. 345.

4. The act of discharging firearms.

After loading, the block is depressed and kept in position for *firing* by a spring catch working under the barrel.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 91.

5. The application of fire or of a cautery in surgery and farriery; cauterization.

A blow on the sinew is generally the cause of a long period of lameness, and *firing* may be needed.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195

6. In *bell-ringing*, the ringing of all the bells in a peal at once. It is practised in England on occasions of general rejoicing or mourning. In the latter case the bells are muffled. **Mechanical firing**, the operation of supplying fuel to a furnace by means of a mechanical attachment.

firing-iron (fir'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a cautery.

firing-machine (fir'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *mech.*, an apparatus for feeding an engine-furnace with coal.

firing-party (fir'ing-pär'ti), *n.* A detachment of soldiers, marines, or sailors detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honors, or to execute any person sentenced to death by shooting.

firing-point (fir'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which an inflammable oil or hydrocarbon is liable to take fire spontaneously.

Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard *firing point*, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 570

firk[1]† (fėrk), *v.* [Also written, more prop., *ferk*, < ME. *ferken*, rarely *firken*, carry, take, or drive off, refl. take oneself off, intr. go away, hasten, < AS. *fercian* (once), bring or take away, prob. not connected with *fercian*, *ge-fercian* (each once), sustain, support (with food). Cf. G. dial. (Swabian, Swiss) *fergen*, *ferggen*, *fergken*, *ferken*, bring, despatch.] I. *trans.* 1. To carry away or about; carry; move.

So bolnet was his body, that burthen hade ynoghe
The fete of that freke to *ferke* hym aboute,
Or stond vppo straght for his strong charge.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3839.

2. To drive away.

Thei werned hym soone,
That by force of hur fight thei *firked* hym thennes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

3. To beat; drub; trounce.

Thei . . . felled the false folke, *ferked* hem hard,
With skathe were thei skoumfit, skape thei ne myght.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 85.

I will *firk* your father, whether you see or no.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

I shall have
The worst on 't, for I can *firk* nobody.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To rouse; raise up.

A fine lawyer, sir,
And would have *firk'd* you up a business,
And out of this court into that.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I have also spent Christmas Day in India, but not all the marigolds of Cathay will *firk* up Christmas spirits, or make me throw crumbs to a blue-jay.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 98.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; go off or fly out suddenly: sometimes used reflexively.

Ferke to the far lande, and fetche me that wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

How would he *firk*, like Adam Overdo,
Up and about; dive into cellars too.
B. Jonson, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

firk[1] (fėrk), *n.* [< *firk*[1], *v.*] A stroke; a lash. [Prov. Eng.]

firk[2] (fėrk), *n.* [Prob. a transposition of *freak*[1], q. v.] A freak; a trick. [Prov. Eng.]

Out on him!
These are his megrims, *firks*, and melancholies.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or, by this light,
I'll give your throat a slit
L. Barry, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

What now *firk* of folly has enter'd into the rascal's head? I must observe him.
Sir W. Davenant, The Man's the Master.

firkery (fėr'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *firkeries* (-iz). [< *firk*[2] + *-ery*.] A trick; a prank. [Prov. Eng.]

firkin (fėr'kin), *n.* [< OD. **vierken* (not found) (cf. ODan. *firk*, a farthing, *firken*, a multiple of four), < D. *vier*, = E. *four*, + *-ken*, E. *-kin*. Cf. *kilderkin*, a measure of two firkins, also of D. origin.] 1. A measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel, and varying in magnitude with the barrel. The English ale and beer firkin is 9 imperial gallons, equal to 10.8 United States gallons; but at the time when ale- and beer-measures were distinct a firkin of beer was 9 gallons, while a firkin of ale was only 8 gallons. A firkin of honey was also 8 gallons, by a statute of 1581. A firkin of butter is 56 pounds (36 Geo. III.). A firkin of soap is 64 pounds or 8 gallons. The oldest firkins were of much greater capacity. Thus, by a statute of 1423 the firkin was 84 gallons; while by another of 1482 the firkin of fish was made 21 gallons, being one fourth of a butt and half a barrel. An Irish firkin was half a barrel or 100 pounds.

8 gallons in measure make 1 *firkin* of ale, sope, herring; 9 gallons, 1 *firkin* of beere; 10½ gallons, 1 *firkin* of salmon or eeles. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), l. 13.

2. A small wooden vessel or cask of no determinate capacity, used chiefly for butter, tallow, soap, etc.

Here are come for you, from my sister Downing, divers chests of commodities, and many *firkins* of butter and suet. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 409.

firlot (fėr'lot), *n.* [Also written *fyrlot*, *furlet*, *fearlot*, < *fir-*, *fyr-* (< D. *vier*, as in *firkin*?) + *lot*, part (or *-let*, dim.?); cf. *-kin* in *firkin*.] The principal dry measure of the old Scottish system. The standards, from 1621, were the Linlithgow firlots. The wheat firlot, used for wheat, rye, peas, beans, salt, grass-seed, etc., contained 21½ Scottish pints, or 2,197½ cubic inches, equal to 1⅛ Winchester bushels. The barley firlot, used for barley, oats, fruit, potatoes, etc., contained 31 Scottish pints, or 3,205½ cubic inches, equal to 1¾ Winchester bushels. But the firlots in actual use were from 1 to 7 per cent. larger than the standards. The firlot was also used in the Isle of Man.

firm (fėrm), *a.* [The spelling with *i* is mod., in imitation of the L.; < ME. *ferme*, < OF. *ferm*, *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferm* = Sp. Pg. *firme* = It. *fermo*, < L. *firmus*, steadfast, stable, strong, fast, firm.] 1. Having consistence or solidity; compact; close in fiber or dense in grain; hard: as, *firm* flesh; cloth of a *firm* texture.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are *firm* in themselves; they cannot be moved. Job xli. 23.

The other Fort is a Citadell, built on a *firme* land on the west side of the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

If cushion might be call'd what harder seem'd
Than the *firm* oak of which the frame was form'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 56.

The body of the amœba is less *firm* than jelly, yet it has the power of moving from place to place
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 83.

2. Strongly fixed; stable; rigid; immovable, or not easily moved: as, a *firm* foundation.

It is as positive as the earth is *firm* that Falstaff is there. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

It shall be
My study to appear another Atlas,
To stand *firm* underneath this heaven of empire,
And bear it boldly
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet frostbound,
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 156.

3. Steady; not tottering or shaking; not relaxed or feeble; vigorous: as, a *firm* step; a *firm* seat in the saddle; to rule with a *firm* hand.

Thus King Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be *firm* to bear his body.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

"Who's there?" a clear *firm* voice demands.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Me you call great; mine is the *firmer* seat,
The truer lance. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. Fixed in character; stable; enduring; established; steadfast; stanch: as, *firm* credit; *firm* prices; a *firm* friend; a *firm* conviction.

Myn affiaunce and my faith is *ferme* in this bilieue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 238.

All the presidents of the kingdom . . . have consulted together . . . to make a *firm* decree. Dan. vi. 7.

A man *firme* and standing in his purposes, nor beau'd off with each wind and passion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

O! shame to men! devil with devil damn'd
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 497.

5. Strong in action or manner; resolute; positive; confident: as, a *firm* defense or resistance; a *firm* answer; the *firm* handling of a subject in art or literature.

So unaffected, so composed a mind;
So *firm*, yet soft; so strong, yet so refined.
Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

6. Indicating firmness: as, a *firm* countenance or demeanor.—7. Determined; positive; distinctly stated.

There is no *firm* reason to be render'd
Why he cannot abide a gaping pig.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=Syn. 1. Dense.—2. Fast, established, secure.—2 and 4. Immovable, stanch, strong, sturdy.

firm† (fėrm), *v. t.* [< ME. *fermen*, confirm, < OF. *fermer* = Pr. *fermar* = OSp. Pg. *firmar* = It. *fermare*, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, confirm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] 1. To make firm; give consistence to.

The powder that made Venus a goddess, . . . that kept her perpetually young, cleared her wrinkles, *firmed* her gums, filled her skin, coloured her hair.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

The force of the water . . . did *firm* and harden it [land].
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

2. To fix; establish; confirm.

Your wish is blest,
Jove knocks his chin against his breast,
And *firms* it with the rest
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

3. To fix or direct with firmness.

Upon his card and compas *firmes* his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 1.

4. To confirm by signing; make valid by subscription or indorsement.

For lacke of time the gouernours haue not *firmed* this letter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 369.

Of the death of the Emperour they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

firm (fėrm), *n.* [From the adj.; in defs. 2, 3, a special use, = It. Sp. *firma*, < ML. *firma*, signature, subscription, in confirmation of a writing: see *firm*, *a.* Cf. *farm*[1].] 1†. The firm land; terra firma; in general, the mainland.

No such Islands may bee found in the Scithian sea toward the *firme* of Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 438.

And to the North, betwixt the fore-land and the *firm*, She [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent term. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 407.

Towards evening we went ashore on the *firm* of Asia for fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

2†. A sign manual; a signature.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius the Archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 90.

3. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; a concern; also, the name or title under which associated parties transact business: as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. The name of one only of the partners may be taken as the firm-name: as, the *firm* of Thomas Jones. If, however, only one person is interested in the business, there is no partnership or firm, even though he should use a fictitious addition to make the concern seem one. Present statutes in several jurisdictions forbid the use of firm-names where there is no firm, saving, however, the right, under proper restrictions, of foreign houses, and of continued use of an established name notwithstanding dissolution of the firm it originally represented.

Round these halls a thousand baby loves
Fly twanging headless arrows at the hearts. . . .
With me, Sir, enter'd in the bigger boy,
The Head of all the golden-shafted *firm*,
The long-limb'd lad that had a Psyche too.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Such a steel could now be produced, and his *firm* were prepared to make it. *The Engineer*, LXV. 529.

firmament (fėr'ma-ment), *n.* [< ME. *firmament* (also translated *fastness*[1], q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *firmament*, < OF. *firmament*, F. *firmament* = Pr. *fermamen* = Sp. Pg. *firmamento* = It. *firmamento*, < L. *firmamentum*, a strengthening, support, prop, in LL. (Vulgate) the firmament (tr. Gr. στερέωμα, Heb. *rakia*: see note to def. 2),

‹ *firmare*, make strong, strengthen: see *firm*, *v.*] 1†. Foundation; support; basis.

The law is the law of sin, . : . custom is the sanction or the *firmament* of the law.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

2. The sky or heavens; the vault of heaven, viewed as something solid and abiding; the region of the air. [The Hebrew word *rakia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is 'that which is expanded by beating out.' The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek στερέωμα (‹ στερεός, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *rakia*. Some old astronomers identified the firmament with the orb of the fixed stars; but the word never had any settled and exact meaning in astronomy.]

For theise 2 ben the grettest Lórdes undir the *Firmament*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the *firmament* and divided the waters which were under the *firmament* from the waters which were above the *firmament*.
Gen. i. 6, 7.

On flaky wings it mounts, and quick as Sight
Cuts thro' the yielding Air, with Rays of Light;
'Till the blue *Firmament* at last it gains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. A piece of jewelry, as a star or the like, meant to be worn in a head-dress, such as the commode or tower of the seventeenth century.

firmamental (fėr-ma-men'tal), *a.* [‹ *firmament* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1122.

firman (fėr'man or fėr-män'), *n.* [Also written *firmaun, phirman, phirmaun, firmand*, etc., repr. Turk. *fermān* = Ar. Hind. *farmān*, ‹ Pers. *farmān*, a mandate, order, command, patent, = Skt. *pramāna*, a measure, scale, authority, decision, ‹ *pra-* (= Pers. *far-* = Gr. πρo-, etc.) + √ *mā*, measure, + *-ana.*] A decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, issued for various special purposes, as to provide protection and assistance for a traveler, or to sanction an enterprise and prescribe its conditions; a passport; a permit; a license; a grant.

The *firman* for importing rice and coffee from Ægypt is in the hands of some merchants here [at Baias].
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 175.

After sitting down about two minutes, I again got up, and stood in the middle of the room before him, saying, I am bearer of a hatésherriffe, or royal mandate, to you, Mahomet Aga! and took the *firman* out of my bosom, and presented it to him.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I 152.

The difference between a *Firman* and a Hatti Sherif is that, though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sultan himself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be irrevocable. The distinction is as real as between a love-letter and a marriage settlement.
Blackwood's Mag.

The Sultan granted a *firman* . . . allowing the members of each sect to put to death any person belonging to the other sect who should be found inside of their churches or synagogues.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 80.

firmary[1]† (fėr'ma-ri), *n.* [‹ ML. *firmare*, sign, confirm.] The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

firmary[2]† (fėr'ma-ri), *n.* Same as *fermery*, ultimately *infirmary*.

Infirmarium, or the *Firmorie* (the Curatour whereof Infirmarius), wherein persons downright sick (trouble to others, and troubled by others, if lodging in the dormitorie) had the benefit of physick, and attendance private to themselves.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. 286.

firmation† (fėr-mā'shon), *n.* [‹ ML. *firmatio(n-)*, confirmation, assurance, etc., taken in its lit. sense, ‹ L. *firmare*, strengthen, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A fixing or steadying.

It is also true that man onely sitteth, if we define sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

firme, *a.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *firm*.—2. In *her.*, reaching and fixed to the edge of the escutcheon: applied especially to a bearing such as a cross, which is usually borne free in the middle of the field: as, a cross patté *firme* (which is also blazoned a cross patté entire, or a cross patté throughout). Also *fixed*.

firmer-chisel (fėr'mėr-chiz"el), *n.* A carpenters' chisel with a blade thin in proportion to its width. The blade is fixed to the handle by a tang, as distinguished from that of the framing-chisel, in which the handle is received in a socket.

firm-footed (fėrm'fůt"ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*, soliped, or solidungulate, as the horse. See *soliped*.

firm-hoofed (fėrm'höft), *a.* Same as *firm-footed*.

firmisternal (fėr-mi-stėr'nal), *a.* [As *Firmisternia*, q. v., + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, having a completed scapular arch, as a frog; pertaining to the *Firmisternia*: as, a *firmisternal* batrachian. *Coues.* Also *firmisternial*, *firmisternous*.

Firmisternia (fėr-mi-stėr'ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *firmus*, strong, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] A suborder or superfamily of phaneroglossate anurous batrachians, containing frogs which have the coracoids firmly united by a simple epicoracoid cartilage. The precoracoids, if present, rest with their distal ends upon the coracoids, or are connected with the latter by the epicoracoid cartilage. The best-known families are *Dendrobatidæ*, *Phrynisculidæ*, *Engystomidæ*, *Breviceptidæ*, *Dyscophidæ*, and *Ranidæ*. Contrasted with *Arcifera*. See cuts under *Anura* and *Omosternum*.

firmisternial (fėr-mi-stėr'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *firmisternal*. *Gill.*

II. *n.* One of the *Firmisternia*. *Gill.*

firmisternous (fėr-mi-stėr'nus), *a.* Same as *firmisternal*: as, the *firmisternous* type of structure. *Cope.*

firmitude† (fėr'mi-tūd), *n.* [‹ L. *firmitudo*, ‹ *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] Firmness; strength; solidity.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv 2

In most delicious drops did fall
Down to the floor heartmelting Tears, and yield
A pearly pavement, which the ground's cool kiss
Into chaste *Firmitude* did crystallize.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 42

firmity† (fėr'mi-ti), *n.* [‹ OF. *fermete*, F. *fermeté* = It. *fermità*, validity, ‹ L. *firmita(t-)s*, ‹ *firmus*, firm.] Firmness; strength.

The square is of all other accompted the figure of most sollidite and stedfastnesse, and for his owne staye and *firmitie* requireth none other base then himselfe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, i. 6

firmless† (fėrm'les), *a.* [‹ *firm* + *-less.*] Wavering; shifting; unsteady.

Past the Red-Sea, heer vp and down we float,
On *firm-less* sands of this vast Desart heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Lawe.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

firmly (fėrm'li), *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; strongly; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; steadfastly; resolutely; immovably: as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering; he *firmly* believes in fatalism; his resolution is *firmly* fixed.

And so incessantly contynued all that nyghte, in so moche where we had out .ij. ancres they helde not *fermely*, but rasyd and draggyd by vyolence of that outrageous storme.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

His breastplate first, that was of substance pure,
Before his noble heart he *firmely* bound
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 57.

I falter where I *firmly* trod.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

While he entertained us with the most lavish generosity, he *firmly*, though courteously, refused the half dozen pieces of silver which I offered him
O Donovan, Merv, xviii.

firm-name (fėrm'nām), *n.* The name or title of a firm in business.

firmness (fėrm'nes), *n.* [‹ *firm* + *-ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; resoluteness; constancy; fixedness; certainty: as, the *firmness* of jelly; *firmness* of flesh; *firmness* of union; the *firmness* of a purpose; the *firmness* of a judge.

And in the steddy resting of the ground
Your noble *firmnesse* to your friend is found.
For you are still the same, and where you love,
No absence can your constant mind remove.
Beaumont, To the Prince.

A weak mind would have sunk under such a load of unpopularity [as Fox had]. But that resolute spirit seemed to derive new *firmness* from the public hatred.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. In *phren.*, an organ situated toward the back part of the head, between self-esteem and veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance. =**Syn.** 1. *Firmness*, *Constancy*, *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*. *Firmness* is a matter of the will, preventing one from yielding; *constancy*, of the heart, holding one steadfast. *Firmness* is opposed to *weakness* or *pliancy*; *constancy* to *fickleness*. *Faithfulness* is a matter of the heart, it is generally a warmer sort of *fidelity*, with the element of principle sometimes less prominent. *Fidelity* is a matter of personal principle; the word more often than the others applies to definite action We speak of the *firmness* of a teacher in maintaining order, the *constancy* of a lover, the *fidelity* of a bank cashier. the *faithfulness* of a mother. We may speak of the *fidelity* of a dog only as he meets trusts reposed in him, or is considered as having the power to apply principle to action as a moral being. See *decision* and *assiduity*.

She now took her place among her pupils with an air of spirit and *firmness* which assured them at once that she meant to be obeyed, and obeyed she was.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

Without *constancy* there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world.
Addison

Faithfulness can feed on suffering,
And knows no disappointment.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, i

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his *fidelity*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

firn (firn or fėrn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), also *firne*, a glacier, accumulated snow, lit. last year's snow; ‹ G. *firn*, a., last year's, of the last year, ‹ OHG. *firni*, old, ancient: see *fern*[2].] A name given to snow accumulated in the highest parts of mountain ranges on which glaciers occur, while such snow is in a granular condition, and before, in its downward movement, it has been fully consolidated into ice. Such snow is called by the French *névé*. Both words are in common use among writers on Alpine geology and mountaineering generally.

The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as névé or *firn*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 155.

Firola (fir'ọ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of heteropods of the family *Firolidæ*, having no shell, no tentacles in either sex, and a pinnate tail: same as *Pterotrachea*. *Bruguière*, 1792.

Firolidæ (fi-rol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Firola* + *-idæ.*] A family of nucleobranchiate gastropods, or *Heteropoda*: same as *Pterotracheidæ*.

Firoloides (fir-ọ̄-loi'dēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Firola* + *-oides.*] A genus of pteropods, so called from its relation to *Firola*, but distinguished by the simple tail-fin and the presence of tentacles in the male.

firoza (fi-rō'zạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind. ?] The turquoise-blue of Indian ceramic ware, put on with the enamel.

fir-parrot (fėr'par"ot), *n.* A name of the crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*.

firre†, *adv.* See *far*[1].

firren† (fėr'en), *a.* [‹ *fir* + *-en*[2].] Made of fir.

It ne shal no thing ben betwene
Thi bour and min, also y wene,
But a fayr *firrene* wowe [wall]. *Havelok*, l. 2076.

firry (fėr'i), *a.* [‹ *fir* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to firs; formed of fir; abounding in firs.

Mine too, Blakesmoor – whose else? — thy *firry* wilderness, the haunt of the squirrel, and the daylong murmuring wood pigeon.
Lamb, Elia, p. 263.

first†, **firset**†, *n.* See *furze*.

first[1] (fėrst), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *first, ferst, furst, fyrst, firste*, etc., ‹ AS. *fyrst* (rare, the usual superl. being *forma*, with different suffix: see *former*[1]) = OFries. *ferost, ferest, ferst*, NFries. *foarste*, first, = OS. *furisto*, the first or chief (person), = D. *voorste*, foremost, *vorst*, prince, = MLG. *vorste, vurste*, prince, = OHG. *furist*, first, as noun *furisto*, MHG. *vurste*, G. *fürst*, chief, prince, = Icel. *fyrstr* = Sw. *första* = Dan. *förste*, first (as a noun, Sw. *furste* = Dan. *fyrste*, prince); cf. Dan. *forrest*, foremost; ‹ AS., etc., *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-st, -est*. Cf. L. *primus* (= AS. *for-ma*, E. *for-mer*), first, Gr. πρῶτος, Skt. *prathama*, first, from the same ult. source, with different suffixes.] I. *a.* Being before all others; being the initial unit or aggregate in order of occurrence or arrangement as to time, place, or rank: the ordinal of *one*. (*a*) Foremost in time; preceding all others of the kind in order of time: as, Adam was the *first* man; I was the *first* guest to arrive.

Tho adam our *uerste* fader the sunne hadde ido
And idriue was out of parais and eue is wif also.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S), p. 18

I had from my *first* yeeres, by the ceaselesse diligence and care of my father, whom God recompence, bin exercis d to the tongues, and some sciences.
Milton, Church Government, Pref , ii.

Both [orations] are hopeful, but the second is more sanguine than the *first*.
O W. Holmes, Emerson, x

(*b*) Foremost in place, before all others from the point of view or consideration. as, the *first* man in a rank or line

At this Jaffe begynnyth the holy londe, and to every pylgryme at the *fyrst* foote that he set on the londe ther ys grauntyd plenary remission.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p 23.

The *first* beast was like a lion. Rev. iv 7

(*c*) Foremost in importance or estimation; before or superior to all others in character, quality, or degree. as, Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece, the part of *first* villain in a play; wheat of the *first* grade, specifically, in *music*, highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class as, *first* alto, *first* horn.

The *first* and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace, she was placed aloft in a cant.
B Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment

Establish'd Freedom clap'd her joyful Wings,
Proclaim'd the *first* of Men, and best of Kings.
Prior Carmen Seculare, st 15

Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the *first* of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the *first* of orators, or Shakspeare the *first* of dramatists
Macaulay, Hist Eng., vii.

Who [Washington] was already *first* in war — who was already *first* in the hearts of his countrymen, and who was

now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country, to be *first* in peace.
D Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

First agent. See *agent*. **First baiting,** the supply of bait first taken on board a fishing-vessel bound for the Banks [Local, U. S.] **First base,** in *base-ball*, the first of the bases from the home-plate, or the player stationed at that base. See *base*[2], 20, and *base-ball*.— **First cause,** a cause which does not depend upon any other.

So Adam is the *first cause* of men in his species, because begotten of no other man as the rest were
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 29.

First chop. See *chop*[4], 2.— **First controller.** See *controller*, 2.— **First cousin.** See *cousin*[1], 2.— **First-day,** the first day of the week — that is, Sunday; the name preferred by the Society of Friends to designate Sunday.

The *First-day* after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple house. *Fox*, Journal, I. 147

Come, sit thee down! Here is the bench where Benjamin would sit
On *First-day* afternoons in spring, and watch the swallows flit *B Taylor*, The Quaker Widow.

First difference. See *difference*.— **First digit,** the innermost digit of a pentadactyl limb, in man, the thumb or the great toe.— **First energy.** See *energy*, 4. **First ens.** See *ens*.— **First extreme.** See *extreme*, n., 4.— **First figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9. **First floor.** See *floor*. **First good,** in *ethics*, that which is desirable for itself; the ultimate end.— **First hand,** the mate of a fishing-smack. [Florida, U. S.]— **First integral.** See *integral*. **First intention, notion.** See the nouns.— **First inversion, iron, mate, matter, meridian, motor, pherecratic, philosophy, position, principle,** etc. See the nouns.— **First set,** in *whaling*, the first thrust of the lance: as, the whale died at the *first set*. Also called *first lance*. **First subject** or **object** of a science, the general class of things to which the science relates.— **First substance,** in *metaph.*, an individual thing.— **The first,** even one; a single. [Colloq., U. S.]

I am not aware of having committed *the first* act which should bring upon me the displeasure of the house.
W. A. Gilbert, Speech in House of Rep., Feb. 27, 1857.

=Syn. (*a*) Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, earliest. See comparison under *primary*. (c) Highest, chief, principal, capital, foremost, leading.

II. *n.* 1. That which is first; the beginning, or that which makes or constitutes a beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last Rev. xxii. 13.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or chorus; a leader of a part or group of performers. (*b*) The interval and concord of the unison or prime. See *unison* and *prime*.— 3. Same as *first base* (which see, above).— 4. The highest rank in an examination for honors: as, he got a *first* in mathematics. See *double-first*. [Eng. university term.] **At first, at the first.** (*a*) At the beginning or origin (*b*†) Immediately. *Davies*.

He bids them put the matter in adventure and then but whistle for an angel, and they will come *at first*
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 523.

First of exchange. See *exchange*.— **From the first,** from the beginning or origin

Ferdinand and Isabella manifested *from the first* an eager and enlightened curiosity in reference to their new acquisitions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9

first[1] (fėrst), *adv.* [< ME. *first, ferst, furst, fyrst,* < AS. *fyrst* (rare) = Icel. *fyrst* = Sw. Dan. *först*, adv.; from the adj.] 1. Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, etc.

Thanne un to Mounte Joye; and from thenne, Pylgrymes mowen *fyrste* se un to Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii. 13.

The two senses to which all objects *first* address themselves are the sight and the touch.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

Hence — 2. Sooner; before doing or suffering (that is, so as not to do or suffer) some act or result: as, I will not do it, I will die *first*.

My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue;
I and my power will sink *first*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Die?
He'll bribe a jailor or break prison *first*!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 177.

First and last, altogether

I mentioned an Account I intended to give of the Bay of Campeachy, where I lived *first and last* about 3 Years.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 2.

First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden*.

Head first. See *head*

first[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *furst, fyrst;* < AS. *fyrst*, time: see *first*.] Time; time granted; respite: same as *frist*.

Ak hel crieth him merci so sulthe,
That he gaf hem *furst* of here liue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

first-begot†, first-begotten (fėrst′bē-got′, -got′n), *a.* First produced; eldest among children.

When he bringeth in the *firstbegotten* into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i. 6.

first-born (fėrst′bôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. First brought forth; first in the order of birth; eldest: as, the *first-born* son. Hence — 2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

II. *n.* The first-born child; hence, the first result or product.

I will make him my *firstborn*, higher than the kings of the earth. Ps. lxxxix. 27.

Where pale fac'd murder, the *first-born* of pride,
Sets up her kingdom in the very smiles
And plighted faiths of men like crocodiles
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

first-class (fėrst′klȧs), *a.* 1. Of the highest class with respect to some quality or mark, especially with respect to excellence; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Her father was a — what you would call a *first class* business man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 240.

Specifically — 2. Best equipped and most expensive: noting the first grade of conveyances for travel: as, he traveled *first-class;* a *first-class* coach or carriage.— 3. Of the first class in any order of numeration, as from the lowest to the highest: as, a *first-class* clerk (one receiving the lowest salary). [U. S.] **First-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection.

first-foot (fėrst′fůt), *n.* In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year; also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking.

Great attention is paid to the *first-foot* that is, the [first] person who happens to meet them [the marriage company], and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, he is generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. *Edinburgh Mag.*

first-fruit (fėrst′frōt′), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Usually in the plural.] 1. The earliest productions of the soil; the first gatherings of a season's produce. Of these the Jews made an offering to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

The *firstfruit* also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him. Deut. xviii. 4.

2. The first profits of anything; in *feudal* and *eccles. law*, the first year's profit of a tenant of real property. The first-fruits of a benefice were payable in the Church of Rome to the pope, in the Church of England formerly to the crown, but since the time of Queen Anne, when paid at all, to a benevolent fund. See *Queen Anne's bounty*, under *bounty*

I had a commission to solicit, in conjunction with two bishops who were then in London, the *first-fruits* and tenth to the clergy. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

The right to the *first-fruits* of bishoprics and other promotions was apparently first claimed in England by Alexander IV. in 1256. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 395.

3. The first portion, products, effects, or results of anything.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man!
Milton, P. L., xi. 22.

We give you welcome: not without redound
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The *first-fruits* of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II.† *a.* Original; earliest. *Congreve.*

first-hand (fėrst′hand′), *n.* The first or highest source, without the intervention of agents or media of any kind: generally with *at*, or, without a preposition, in adverbial use: as, information secured *at first-hand* from the person interested; goods obtained *first-hand* from the manufacturer.

Case 238, though our first knowledge of it was due to a published account, would have been at once procured *at first hand* from the percipient, had we been at work in 1876. *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 159.

first-hand (fėrst′hand), *a.* [< *first-hand, n.*] Obtained direct from the first source; obtained from the producer, maker, etc., without the intervention of agents or media.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of Him is *first-hand* and direct; and that is the sphere of our mind. *J. Martineau.*

firsthood† (fėrst′hůd), *n.* [< *first* + *-hood;* ME. *firsthed,* < *first* + *-hed,* -head.] The state or condition of priority.

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the *first-hood*. *Goodwin*, Works, I. vi

firstling (fėrst′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *first* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The first produce or offspring: applied to beasts.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 437.

2†. The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

I have given ye two or three notes of him out of his Title page; by which his *firstlings* feare not to guesse boldly at his whole lumpe, for that guesse will not faile ye.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *a.* First produced.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd and of thy flock thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God.
Deut. xv. 19.

firstly (fėrst′li), *adv.* First; in the first place; before anything else.

Christ shed his blood, by 'a wound to save us,
And salve the wound th' old serpent *firstly* gave us.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*) — first the shilling for which I have given a receipt; secondly two skeins of suitable thread.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 5.

firstness (fėrst′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being first. [Rare.]

When I give (as he acknowledges) a *firstness* of precedency and presidency to the Pope, he tells me he is confident I know not how much more is allowed him by the universal consent of all Catholicks, as of divine institution, whatever I may have read in particular authors.
Hammond, Works, II. 168.

first-rate (fėrst′rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of the first class or rate; especially, of the highest excellence; proëminent in quality or estimation.

Think not these Instructions are design'd
For *first-rate* Beauties of the finish'd kind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We have a *first-rate* musician in the house now — Herr Klesmer. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

Entirely *first-rate* work is so quiet and natural that there can be no dispute over it; you may not particularly admire it, but you will find no fault with it.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 129.

II. *n.* Something rated among the first or in the first class; specifically, a war-ship of the first or most powerful rating or class.

firth[1]† (fėrth), *n.* [< ME. *firth, fyrth*, transposed form of *frith*, a park, wood, etc.: see *frith*[1], *n.*] A wood or park: same as *frith*[1], 2.

We have foundene in zone *firthe*, floreschede with leves,
The flour of the faireste folke that to thi foo langes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1708.

firth[2] (fėrth), *n.* See *frith*[2].

fir-tree (fėr′trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *firtre, fyrrtree, fyrretre* (= Dan. *fyrretræ*); < *fir* + *tree*.] **I.** *n.* The tree called *fir*.

II. *a.* Inhabiting or frequenting firs.— **Fir-tree parrots,** a name of the crossbills, fringilline birds of the genus *Loxia*.

fir-wood (fėr′wůd), *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*furhwudu*, pinus"; = Dan. *fyrretræ*, fir-wood: see *fir*.] The wood of the fir-tree.

fir-wool (fėr′wůl), *n.* A fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of various species of the genera *Pinus* and *Abies*.— **Fir-wool extract,** an extract from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.— **Fir-wool oil,** a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

firy† (fir′i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *fiery*.

firze†, *n.* See *furze*.

fisc (fisk), *n.* [< F. *fisc* = Pr. *fisc, fisco* = Sp. Pg. It. *fisco,* < L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, a money-bag, the public chest, the state treasury.] A treasury, particularly that of a prince or a state.

The streams were perennial which fed his *fisc*.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

It had been decided to forbid the Prince bread, water, fire, and shelter; to give his wealth to the *fisc*, his heart to the assassin. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 494.

Its [the United States government's] proper business as a *fisc* is to receive the people's revenue from taxes in good money which it has coined for them.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxxvi.

fiscal (fis′kal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *fiskaal* = Dan. Sw. *fiskal,* < F. *fiscal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fiscal* = It. *fiscale,* < LL. *fiscalis*, of or belonging to the state treasury, < *fiscus*, the state treasury: see *fisc*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; relating to or concerned with the collection and expenditure of taxes and customs; pertaining to the financial operations of a government.

Whatever amount is taken from the community in the form of taxes, if not lost, goes to them in the shape of expenditures or disbursements. The two — disbursement and taxation — constitute the *fiscal* action of the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 19.

In the taxes imposed by the Parliamentary ordinances we find the germs of our subsequent *fiscal* system.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 4.

Hence — 2. Of or pertaining to financial matters in general: as, a *fiscal* agent.— **Fiscal lands,** among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valor. These, under the name of *benefices*, were granted to favored subjects, upon the condition that the grantees should render to the king personal service in the field.— **Fiscal year,** the financial year of the treasury of a government; hence, the period at the end of which the accounts of any

public office or treasury, or of any business enterprise or firm, etc., are made up, and the books balanced.

During the *fiscal year* ending June 30, 1884, the total expense of the Diplomatic and Consular service was nominally $1,288,355.28. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 17.

II. *n.* 1†. Revenue; the income of a sovereign or state.

War cannot be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. In some countries, a treasurer or minister of finance.—3. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

The *fiscal* is of an active, enterprising genius. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xiii.

4. A public prosecutor. In Scotland he is also called *procurator-fiscal*. In the Dutch colonies in America the officer who acted as sheriff and public prosecutor and carried out the customs regulations of the Dutch West India Company was called a *fiscal*, or *schout fiscael* (fiscal sheriff).

Our guardian-angel shall then be *fiscal* and accuser, calling for Divine justice against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 369.

I dinna ken what's to be the upshot o' a' this, and I'm no going to be cross-questioned before the *Fiscal*. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xx.

5. An African shrike, as *Lanius* or *Fiscus collaris*.

fischerite (fish'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Fischer* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in small prismatic crystals of a green color: found at Nijni Tagilsk in the Ural.

fiscus (fis'kus), *n.* [L.: see *fisc*.] 1. A fisc.

He that wishes the *fiscus* empty, and that all the revenues of the crown were in his counting-house, cannot be punished by the laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus which contains the fiscals. *Bonaparte*, 1853. See *fiscal*, *n.*, 5.

fise1† (fis), *n.* [< ME. *fise*, *fyse*; = Sw. Dan. *fis*; from the verb represented by Icel. *fisa*, break wind: see *fist*2.] A breaking wind.

fise2 (fis), *n.* [Also written *fice*, *fyce*, *phyce* (the origin being forgotten); abbr. of *fise-dog*.] Same as *fise-dog*.

fise-dog (fis'dog), *n.* [Also written *fice-dog*; < *fise*1 (or *fist*2 reduced to *fise* before the following *d*) + *dog*. Cf. *fisting-hound*, of the same sense.] A small spaniel or other pet dog.

fiseget, *n.* An obsolete form of *visage*.

fisetin (fi-sē'tin), *n.* In *chem.*, a yellow crystalline coloring matter to which the formula $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ has been given, obtained from the *Rhus cotinus*, or Hungarian fustic.

fisgig, *n.* See *fizgig*1.

fish1 (fish), *n.*; pl. *fishes* (fish'ez). (The singular form is generally used for the plural in a collective sense.) [< ME. *fisch*, *fissh*, *fiss*, *fisc*, < AS. *fisc* (pl. *fiscas*, sometimes transposed *fixas*) = OS. *fisk* = OFries. *fisk* = D. *visch* = OHG. *fisc*, MHG. *visch*, G. *fisch* = Icel. *fiskr* = Sw. Dan. *fisk* = Goth. *fisks* = W. *pysg* = Ir. and Gael. *iasg*, OIr. *iasc* (with reg. aphoresis of *p*) = L. *piscis* (> It. *pesce* = Sp. *pez* = Pg. *peixe* = Pr. *pesc* = OF. *peis*, also (dim.) *peisson*, *poisson*, F. *poisson*), fish.] 1. A vertebrate which has gills and fins adapting it for living in the water. In this sense the word has been and is still largely used as the equivalent of the former extensive class *Pisces*, including the leptocardians, myzonts, and selachians, as well as true *Pisces*. But the differences between these several types of structure are so great that the leptocardians and myzonts have been each contrasted with all remaining vertebrates.

"Trewlie," quath the frere, "a fol y the holde!
Thou woldest not weten thy fote & woldest *fich* kacchen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 405.

3d Fish. Master, I marvel how the *fishes* live in the sea.
1st Fish. Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

The *fish* was adopted by the early Church as its sacred symbol because the Greek word for *fish*, which contains the initial letters of the name and titles of Christ, contains also the initial letters of some prophetic lines ascribed to the Sibyl of Erythra. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 400.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any branchiferous vertebrate with a complete cranium and a lyriform shoulder-girdle. In this sense, the leptocardians and myzonts are excluded, but the selachians are included with true *Pisces*. (*b*) A branchiferous or teleostomous vertebrate with dermal plates or membrane-bones superadded to the primordial cranium and shoulder-girdle, and with the branchiæ free outwardly. The sturgeons as well as all the osseous fishes are included in the group thus defined.—3. In popular language, any animal that lives entirely in the water; a swimming as distinguished from a flying or walking animal, including cetaceous mammals, batrachians, molluska, crustaceans, and echinoderms, as well as fishes proper: commonly distinguished by some specifying word, as black*fish*, shell*fish*, star*fish*. See these and other compounds.



Skeleton of Fish (Perch).

a, intermaxillaries, *b*, nasal region, *c*, dentary bone of mandible; *d*, orbit of eye; *e*, supraoccipital crest, *f*, preoperculum, *g*, *g'*, vertebral column; *h*, pectoral fin; *i*, ventral fin; *k*, first dorsal fin; *l*, second dorsal fin; *m*, anal fin, *n*, *n*, caudal fin, making a homocercal tail.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the *fish* of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. Gen. i. 26.

4. The meat of a fish or of fishes used as food. [In this sense there is no plural.]

Jesus . . . taketh bread, and giveth them, and *fish* likewise. John xxi. 13.

Either at flesh or *fish*,
A table full of welcome makes scarce one dainty dish.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1

5. The codfish: so called specifically by Cape Cod and Cape Ann fishermen, in distinction from fish of other kinds, as mackerel, herring, etc. [U. S.]—6. The zodiacal sign Pisces.

Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere,
For in the *fish* her [their] lady sat ful hye
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 265.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) A purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the bill-board. Also called a *fish-tackle*. (*b*) A long piece of timber or iron used to strengthen a mast or a yard when sprung.—8. In *joinery*, etc., a piece secured alongside of another to strengthen or stiffen it.— **A big deck of fish**, a large fare or catch of fish. [Prince Edward Island.]— **A cool, a strange, an odd**, or **a queer fish**, a whimsical, odd, or eccentric person. [Colloq.]— **A loose fish**, a person of irregular habits. [Colloq.]— **Angler's fish**, fish that are angled for, gamefish, as salmon, trout, bass, pike, pickerel, etc. **A pretty kettle of fish**. See *kettle*.— **Bait-fish**. (*a*) Fish used for bait, as the herring, alewife, caplin, sand lance, smelt, minnow, and other small fish. Squids, clams, etc., are also included. (*b*) Fish that are or may be caught with bait. — **Bank fish**, fishes caught on the Banks of Newfoundland: distinguished from *shore fish*.— **Boneless fish**, fish — as cod, pollack, hake, or cusk — salted and sliced for the market with bones and skins removed: a trade-term. — **Bony fish**. Same as *osseous fish*.— **Bottom-fish**, fishes which live and feed on the bottom, as halibut, flounders, etc.— **Brackish-water fish**, fishes living at the confluence of fresh and salt water — **Broken fish**, in Newfoundland, the third quality of cured codfish, usually reserved for home consumption.— **Bunch-fish**, small fishes sold in bunches. They include white and yellow perch, catfish, pickerel, suckers, several species of *Centrarchidæ*, etc. [U. S.]— **Cartilaginous fish**, any fish whose skeleton is entirely or partly cartilaginous, as the lampreys, selachians, and sturgeons. See cut under *Acipenser*.— **Christmas fish**. See *Christmas*. **Clip-fish**, codfish salted and dried in the same manner as the Newfoundland shore-cured cod. Also *klip-fish*.— **Coarse fish**, a commercial name for all kinds of fishes except whitefish and trout. [Western U. S.]— **Cold-blooded fish**, the true fish; those fishes that breathe through gills under water, as distinguished from the *warm-blooded fish*, or cetaceans. — **Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries**. See *commissioner*.— **Cooked fish**, menhaden steamed in the process of extracting the oil.— **Deep-sea fish**, fishes living at more or less great depths in the sea: thus distinguished from *shore* and *pelagic fish*.— **Emperor-fish**. See *emperor*.— **Fish and potash-salts**, a mixture of fish-scrap with German potash-salts, used as a fertilizer. The potash supplies that quality of a complete fertilizer which is lacking in the fish. — **Fish Commission**. See *commission*1. — **Fish day**. See *fish-day*.— **Flat-soled fish**, in *ship-carp*, a fish of which the faying surface is made flat. *Pinckham*, Ship-Building, iv. 64.— **Foul fish**. See *foul*1.— **Fresh-water fish**, fishes living in fresh water.— **Hard fish**, prime or first-quality fish: distinguished from *soft fish*, as the whitefish, muscalonge, and catfish. [Great Lakes, U. S.]— **Mid-water fish**, fishes which do not school at the surface nor feed on the bottom, but usually swim about midway between the bottom and the surface, as the weakfish.— **Mucous fish**, the hags or myxinoids.— **Order of the Fish**, a decoration founded by the Mogul emperors in India, and conferred upon certain English statesmen in the early part of the nineteenth century. The insignia are of the nature of standards borne before the person upon whom the order is conferred.— **Osseous fish**. (*a*) A teleost or teleostean fish; one of the *Teleostei*. (*b*) Fish having a more or less ossified skeleton: thus distinguished from *cartilaginous fish*. See cut under *Esox*.— **Pelagic fish**, a fish of the high sea or open ocean.— **Ripe fish**, fish about to spawn or milt; a spawner or milter; a roe-fish.— **Rough fish**, any fish except whitefish: a commercial name. [Western U. S.] See *coarse fish*.— **Round fish**, undressed fish, as cod.— **St. George's fish**, the common starfish, *Asterias vulgaris*. *Stimpson*.— **Sea-fish**, fishes living in the sea or in salt water.— **Shore fish**. (*a*) Fish taken in-shore, as cod, pollack, hake, and haddock. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.] (*b*) In *ichth.*, a fish inhabiting the sea near the shore and in water of moderate depth: thus contrasting with *deep-sea fish* and *pelagic fish*.— **Soft fish**. (*a*) A fishermen's name for certain fish, as the herring, menhaden, and smelt. (*b*) The squid or cuttlefish. [Rhode Island, U. S.] — **Sow fish**, a female fish when noticeably larger than the male. [U. S.]— **Spent fish**, a fish which has lately spawned or milted.— **Surface-fish**, any fish which habitually swims "high," or near the surface of the water, often making a ripple as it goes. The menhaden is an example.— **To be neither fish nor flesh**, or **neither fish, flesh, nor fowl**, to be neither one thing nor another; be a nondescript: sometimes contemptuously said of a waverer or trimmer who belongs to no party or sect.

Damned neuters, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, Epil.

To have other fish to fry, to have other occupations or other objects which require the attention. [Colloq.]

"I've got other things in hand. I've other — I've — well, let us be vulgar," she cried, with a wild little laugh, "*I've got other fish to fry*." *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

Trawl-fish, fish which are or may be caught on trawls, as the cod (Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.)— **Warm-blooded fish**, any mammiferous marine animal, as a cetacean.— **White fish**, a collective name for cod, haddock, hake, ling, pollack, sole, turbot, plaice, halibut, and whiting. [Eng.] See also *whitefish*.

fish1 (fish), *v.* [< ME. *fischen*, *fisshen*, *fissen*, < AS. *fiscian* = OS. *fiskōn* = OFries. *fiskia* = D. *visschen* = MLG. *vischen* = OHG. *fiscōn*, MHG. *vischen*, G. *fischen* = Icel. *fiskja* = Sw. *fiska* = Dan. *fiske* = Goth. *fiskōn*, fish; = L. *piscari*, fish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To catch or attempt to catch fish; be employed in taking fish by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

Peter *fisched* for his fode and his felawe Andrewe;
Some thei solde and some thei sothe [boiled], and so thei lyued bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 287.

He ys a fole afore the nette that *fysshes*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

A man may *fish* with the worm that hath eat of a king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. To be arranged or adjusted so as to catch fish; be capable of catching fish: as, the net or pound is *fishing*; the net was set, but was not *fishing*; the net *fishes* seven feet (that is, seven feet deep). **To fish broad**, to fish beyond the three-mile limit, as a schooner — that is, beyond the limit inside of which it is unlawful to fish according to the treaty of 1818 between England and the United States. See *fishery*.

But the majority [of mackerel-men] sailed past the Nova Scotia coast, through the Gut of Canso, and spent the late summer in the Bay of St. Lawrence, *fishing broad*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 222.

To fish for, to attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth: as, to *fish for* compliments. — **To fish too big**, to use an artificial fly too large for the fish intended to be taken with it.

Generally the chances are that the error made by fishermen is *fishing too big*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 349.

II. *trans.* 1. To catch by means of any of the operations or processes of fishing: as, to *fish* minnows or lobsters.

The actual proceeds of this year's pearl fishery in Ceylon were considerably greater than had been anticipated. Seven millions of oysters were *fished*, instead of about three millions. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 227.

2. To attempt to catch fish in; try with any apparatus for catching fish, as a rod or net.

Black Rocke was yerely *fished* by three or foure hundred saile of Spaniards, Portugals, and Biskiners.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 216.

Do but *fish* this stream like an artist, and peradventure a good fish may fall to your share. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 248.

3. To use in or for fishing: as, gill-nets are *fished*; an oysterman *fishes* his boat. [Colloq.] —4. To catch or lay hold of, in water, mud, or some analogous medium or position, as if by fishing; draw out or up; get or secure in any way with some difficulty or search, as if by angling. [Chiefly colloq.]

[A lawsuit] as to whether the chapter can interfere at all if the dean . . . thinks fit to order a new one, either *fished* up from some ancient "use," or invented afresh
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 177

One of the mares . . . managed to flounder into the very center of a mud hole, and we spent the better part of a morning in *fishing* her out. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

5. To search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit *Swift*.

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) To strengthen, as a weak spar, by lashing one or more pieces of wood or iron along the weak place.

When the ship arrived at Hampton Roads, the steam-launch, which stowed inboard on the starboard side, was hoisted out with the *fished* fore and the main yard, and no signs of giving way could be detected
Quoted in *Luce's* Seamanship, p. 501.

(*b*) To hoist the flukes of, as an anchor, up to the bill-board.

The anchor [was] catted and *fished*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

7. In *joinery*, to strengthen, as a piece of wood, by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—8. In *rail.*, to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint. **Fished beam**, in *joinery*, a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished — that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams. **To fish out.** (*a*) To exhaust of fish by fishing; overfish. as, waters barren because *fished out*. (*b*) To obtain by careful search or study or by artifice; elicit by pains or stratagem. as, to *fish out* a meaning from an obscure sentence, a secret from a person, or an admission from an adverse witness.

> You shall see, I have *fished out* a cunning piece of plot now *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 2

(*c*) To pull up or out from or as from some deep place, as if by fishing. as, the boy *fished out* a top from the depths of his pocket.— **To fish the anchor.** See *anchor*.

fish[2] (fish), *n.* [< F. *fiche*, a peg, pin, dibble, a peg used in marking at cribbage, etc., a fish, < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, fix: see *fitch*[3] and *fichu*.] A counter used in various games.

fishable (fish'a-bl), *a.* [< *fish*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in; lawful to be fished in.

> There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

fish-back (fish'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the fish-block, and used to facilitate hooking the anchor.

fish-backed (fish'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upward: as, a *fish-backed* rail.

fish-bait (fish'bāt), *n.* Bait used for fish or in fishing. Fish-baits are either *natural* or *artificial*, the former are either *live* or *dead* baits, the latter include artificial flies, spoons, etc., and are sometimes called *lures*, *bait* being then restricted to natural baits.

fish-ball (fish'bâl), *n.* Same as *fish-cake*, 1.

> The waiter roars it through the hall
> We don't give bread with one *fish-ball*
> *The Lone Fish-ball*

fish-bar (fish'bar), *n.* In *mech.*, the splice-bar, as of a fish-joint, etc.; a bar used to connect two pieces secured end to end.

fish-basket (fish'bas'ket), *n.* 1. A creel used by anglers to carry fish. Such creels are of various sizes and shapes, made to fit the body easily when carried.—2. A creel for catching fish; a fish-pot or an eel-pot. See *eel-pot*.

fish-beam (fish'bēm), *n.* In *mech.*, a beam which bellies out, usually on the under side.

fish-bed (fish'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes in predominant quantity among those of other marine animals. Such beds are also known as *bone-beds*.

fish-bellied (fish'bel'id), *a.* Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downward: as, a *fish-bellied* rail.

fishberry (fish'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *fishberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* (*Cocculus Indicus*), from its use in capturing fish. When made into a paste with flour it is readily eaten by fishes, and produces a speedy but temporary stupefying effect, during which the fishes float upon the surface of the water and are easily taken. See *Cocculus*. Also called *fisher's berry*.

fish-bolt (fish'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which secures a fish-plate.

fishbone-tree (fish'bōn-trē), *n.* The *Panax crassifolium*, a small araliaceous tree of New Zealand, the leaves of which are singularly toothed.

fish-book (fish'bůk), *n.* A memorandum-book in which is entered each man's catch of fish when several fishermen are catching on shares.

fish-boom (fish'bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom secured in men-of-war by a gooseneck on the forward side of the foremast, by the aid of which the anchor is fished.

fish-breeder (fish'brē'dėr), *n.* One who propagates fish artificially; a pisciculturist.

fish-breeding (fish'brē'ding), *n.* The act, art, or industry of propagating fish by artificial means; fish-culture; pisciculture.

fish-cake (fish'kāk), *n.* 1. In *cookery*, a ball of shredded or chopped fish (especially salt cod-fish) and mashed potatoes, fried. Also *fish-ball*.—2. The refuse of fishes, from which the oil or glue has been expressed, taken from the presses in large circular cakes shaped like a cheese.

fish-can (fish'kan), *n.* 1. A large can of heavy tin or galvanized iron employed by fish-culturists in the transportation of live fish.—2. A can used to contain cooked or preserved fish.

fish-car (fish'kär), *n.* 1. A box in which fish which have been caught are kept alive, designed to be towed in the water behind a boat.—2. A railroad-car especially constructed and fitted up for the transportation of fish for commercial purposes or in the operations of fish-culture.

fish-carver (fish'kär'vėr), *n.* An implement, usually of silver, resembling rather a large flat spoon or a modified trowel than a knife, used for cutting and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*, *fish-knife*, *fish-trowel*.

fish-chowder (fish'chou'dėr), *n.* A chowder made of fish. The fish most esteemed for the purpose are the cod, sea-bass, and blackfish.

fish-chum (fish'chum), *n.* 1. Fish ground into fine particles and mixed with water to serve the purpose of toll-bait; chum.—2. Same as *fish-pomace*.

fish-coop (fish'köp), *n.* A box about three feet square used in fishing through ice. There is a hole in its bottom, which is placed over a similar hole in the ice. The fisherman crawls into the box, and, it being quite dark inside, can see to the bottom of the water, into which he lets down a decoy or lure by a string. When fish are attracted by the lure, he spears them. This device is used on lakes in western New York.

fish-creel (fish'krēl), *n.* A wicker basket used by anglers in carrying fish; a fish-basket.

fish-crow (fish'krō), *n.* See *crow*[2].

fish-cultural (fish'kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *fish-culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or interested in fish-culture; piscicultural. [Rare.]

> The finest private *fish-cultural* establishment in the world. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX 129.

fish-culture (fish'kul'tūr), *n.* The artificial breeding of fish; pisciculture.

fish-culturist (fish'kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *fish-culture* + *-ist*.] A fish-breeder; a pisciculturist.

> The first-honor prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Professor Baird . . as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the President of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first *fish-culturist* in the world. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 149.

fish-davit (fish'dav'it), *n.* *Naut.*, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

fish-day (fish'dā), *n.* [< ME. *fissheday*, *fysshe-day*; < *fish* + *day*.] A day on which fish is eaten customarily, or in conformity with ecclesiastical regulations forbidding the eating of flesh-meat.

> Sewes [courses] on *fishe dayes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

fish-driver (fish'drī'vėr), *n.* One of a fisherman's gang who keeps close to a school of fishes and directs or guides the gang in setting a seine.

fish-duck (fish'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fisher (fish'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fishere*, *fischere*, *fisshere*, etc., < AS. *fiscere* = OS. *fiskari* = OFries. *fiskere* = D. *visscher* = MLG. *vischer* = OHG. *fiscāri*, MHG. *vischer*, G. *fischer* = Icel. *fiskari* = Sw. *fiskare* = Dan. *fisker*, a fisher (from the verb); = L. *piscarius*, a., of fish, n. a fishmonger (*piscator*, a fisher), < *piscis*, a fish.] 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; a fisherman.

> Thu wenest iheo a beggere,
> And ihe am a *fissere*,
> Wel feor icome bi eale
> For fissen at thi feste.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1134

> Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea, for they were *fishers* Mark i. 16.

> The patient *fisher* takes his silent stand,
> Intent, his angle trembling in his hand
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 137.

2. The pekan, wejack, black-cat, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* of Erxleben (1777), *M. canadensis* of Schreber (1778), the largest North American carnivorous quadruped of the



Fisher, or Pennant's Marten (*Mustela pennanti*)

family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ* with the exception of the wolverene: so called from its habit of catching fish. It is a kind of marten or sable, peculiar to the northern parts of North America, and quite distinct from any other species. The length is 2 or 3 feet, generally about 30 inches, from the nose to the root of the tail, which measures from 14 to 20 inches more. The color is black or blackish, generally darker below than above, lightening by mixture of gray or brown on the upper fore parts and head, and there is no light throat-patch. The ears are low, wide, and semicircular, and the physiognomy is characteristic in comparison with other martens. The pelt is valuable. Also called *black-fox*.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Piscatores*, *Totipalmati*, or *Steganopodes*. *E. Blyth.*— **Bottom-fisher**, one who uses a sinker and fishes at the bottom: said by anglers: opposed to *fly-fisher* or *surface-fisher*.— **Fisher's berry.** Same as *fishberry*.— **Fisher's seal.** Same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).— **Free fisher.** See *free*.

fisher-boat (fish'ėr-bōt), *n.* [= D. *visschers-boot* = G. *fischerboot* = Dan. *fiskerbaad* = Sw. *fiskarbåt*.] A boat used by a fisherman or in fishing.

> Having taken certaine Scottish and other *fisherboats*, they brought the men on boord their own ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 604.

> The gallies divided into sundry squadrons, and tricked all in their gallantry; rowing at their sternes three or four little vessels no bigger then *fisher-boats*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p 40.

fisherfolk (fish'ėr-fōk), *n.* Those whose occupation is catching fish.

> Descriptive of the peasantry and *fisherfolk*. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 60.

fisherman (fish'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *fishermen* (-men). 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; one who catches fish, whether for profit or for pleasure; a man skilled in catching fish.

> And [Jesus] saw two ships standing by the lake: but the *fishermen* were gone out of them. Luke v. 2.

> The *fishermen*, that walk upon the beach,
> Appear like mice. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A vessel employed in fishing.—3. The fishing-duck or fish-duck; a merganser. **Fisherman's bend.** See *bend*[1], 3.— **Fisherman's luck**, getting wet and hungry, and catching no fish; poor luck. [Colloq.] — **Fisherman's ring** (*annulus piscatoris*), a signet-ring bearing the device of St Peter fishing. It has been worn by the popes since the thirteenth century, and is used for stamping the papal briefs. Also called *fisher ring* and *fisher's seal*.— **Fisherman's Sunday**, Friday: so called in parts of Pennsylvania when fishing on that day was prohibited.— **Fisherman's weight**, the weight of a fish as guessed at, but not determined by weighing. See *raw-weight*. [Cant.]— **Free fisherman.** See *free*.

fishery (fish'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fisheries* (-iz). [= D. *visscherij* = MLG. *vischerie* = G. *fischerei* = Dan. Sw. *fiskeri*; as *fish*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. The business of catching fish; the fishing industry.

> It is therefore important that the organization of a state *fisheries* department should . . . be primarily under the control of a scientific authority. *Science*, VII. 432.

2. In *law*, a right of fishing in certain waters.

> A common *fishery* is the right of fishing in the sea and public rivers open to all the public. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.

3. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water by fishing, diving, dredging, etc.: as, a salmon-*fishery*; a pearl-*fishery*; the *fisheries* of the coast.— **Bay-fishery**, the act or industry of fishing in a bay; specifically, the mackerel-fishery of the gulf of St. Lawrence.— **Coast-fishery**, fishery conducted within three marine miles from the shore-line, or inside a three-mile limit. When the fishery is pursued from the shore, but with the use of open boats, as in the taking of mackerel, herring, and especially caplin, smelt, and lance, it is a *strand-fishery*. *Hind.*— **Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.— **Common of fishery**, the right of fishing "in another man's water": like *common of pasture*, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.— **Fishery society**, a society organized for the protection, promotion, and encouragement of the industry of fishing.— **Fishery treaties**, treaties concerning fisheries; specifically, the treaties between the United States and Great Britain defining the privileges of fishermen who are citizens of the United States in the waters of British North America. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain extensive privileges were granted to American fishermen in the waters of British North America. These privileges were materially lessened by the treaty of 1818, which gave rise to the vexed questions whether the "three-mile limit" from the shore should be run parallel to the shore or from headland to headland, and relating to the rights of American ships in Canadian ports. On the fishery question the relations between the two countries continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of various attempts at solution, as in the treaty of Washington in 1871 and the proposed treaty of 1888 which failed to be ratified through the non-concurrence of the Senate. (For Bering Sea controversy, see *seal*.)— **Free fishery**, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.— **Several fishery**, the exclusive right of fishery of an individual, derived through or on account of ownership of the soil. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.— **Strand-fishery.** See *coast-fishery*.— **United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commission*[1].

fish-fag (fish'fag), *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife. [Eng.]

> Who deemed himself of much too high a rank
> With vulgar *fish-fags* to be forced to chat.
> *Wolcot* (*P. Pindar*).

fish-fall (fish'fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the fall of the fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle*.

fish-farm (fish'färm), *n.* A place where fish-breeding or pisciculture is carried on.

fish-farmer (fish'fär'mėr), *n.* A pisciculturist.

fish-farming (fish'fär'ming), *n.* Pisciculture.

fish-flake (fish'flāk), *n.* 1. The sound or swim-bladder of a fish.—2. A frame, rack, or open stage on which cod and other salted fish are dried. See *flake*[2].

There were a few old buildings, . . . some dilapidated fish-houses, and a row of *fish-flakes*.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 224.

fish-flour (fish'flour), *n.* 1. A flour-like substance made from fish.

Biscuits made from *fish-flour*, a preparation invented by the late Anton Rosing, a prominent agricultural chemist of Norway, . . . were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar.
Goode, Menhaden, p. 141.

2. A dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure.

fish-food (fish'fōd), *n.* 1. The food eaten by fishes.—2. Food consisting of fish.

fish-fork (fish'fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork with a short handle and 2 or 3 tines, used in pitching fish into or out of a boat or vessel.

fish-freezer (fish'frē'zėr), *n.* An establishment for freezing fish. In the building in which fish are frozen the required degree of cold is commonly produced by mixing ice and salt and filling in the mixture between galvanized iron plates in contact with the fish.

fishful† (fish'fûl), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-ful*.] Abounding with fish.

Britaine is watered with pleasant *fishfull* and navigable riuers, which yeeld safe havens and roads, and furnished with shipping and sailers that it may rightly be termed the Lady of the Sea. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Yet Groin and Nevern near, two fine and *fishful* brooks,
Do never stay their course. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 351.

fish-fungus (fish'fung'gus), *n.* 1. A peculiar red fungus, *Clathrocystis roseopersicina*, frequently found on salted codfish in midsummer where the temperature is high.—2. A fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*, which attacks living fishes, especially salmon, causing great destruction. It also occurs in aquariums.

fish-garth (fish'gärth), *n.* A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish. Also *fish-weir*. [Eng.]

fishgig (fish'gig), *n.* [Also *fizgig*, by confusion with *fizgig*[1]; < *fish*[1] + *gig*[2].] An instrument used for striking fish; a grain. It usually consists of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

The next day, seeking to kill them with *fisgigs*, they strucke so many the water in many places was red with bloud *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 121.

fish-globe (fish'glōb), *n.* A spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept.

fish-glue (fish'glö), *n.* Glue made from fishes; isinglass.—**White fish-glue**, isinglass dissolved in alcohol

fish-god (fish'god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as Dagon, a divinity of the Philistines, or the Triton of the Greeks. See cut under *Dagon*.

fish-goddess (fish'god'es), *n.* In *myth.*, a female deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as the Atargatis of the Philistines.

Derketo became a fish near Ascalon, a *fish-goddess* identified with her was worshipped in Syria, and the fish sacred to her were not eaten. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 90.

fish-guano (fish'gwä'nō), *n.* Same as *fish-manure*.

fish-hawk (fish'hâk), *n.* The American name of *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey, bald buzzard, or fishing-eagle. See *osprey*.

fish-hook (fish'hůk), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.

The days shall come upon you, that he will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with *fishhooks*.
Amos iv. 2.

2. A hook used with a fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle*.

fish-husbandry (fish'huz'ban-dri), *n.* Fish-farming.

fishify (fish'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fishified*, ppr. *fishifying*. [< *fish*[1] + *-i-fy*, make.] To change to fish. [Humorous.]

O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

fishiness (fish'i-nes), *n.* [< *fishy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fishy, in any sense of that word.

Its flesh has much the flavour of that of a hare, and nothing of the *fishiness* of that of the heron.
Pennant, Zoölogy.

fishing (fish'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fischinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fish*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or practice of catching fish.

Cleopatra found it straight, yet she seemed not to see it, but wondered at his excellent *fishing*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

2. A fishery; a place or facilities for catching fish: as, there is good *fishing* there.

At the ende of the cauchie was a grete water, but therto com no shippes, but it was right feire and plesaunt, and good *fishinge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

In a Lauresham record, . . . we have an undivided share of the *fishing* in Edingero marca given to the church of St. Nazarius. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 45.

Bait-fishing, fishing with bait, as distinguished from fishing with artificial flies or the like.—**Bony fishing**, the menhaden-fishery. [Slang.]—**Reef-fishing**, fishing on or from coral reefs. [Florida, U. S.]—**Rip-fishing**, fishing in ripplings or tide-rips, as for pollack. For this purpose the vessel is kept under easy sail, the lines being attached to poles about seven feet long, which project from the sides of the vessel.

fishing-banks (fish'ing-bangks), *n. pl.* A fishing-ground of comparatively shoal water in the sea. Thus, on the Atlantic coast of North America the Banks of Newfoundland are a famous fishing-ground, and another, about 20 miles off Cape May, is well known

fishing-boat (fish'ing-bōt), *n.* A boat used in fishing; also, a small fishing-vessel.

fishing-duck (fish'ing-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fishing-eagle (fish'ing-ē'gl), *n.* Same as *osprey*.

fishing-float (fish'ing-flōt), *n.* A raft or scow with a small house on it designed to be floated and anchored wherever desired for use in fishing. A plank apron is let down from the edge to the bottom of the water, and over this, as upon an artificial shore, a seine is hauled by a windlass worked by horse or steam-power. Fishing-floats are often clustered like a floating village, and the fishermen unite for large operations. They are peculiar to the mouth of the Susquehanna river and the neighboring region. [U. S.]

fishing-frog (fish'ing-frog), *n.* The angler, a fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. See *devil-fish*.

fishing-hawk (fish'ing-hâk), *n.* Same as *osprey*.

fishing-line (fish'ing-līn), *n.* 1. A line used with hooks and bait in catching fish; a fish-line.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry simple elongated or extensile tentacular parts of some compound organisms, as the *Siphonophora*, provided with special urticating organs, thread-cells, or nematocysts. *Gegenbaur*. Also *grappling-line*.

fishing-net (fish'ing-net), *n.* Same as *fish-net*.

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy *fishing nets*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

fishing-out (fish'ing-out'), *n.* The removal of fish from a fish-pond; the "drawing" of a pond: as, the *fishing-out* of a carp-pond, that the fish may be placed in market-ponds.

fishing-place (fish'ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fishing is or may be carried on. Specifically—2. A prescribed length of shore in shore-fishing to which the sweep of a seine is limited. Such places are mostly situated on the tidal parts of streams and inlets, and can be fished only at certain stages of the tide, as during the flood or ebb. The most extensive are swept only at the turn of the tide, and these are known as *slackwater-hauls*. The importance of this species of property was early recognized and fostered by legislation. Also called *pool*. [U. S.]

fishing-room (fish'ing-röm), *n.* A definite portion of the shore appropriated to the curing and storing of fish. [American.]

My brother tells me that on Sunday 7th June, there was such a terrible storm that some of the fishing vessels were driven ashore, and much damage done to the *fishing-rooms* everywhere.
Quarterly Missionary Leaf New Harbour Mission, [Newfoundland, No. xxxviii., Aug., 1885.

fishing-swivel (fish'ing-swiv'l), *n.* A swivel used on a fishing-line to prevent it from being kinked or snarled by the rapid gyrations of fish upon the hooks. The form of the swivel varies.

fishing-tackle (fish'ing-tak'l), *n.* An angler's outfit; angling-gear; the hooks, lines, rods, and other implements of the art of fishing.

fishing-tube (fish'ing-tūb), *n.* A small glass tube for taking up small objects floating in water. One end is closed with the finger and the other is thrust into the water near the object; on removing the finger the water enters the tube, conveying the object with it, on again closing the top of the tube, the object may be lifted with a portion of the water Also called *dipping tube*.

fish-joint (fish'joint), *n.* In railroads, a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates of iron, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end. See *fish-plate*.

fish-kettle (fish'ket'l), *n.* A kettle designed to be used for boiling fish whole.

fish-killer (fish'kil'ėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the genus *Belostoma*; a large water-bug occurring in fresh water, and preying on fishes by sucking their blood and juices.

fish-knife (fish'nīf), *n.* A fish-carver.

fish-ladder (fish'lad'ėr), *n.* Same as *fishway*.

fish-line (fish'līn), *n.* A line used to catch fish.

fish-louse (fish'lous), *n.* A general name of crustaceous parasites of fishes. Fish-lice proper belong to an order or other group of *Crustacea* known as *Ichthyophthira*, *Siphonostomata*, and *Epizoa*, of which there are many families with numerous genera and species, generally epizoic or ectoparasitic They are not confined to fishes proper, being found also on cetaceans, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals Among them are found the most monstrous and grotesque forms of crustaceans degraded by parasitism See cut under *hyperoon*.

fish-manure (fish'ma-nūr'), *n.* A manure or fertilizer prepared from fish. There are many preparations and modes of manufacture The value is mainly due to the preponderance of nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds, these ingredients being furnished more cheaply by fish manures than by any other class of fertilizers, except Peruvian guano The crops most benefited by this fertilizer are those not specially helped by mineral fertilizers alone, as grass, grain, potatoes, some garden vegetables, and roots. As a manure it is quick and stimulating, soon spending its force, and often leaving the soil worse than it was before its use. Also called *fish-guano*

fish-market (fish'mär'ket), *n.* [= D. *visch-markt* = G. *fischmarkt*.] A market where fishes are sold.

fish-maw (fish'mâ), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-meal (fish'mēl), *n.* 1. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth so over cool their blood, and making many *fish-meals*, that they fall into a kind of male green-sickness *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3

2. Same as *fish-flour*.

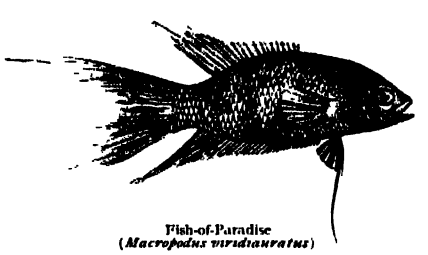
fishmonger (fish'mung'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fisch-, fych-manger* (= MLG. *vischmenger* = G. *fischmenger* = ODan. *fiskemanger*); < *fish* + *monger*.] A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. Excellent, excellent well; you're a *fishmonger*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2

fishmoth (fish'moth), *n.* Same as *fishtail*.

fish-net (fish'net), *n.* A net used to catch fish. Fish nets are divided into two classes, *gill-nets*, in which the fish in attempting to pass through the net is wedged or jammed in a mesh so that it cannot open its gills, when it is soon drowned or is unable to move forward or backward, and *meshing-nets*, by which the fish is surrounded, as the purse net, the drag net, the seine, the weir, the casting net, etc. Nets vary in construction from heavy chain oyster drags to fine linen-thread herring-nets, and they are given a variety of names, according to their shape, purpose, or mode of operating. Also *fishing-net*

fish-of-Paradise (fish'ov-par'a-dīs), *n.* A fish of the family *Osphromenidæ*, *Macropodus viridauratus*, so called from the beauty of its coloration. It has been cultivated to some extent for exhibition in aquariums.



Fish-of-Paradise
(*Macropodus viridauratus*)

fish-oil (fish'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, etc.; specifically, cod-liver oil. Fish oil for medicinal purposes is obtained principally from the cod, but also from the pollack, turbot, ling, dorse, etc.

fish-owl (fish'oul), *n.* An eared fishing-owl with rough feet; a member of the genus *Ketupa*

fish-packing (fish'pak'ing), *n.* The act or process of packing or canning fish for the market. The fish are taken fresh to the packing house, where they are cleaned, cut, weighed, and put in hermetically sealed cans The cans are placed in large steam chests, where they are left until the fish are thoroughly cooked The cans are then tested to see if they are air tight, and are labeled.

fish-pearl (fish'pėrl), *n.* An artificial pearl of an inferior grade. See the extract.

In Germany or rather Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of artificial pearls] is manufactured The globe of glass forming the pearl in inferior ones being very thin, and coated with wax, they break on the slightest pressure. They are known by the name of German *fish pearls*
Ure, Dict., III. 518.

fish-pie (fish'pī), *n.* 1 A pie containing fish.—2. A compost-heap of fish-scrap mixed with earth.

fish-plate (fish'plāt), *n.* In railroads, an iron plate fitted to the web of a rail, and sometimes partly embracing the foot: used in pairs, one

on each side of the junction of two rails, to join them end to end, and fastened together by bolts passing through the rails. When in position, they form a *fish-joint*, and assist in supporting the ends of the rails as the train passes from one to another.

fish-poison (fish'poi"zn), *n.* A name given to various plants which have the property of killing or stupefying fish. The number of such plants is very large, and the fruit is usually the part employed. Among the more commonly known are the *Anamirta paniculata*, usually called *Cocculus Indicus*; *Pseudax Erythrina*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, the leaves of which are used; *Lepidium Piscidium*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*; and the red buckeye, *Æsculus Pavia*.

fish-pomace (fish'pum"ās), *n.* 1. The residuum or refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed.—2. The crude state of fish-guano before it has been prepared as a fertilizer. Also called *fish-chum*.

fish-pond (fish'pond), *n.* A pond containing fishes; especially, a pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

> *Fish ponds* were made, where former Forests grew;
> And Hills were levell'd to extend the View.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

fish-pool (fish'pōl), *n.* [< ME. *fischepol*, < AS. *fiscpōl*, < *fisc*, fish, + *pōl*, pool.] A pond or pool for fish.

> Thine eyes like the *fishpools* in Heshbon, by the gate of Bathrabbim. Cant. vii. 4.

fish-pot (fish'pot), *n.* A pot or creel for catching fish.

fish-preserve (fish'prē-zėrv"), *n.* 1. A place where fish are preserved alive. Two kinds are commonly distinguished, the fresh- and salt-water.—2. A private fishery.

fish-prong (fish'prông), *n.* A fish-fork with one tine and a short handle, used in moving pickled or dried fish.

fish-pugh (fish'pug), *n.* A one-pronged fork or spear used in handling fish. *C. Hallock.* [Nova Scotia.]

fish-refuse (fish'ref"ūs), *n.* A general name of any one of the several conditions or stages through which fish-scrap passes in the manufacture of fish-guano.

fish-roe (fish'rō), *n.* The roe of fish. It is much used for bait, a small quantity being secured to the hook in a bit of mosquito netting or by means of woolen thread. For this purpose fresh roe is the best; but it can be preserved for a year in equal parts of salt and saltpeter.

fish-room† (fish'rōm), *n.* On an English man-of-war, a small storeroom in the afterhold where fish and sometimes spirits were kept. *Hamersly.*

fish-sauce (fish'sâs), *n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, soy, etc.

fish-scale (fish'skāl), *n.* A scale of a fish.—**Fish-scale embroidery**, embroidery consisting wholly or in part in the application of fish scales to the material to be decorated. The iridescent scales are selected, and are sewed to the stuff, being combined with the patterns of the needlework.

fish-scrap (fish'skrap), *n.* Fish or fish-skins from which oil or glue has been extracted by cooking and pressing. Fish-scrap, in either a crude or a dried state, is of great commercial importance as a fertilizer. The menhaden-fishery furnishes the greater part of the supply obtained in the United States.—**Acidulated fish-scrap**, a preparation of fish-scrap with sulphuric acid to render the phosphoric acid contained in it more soluble and to hinder putrefaction.

fish-show (fish'shō), *n.* An exhibition of fish and fisheries.

fish-skin (fish'skin), *n.* The skin of fish; especially, this skin made into a sort of shagreen.—**Fish-skin disease**, in *med.*, ichthyosis (which see).

fish-slice (fish'slīs), *n.* Same as *fish-carver*.

fish-slide (fish'slīd), *n.* A fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls: used in the southern United States.

fish-smother (fish'smuтн"ėr), *n.* A cooked dish of fish. [Grand Manan.]

fish-sound (fish'sound), *n.* The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. The sounds of some fishes are made into glue, and others, as in the case of the cod, are eaten.

fish-spear (fish'spēr), *n.* 1. A gig or lance, often having more than one tine, for spearing fish through ice or from a boat.

> Canst thou fill his [leviathan's] skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fish spears*? Job xli. 7.

2. A lance for bleeding captured whales.

fish-stage (fish'stāj), *n.* A stage for dressing fish.

fish-store (fish'stōr), *n.* A storehouse in which fish are salted or packed awaiting shipment to market.

fish-story (fish'stō"ri), *n.* [In allusion to the supposed tendency of amateur fishermen to exaggerate in narrating their exploits.] An incredible or extravagant narration or tale. [Colloq., U. S.]

fish-strainer (fish'strā'nėr), *n.* 1. A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler.—2. An earthenware slab, with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle (fish'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle used for fishing or raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the *fish-hook*, fastened to its end.

fish-tail (fish'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The tail of a fish.—2. A thysanurous insect of the family *Lepismidæ*, as *Lepisma domestica* or *L. saccharina*; a silvertail; a silver-fish: in this sense properly *fishtail*. See *Lepisma*. Also called *fishmoth*. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Shaped like a fish's tail; resembling a fish's tail in any way.—**Fish-tail burner.** See *burner*.—**Fish-tail propeller** (*naut.*), a propeller consisting of a single wing or blade attached to the stern-post of a ship, and oscillating like a fish's tail.

fish-tongue (fish'tung), *n.* A dental instrument for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape.

fish-torpedo (fish'tôr-pē'dō), *n.* 1. A self-propelling torpedo. See *torpedo*.—2. A cartridge designed to be exploded under water for the purpose of killing fish.

fish-trap (fish'trap), *n.* A trap for catching fish. It may be a baited box or basket closed by hand, or a net, basket, or space shut in by stakes, with a funnel-shaped entrance through which fish pass, but which has obstacles of some sort to prevent their egress.

fish-trowel (fish'trou"el), *n.* Same as *fish-carver*.

fish-van (fish'van), *n.* A covered vehicle adapted to run on passenger-trains, and fitted to carry fresh fish in crates or boxes. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

fish-warden (fish'wâr"dn), *n.* An officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality. Some of the States employ wardens to oversee the fisheries in streams and ponds, and prevent unlawful fishing. [U. S.]

fishway (fish'wā), *n.* An arrangement for enabling a fish to ascend a fall or a dam. In the *pool fishways* the water falls through small vertical heights, the velocity being retarded by means of rocks and boulders or by falling into pools whence it is allowed to fall again through a slight vertical distance to be again retarded, and so on to the bottom. In the *deflected-current fishways* the current is retarded by being made to travel through a distance equal to many times the perpendicular descent, being frequently interrupted by objects so placed in its course as to cause a change in its direction. In the *counter-current fishways* the water is delivered down the incline without acceleration of velocity. This is accomplished by compelling the water to travel in a constrained path. Also called *fish-ladder*.

fish-weir (fish'wēr), *n.* Same as *fish-garth*.

fishwife (fish'wif), *n.*; pl. *fishwives* (-wivz). A woman who sells fish.

fishwoman (fish'wum"an), *n.*; pl. *fishwomen* (-wim"en). Same as *fishwife*.

fish-wood (fish'wûd), *n.* The strawberry-bush, *Euonymus Americanus*.

fish-worker (fish'wėr'kėr), *n.* A fish-culturist.

fish-working (fish'wėr'king), *n.* Fish-culture; the artificial propagation of fish.

fish-works (fish'wėrks), *n. pl.* 1. The appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture for the artificial propagation of fish.—2. A place where the products of the fisheries are utilized for a specific purpose, as the manufacture of oil, guano, etc.; a fish-factory: often used as a singular.

fishworm (fish'wėrm), *n.* Same as *earthworm*, 1.

fishy (fish'i), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in fish; inhabited by fish: as, the *fishy* flood.

> Where are the flowry fields, the *fishy* streames,
> The pasturing mountaines, and the fertile plaines?
> *Sterling*, Doomes-day, Third Houre.

2. Like fish; having a fish-like quality: as, a *fishy* taste or smell.

> And when they arose early on the morrow morning, behold, Dagon was fallen upon his face to the ground before the ark of the Lord; and the head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the *fishy* part of Dagon was left to him.
> 1 Sam v. 4 (margin).

> Better pleased
> Than Asmodeus with the *fishy* fume,
> That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
> Of Tobit's son. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 168.

3. Extravagant, as a story; dubious or incredible, like many stories told about fishing and fishes. Compare *fish-story*. [Colloq.]

> We did not lose a man. This sounds rather *fishy*; but they had no artillery. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 25, 1861.

> Altogether, the story is too *fishy*. *The American*, V. 83.

4. Dull and expressionless, like the eye of a fish. [Colloq.]

> A stout woman with a broad red face and *fishy* eyes.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 15.

5. Equivocal, unsafe, or unsound, as a speculation or a course of conduct: as, a *fishy* venture. [Colloq.]

> "I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sidney?" "The most *fishy* thing I ever saw," said Henry Sidney.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 9.

6. Plucky; brave; sturdy and enduring; thorough and faithful in duty: as, *fishy* to the backbone; a *fishy* man. [Fishermen's slang.]

fisk† (fisk), *v. i.* [< ME. *fisken*, wander about, be in constant motion, < Sw. *fjeska*, fisk, fidge, fidget. Associated in sense, but not in etymological form, with *fike*[2], *fig*[1], *fidge*, etc., and *frisk*, *whisk*.] To jump about; bustle or frisk about.

> And what frek of thys folde *fisketh* thus a-boute,
> With a bagge at hus bak a begeneldes wyse?
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 153.

> *Trotiere*, a *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt. *Cotgrave.*

> Himself doth ambush in a bushy Thorn;
> Then in a Caue, then in a field of Corn,
> Creeps to and fro, and *fiskеth* in and out,
> And yet the safety of each place doth doubt.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

fiskery (fis'kėr-i), *n.* [< *fisk* + *-ery*.] Disposition to bustle or jump about; friskiness.

> His fussiness and *fiskery*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 43.

fisnamy†, *n.* See *fisnomy*.

fisnomy†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fisnamy*, *visnomy*; < ME. *fisnomy*, *fysnomye*, *fysnamie*, *phisonomy*, etc., < OF. *phisonomie*, *phinosomie*, *philozomie*, F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia* = Sp. *fisonomía* = Pg. *physionomia* = It. *fisonomia*, < Gr. *φυσιωγνωμία*, late and incorrect form of *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy: see *physiognomy*, of which *fisnomy* (with the mod. abbr. *phiz*) is a corrupted form.] 1. The art of judging the character of a person by the countenance or appearance.

> The childe couthe of *fysenamye*.
> *Seven Sages*, l. 1072.

2. The face; countenance; appearance; physiognomy (which see).

> He feyede his *fysnamye* with his foule hondes,
> And frappez faste at hys face fersely there-aftyr!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

> When he [a bear] was lose, to shake his carz twyse or thryse wyth the blud & the slauer about his *fisnamy*, was a matter of a goodly releef.
> *R. Laneham*, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).

> Faith, sir, a' has an English name; but his *fisnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

fissate (fis'āt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ate*[1].] Fissured; cleft; split; especially, in *entom.*, having the apical portion divided or split into two parts. Specifically applied to the antennæ when the last joint forms two long branches directed outward, like the prongs of a fork, as in certain *Teuthredinidæ*.

fissel, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*[1].

fissenless, *a.* See *fizzenless*.

fissicostate (fis-i-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] Having the ribs divided.

fissidactyl, fissidactyle (fis-i-dak'til), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *dactylus*, a finger: see *dactyl* and *dactylus*.] Having cleft digits.

Fissidens (fis'i-denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of terrestrial mosses, with simple or sparingly branched frondiform stems and two-ranked leaves, which are conduplicate below and winged on the back. The peristome has bifid teeth, like *Dicranum*. There are 24 American species.

fissil, *v.* and *n.* See *fissile*[1].

fissile (fis'il), *a.* [< L. *fissilis*, cleft, that may be cleft, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split: see *fent*.] 1. Capable of being split, cleft, or divided into layers, as wood in the direction of the grain, or certain minerals and rocks in the planes of cleavage or foliation. See *schist* and *cleavage*.

> This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton*, Opticks.

> A solid pumice-stone which possesses a *fissile* structure, like that of certain micaceous schists.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 75.

> A very *fissile* and smooth calcareous shale.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 126.

2. In *entom.*, formed of plates or scales which are closely appressed in repose, but may be spread apart: an epithet sometimes applied to lamellate antennæ.

fissilingual (fis-i-ling'gwal), *a.* [< NL. *fissilinguis* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, cloven, + *lingua* = E.

tongue) + *-al*.] Having the tongue cleft; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissilinguia*.

Fissilinguia (fis-i-ling'gwi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissilinguis*, cloven-tongued: see *fissilingual*.] A group of lacertilian reptiles, with procœlous vertebræ, cleft, slender, protrusile tongue, two valvular eyelids (except in *Ophiops*), the legs well developed, and the general aspect not serpentine. The group is made to contain the ordinary lizards of the family *Lacertidæ*, the monitors or varanians, etc. See *Ameiva* and *Leptoglossa*. Also *Fissilingues*.

fissility (fi-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fissile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being fissile.

By which it is evident that diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky contexture, not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, in wood. *Boyle*, Works, III. 521.

fission (fish-ọn), *n.* [< L. *fissio(n-)*, a cleaving, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave: see *fissile*, *fissure*.] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.—2. In *biol.*, the automatic division of a cell or an independent organism into new cells or organisms; especially, such division as a process of multiplication or reproduction. Also *fissuration*. See cut under *Paramecium*.

The human body is itself compounded of innumerable microscopic organisms, which . . . multiply, as the infusorial monads do, by spontaneous *fission*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

Multiplication is effected through *fission* that is to say, each globule or filament, after elongating, divides into two segments, each of which increases in its turn, to again divide into parts, and so on.
Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 446.

fission-fungi (fish'ọn-fun'jī), *n. pl.* Bacteria.

fissipalmate (fis-i-pal'māt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split, + *palma*, palm, + *-ate*[1].] Semipalmate; palmiped with deeply incised webs; partly fissiped.

fissipalmation (fis"i-pal-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *fissipalmate* + *-ion*.] Semipalmation; partial palmation or incomplete webbing of the toes.

fissipara (fi-sip'ą-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissiparus*: see *fissiparous*.] In *zoöl.*, a collective term applied to fissiparous animals, or organisms which propagate by fission or spontaneous self-division: it has no specific classificatory signification.

fissiparism (fi-sip'ą-rizm), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, reproduction by fission. See *fission*, 2.

fissiparity (fis-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ity*.] Same as *fissiparism*.

fissiparous (fi-sip'ą-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fissiparus*, < L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, + *-parus*, < *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Reproducing or multiplying by fission or spontaneous self-division, a mode of asexual generation by division into two or more parts, each of which, when completely separated, becomes a new individual: it is a usual process among the protozoans, protophytes, and other low organisms. See *fission*, 2.

There are organisms which are *fissiparous*, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms, so diffused is the vitality of the original organism, and the same phenomenon may be observed in regard to human communities.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 464.

fissiparously (fi-sip'ą-rus-li), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

fissipation (fis-i-pā'shọn), *n.* [Short for **fissiparation*, < *fissipar-ous* + *-ation*.] In *physiol.*, reproduction by fission. *Mayne*.

fissiped (fis'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed, < *fissus*, cloven, cleft, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* 1. Cloven-footed; having the toes cleft.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissipedia*.

II. *n.* A fissiped animal; specifically, one of the *Fissipedia*: opposed to *pinniped*.

Also written *fissipede*.

Fissipedia (fis-i-pē'di-ą), *n. pl.* See *Fissipedia*.

fissipedal (fis'i-ped-ąl), *a.* [< *fissiped* + *-al*.] Same as *fissiped*.

The *Fissipedal* Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 434.

fissipede (fis'i-pēd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *fissiped*.

It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided, whereas it is palmipede or fin-footed like swans and geese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

Fissipedia (fis-i-pē'di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed: see *fissiped*.] A suborder of carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ*, containing all the terrestrial carnivores, as distinguished from the aquatic seals and walruses, or *Pinnipedia*. They have the toes cleft, the first phalanges or digits of the feet not enlarged or produced beyond the rest, generally reduced or rudimentary, and the limbs free and fitted for walking and bearing the body up from the ground. The series includes some twelve living families, thus contrasting with three families of *Pinnipedia*. Also *Fissipedes*, *Fissipeda*.

Fissipennes (fis-i-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *penna*, wing.] A group of small moths, related to the tineids; the plume-moths or featherwings, as of the genera *Pterophorus*, *Alucita*, etc. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plume-moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal and bright-colored; others are twilight-fliers, and of a duller aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that when closed they present the appearance of a single ray. See *Pterophoridæ*, and cut under *plume-moth*.

fissirostral (fis-i-ros'trąl), *a.* [< NL. *fissirostris* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *rostrum*, beak) + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the beak broad and deeply cleft, as a swallow, swift, or goatsucker; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissirostres*. This group has been abolished, but *fissirostral* is retained as a convenient descriptive epithet.—**Fissirostral barbets.** See *barbet*[2].



Fissirostral Bill of Goatsucker.

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fissirostris*: see *fissirostral*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of his *Passeræ*, including the swallows, swifts, and goatsuckers; an artificial group, the original components of which are now separated in different orders. It was formerly divided into *Nocturna* and *Diurna*. By some the *Fissirostres* were made to include various other broad-billed birds, as kingfishers, trogons, and bee-eaters.

fissive (fis'iv), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fission.

The whole plant is built up by the *fissive* multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 415.

fissle[1] (fis'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fissled*, ppr. *fissling*. [Sc.; also written *fissel*, *fissil*, usually *fizzle*; an imitative word, in part a variant of E. *whistle* (in some parts of Scotland E. *wh* is sounded *f*): see *fizzle* and *whistle*.] 1. Same as *fizzle*, 1.—2. To rustle, as leaves in the wind.

He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fissil*. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

3. To whistle, as wind through a keyhole.—4. To fidget. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

fissle[1] (fis'l), *n.* [Also written *fissel*, *fissil*; < *fissle*[1], *v.*] Bustle. [Scotch.]

fissle[2] (fis'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thistle*. [Prov. Eng.]

fissura (fi-sū'rą), *n.*; pl. *fissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *fissure*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A fissure, cleft, rift, or chink between any two things or parts: as, the *fissura* palpebrarum (the opening between the eyelids). (*b*) Especially, one of the fissures or sulci of the surface of the brain, complementary to the gyri or convolutions. This Latin form is now used in comparatively few phrases. See *fissure*.

fissural (fish'ūr-ąl), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a fissure or sulcus. See *fissure*.

To confine the discussion of the *fissural* pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and the inconstant *fissural* characters.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 501.

fissuration (fish-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fissuration*; as *fissure* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of fissuring, or the state of being fissured.

Whether *fissuration* be due to mechanical causes or represent lines of retarded growth, each fissure [in brains of idiots, etc.] is probably not due to a distinct process, but is in many cases, as Dr. A. J. Parker had shown, due to vegetative repetition. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 342.

2. In *biol.*, same as *fission*, 2.

The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration*.
Jabez Hogg, The Microscope.

fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* [= F. *fissure* = Sp. *fisura* = Pg. *fissura* = It. *fissura*, *fessura*, < L. *fissura*, a cleft, chink, fissure, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, = E. *bite*: see *bite*, and cf. *feat*, *fissile*, and *fission*.] 1. A narrow longitudinal opening or groove; a cleft, crack, or chink; a line of separation in any substance produced by parting or cleavage: as, a *fissure* in the earth or in a rock.

A *Fissure* into the Earth, of a great depth; but withal so narrow that it is not discernible to the Eye till you arrive just upon it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 5.

2. In *surg.* and *anat.*, any solution of continuity in a bone, membrane, or muscle, or a natural division or groove between adjoining parts of like substance; a fissura: a sulcus: as, the longitudinal *fissure* of the brain, separating the hemispheres.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep, sharp longitudinal depression of a surface. (*b*) A very deep angular notch in a margin, almost dividing the part or organ.—4. In *bot.*, the opening between segments of a cleft leaf or other organ; a slit formed by the dehiscence of an anther or a capsule.—5. In *her.*, a bearing resembling the bend sinister, but having one fourth the width of the bend, and capable of being borne on any part of the shield, sometimes in connection with others, sometimes with a bend sinister, a scarpe, or the like. Also called *staff*.—6. In *pathol.*, a crack-like sore or ulcer: as, an anal *fissure*.—**Auricular fissure**, a fissure between the vaginal and mastoid processes of the temporal bone for the exit of the auricular branch of the vagus nerve. **Buccal fissures.** See *buccal openings*, under *buccal*.—**Calcarine fissure.** See *calcarine*.—**Callosomarginal fissure**, the sulcus bounding the gyrus fornicatus above, and turning up to terminate a short distance behind the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*. **Central fissure**, the fissure of Rolando.—**Choroidal, collateral, crescent, fimbrial**, etc., **fissure.** See the adjectives.—**Fissure of Rolando**, a deep sulcus separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum on each side, on the superior and external surface of the cerebrum. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*. **Fissure of Sylvius**, the largest, deepest, and most constant of the fissures of the mammalian brain. It has a short anterior and long posterior branch, the latter separating the temporal from the parietal lobe. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Fissures of the brain**, in *anat.*, the depressions or sulci separating the convolutions or gyri. See *sulcus*.—**Glaserian fissure**, the cleft between the squamosal and the tympanic elements of the temporal bone, separating the glenoid fossa proper from the vaginal plate of the tympanic, lodging the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmitting the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*. **Hippocampal fissure.** See *hippocampal*. **Intraparietal fissure**, a deep sulcus on the convex surface of the parietal lobe of each cerebral hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Palpebral fissure**, the cleft between the eyelids. See *fissura*.—**Parietooccipital fissure**, a sulcus on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere. Its extremity reaches the convex surface and marks the boundary between the parietal and occipital lobes. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Portal fissure**, the porta or gateway of the liver; the short, deep transverse fissure on the under side of the right lobe, joining the longitudinal fissure at right angles. Also called *transverse fissure*.—**Pterygomaxillary fissure**, the vertical interval between the body of the superior maxillary bone and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, leading from the zygomatic fossa to the sphenomaxillary fossa.—**Sphenoidal fissure**, the interval between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the anterior lacerate foramen of the skull, throwing the cerebral and orbital cavities into communication, and transmitting the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the first division of the fifth, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure**, the horizontal interval between the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones, situated at the outer and back part of the bony orbit of the eye, throwing the orbital cavity into communication with the temporal, the zygomatic, and the sphenomaxillary fossæ respectively.—**Transverse fissure.** Same as *portal fissure*.—**Umbilical fissure**, the cleft of the liver which receives the round ligament or the fibrous cord denoting the umbilical vein after its lumen is obliterated.

fissure (fish'ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fissured*, ppr. *fissuring*. [< *fissure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To cleave; split; divide; crack or fracture.

By a fall or blow the scull may be *fissured* or fractured.
Wiseman, Surgery, v 9.

II. *intrans.* To crack; cleave; split open.

fissured (fish'ūrd), *p. a.* Having a fissure or fissures; cleft; split; divided.

Ivy clasped
The *fissured* stones with its entwining arms
Shelley, Alastor

Their surfaces are rough, and *fissured* with branching cracks. *Darwin*, Geol Observations, I. 43.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cleft or split.

Almost every flower . . . had . . . [its] rostella *fissured*.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 108

(*b*) In *entom.*, partly divided by one or more very deep notches: specifically applied to the wings of certain insects which appear split into two or more parts, as in the *Pterophoridæ*, a family of small moths.

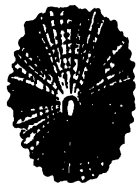
fissureless (fish'ūr-les), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-less*.] Without fissure or cleft.

Seeds of Acer platanoides and of wheat which had fallen between pieces of ice in an ice house germinated there and pushed a number of roots several inches deep into the *fissureless* pieces of ice. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 650.

Fissurella (fis-ū-rel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura*, a fissure: see *fissure*.] The typical genus of keyhole-limpets of the family *Fissurellidæ*. *F. nodosa* is an example.

Fissurellacea (fis″ū-re-lā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fissurella* + *-acea.*] Same as *Fissurellidæ.*

fissurellid (fis-ū-rel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ.*



Keyhole Limpet (*Fissurella listeri*)

Fissurellidæ (fis-ū-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fissurella* + *-idæ.*] A family of scutibranchiate prosobranchiate gastropodous molluskes; the keyhole-limpets. They resemble ordinary limpets in appearance and habits, but differ much in structure. The shell is perforate or emarginate, and sometimes disproportionately small for the size of the animal. There are many species, extinct and extant. Also *Fissurellacea.*

> The *Fissurellidæ* . . . are structurally closely allied to the . . . [*Haliotidæ*], but in external appearance they seem far different. The shell is conical, and shows but very slightly any spiral. The series of openings of the Haliotis are replaced by a hole at or near the apex of the shell, or by a notch in the front margin. On the inside of the shell is a horseshoe-shaped impression, indicating the surface of attachment of the muscles of the foot. The eyes, instead of being placed on stalks are scarcely elevated above the surrounding surface. . . . The species are largely inhabitants of the warmer seas of the globe, although some forms are boreal in their range. They are mostly found near the shores, where they feed on the smaller seaweeds. In their habits they are not different from other limpets. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 320.

fissure-needle (fish′ūr-nē′dl), *n.* A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis, it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure-vein (fish′ūr-vān), *n.* Mineral matter, often metalliferous, filling a preëxisting fissure, not formed by simple shrinkage of the rock itself, but resulting from deep-seated or crust movements, and which therefore may be expected to extend indefinitely downward, instead of ending in the particular stratum or group of strata in which it began. See *vein, deposit, true vein* (under *vein*), and *gash-vein.*

fist[1] (fist), *n.* [< ME. *fist, fyst, fust,* rarely *fest,* < AS. *fȳst* = OFries. *fēst* = D. *vuist* = MLG. *vūst,* LG. *fust* = OHG. *fūst,* MHG. *fust, vūst,* G. *faust,* the fist. The Goth. form is not recorded; possibly **fuhstus,* < **fuh,* thus connecting the Teut. forms with L. *pugnus,* fist, *pugil,* a fist-fighter, pugilist, *pugna,* battle, etc., Gr. πυγμή, the fist, πύξ, with the fist, etc.: see *pugnacious, expugn, impugn,* etc., *pugilism,* etc.; see also *fight.* Otherwise the Teut. forms are prob. akin to OBulg. *pestĭ* = Slov. *pest* = Pol. *pięść* = Bohem. *pesť* = Russ. *pyastĭ,* fist.] 1. The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

> For god the fader is as a *fuste,* the sone is as a fynger, The holy goste of heuene is, as it were, the pawme. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 200.

> Kynge Arthur fonde the kynge Ban on fote, in myddell of the presse, his swerde in his *fiste,* that hym defended so vigerously that noon ne durst hym a-proche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

> Behold ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the *fist* of wickedness. Isa. lviii. 4.

2. Used to translate German *faust,* handbreadth, equal in Austria to 10.54 centimeters, or about 4 inches. **Hand over fist.** See *hand.*

fist[1] (fist), *v. t.* [< *fist*[1], *n.*] 1. To strike with the fist.

> On a sudden . . . at a something . . . for a nothing The boy would *fist* me hard. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.

2. To grip with the fist.

> We have been down together in my sleep, Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

> We *fisted* the sail together, and, after six or eight minutes of hard hauling and pulling and beating down the sail, . . . we managed to get it furled. *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 352.

fist[2] (fist or fist), *n.* [Also written *fyst, fyste, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); early mod. E. *fyest,* < ME. **fist, fyst, fyyst* = Old. *veest,* D. *vijst* = MLG. *vist,* LG. *fist* = MHG. *vist,* a breaking wind; with formative *-t* (equiv. to the simpler form *fise* = Sw. Dan. *fis*), from the verb represented by Icel. *fisa* = Dan. *fise,* break wind: see *fise*[1], *fizz, fizzle, n.* Cf. *bullfist, Bovista.*] 1. The act of breaking wind: same as *fise*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.] —2. A puffball.

fist[2] (fist or fist), *v. i.* [Also written *fyst, feast, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); < ME. *fysten, fyysten* = MD. *vijsten,* D. *vijsten, veesten* = MLG. *vesten,* LG. *fisten* = MHG. *vesten,* break wind; from the noun: see *fist*[2], *n.*, and cf. *fizz, fizzle, foist*[1], *v.*] To break wind. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

fist-ball† (fist′bâl), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + *ball*[1].] A kind of ball to be struck by the fists. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 296. (*Halliwell.*)

fist-ball[2] (fist′- or fist′bâl), *n.* [< *fist*[2] + *ball*[1].] A puffball. Compare *Bovista.*

fistful (fist′fûl), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + *-ful.*] A handful. [Colloq.]

> Even the poorest mines have their streaks and chunks of rich ore, do not, therefore, judge by a single *fist-full,* nor by an assay. *S. Bowles,* Our New West, p. 304.

fistiana (fis-ti-an′ä or -ā′nä), *n. pl.* [< *fist*[1] + *-i-ana:* see *-ana.*] Anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxiana.

fistic (fis′tik), *a.* [< *fist*[1] + *-ic.*] Relating to or done with the fists; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic: as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. [Colloq.]

> In *fistic* phraseology, he had genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer. *Dickens,* Hard Times, ii.

fisticating† (fis′ti-kā-ting), *a.* A corruption of *sophisticating.*

> There are so many *fisticating* Tobacco-mungers in England, were it never so bad, they would sell it for Verinas. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

fisticuff (fis′ti-kuf), *n.* [Formerly *fistycuff;* < *fisty*[2], = *fist*[1], + *cuff,* a blow.] A blow with the fist: commonly in the plural, combat with the fists; cuffs of the fist given and taken.

> There's two at *fisty-cuffs* about it. *Middleton (and another),* Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

> My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs,* till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

> People who share a cell in the Bastile, or are thrown together on an uninhabited isle, if they do not immediately fall to *fisticuffs,* will find some possible ground of compromise. *R. L. Stevenson,* Virginibus Puerisque, i.

fisticuffer (fis′ti-kuf-ėr), *n.* One who fights with the fists; a boxer.

> Every rising *fisticuffer* within half a hundred miles round had heard of Bob's strength, and the more ambitious of these had felt bound to "dare him." *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

fisticuffing (fis′ti-kuf-ing), *n.* Boxing; fighting with the fists.

> Six men were under sentence for simple assault and battery — mere *fisticuffing* — one of two years, two of five years, one of six years, one of seven, and one of eight. *The Century,* XXXII. 167.

fisting-hound†, *n.* [< *fisting,* ppr. of *fist*[2], *v.*, + *hound.* Cf. *fise-dog.*] A kind of spaniel. *W. Harrison,* Descrip. of England, p. 230. (*Halliwell.*) Also *fousting-hound.*

> And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound. Marston, Johnson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho.

fistinut† (fis′ti-nut), *n.* [For **fistic-* = **fustic-nut:* see *fustic* and *pistachio-nut.*] A pistachio-nut.

fist-law (fist′lâ), *n.* The law of brute force. [Rare.]

> The president ["of the parliament of Burgundy" and envoy of Henry IV. of France] told the States-General in full assembly that there was no law in Christendom, as between nations, . . . [but] the good old *fist-law,* the code of brute force. *Motley,* United Netherlands, IV. 497.

fist-mate (fist′māt), *n.* An antagonist in a pugilistic encounter. [Rare.]

> One fights because . . . the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his *fist mate* is from it. *Landor.*

fistock† (fis′tok), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + dim. *-ock.*] A fist.

> Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face. *Golding,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

fistuca (fis-tū′kä), *n.* [L., a rammer, beetle.] An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

fistula (fis′tū-lä), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fistel* = OF. *fistle, festre* (> ME. *festre,* E. *fester*), F. (a restored form) *fistule* = Pr. *fistola* = Sp. *fístola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola,* < L. *fistula,* a pipe, tube, a reed, cane, a musical pipe, a sort of ulcer, fistula. Cf. *fester*[1], ult. a doublet of *fistula* in the pathological sense.] 1†. A reed; a pipe; a wind-instrument of music. —2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *calamus,* 4.

> For some centuries it appears to have been the custom for the priest to hold the chalice while the communicant sucked the wine through a silver tube or *fistula.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 185.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage or duct, formed by disease or injury, leading from an abscess to a free surface, or furnishing an abnormal means of egress from some normal cavity, as in vesicovaginal fistula. A fistula may be cutaneous or deep-seated; *incomplete,* or blind, when it has but one opening; *complete,* when there are two. An incomplete fistula may be external or internal, according to the position of the opening.

> Moreover you shall not see a part of the bodie but it is subject to the *fistulas,* which creep inwardly and hollow as they go. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 14.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of polyps. *Oken,* 1815. —**Fistula in ano,** fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. —**Fistula in perinæo,** fistula resulting from partial closure of a ruptured perineum. —**Fistula lacrymalis,** a fistula of the lacrymal sac, through which the tears usually escape on the cheek: a disorder characterized by the flowing of tears, and usually proceeding from obliteration of the nasal duct.

fistular (fis′tū-lär), *a.* [= F. *fistulaire* = Sp. *fistular* = It. *fistolare,* < L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Fistulous.

Fistularia (fis-tū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] 1. The typical and only genus of the restricted family *Fistulariidæ. F. tabaccaria,* the best-known species, is the tobacco-pipe fish. The genus is named from the long tubular snout, like a fistula or tube, at the end of which is the mouth.

2. A genus of holothurians of vermiform figure with pinnate tentacles. *De Blainville,* 1830.

Fistularidæ (fis-tū-lā′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Fistularia,* 2.] The vermiform holothurians, a section represented by such forms as *Synapta, Chirodota,* and *Oncinolabes.* Also, incorrectly, *Fistularia.*

fistulariid (fis-tū-lā′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ.*

Fistulariidæ (fis″tū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fistularia,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Fistularia,* and characterized by the very elongate and somewhat depressed body, long tubiform snout, ventral fins with five or six spineless rays, no dorsal spines, and extension of the two middle rays of the tail-fin into a long filament; the tobacco-pipe fishes or sea-snipes. Only three species are known, all of the genus *Fistularia,* formerly referred to the *Aulostomidæ* or even the *Centriscidæ.* In Cuvier's system *Fistularioidæ* was the fifteenth family of *Acanthopterygii,* and included not only the *Fistulariidæ* proper, but also the *Aulostomidæ, Macrorhamphosidæ,* and *Amphisilidæ* of recent authors. In Günther's system they were a family of *Acanthopterygii gasterosteiformes,* with the ventrals remote from the pubic bone, and with six soft rays, including *Fistulariidæ* proper, *Aulostomidæ,* and *Aulorhynchidæ* of later authors. Also written *Fistularidæ, Fistularides, Fistularioidæ.*

fistularioid (fis-tū-lā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fistulariidæ.*

II. *n.* A fistulariid.

fistulary (fis′tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *fistularis,* < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistular.*] Fistulous.

> Gaue him the farr-heard *fistularie* reede. *Chapman,* Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

fistulate (fis′tū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fistulated,* ppr. *fistulating.* [< *fistulate, a.*] To assume the form or character of a fistula, as an abscess.

fistulate, fistulated (fis′tū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [= Pg. *fistulado,* < L. *fistulatus,* furnished with pipes, pipe-shaped, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Hollowed like a pipe or fistula: as, "a *fistulated* ulcer," *Fuller.*

> The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Student,* II. 379.

fistulatous (fis′tū-lā-tus), *a.* [Irreg. < *fistulate, a.*, + *-ous.*] Fistulated or fistulous. [Rare.]

fistule† (fis′tūl), *n.* [< F. *fistule,* < L. *fistula,* a pipe, fistula: see *fistula.*] A fistula. *Holland.*

fistulid (fis′tū-lid), *n.* A member of Lamarck's third section of radiated animals, as a holothurian; a fistulidan.

Fistulidæ (fis-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fistula* + *-idæ.*] A family of echinodermatous animals, the holothurians: a term now disused.

fistulidan (fis-tū′li-dan), *n.* One of the *Fistulidæ;* a holothurian.

fistuliform (fis′tū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fistula,* a pipe, + *forma,* shape.] Fistular or fistulous in form; tubular or tubiform.

> Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform.* *Phillips.*

Fistulina (fis-tū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Boletus. F. hepatica,* which grows on oak and less commonly on various other trees in Europe and America, is highly esteemed as an article of food. It is called *beefsteak-fungus,* and is much like beefsteak in appearance and quality.

fistulose (fis′tū-lōs), *a.* Same as *fistulous.*

fistulous (fis′tū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fistuleux* = Sp. Pg. *fistuloso* = It. *fistoloso,* < L. *fistulosus,* pipe-shaped, full of holes, having a fistula, < *fistula,* a pipe, etc.: see *fistula.*] 1. Hollow, like a pipe or reed; tubular; fistuliform. —2. Having the form or nature of a tube or fistula; containing fistulas.

> As for the flesh of the polype, it is to see to, *fistulous* and spongeous, like unto honycombs. *Holland,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

fistwise (fist'wiz), *a.* [< ME. *fustwyse*; < *fist*[1] + *-wise.*] In the form of a fist.

And alle thre nys bote o god [is but one God] as my hand and my fyngres,
Vnfolde other [or] yfolde a *fust-wyse* other elles.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 150.

fisty[1] (fis'ti), *a.* [< *fist*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the fists or to pugilism; fistic. [Rare.]

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"
Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 55.

fisty[2] (fis'ti), *n.*; pl. *fisties* (-tiz). A dialectal variant of *fist*[1].

fit[1] (fit), *n.* [< ME. *fit, fyt, fytt*, a struggle, < AS. *fitt*, a struggle, fight; cf. the verbal n. *fitung*, a fighting; *fettian* (in pret. pl. *fettodon*), dispute, contend (?). The AS. forms occur but rarely (hardly more than once each). Connections unknown; the nearest word in sense and form is *fight*, AS. *feoht*; but this cannot be related.] 1†. A struggle; a short period of active physical exertion.

Sys, sche seyde, make yow gladd,
For on [an] hardere *fytt* never ye had.
Sir Eglamour, l. 255.

The body that on the bere lis
Scheweth the same that we schal be;
That ferful *fit* may no mon fle.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 135.

2. An attack of convulsive disease; a muscular convulsion, often with loss of self-control and consciousness; spasm; specifically, an epileptic attack.

The aged man that coffers up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and painful *fits*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 856.

The frequency of attacks varies immensely in epilepsy. In one case . . . the average nightly number of *fits* had been about twelve. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of disease, or of any physical disturbance, coming suddenly or by abrupt transition: as, a *fit* of the gout; a *fit* of colic, of coughing, or of sneezing; a cold or a hot *fit* in intermittent fever.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions,
Thereof the raging fire of fever bred;
And what's a fever but a *fit* of madness!
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

You shall not be rid of this ague of my letters, though perchance the *fit* change days. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

4. A more or less sudden and transient manifestation of emotion or feeling of any kind, as of passion (anger), grief, laughter, laziness, etc.; usually, a manifestation of violent emotion; a paroxysm; a "spell."

Such fearefull *fitt* assaid her trembling hart,
Ne word to speake, no joynt to move, she had.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

Thy jealous *fits*
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

There is no difference between a mad man and an angry man in the time of his *fit*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 160.

Wrapped in a *fit* of pleasing indolence.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv.

5. A sudden impulse toward effort, activity, or motion, followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and intermittent action: as, he will do it now that the *fit* is on him; to have a *fit* of work. In the emission theory of light a fit is a period during which the matter of light is more or less easily transmitted. These fits were supposed by Newton to account for the phenomena now explained by the periods of undulation.

He that's compelled to goodness may be good,
But 'tis but for that *fit*; where others, drawn
By softness and example, get a habit.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

By *fits* he breathes, half views the fleeting skies,
And seals again by *fits* his swimming eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv.

She came when the *fit* was on her, she staid just so long as it pleased her, and went when she got ready, and not before. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 17.

The mind now thinks; now acts; and each *fit* reproduces the other. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 84.

Newton endeavoured to explain the rings which go by his name by the theory of *fits* of easy reflection and transmission. *Stokes*, Light, p. 51.

6. A caprice; capricious or irregular action or movement.

The Sea hath *fits*, alternate course she keepes,
From Deep to Shoar, and from the Shoar to Deeps.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

But, for your husband,
He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' the season. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

7†. A stroke.

"Curse on that Cross" (quoth then the Sarasin),
"That keepes thy body from the bitter *fitt*!"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

By fits, fitfully; spasmodically; by irregular periods of action or emotion.

Shirley . . . was glad to be independent as to property; *by fits* she was even elated at the notion of being lady of the manor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

Fit of the face†, a grimace; a twist or contortion of the face.

All the good our English
Have got by the late voyage is but merely
A *fit* or two o' *the face*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Fits and starts, irregular periods of action; capricious impulses and movements; the performance of actions in an irregular or intermittent way: as, to work by *fits and starts*; the clock goes by *fits and starts*.

Dalmatia has played a part in history only by *fits and starts*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 87.

To give one fits, or **particular fits**, to make a vigorous attack upon one; especially, to rate or scold one vigorously: as, I'll *give him fits* for that. [Slang, U. S.]

The man ran after the thievish Indian, and the corporal cried out to *give him fits* if he caught him.
G. W. Kendall, Santa Fé Expedition.

I rather guess as how the old man will *give particular fits* to our folks to-day.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 101.

fit[1]†, *v. t.* [< *fit*[1], *n.*] To force or wrench, as by a fit or convulsion.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted*,
In the distraction of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

fit[2] (fit), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte*, E. dial. also *fet*; < ME. *fit, fitte, fyt, fytte*, meet; origin uncertain: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Meet; suitable; befitting; becoming; conformable to a standard of right, duty, or appropriateness; proper; appropriate.

Fyt or mete, equus [æquus], congruus
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

Fytte, as a garment or other thyng. *Palsgrave.*

It is not *fit* for a little foot page,
That has run throughe mosse and myre,
To lye in the chamber of any ladye.
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 210).

There will be *fit* occasion ministred unto me to write something of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 188.

We have certainly . . . no reason to complain, if God thinks *fit* to debar us at all times any use of unlawfull Pleasures. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

He [John Adams] was chosen its President - a *fit* honor, which the feeble old man as fittingly declined.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

We passed a company of them [monks], young and old, on our way, bareheaded and barefooted, as their use is, and looking very *fit* in the landscape.
Howells, The Century, XXX. 671.

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; competent.

My neighbour hath a wife, not *fit* to make him thriue,
But good to kill a quicke man, or make a dead reuiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 176.

A trotting Horse is *fit* for a Coach, but not for a Lady's Saddle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 37.

They're *fitter* far for book or pen
Than under Mars to lead on men.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 269).

Existence, generation after generation, in a region where despotic control has arisen, produces an adapted type of nature; partly by daily habit, and partly by survival of those most *fit* for living under such control
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

3. In a state of preparedness; in a suitable condition; ready; prepared: as, *fit* to die.

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel
Fairfax

If I be not *fit* to go to prison, I am not *fit* to go to judgment, and from thence to execution.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 85.

4. Specifically, in sporting language, in condition; properly trained for action: as, the horse was not *fit*, and lost the race; hence, colloquially, in good health. [Eng.]

One day he had opened his eyes as *fit* as a flea.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

"Thought I'd run down for a bit and look you up," he explained. "And how are you all in Sleepy Hollow? Pretty *fit*?" *W. E. Norris*, The Rogue, xix.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle*. — **Survival of the fittest.** See *survival*. = **Syn. 1.** Proper, seemly, fitting. **2.** Expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, appositе, adequate *Apt, Fit.* See *apt*.

II. *n.* 1. A fitting or adjustment; adaptation, as of one thing to another; something that fits or is fitted: as, the *fit* of a garment, or of the parts of a machine; the coat is an exact *fit*.

"People lie about my being cross with you," Isselta, the peevish tailor, remarks to his worn-out wife at supper, "and I may be put out a little by the everlasting bother and misfortune I have, . . . people dissatisfied with their *fits*, people promising and not paying."
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 237.

2. A fitting out; preparation: as, a good *fit* for college. — 3. The part of a car-axle upon which the wheel is forced. *E. H. Knight.* — 4. One's equal, like, or match. [Now only prov. Eng., in form *fet*.]

Mon deth mid strengthe and mid witte
That other thing nis non his *fitte*.
Theȝ alle strengthe at one were,
Monnes wit ȝet more were.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 781.

5. [< *fit*[2], *v.*] In *soap-making*, the liquid soap, before it is allowed to cool and harden, in the finishing stage of the manufacture of yellow soap. See *fitting*, *n.*, 2.

A fine *fit* gives a very large nigre, containing much soap, while a coarse *fit* gives a small nigre, composed chiefly of impure lye. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 173

fit[2] (fit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fitted*, ppr. *fitting*. [Early mod. E. also *fitte*, < ME. *fitten* (rare), fit, become, arrange or set in array, = OD. *citten*, fit, suit, adapt. The early records are scant, and other connections are doubtful. The adj. may be ult. the contr. pp. of the verb (cf. *fat*[1], in part similarly contracted). The verb is by some connected with Icel. *fitja*, knit, web, = Norw. *fitja*, draw (a lace) together in a noose, = Sw. dial. *fitta*, bind together, < Icel. *fit*, the webbed foot of water-fowl, the web or skin of the feet of animals, the edge or hem of a sock, etc. Connection with *feat*[2] (ME. *fete, fetise*, neat, well-made) is improbable; but cf. *fit*[5] = *feat*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make fit or suitable; adapt; bring into a corresponding form or a conformable condition: as, to *fit* a coat or gown to the figure; to *fit* a key to a lock; to *fit* the mind to one's circumstances.

I return you here enclosed the Sonnet your Grace pleased to send me lately, rendered into Spanish, and *fitted* to the same Air it had in English. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

How the day *fits* itself to the mind, winds itself round it like a fine drapery, clothing all its fancies!
Emerson, Works and Days.

Nature has a magic by which she *fits* the man to his fortunes, by making them the fruit of his character.
Emerson, Books.

For anything I know about the matter, it may be the way of Nature to be unintelligible; she is often puzzling, and I have no reason to suppose that she is bound to *fit* herself to our notions *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 29.

2. To accommodate with anything suitable; furnish with what is fit or appropriate as to size, shape, etc.: as, to *fit* one with a coat or a pair of shoes.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves
Shak., W. T., iv. 3

His shoe-maker, *fitting* him, told him, "that if his Lordship would please to tread hard . . his Lordship would find his Lordship's shoe will sit as easy as any piece of work his Lordship should see in England"
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

3. To prepare; furnish with what is proper or necessary; equip; make ready; qualify: as, to *fit* a ship for a long voyage; to *fit* one's self for a journey; to *fit* a student for college.

I create you
Companions to our person, and will *fit* you
With dignities becoming your estates
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

We are directed to ask with a fixed and fervent mind, because such a manner of asking *fits* and qualifies us for receiving. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx

To *fit* thee for a nobler post than thine,
Cowper, Valediction, l. 32.

He [Peter Stuyvesant] was in fact the very man *fitted* by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 267.

4. To be properly adjusted or adapted to; be suitable for as to size, form, character, qualification, etc.; suit: as, the coat exactly *fits* you; he *fits* his place well.

Every man's pocket is my treasury,
And no man wears a suit but *fits* me neatly.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

You writ to me lately for a Footman, and I think this Bearer will *fit* you *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

A good government, like a good coat, is that which *fits* the body for which it is designed.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece

It seems to me . . . that you cannot always cut out men to *fit* their profession, and that you ought not to curse them because that profession sometimes hangs on them ungracefully *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii

5. To be proper for; be in keeping with; become; befit.

The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl,
And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves,
That time best *fits* the work we have in hand
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4

Lay me downe all your commodities together, what I like I will take, and in recompence glue you what I thinke *fitting* the ir value.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 167.

So clothe yourself in this, that better *fits*
Our mended fortunes and a Prince's bride
Tennyson, Geraint

To fit out, to furnish; equip, supply with necessaries or means, as, to *fit out* a ship (that is, to furnish her with sails, stores, and other necessaries). — **To fit up**, to prepare, furnish with things suitable; make proper for the

reception or use of any person: as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

They [the Dutch] first *fit* them [trading sloops] up after their own fashion, and put a Rudder to them, which the Jihonians don't use. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 5.

You haven't been here, I believe, since I *fitted up* this room. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To adjust. — 3. To equip, provide.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fit, suitable, becoming, seemly, or proper.

Sometimes I joy when glad occasion *fits*.
Spenser, Sonnets, liv.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope*, Odyssey.

2. To be properly adjusted; be adapted or made suitable.

This [habit] *fits* not nicely, that is ill conceiv'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 603

To fit into, to adapt itself to; harmonize with

All below *fits into* the procession in cloudland above
The American, XII. 88

fit[3] (fit), *n.* [Still used occasionally, as an archaism, and spelled *fitt*, *ftte*, *fytte*; ME. *fit*, *fyt*, *fytt*, *fytte*, a song, ballad, or story, a division of a song, ballad, or story, < AS. *fitt*, a song. The AS. word is rare, and has no known connections. Not from Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, foot (as a measure of length); Icel. *fet* does not mean a metrical foot, and the E. *fit*[3] is not a metrical foot.] A song, ballad, or story; a division of a song, ballad, or story.

As God in heven hus gyffen me wit,
Shalle I now synge you a *fytt*
Withe my mynstrelsy
Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

Lau, lordes myne, heer is a *fit!*
If ye wol any more of it,
To telle it wol I fonde
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 177.

Poems sweet
Like separate souls shall fly from it,
Each to an immortal *fytte*.
Mrs. Browning, Isobel's Child, xxvi.

[This use of *fit* for a musical air played, not sung, is erroneous, but not uncommon.]

fit[4] (fit), *n.* [Sc., a var. of *foot*; prob. due to Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *fet*, a step, pace, foot (a measure of length), = Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*, track, trace, footstep; Icel. *fit*, the webbed foot of water-birds: see *foot*.] A foot; a step.

Bonny Lizie was weary wi' travelling,
And a *fit* further coudna win.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV 64).

O think that eild [age], wi' wyly *fit*,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.
Fergusson, Poems, II 107

fit[4] (fit), *v.* [< *fit*[4], *n.* Cf. *foot*, *v.*, and *fitter*[2].]

I. *trans.* 1. To kick. — 2. To tread.

II. *intrans.* To kick.

fit[5] (fit), *a.* [A dial. var. of *feat*[2], in same sense.] Great; long: as, a *fit* time; a *fit* deal of trouble. [Prov. Eng.]

fit[6] (fit). [A mod. dial. pret. and pp. of *fight* (like *lit* of *light*), after the supposed analogy of *bit*, *bit* or *bitten*, *writ* (obs.), *writ* (obs.) or *written*, etc., pret. and pp. of *bite*, *write*, etc.] A dialectal preterit and past participle of *fight*.

fitch[1] (fich), *n.* [E. dial., usually in pl. *fitches*; < ME. *fitches*, pl., *ficche*, also *fetches*, pl., *fetche*, *feche*, *fech*; in later E., usually with initial *v*, *vitch*, *vetch*: see *vetch*.] A vetch. In the authorized version of the Bible the word is used to translate two different Hebrew words (Ezek. iv. 9; Isa. xxviii. 25–27). The former is probably spelt, a grain resembling wheat, and is so rendered in the revised version; the latter, the black cumin (*Nigella sativa*), as stated in the margin of the revised version.

fitch[2] (fich), *n.* [Short for *fitchet* or *fitchew*; or directly < OD. *vitsche*: see *fitchet*, *fitchew*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, same as *fitchew*. — 2. In *furriery*, the dressed fur of the fitchew; the prepared skin of the polecat. It makes a fine, soft, and warm fur, but the natural odor is difficult to remove. — 3. Same as *fitch-brush*.

The smallest hog hair brushes are called *fitches*
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 100.

fitch[3]† (fich), *v. t.* [< ME. *fitchen*, *ficchen*, *fichen*, fix, fasten, pierce, < OF. *ficher*, fix, fasten, nail, pierce, stick, thrust or drive in, F. *ficher*, drive in, = Pr. *ficar* = OSp. OPg. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar*, Pg. *fincar* = It. *ficcare*, fix, fasten, nail, drive in (comp. F. *afficher*, stick up, = Pr. *aficar* = It. *afficcare*, fix, fasten, drive), appar., through a ML. form **figicare*, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce: see *fix*, *v.*] 1. To fix; fasten; set up.

With Crist I am *fichid* [var. *fitchid*] to the cross.
Wyclif, Gal. ii. 19 (Oxf.)

Have myndc certeynly to *fichyn* thy house of a myrie site in a low stone *Chaucer*, Boethius, p. 45.

But the two hynder feet were so depe *fiched* in the hauberke, that the heed of the catte hanged down-warde
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

2. To transfix; pierce.

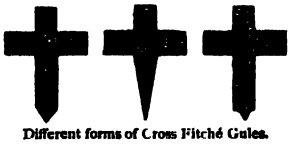
Thei ben scaterid, and not *fichid* [L. *compuncti*] with sorewe. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 16.

fitch[4] (fich), *n.* [E. dial.] A spoonful. [Prov. Eng.]

And when it is raised and removed, put in a piece of a sponge, as much as a *fitch*, in the hole which the powder made, and it will purge the drinesse of the wound.
Barrough, Method of Physick (1624).

fitch-brush (fich'brush), *n.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitchew or polecat. Fitch-brushes are much esteemed, as they are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely. The name is also given to small brushes made of hog's hair.

fitché, fitchée (fi-chē'), *a.* [Heraldic F.; F. *fiché*, pp. of *ficher*, drive in, fix: see *fitch*[3].] In *her.*: (*a*) Sharpened or cut to a point; ending in a point: said especially of a cross when the lowermost arm seems as if intended to be fixed in the ground. (*b*) Less commonly, having a long sharp point attached to the cross or other bearing, and projecting beyond the bottom. Also *fiché*, *fiched*, *figetive*, *fitched*, *fitchy*. — **Cross fitché double**, in *her.*, a cross differing from the Maltese cross in having the arms of equal width throughout. — **Double fitché**, in *her.*, terminating in two points: thus, a cross double fitché has one arm notched at the end, so as to show two sharp points, or, if double fitché of all four, has each arm so shaped. — **Fitché of all four.** See *cross estoilé*, under *cross*[1]. — **Treble fitché**, in *her.*, ending in three points. See *double fitché*.



Different forms of Cross Fitché Gules.

fitched (ficht), *a.* [< *fitch*[3] + *-ed*[2]: see *fitch*[3].] Same as *fitché*.

fitchet (fich'et), *n.* A variant of *fitchew*.

fitchew (fich'ö), *n.* [Also *fitchet* and *fitch* (see *fitch*[2]), and dial. *fitchoo*, *fitcher*, *fitchole*, *fitchuk*, etc.; < ME. *fitchew*, *fichew*, < OF. *fissau*, *fissau*, < OD. *fisse*, *vosse*, *vitsche*, a polecat (Kilian). Cf. D. *vos*, nasty, loathsome, and see *fizzle*, *foist*[1].] The polecat or foulmart, *Putorius vulgaris* or *P. fœtidus*. See *polecat*.

Vnder that cope a cote hath he furred,
With foyns, or with *fitchewes* other fyn beuer.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, . . . I would not care; but to be Menelaus, I would conspire against destiny *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

fitchole (fich'ōl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fitchew*.

fitchy (fich'i), *a.* [< *fiché*.] Cut to a point; in *her.*, same as *fitché*.

Each board has two tenons fastened in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, II. iv. 4.

fitful (fit'fûl), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-ful*.] Varied by irregular fits of action and repose; occurring or marked by fits and starts; spasmodic; capricious; changeable; checkered: as, a *fitful* disease or mood; a *fitful* life or career.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Keen, *fitful* gusts are whispering here and there
Among the bushes, half leafless and dry.
Keats, Sonnets, xiii.

There are, therefore, two strange and solemn lights in which we have to regard almost every scene in the *fitful* history of the Rivo Alto. *Ruskin.*

=**Syn.** Irregular, variable, unstable.

fitfully (fit'fûl-i), *adv.* By fits; at intervals.

Her letters too,
Tho' far between, and coming *fitfully*
Like broken music. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

But *fitfully* there the hearth-fire burns.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fitfulness (fit'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness; instability.

fithel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiddle*.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently: as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

Which their Indian conquest may make the ensigne of their Order more *fitly* then their Burgundian inheritance.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

Cats, that can judge as *fitly* of his worth
As I can of those mysteries. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

I can compare him [the chub] to nothing so *fitly* as to cherries newly gathered.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

fitment (fit'ment), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ment*.] 1. The act of fitting, or that which has been fitted or serves as a fitting; a fitting.

The rudder and its *fitments*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 95.

Fitment showing recess for lounge. *Art Age*, V. 22.

2. A fit, suitable, or proper thing; something adapted to a purpose.

I am, sir,
The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeming; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

fitness (fit'nes), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being fit or suitable; suitableness; adaptedness or adaptability of one thing to another; hence, congruity; befittingness; meetness: as, the *fitness* of things; the *fitness* of a thing for the purpose intended.

Fitness is so inseparable an accompaniment of beauty, that it has been taken for it. *Emerson*, Art, p. 47.

In constructing an ideally perfect distribution of the means of happiness, it seemed necessary to take into account the notion (as I called it) of *Fitness*, which, though often confounded with Desert, seems essentially distinct from it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 330.

One thing in life calls for another; there is a *fitness* in events and places. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on Romance.

2. The state of being fitted or qualified; requisite capacity; qualification: as, he lacks *fitness* for the place.

To do its work well, an apparatus must possess special *fitness* for that work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 301.

fit-rod (fit'rod), *n.* In *ship-building*, a small iron rod, bent at one end to prevent it from slipping entirely into a deep hole, for insertion into the holes made in a vessel's sides in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.

fit-root (fit'röt), *n.* The Indian-pipe or corpse-plant of the United States, *Monotropa uniflora*.

fitt, *n.* See *fit*[3].

fittable† (fit'a-bl), *a.* [< *fit*[2] + *-able*.] Suitable. *Sherwood.*

fittedness (fit'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; fitness. [Rare.]

There is not an ampler testimony of Providence than the structure of man's body: — the safeness of the fabrick of the eyes: — their exquisite *fittedness* to their use, &c.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii 12.

fitten, fitton (fit'en, -on), *n.* [E. dial., origin uncertain. Doubtfully connected with *fiction*.] A pretense or feint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He doth feed you with *fittons*, figments, and leasings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

fitten†, **fitton**† (fit'en, -on), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *fitone*. See *fitten*, *n.*] To tell falsehoods; draw the long bow; invent fictions. *Palsgrave.*

Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* and to write devises of his own head.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1016, A.

fitter[1] (fit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fits, in any sense of that word; one who or that which adapts one thing to another, or makes it suitable for the purpose intended.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed they reckon . . . a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. In *mech.*, one who puts the parts of a machine together, as distinguished from a pattern-maker, founder, turner, finisher, etc. — 3. One who supplies and fixes fittings or fixtures of any kind; one who "fits up" things: as, a *gas-fitter*. — 4. One who supplies whatever is fit or necessary for the proper accomplishment of any object or undertaking; one who equips with whatever is necessary: as, a *fitter*-out. — 5. In some parts of Great Britain, one who vends and loads coal, fitting ships with cargoes; particularly, a coal-broker who sells the coal produced by a particular mine or by particular mines. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *coal-fitter*.

fitter[2] (fit'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. freq. of *fit*[4]: see *fit*[4].] **I.** *trans.* To injure by frequent treading. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick as cross children do; make a noise with the feet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 2. To be in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

fitter[2]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [< *fitter*[2], *v.*] A passion; a quarrel. — **In fitters**, in a passion. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They were *in fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 225.

fitter[3]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [A form of *flitter*, *flinder*.] A fragment; a flinder; a rag; a flitter.

None of your plec'd companions, your pinn'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with every flaw of weather.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

A paire of racks in the house was all torne to *fitters*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

fittie-lan' (fit'i-lan), *n.* [Sc., as if 'foot the land' (Jamieson). See *fit*[4], *v.*] The near horse or ox of the hindmost pair in a plow.

Thou was a noble *fittle-lan'*
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fittin (fit'in), *n.* [A Sc. dial. corruption of *whiting.*] The whiting.

fitting (fit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fit*[2], *v.*] 1. Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment: as, the *fittings* of an office; *gas-fittings.*

The *fittings* of the church are largely of Renaissance date. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

2. In *soap-making*, the finishing operation for yellow soaps, consisting in removing the lye from the cooled copper, and then bringing its remaining contents again to a boil. If the liquid soap, called at this stage the *fit*, is now found too stiff, it is thinned with water; if too sticky, a little strong lye or brine is stirred into it.

This addition of water, technically called *fitting*, is made when the object of the manufacturer is to obtain a unicoloured soap, whether it be curd or yellow soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 849.

fitting (fit'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fit*[2], *v. i.*] Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.

The English gaue a name *fitting* to this distressed Citie, calling it Port Famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 863.

Next to my Father, 'tis *fitting* you should have Cognizance of my Affairs and Fortunes.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

Thou art my slave, and not a day shall be
But I will find some *fitting* task for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 261.

=Syn. See list under *fit*[2], *a.*

fittingly (fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a fitting or suitable manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; appropriateness; fitness.

He . . . need not question the *fittingness* of god-fathers promising in behalf of the children for whom they answer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 6.

fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), *n.* In *mech.*, a shop in which machinery is fitted together, in contradistinction to *turning-shop, foundry, smithy*, etc.; the shop in which the fitters work.

fittle (fit'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *victle*, now spelled *victual.*

fitton, *n.* and *v.* See *fitten.*

fitty[1] (fit'i), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Subject to fits, spasms, or paroxysms. [Vulgar.]

They . . . turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow.
E. Nares, Thinks I to Myself, II. 168.

2. Given to or characterized by fits and starts; irregular; changeable; capricious: as, he is very *fitty* in his work; *fitty* moods or methods.

fitty[2] (fit'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fittie;* < *fit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Fit; suitable; fitting.

Good Grammarians among the Romaines, as Cicero, Varro, Quintilian, & others strained themselues to glue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and *fitty*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

fitweed (fit'wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum*, a fetid herb of the West Indies, used as a remedy for hysteria.

fitz† (fits), *n.* [ME. *fitz, fytz, fiz,* < AF. *fiz* (*z* as *ts*), OF. *fis, fils,* F. *fils,* son, < L. *filius,* son: see *filial.*] A son. Now used only as an element in certain surnames, in the sense of 'son of,' as *Fitzgerald, Fitzherbert, Fitzmaurice, Fitzwilliam*; especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of English kings or princes of the blood, etc., as *Fitzroy, Fitzclarence.*

Merci Ihsu [Iesu] *fiz* Mari.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sire Roberd *fiz* le Roy. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 432.

five (fiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *five,* earlier *fif,* < AS. *fif,* rarely with pl. term. *fife* = OS. OFries. *fīf* = MLG. *vīf,* LG. *fīf* = D. *vijf* = OHG. *finf, fimf, funf,* MHG. *vunf, vünf,* G. *fünf* = Icel. *fimm* = Sw. Dan. *fem* = Goth. *fimf* = L. *quinque* (for **pinque*) (> It. *cinque* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = Pr. *cinc* = F. *cinq*) = Oscan *pomtis* = W. *pump* = OIr. *cōic,* mod. Ir. *cūig* = Gael. *cōig, cūig* = Gr. *πέντε,* dial. *πέμπε* = Lith. *penki* = Lett. *peezi* = OBulg. *pęti* = Slov. *peti* = Bohem. *paty* = Serv. *poti* = Pol. *piaty* = Russ. *pyatĭ* = Skt. *pancha,* five (whence ult. E. *punch*[4], q. v.). Hence *fifth, fifty,* etc.] I. *a.* One more than four, or two more than three: a cardinal number: as, *five* men; *five* loaves.

Ten virgins . . . went forth to meet the bridegroom: and *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

Five o'clock, five hours past noon or midnight.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*[1].—**The Five Articles and the Five Points.** See *article.*—**The five bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body.*—**To come in with five eggs**†. See *egg*[1].

II. *n.* 1. A number, the sum of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 5, V, or v.—3. A playing-card bearing five pips or spots on it.—4. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at five per cent.—**Continued fives,** five per cent. bonds issued by the United States government in 1870 and 1871, redeemable in 1881, but continued in 1881 at 3½ per cent., subject to redemption at any time.

five-boater (fiv'bō'tėr), *n.* A whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. See *four-boater.*

fivefinger (fiv'fing'gėr), *n.* 1. A name given to common species of *Potentilla* which have digitate leaves with five leaflets, as *P. reptans* of Europe and *P. Canadensis* of the United States. The marsh-fivefinger is *P. palustris.* Also called *cinquefoil* or *fivefinger-grass.*

The leaves of the *five-finger* draw together to shelter the flower when it rains, and open when the sun comes out. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

2. In Jamaica, the *Syngonium auritum*, an aroid with five-parted leaves.—3. *pl.* A popular name of some or any starfish; a five-fingered jack.—4. *pl.* A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.]

five-fingered (fiv'fing'gėrd), *a.* In *zool.*, having five fingers or parts likened to fingers.—**Five-fingered jack,** a popular name for a starfish.

five-finger-tied (fiv'fing'gėr-tīd), *a.* Tied by all the fingers of the hand—that is, thoroughly or securely tied: only in the passage cited.

And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*, . . .
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fivefold (fiv'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fiffold, fiffald, fiffeald,* < AS. *fiffeald* (= D. *vijfvoud* = OHG. *finffalt,* G. *fünffalt, fünffalt-ig* = Dan. *femfold* = Sw. *femfald-ig*), < *fif,* five, + *-feald,* -fold.] Five times the number or quantity.

All the brethren are entertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a *five-fold* portion. *Bp. Hall*, Joseph.

fiveleaf (fīv'lēf), *n.* Cinquefoil.

fiveling (fiv'ling), *n.* [< *five* + *-ling*[1].] In *crystal.*, a twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

fivemouths (fiv'mouŦHz), *n. pl.* A name of the tonguelets, parasitic organisms of the order *Pentastomidea* or *Lingatulina.* See these words.

fivepence (fiv'pons), *n.* A sum of money of the value of 5 pennies English, or nearly 10 cents: often used of five cents, or the American five-cent piece or half-dime.—**Fine as fivepence.** See *fine*[2].

fivepenny (fiv'pen'i), *a.* Of the value of five pence.

fiver (fī'vėr), *n.* A five-pound or five-dollar note. [Slang.]

I'll trot him . . . against any horse you can bring for a *fiver*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, vi.

fives[1] (fīvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *five.*] 1. A kind of play with a ball, originally called *hand-tennis:* so named, it is said, because usually played with five on each side, or because three fives or 15 are counted to the game, or because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.—2. The five fingers; the hand; the fist. [Sporting slang.]

Whereby, altho' as yet they have not took to use their *fives*,
Or, according as the fashion is, to sticking with their knives. *Hood*, Row at the Oxford Arms.

Putting themselves in the most approved style of defense, they bunched their *fives* and were going in for satisfaction.
Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times*, Nov. 1, 1864.

Bunch of fives. See *bunch*[1]

fives[2] (fīvz), *n. pl.* An improper form of *vives.*

His horse . . . past cure of the *fives*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

fives-court (fīvz'kōrt), *n.* 1. A place where the game of fives is played.

They went out through the quadrangle and past the big *fives court*, into the great playground.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

2. In *pugilism*, a hall where boxing is practised. [Slang.]

fivesome† (fiv'sum), *a.* [< *five* + *some.* See *some.*] By fives; with five.

They guarded him, *fivesome* on each side.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 59).

five-spot (fiv'spot), *n.* Same as *five*, 3.

five-square (fiv'skwār), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

The lintel and side-posts were *five-square*
1 Kings vi. 31 (margin).

five-twenty (fiv'twen'ti), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years: applied to certain bonds, commonly called *five-twenties,* bearing interest payable in gold at the rate of 6 per cent., issued by the United States government in 1862, 1864, and 1865.

The Ten-Forty bonds have stood in the market at almost precisely the same figure as the *Five-Twenty* bonds.
The Nation, V. 296.

II. *n.* A bond of this kind.

Is it possible to advance a stronger proof of the conviction of bona-fide buyers that the *Five-Twenties* were payable, like the Ten-forties, principal and interest in gold?
The Nation, V. 296.

fix (fiks), *v.* [< ME. *fixer,* fix, fasten (resting on *fix, a.*, fixed), = G. *fixiren* = Dan. *fixere* = Sw. *fixera* = F. *fixer* (OF. **fixer* not in use, but *ficher, fichier,* whence the common ME. *fitchen, fichen,* fix, fasten: see *fitch*[3]) = Sp. *fijar* = Pg. *fixar* = It. *fissare,* fix one's eyes upon, gaze upon, < ML. *fixare,* fix, fasten, freq. of L. *figere,* pp. *fixus,* fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten; make fast by some material means; attach or confine firmly or securely: also used figuratively of immaterial things.

They've *fixed* his sword within the sheath.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 142).

I'll make thy memory loath'd, and *fix* a scandal
Upon thy name for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii 2.

While he is so overgreedy to *fix* a name of ill sound upon another, note how stupid he is to expose himselfe or his owne friends to the same ignominy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Holding the bush, to *fix* it back, she stood.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Figuratively, to direct intently or persistently, so as to be as it were fastened to its object: as, to *fix* the mind on a subject; to *fix* the eyes or the attention.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sullen earth?
Shak., 2 Hen VI., i. 2.

There will I *fix* my heart: there dwells my love,
My Life, my Lord. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 188

Shepherd, *fix* on me thy wondring Sight,
Beware, and view me well, and judge aright.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Unless a book interests us, we cannot *fix* our attention to it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self Culture, p. 321.

3. To hold firmly; restrain from wandering or wavering; arrest: as, to *fix* one with the eyes; to *fix* the attention of an audience; to *fix* inconstant affections.

Images are said by the Roman church to *fix* the cogitations, and raise the devotions of them that pray before them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 205.

If I can *fix* myself, with the strength of faith, upon that which God hath done for man, I cannot doubt of his mercy in any distress. *Donne*, Sermons, ii

She had by this time formed a little audience to herself, and *fixed* the attention of all about her
Addison, Fashions from France.

You are to understand, that now is the time to *fix* or alienate your husband's heart for ever
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

4. To establish; give permanence or a permanent character to; make permanent; confirm.

Life to the king, and safety *fix* his throne!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

A greater Empress ne'er was known,
She *fix'd* the World in Peace
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 43.

The last two hundred years of constitutional progress in England have been spent, not in changing the legal powers of the three great elements of the state, but in *fixing*, by the silent understandings of an unwritten constitution, the way in which those powers are to be exerised.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p 369

5. To establish in position or in a situation; settle or place stably; plant firmly: as, to *fix* a lance in rest; the *fixed* stars (see *fixed*, 2).

Between us and you there is a great gulf *fixed*
Luke xvi. 26.

Fix thy foot [for combat]. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

You cannot shake him;
And the more weight you put on his foundation,
Now as he stands, you *fix* him still the stronger
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 3.

The apostles did, presently after the ascension, *fix* an apostle or a bishop in the chair of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II 166.

6. To make stable in consistence or condition; reduce from fluidity or volatility to a more permanent state; make less volatile or fugitive: as, cold *fixes* water in the form of ice; to *fix* colors by a mordant. A gas is fixed by combining it with a solid, and a volatile oil with alcohol. A photographic negative or positive is fixed, or made permanent, by the removal of superfluous salts, especially those of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda.

The portion of the plant to be hardened should be put into absolute alcohol, in which the cell wall very soon becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is *fixed.* *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 178.

Enamel may be applied to pottery, glass, or metals, and *fixed* by firing *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 602.

If the contrasts are likely to be a little too great, or tend that way, redevelop before *fixing*
Lea, Photography, p. 32.

7. To reduce to a concrete state; seize and put into permanent form: as, to *fix* one's thoughts on paper, or a conception on canvas.

O for the power of the pencil to have *fixed* them when I awoke! *Lamb*, Acting of Munden.

8. To establish as a fact or a conclusion; determine or settle definitely; make certain: as, this event *fixed* his destiny; to *fix* the meaning of a word.

Yet, with submission, for fear of blunders in future, I should be glad to *fix* what has brought us to Bath; in order that we may lie a little consistently.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1

The eclipse of the sun found to have occurred August 31, 1030, *fixes* the exact date of the battle of Stiklestad, in Norway, wherein St. Olaf fell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 14.

9. To limit or confine, as by custom or practice; determine by limitation.

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour.
Locke, Education, § 15.

10. To regulate; adjust; put in order; arrange in a suitable or desired manner: as, to *fix* one's affairs; to *fix* one's room or one's dress; to *fix* one's self for going out. [*Fix* in this use, as a general term for any kind of adjustment, has a wide range of application. Though not uncommon in England, it is often regarded as an Americanism.]

Why faith, Brass, I think thou art in the right on't; I must *fix* my Affairs quickly, or Madam Fortune will be playing some of her . . . tricks with me.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, I. 1

To *fix*, in the American sense, I find used by the Commissioners of the United Colonies so early as 1675, "their arms well *fixed* and fit for service."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Dampier has *fix* apparently in the New England sense. "We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and *fixt* ourselves against our enemies if we should be attacked." *G. P. Marsh.*

11. To bring into a state favorable to one's purpose; make sure of, as by selection, bargain, or some selfish inducement: as, to *fix* a legislative committee or a jury. [U. S.]—**12†.** To transfix; pierce. [Rare.]

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs *Sandys.*

To fix one's flint, to settle or do for one. [Low, U. S.]

"Take it easy, Sam," says I, "*your flint is fixed*, you are wet through." *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, ii.

To fix out, to set out; display; adorn; supply; fit out [Colloq., U. S.]—**To fix up.** (*a*) To mend; repair, contrive; arrange. (*b*) Same as *to fix out*. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; settle down or remain permanently; cease from wandering.

I am divided,
And, like the trembling needle of a dial,
My heart's afraid to *fix*
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

Samuel was grown old and could not go about from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, as he was wont to do, but *fixed* at his house in Ramah.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

In my own memory, the dinner has crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and where it will *fix* nobody knows. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 263.

2. To assume a stable form; cease to flow or be fluid; congeal; become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To fix on or **upon,** to determine on; come to a definite resolve or conclusion in regard to; pitch on; choose: as, the committee has *fixed on* the leading features of the scheme, to *fix on* the candidates.

That sweet creature is the man whom my father has *fixed on* for my husband *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5

The chief reasons for *fixing upon* Friday as the Mohammedan Sabbath, were, it is said, because Adam was created on that day, and died on the same day of the week, and because the general resurrection was prophesied to happen on that day
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 93.

It is hardly to be wondered at that Mount Abu was early *fixed upon* by the Hindus and Jains as one of their sacred spots. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 284.

fix† (fiks), *a.* [ME. *fix*, a., = Dan. Sw. *fix*, < OF. *fixe*, F. *fixe* = Pr. *fix* = Sp. *fijo* = Pg. *fixo* = It. *fisso*, < L. *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*: see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast.

Diuerse tables of longitudes & latitudes of starres *fixe*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, p. 3.

2. Solidified.

Ne eek our spirites ascencioun,
Ne our materes that lyen al *fixe* adoun,
Mowe in our werking no thing us avayle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 226.

fix (fiks), *n.* [< *fix*, *v.*] A critical condition; a predicament; a difficulty; a dilemma.

It's "a pretty particular *Fix*,"
She is caught like a mouse in a trap.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 156.

We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*.
W. Black, Phaeton, xxv.

It is not three years ago he came to me in a worse *fix* than this man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 153.

fixable (fik'sa-bl), *a.* [< *fix* + *-able*.] Capable of being fixed, in any sense of the verb *fix*.

Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

fixate (fik'sāt), *v.*; prot. and pp. *fixated*, ppr. *fixating*. [< ML. *fixatus*, pp. of *fixare*, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix or render stable; fix or confine in one place, state, or condition.

The child naturally flits from one sensation to another; to *fixate* and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned. *Science*, X. 293.

The percipient . . . often judges on general grounds without laboriously *fixating* the sensation. *Mind*, X. 500.

2. To determine or ascertain the position of: as, to *fixate* a star.

II. *intrans.* To become fixed.

Some subjects *fixate* first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 506.

[Recent in all uses.]

fixation (fik-sā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *fixation*, *fixacioun*, < OF. *fixation*, F. *fixation* = Sp. *fijacion* = Pg. *fixação* = It. *fissazione*, < ML. **fixatio(n-)*, < *fixare*, pp. *fixatus*: see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of fixing.

To do ther he *fixacioun*,
With temprid hetis of the fyre
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 86.

But who settled that course of nature? If we ascend not to the original cause, the *fixation* of that course is as admirable and unaccountable; if we do, a departure from it is as easy. *Howe*, Funeral Sermon on Dr. W. Bates.

The *fixation* in a definite and permanent form of those effusions which had floated from tent to tent and tribe to tribe . . . must necessarily be associated with the art of writing. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 552.

2. The state of being fixed; a fixed, firm, or stable condition; stability; firmness; steadiness.

Thus ze haue oure heuene, and the sunne in him fixid, to the conseruacioun of mannys nature and *fixacioun* of oure heuene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 32.

3. Fixed or certain position or location. [Rare.]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Specifically—**4.** The act or process by which a fluid or a gas becomes or is rendered firm or stable in consistency, and evaporation or volatilization prevented, or by which colors are rendered permanent or lasting; specifically, in *chem.*, that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid on uniting with a solid body.

This *fixation* of oxygen in yeast, as well as the oxidations resulting from it, have the most marked effect on the life of yeast. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 244.

The diminution in the quantity of available nitrogen thus supplied is restored by the *fixation* of free nitrogen by the action of organisms in the soil. *Science*, VIII. 161.

The production of colors is a fact; the *fixation* of colors is still a problem unsolved. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 326.

5. Firmness or stableness of consistency; that firm state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat: as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals.

fixative (fik'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to fix, or make fixed or stable: as, a *fixative* substance or process.

II. *n.* Anything which serves to render fixed or stable, as a mordant with reference to colors; specifically, a weak solution of shellac in alcohol applied to charcoal and crayon drawings with an atomizer to fix them and prevent them from being rubbed. [Recent.]

Artists therefore prefer to buy an imported *fixative*, which is made by a reliable manufacturer.
F. Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p. 15.

fixature (fik'sā-tūr), *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ure*.] A gummy composition for the hair. See *bandoline*.

fixed (fikst), *p. a.* **1.** Firm; fast; stable; permanent; of a determinate or unfluctuating character; hence, appointed; settled; established: as, *fixed* laws; a *fixed* sum; *fixed* prices; a *fixed* time; *fixed* habits or opinions.

The most *fixt* Being still does move and fly
Swift as the Wings of Time 'tis measur'd by.
Cowley, The Mistress, Inconstancy.

A true judgment and consideration of . . . things beforehand keeps the mind of man more steady and *fixt* amidst all the contingencies of humane affairs.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something *fixed* in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

It is not life upon Thy gifts to live,
But to grow *fixed* with deeper roots in Thee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 54.

2. Permanently placed or situated; established as to position or relation: as, the planets have *fixed* orbits; the *fixed* stars (so called from their always appearing to occupy the same place).

She opened her eyes again, which were *fixed* and staring.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

[*Fixed* is used substantively for *fixed stars* by Milton.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the *fix'd*,
And that crystalline sphere. P. L., iii. 481.]

3. In *her.*, same as *firme*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, not free or locomotory; rooted or otherwise attached to some object.—**5.** In *com.*, without grace or days of grace: said of drafts and other commercial papers payable on a specified date without grace.—**Fixed air.** See *air*[1].—**Fixed alkalis.** See *alkali*.—**Fixed ammunition.** See *ammunition*.—**Fixed bodies,** those bodies which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—**Fixed capital.** See *capital*[2].—**Fixed dial.** See *dial*.—**Fixed do.** See *fixed syllables*.—**Fixed fact,** a positive or well-established fact.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework*.—**Fixed force,** a force resident in a body, as gravitation.—**Fixed gases.** See *gas*.—**Fixed idea.** See *idea*.—**Fixed income.** See *income*.—**Fixed oils,** oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerin and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, none having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid or melted make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—**Fixed star.** See *star*.—**Fixed syllables,** in *solmization*, the system which applies a given syllable to a given tone and to all of its chromatic derivatives, without respect to their key-relationship. Thus, C, C♯, and C♭ are all always called *do*, D, D♯, and D♭ are all always called *re*, etc. Hence often called the *fixed-do system*. It is most used in southern Europe. Its utility consists simply in furnishing speech-sounds for elementary vocal study, rather than a real system of solmization.

fixed-eyed (fikst'id), *a.* In *Crustacea*, sessile-eyed; edriophthalmous.

fixedly (fik'sed-li), *adv.* In a fixed or settled or established manner; firmly; steadfastly.

And when our hearts are once stript naked and carefully searcht, let our eyes be ever *fixedly* bent upon their conveyances and inclinations. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

fixedness (fik'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; firm coherence: as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject; the *fixedness* of gold.

There are or may be some corporeal things in the compass of the universe that may possibly be of such a *fixedness*, stability, and permanent nature, that may sustain an external existence, at least dependently upon the supreme cause. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, iii. § 1.

fixen (fik'sn), *n.* [Usually *vixen*, q. v.; < ME. *fixen*, < AS. *fixen*, prop. **fyxen* (= OHG. *fuchsin*, MHG. *vühsinne*, G. *füchsen*), a female fox, < *fox*, fox, + fem. suffix *-en*: see *fox*[1] and *-en*[3].] **1†.** A female fox.

The *fixene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith. *MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A scold; a vixen. [North. Eng.]

[In both senses now usually *vixen*.]

fixer (fik'sėr), *n.* One who or that which fixes, establishes, or renders permanent; specifically, any solution used to fix a photograph, a crayon drawing, etc.; a fixative.

The *fixer* . . . is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 163.

The parts which form the image are covered with reduced silver, or an altered iodide or chloride of silver, which is insoluble in the *fixers*. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 118.

fixfax (fiks'faks), *n.* Same as *faxwax*, *paxwax*.

fixidity† (fik-sid'i-ti), *n.* [Absurdly formed from *fix* or *fixed*; prob. suggested by *rigidity*.] Fixedness.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility. *Boyle.*

fixing (fik'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making firm, stable, steadfast, or secure; the act of determining, settling, establishing, or rendering permanent; consolidation; establishment; the process by which anything is fixed.

The *fixing* of the good hath been practised by two means: vows or constant resolutions, and observances or exercises. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300.

2. The act of repairing or putting to rights or in order.—**3.** In *mach.*, a piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall, it is called a *wall-fixing* or *wall-box*; when attached to a wall by bolts, it is a *plate-fixing*. There are also *beam-fixings*, as when wheels are

intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wheel-fixing*.

4. In *metal.*, the coating of the lining of the revolving chamber of the Danks furnace (see *puddle*) with a second or working lining, accomplished by covering the first lining with a melted coating formed of hydrated non-silicious ore of iron mixed with scrap-iron; also, the coating so applied. This fixing is analogous to the fettling of the ordinary puddling-furnace.—5. Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a house. [Colloq.]

If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her *fixing*, let the cost be what it would. *The Maid of the Mill.*

6. *pl.* Things needed for fixing, preparing, or putting in order; arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind: as, railroad *fixings*. [U. S.]

Coffee-cups, eggs, and the inevitable chicken-*fixings*, which it was henceforth our fate to meet . . . till we reached New Orleans.

Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 472.

fixing-bath (fik'sing-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a chemical solution, usually of hyposulphite of soda in water, for removing from an exposed and developed negative or positive the remaining portion of the sensitive agent which has not been acted upon by light.

The negative *fixing-bath* consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, in the proportion of five or six ounces to the pint of water. *Lea*, Photography, p. 85.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a bath of water acidified with nitric acid and to which a little glycerin is added, used in the process of tanning with catechu after the catechu-bath, and followed by a final rinsing to remove any free acid from the leather.

The tanner removes [the skins] from the previous liquor and prepares a new liquor termed the "*fixing bath*," consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 601.

fixity (fik'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *fixité* = Pg. *fixidade*, < L. as if **fixita(t-)s*, < *fixus*, fixed: see *fix.*] 1. The state of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability: as, *fixity* of tenure.

Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, . . . whose parts are kept from fuming away not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?

Newton, Opticks.

I find nothing so subtly and inconsolably mournful among all the explicit miseries of the Greek mythology as this *fixity* of nature in the god or the man, by which the being is suspended, as it were, at a certain point of growth, there to hang forever. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 88.

Permanency of type has so many exceptions, that variations of type, and the power to give *fixity* to some of these variations by means of cultivation or environment, must be accepted as a doctrine and a fact. *Science*, X. 289.

Specifically—2. In *physics*, the state or property of a body in virtue of which it resists change under the action of heat or other cause.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *fix* + *-ture*; cf. *mixture*. The older form is *fixure*.] 1†. A fixing, planting, or placing.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a semicircled farthingale.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. Fixedness; steadfastness. [Rare.]

I never beheld eyes that looked so inspired, so supernatural. They were like fires, half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acrid *fixture* of regard.

Leigh Hunt, quoted in Lowell's Among my Books, [2d ser., p. 234.

3. A fixed or appointed time or event; a definite arrangement; an appointment: especially used with reference to sports. [Eng.]

The subscriber expects to have a card sent to him with the cub-hunting *fixtures*, and there are many who will go a long distance for a gallop through the woodlands in the early morning. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 410.

4. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and not intended to be removed; specifically, that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, etc.: as, *gas-fixtures*.—5. In *law*, a personal chattel annexed or fastened to real property. In regard to the right of severance and removal, the term is used in two directly contradictory senses: (*a*) A chattel so annexed, which has thereby become in law part of the real property, and cannot legally be severed and removed without consent of the owner of the real property. This was the original use. (*b*) A personal chattel so annexed, but which remains in law a chattel, and may be severed and removed at will by the person who has annexed it, or his representative. Originally, chattels became part of the property to which they were attached, and were not legally removable except with the consent of the owner of the real property; but in more recent times the rule has been reversed as to certain kinds of fixtures, such as machinery put by a tenant into premises hired for purposes of trade, etc. Hence the ambiguity in meaning

6. A person who or a thing which holds a fixed place or position; one who or a thing which remains so long in one position as to seem immovable.

In short, all the Franks who are *fixtures*, and most of the English, Germans, Danes, &c., of passage, came over by degrees to their opinion.

Byron, Childe Harold, ii., notes.

fixure (fik'shūr), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *fixura*, fixure: see *fixure.*] Fibrils by which many thalloid plants are attached to their substratum; rhizinæ.

fixure† (fik'shūr), *n.* [< LL. *fixura*, a fastening, driving in, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *fix.*] Fixed position; stable condition; firmness.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky

Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

fix, *v.* and *n.* See *fixx.*

fixgig[1] (fix'gig), *n.* [Also *fisgig*; < *fizz* + *gig*[1] or *gig*[3], *gig* being vaguely used.] 1. A frivolous, gadding girl.

For when you looke for praises sound,
Then are you for light *fisgigs* crownde.

Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. A firework, made of damp powder, which makes a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited: in one form called by boys a *volcano*.

If there was a struggle in Shelley's breast between the rival attractions of wisdom on the lips of an elderly philosopher and of fiery *fisgigs* in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys, the struggle was quickly decided in favour of youth and frolic and fireworks.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 306.

fixgig[2] (fix'gig), *n.* A corrupt form of *fishgig*.

fixx, fix (fix), *v. i.* [More common in freq. form *fizzle*, formerly *fissle*; an imitative word, like *hiss*, *sizzle*, *whizz*, etc., without early record, except as in the sense *fizzle*, *v. i.*, 3, where cf. Icel. *fisa* = Dan. *fise*, break wind: see *fise*[1], *fist*[2].] To make a hissing or sputtering sound; fizzle.

O rare! to see thee *fizz* and freath
I' th' lugget caup! *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

fixx, fix (fix), *n.* [< *fizz*, *v.*] 1. A hissing or sputtering sound.

No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match
If the *fix* does not follow the primitive scratch.

O. W. Holmes, Verses for After-Dinner.

2. A light frothy liquid; specifically, in the United States, soda-water or other effervescent water; in England, champagne: so called from the hissing sound it makes when uncorked. Also *fizzle*.

Go shy with the champagne, . . . the vulgar sparkle of the *fizz*, one half of which now is doctored cider.

The Money-Makers, p. 131.

Gin fixx. See *gin-fizz*.

fixxenless, fissenless (fix'en-les), *a.* [Var. of *foisonless*, q. v.] Pithless; weak. Also *fusionless*. [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.

Scott, Old Mortality, v.

fizzle (fiz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fizzled*, ppr. *fizzling*. [Also *fissle*; freq. of *fizz*, *v.*, q. v. Cf. *sizzle*, *whistle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a hissing sound; hiss or sputter, as a liquid or gas forced out of a narrow aperture, or a liquid discharging gas, or a wet combustible, as wood or gunpowder, burning: usually with special reference to the weakness and sudden diminution or cessation of such sound. Hence—2. To stop abruptly after a more or less brilliant start; come to a sudden and lame conclusion; fail ignominiously; specifically, in school and college slang, to fail in a recitation or an examination: often with *out*: as, the undertaking promised well, but it soon *fizzled out*; nearly the whole class *fizzled* in calculus. [Colloq. or slang.]

Fizzle: To rise with modest reluctance, to hesitate often, to decline finally: generally, to misunderstand the question. *Yale Literary Mag.*, XIV. 144.

The factious and revolutionary action of the fifteen has interrupted the regular business of the Senate, disgraced the actors, and *fizzled out*. *Gazette* (Cincinnati).

3. To break wind. [Colloq.]

It is the easiest thing, sir, to be done,
As plain as *fizzling*; rowle but wi' your eyes,
And foame at th' mouth.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

II. *trans.* In school and college slang, to examine (a student) with the result of failure on his part: as, the professor *fizzled* nearly the whole class.

fizzle (fiz'l), *n.* [< *fizzle*, *v.*] 1. Same as *fizz*, 2.—2. A fizzling or fizzing condition; hence, a state of restless agitation; a stew; worry: as, he is in a *fizzle* about his luggage. [Colloq.]

Whose beards—this a black, that inclining to grizzle—
Are smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 80.

3. A breaking wind. [Colloq.]—4. A failure or an abortive effort; in particular, in school and college slang, a failure in a recitation or an examination. [Colloq. or slang.]

The best judges have decided that to get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect *fizzle*.

Quoted in *College Words*, p. 202.

fizzog (fiz'og), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *physiognomy*; cf. *fisnomy*.] Same as *fisnomy*, 2.

fizzy (fiz'i), *n.*; pl. *fizzies* (-iz). The black scoter, a duck, *Œdemia americana*. *G. Turnbull.* [Massachusetts, U. S.]

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* [Norw.: see *fell*[5].] In Norwegian geography, as used by English writers, one of the high plateaus on the Scandinavian range, which are barren and unfit for cultivation. Often spelled *field*.

The tranquil sheet of water is completely encircled by the endless forest, only here and there above the dark mass of pines rises the paler edge of the open *fjeld*.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 87.

fjord, *n.* See *fiord*.

Fl. A chemical symbol of *fluorin*.

fl. An abbreviation of *florin*.

fla (flȧ), *v.* A dialectal variant of *flay*[2].

flabbergast (flab'ėr-gast), *v. t.* [Also written *flabergast*, *flabagast*. Like many other popular words expressing intensity of action, *flabbergast* is not separable into definite elements or traceable to a definite origin; but there is perhaps a vague allusion to *flabby* (cf. *flabberkin*), or *flap*, strike, and *gast*, astonish: see *flabby*, *flap*, *gast*.] To overcome with confusion or bewilderment; astonish, with ludicrous effect; confound: as, the news completely *flabbergasted* him. [Colloq. and humorous.]

He was quite *flabbergasted* to see the amount.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 314.

It would probably *flabbergast* most barndoor fowl to be asked the meaning of cecaloheon.

The New Mirror (New York), III. 120.

The alderman and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted* they were speechless from bewilderment. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 3.

flabbergastation (flab'ėr-gas-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flabbergast* + *-ation.*] The act of confounding or covering with confusion; the state of being flabbergasted or bewildered. [Colloq. and humorous.]

flabbergullion (flab'ėr-gul'yon), *n.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *gullion*.] A lout or clown. [Prov. Eng.]

flabberkin† (flab'ėr-kin), *a.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *flabby*.] Flabby. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* In a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab'i-nes), *n.* The state of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby (flab'i), *a.* [A colloq. or dial. word of comparatively recent appearance in literature; it may be regarded as a var. of *flappy*, < *flap*, hang loose; cf. E. dial. *flapsy*, flabby. Cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow in the face, also a contemptuous name for the tongue; Sw. *flabb*, the hanging under lip of animals, *flabb*, an animal's snout; Dan. *flab*, the chaps (also, as a term of abuse, a malapert); G. (pop.) *flabbe*, the mouth. Cf. also *flabbergast*, *flabberkin*.] 1. Without firmness or elasticity; hanging loose by its own weight; lax; flaccid: said chiefly of flesh: as, *flabby* cheeks.

If a man not very fat sits resting his leg carelessly upon a stool, his calf will hang *flabby* like the handkerchief in your pocket. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 21

2. Figuratively, nerveless; languid; feeble; lacking substance or force: as, a *flabby* manner; *flabby* logic or rhetoric.

Our great men are themselves as *flabby* in their principles as those whom you describe as "all the rest."

Spectator, No. 3009, p. 284.

flabel† (flā'bel), *n.* [Also written *flabell*; < OF. *flabelle*, f., also *flabel*, *flavel*, m., < L. *flabellum*, a fan or fly-flap, dim. of *flabrum*, in L. only in pl. *flabra*, blasts, breezes, winds, ML. a fan, < *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] A fan. See *flabellum*.

The lungs, which are the *flabel* of the heart, being by nature (in regard of their great use and continual motion) of soft and spongy substance.

T. Venner, Treatise on Tobacco (1660), p. 390.

flabel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flabeller*, < L. *flabellare*, fan, < *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] To fan. *Davies.*

It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

flabella, *n.* Plural of *flabellum*.

Flabellaria (flab-e-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*.] A genus of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ* and family *Gorgoniidæ*, so called from the flabellate expansions formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous crust; the fan-corals.

flabellarium (flab-e-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *flabellaria* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] One of the whip-like processes of a polyzoan; a vibraculum: distinguished from a beak-like process, or *avicularium* (which see).

flabellate (flā-bel'āt), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flabelliform; fan-shaped — that is, in the form of a broad segment of a circle, and usually also plaited like a fan.— **Flabellate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ in which the joints are short and furnished on one or both sides with long, slender processes, which, when the antenna is bent back, spread out like a fan, the extreme form of the pectinate or bipectinate types.

flabellately (flā-bel'āt-li), *adv.* In a flabellate manner; with an approach to the form of a fan: as, *flabellately* orbiculate.

S. Somalensis, . . . stems wiry, . . . short, distant branches copiously *flabellately* compound. *Brit. and For. Jour. Bot.*, 1883, p. 82.

flabellation (flab-e-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *flabellation*, < L. *flabellare*, fan: see *flabel*, *v.*] In *surg.*, the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan or a device of similar character.

flabelliform (flā-bel'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *flabelliforme*, < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, fan-shaped; flabellate.

Another set of appendages termed "*flabelliform* processes" is added at some little distance from its growing base. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 535.

flabellinerved (flā-bel'i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *nervus*, a nerve, + E. *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, with straight nerves radiating from one point like a fan.

flabellocrinite (flā-be-lok'ri-nit), *n.* [< *Flabellocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Flabellocrinus*.

Flabellocrinus (flā-be-lok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of flabellate crinoids.

flabellum (flā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *flabella* (-ä). [L., a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] 1. A fan, used in the Greek and Armenian churches to drive away insects



Papal Flabellum. Liturgical Flabellum.

from the bread and wine during the celebration of the eucharist. Its ordinary use in the Roman Catholic Church ceased as early as the fourteenth century, but survives in the large fans, still known as *flabella*, carried by the attendants of the pope in processions on certain festivals. Also called *flabrum*. 2. In *Crustacea*, same as *epipodite*. — 3. [*cap.*] In *Actinozoa*, a genus of aporose madreporarian corals, of the family *Turbinolidæ*. — 4. In *ichth.*, specifically, same as *serrula*. *Sagemehl*, 1884.



Flabellum alabastrum, def. 3.

flabilet (flab'il), *a.* [< L. *flabilis*, airy, < *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Subject to be blown about. *Bailey*.

flabrum (flā'brum), *n.*; pl. *flabra* (-brē). [ML.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

flaccid (flak'sid), *a.* [= Sp. *flacido* = Pg. It. *flaccido*, < L. *flaccidus*, flabby, pendulous, flaccid, < *flaccus*, flabby, pendulous. The resemblance to E. *flack*, *flacky*, *flag*[1], is accidental.] Soft and limber; lax; drooping by its own weight; without firmness or elasticity; flabby: as, *flaccid* flesh.

Yon wild cave, whose jagged brows are fringed
With *flaccid* threads of ivy, in the still
And sultry air depending motionless.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

Her bedrenched and *flaccid* garments.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

She caressed his hand with those large, soft, *flaccid* fingers from which he shrunk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

Could you evolve the intensity and intellectual alertness of Maggie Tulliver from her precedent conditions, to wit, a *flaccid* mother, and a father wooden by nature and sodden by misfortune? *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p 290.

flaccidezza (It. pron. flä-chi-det'sä), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *flacidez* = Pg. *flaccidez* = OF. *flachesse*), flaccidness, < *flaccido*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

It seems probable that the parasitic organism which causes that disease [pebrine] is (as is also the distinct parasite causing the disease known as *flaccidezza* in the same animals [silkworms]) one of the Schizomycetes (Bacteria). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 856.

flaccidity (flak-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flaccidité*, < L. as if **flaccidita(t-)s*, < *flaccidus*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] 1. Same as *flaccidness*.

The viscidity of the juices and the *flaccidity* of the fibres would, . . . by proper remedies and a due regimen, be removed. *G. Cheyne*, Health, vii.

2. A disease of silkworms, due to fermentation of the food in the intestinal canal, and caused by one of the bacteria, *Micrococcus Bombycis*. Also called *flachery* or (as French) *flacherie*, or (as Italian) *flaccidezza*.

When the symptoms are observed we may be sure that the worms are attacked by *flaccidity*.
Riley, Silk-Culture, p. 36.

flaccidly (flak'sid-li), *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

flaccidness (flak'sid-nes), *n.* The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or elasticity.

flacherie, flachery (flash'ę-ri), *n.* [< F. *flacherie* (see extract); cf. OF. *flachesse*, flaccidness: see *flaccidezza*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

Consulting the authors who had written upon silkworms, Pasteur could not doubt that he had before his eyes a characteristic specimen of the disease called morts-flats or *flacherie*.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 152.

flack (flak), *v.* [< ME. *flacken*, flutter, palpitate, = OD. *vlacken*, flicker, flash, sparkle (Kilian), = Icel. *flakka* = Dan. *fakke* = Sw. *flacka*, rove about; cf. Icel. *flaka*, flap, hang loose; Sw. *flaxa*, flutter. Hence the common E. form (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) *flag*[1], q. v., and the freq. *flacker*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To flutter; palpitate.

Her cold brest began to bete,
Her herte also to *flacke* and bete.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 315.

2. To hang loosely; flag. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To beat by flapping. [Prov. Eng.]

flack (flak), *n.* [< *flack*, *v.*] A blow; a stroke. [Prov. Eng.]

flacker (flak'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flakeren*, flutter, waver, = OD. *flakkeren*, flicker, waver, = Dan. *flagre*, flicker, flutter, = OHG. *flogarōn* (once, for **flacarōn*?), MHG. *vlackern*, G. *flackern* = Icel. *flökra* (cf. equiv. *flökta*), flutter; cf. AS. *flacor* (poet.), flying (of arrows). Practically a freq. of *flack*, q. v. Cf. *flicker*[1].] To flutter, as a bird; flicker; quiver. [Prov. Eng.]

And the cherubins *flackered* with their wings.
Ezek. x. 19 (Coverdale's trans.).

flacket[1] (flak'et), *v. i.* [< *flack* + *-et*, here freq. in force, as in *fidget*; cf. *flacker*.] To flap about, as women's skirts; have the skirts flap about. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[1] (flak'et), *n.* [< *flacket*[1], *v.*] 1†. A loose hanging piece; a flap.

Vpon their heads caps of goldsmiths worke, hauing great *flackets* of haire, hanging out on each side.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.

2. A girl whose clothes hang loosely about her. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[2] (flak'et), *n.* [< ME. *flaket*, *flaget*, a flask, flagon, < OF. *flasquet* (*s* silent), *flaschet*, *flachet*, dim. of *flasque*, *flache*, a flask: see *flask*, *flasket*, and *flagon*.] A bottle; a flask. [Prov. Eng.]

A clerk of the cuntre com toward rome
With two *flaketes* ful of ful fine wynes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and a *flacket* of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule. *Breeches Bible*, 1 Sam. xvi. 20.

He tould them ther was not much for them in this ship, only 2. packs of Bastable rugs, and 2. hogsheads of meatheglin, drawne out in wooden *flacketts*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 209.

flacky (flak'i), *a.* [< *flack*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flaggy*[1].] Hanging loosely. [Prov. Eng.]

flacon (F. pron. fla-kôn'), *n.* [F., a flagon: see *flagon*.] An old form of bottle having a screw-top, especially a pilgrims' bottle: as, a *flacon* of perfume, or of salts.

Flacourtia (fla-kör'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Étienne de *Flacourt*, a French traveler (1607–60).] A small genus of thorny shrubs or small trees, of the order *Bixaceæ* (or type of an order *Flacourtiaceæ*), natives of Africa, Asia, and the islands adjacent. The fruit of most of the species is edible. *F. Ramontchi* is the Madagascar plum. *F. sepiaria* is used in India for hedges. Several species are employed medicinally in native practice.

flaff (flaf), *v. i.* [Cf. *flack*, *flacker*, and Sc. *flauchter*, freq. *flaffer*.] To flutter; flap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then doubt not you a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith.

An' if the wives an' dirty brats
E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffin' wi' duds. *Burns*, Address of Beelzebub.

flaffer (flaf'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flaff*.] To flutter. [Prov. Eng.]

flag[1] (flag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [Not found in ME., being a later form of ME. *flacken*, E. *flack*, hang loose; cf. OD. *flagheren*, *vlagheren*, flag, droop: see *flack*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely and laxly; droop from weakness or weariness.

And now loud-howling wolves arouse the jades, . . .
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves, and from their misty jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The wounded bird, ere yet she breath'd her last,
With *flagging* wings alighted on the mast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

A ship was lying on the sunny main!
Its sails were *flagging* in the breathless noon.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iii. 17.

2. To grow languid or less active; move or act more slowly; become feeble; droop; decline; fail: as, the spirits *flag*.

We may break off from the duty whenever we find our attention *flags*, and return to it at a more seasonable opportunity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

The subscriptions afterwards were more free and generous; but, beginning to *flag*, I saw they would be insufficient without some assistance from the Assembly.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 194.

That *flagging* of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 100.

3. To grow stale or vapid; lose interest or relish. — 4. To become careless or inefficient; slacken; halt.

If she shou'd *flag* in her part, I will not fail to prompt her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

5. [Cf. *flag*[2].] To flap; wave. [Prov. Eng.] =**Syn.** 2. To languish, pine, sink, succumb.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause or suffer to droop. [Rare.]

Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
Should *flag* their wings and hinder them to fly,
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 509.

The thousand Loves that arm thy potent Eye
Must drop their Quivers, *flag* their Wings, and die.
Prior, Ode, st. 3.

2. To make feeble; enervate; exhaust. [Rare.]

Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . . as intense studies.
Richard.

flag[2] (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge* (= G. *flagge*), of D. or Scand. origin: OD. *vlagghe*, D. *vlag* = Sw. *flagg* = Dan. *flag*, a flag, orig. of a ship's flag; connected with Sw. dial. *flage*, flutter in the wind, and ult. with E. *flag*[1], *flack*, *flacker*, q. v. Cf. Icel. *flögra* = OHG. *flogarōn*, *flokrōn*, flutter; OHG. *flogezen*, MHG. *vlogzen*, *vlokzen*, flutter, flicker: connected with Icel. *flúga* (= OHG. *fliogan*, etc.), fly, = E. *fly*[1].] 1. A piece of thin, light fabric, especially bunting, usually rectangular and oblong or square, but sometimes triangular, notched, or otherwise varied in form, ranging from a few inches to several yards in dimensions, used hanging free from a staff to which it is attached or connected by one end, for many purposes, as a signal, symbol, cognizance, or standard, and differing in size, color, and emblematic marking or ornamentation, according to its intended use. The most common employment of flags is as military ensigns, colors, or standards, or emblems of nationality in all its modes of visible manifestation. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another, and is usually called *the colors*. In the navy flags are borne at the masthead not only to designate the nationality of a vessel, but also to indicate the rank of the officer in command, an admiral's presence being denoted by his flag at the main, a vice-admiral carrying his flag at the fore, and

a rear-admiral at the mizzen. In the United States navy admirals' flags are blue, with four, three, or two stars, according to rank. When the President goes afloat, the national flag is displayed in the bow of his barge, or at the main of the man-of-war which receives him. In the British navy the supreme flag is the royal standard, which is to be hoisted only when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board; the second flag has an anchor on a red ground, and characterizes the lord high admiral or lords commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union or national flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick (the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively) are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. (See *ensign*, and *union flag*, under *union*.) The flag of the United States has since 1818 consisted of thirteen horizontal stripes (representing the thirteen original States of the Union), seven red and six white, placed alternately, with a blue union having displayed on it one white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. The Confederate flag had a similar union, but bore three bars, two red and one white, instead of the thirteen stripes. Flags are also used afloat and ashore for signaling. Flags are often raised on public buildings to show that they are open for business, or (as on the Capitol at Washington) that a legislative body is there in session. So, formerly, play-houses exhibited flags on their roofs when there were performances at them. When the players were out of employment, they were said to be *flag-fallen* (which see).

> 'Twas a shame, no less
> Than 'twas his loss, to course your flying *flags*,
> And leave his navy gazing. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

> The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the pole at a common play-house to waft company.
> *Middleton*, Mad World.

> *Flags*, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

2†. The wing or pinion of a bird. [Poetical.]

> Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew,
> To scour her downy robes and to renew
> Her broken *flags*, . . .
> Jets oft from perch to perch.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 1.

3. In a glass-furnace having a grate-room in each end, a part of the bed intervening between the two grate-rooms and serving as a partition between them.—4. In *ornith.*, the tuft of long feathers on the leg of falcons and most other hawks; the lengthened feathers on the crus or tibia. *Coues.*—5. In *sporting*, the tail of a deer or of a setter dog.

> The setter's *flag* should have a gentle sweep.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 101.

> Quarters slightly sloping, and *flag* set on rather low, but straight, fine in bone, and beautifully carried.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 417.

6. In *music*. See *pennant* and *hook*.—**Black flag**, a flag either of plain black or bearing some device associated with pirates and piracy, also with warfare when no quarter is to be given: a phrase used loosely to denote such warfare, or the intention, or avowed intention, of resorting to it.—**Black Flags.** See *black*. **Bloody flag.** See *red flag*, below.—**Boat flag**, in *whaling*, a waif.—**Flag of distress**, any flag displayed as a signal of distress. When so used it is generally displayed upside down (called *union down*), or is hoisted only half-way to its usual place (called *half-mast*).—**Flag of protection.** See *yellow flag* and *white flag*.—**Flag of truce**, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, or one carried by an officer sent to communicate with the enemy. During an engagement the bearer may be refused admittance into the lines, or he may be held. A flag of truce is regarded as especially sacred in character and significance, and any abuse of its privileges, as for the purpose of surreptitiously procuring military information, is condemned as an offense of peculiar heinousness. In naval engagements a flag of truce is met at a suitable distance by a boat from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned officer, and having a white flag plainly displayed from the time of leaving until her return. **Garrison flag**, a large flag furnished to the principal military posts in the United States, to be displayed on occasions of national importance.—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*².—**Red flag.** (*a*) A flag of a red color with or without devices, associated with blood or danger: (1) The Roman signal for battle; hence, *to hang out the red* or *bloody flag* is often used, especially by earlier writers, to signify a challenge to battle.

> When you are hearing a matter between party and party, if you chance to be pinched with the colic, you . . . set up the *bloody flag* against all patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

> Stand for your own; unwind your *bloody flag*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

(2) The recognized standard or symbol of an extreme revolutionary party, or of those who seek social as well as political revolution or anarchy: as, the *red flag* of the Commune. (3) A signal displayed by boats carrying powder, and by ships of war when they are shipping or discharging powder. (4) A danger-signal in target-practice and on railways: used on the latter to bring trains to a stand

> At every one of them [the stations] on the route a man popped out . . . and waved a *red flag*, and appeared as though he would like to have us stop. But we were an express train. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 31.

(*b*) A piece of red flannel used as a lure for fish. (*c*) The bloody spout of a dying whale.—**To dip the flag**, to lower the flag and then hoist it again, as a token of respect or courtesy.—**To heave a flag aboard** (*naut.*), to hang it out. [Archaic or obsolete.]—**To hoist a flag at half-mast**, to raise a flag half-way up to its usual place as a token or signal of mourning.—**To strike** or **lower the flag**, to pull down the flag in token of surrender.—**White flag**, a flag of pure white material, with or without a device, used to denote a peaceable disposition or intention, to secure from molestation in time of war.

> By the semblance
> Of their *white flags* display'd, they bring us peace.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4.

Yellow flag, a flag of a yellow color used as a sanitary signal. It is displayed on a vessel to show that contagious or infectious disease exists on board, or that the ship or boat has been placed in quarantine; over the house, ship, or boat which serves as the residence of a quarantine officer; and in time of war to indicate hospitals or other houses containing the sick or wounded, that the enemy may refrain from firing on them. In this case it is called the *flag of protection*.

flag² (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*², *n.*] 1. To place a flag over or on: as, to *flag* a house.

> At thy firmest age
> Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents
> That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
> Of some *flagg'd* admiral [ship]. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

> I was directed by him to vaccinate, *flag* premises where the disease existed, and to send those afflicted with the disease to the hospital. *Sanitarian*, XIV. 319.

2. To signal or warn by the use of a flag: as, to *flag* a train or a steamboat.—3. To decoy, as game, by waving some object like a flag to excite attention or curiosity.

> One method of hunting them [antelopes] is to take advantage of it [their curiosity], and *flag* them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief, or some other object, to and fro in the air.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 104.

flag³ (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge*; < ME. **flagge*, *flegge* = Dan. *flæg*, flag; prob. ult. the same as *flag*², as that which flutters in the wind: see *flag*², *n.*] One of various endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist places; particularly, the common species of *Iris*, as the yellow flag or water-flag of England (*I. Pseudacorus*), the white flag (*I. Germanica*), and blue flags of the United States, as *I. versicolor* and *I. prismatica*. The cattail-flag is *Typha latifolia* and other species; the corn-flag of Europe, *Gladiolus segetum*, etc.; the sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*. The cattail-flag is used by coopers to tighten the seams of fish-barrels. The term *flag* is also applied to the broad-leafed fixed seaweeds.

> At the west end there groweth the greatest store of *flagges*, in a marish soile, . . . that ever I saw in my life.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 142.

> My spaniel, prettiest of his race, . . .
> Now wanton'd lost in *flags* and reeds
> *Cowper*, Dog and Water-Lily.

> There, with its waving blade of green,
> The sea-*flag* streams through the silent water.
> *J. G. Percival*, The Coral Grove.

flag³ (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*³, *n.*] To tighten the seams of (a barrel) by means of flags. See *flag*³, *n.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

flag⁴ (flag), *n.* [< ME. *flagge*, turf, sod, < Icel. *flag*, the spot where a piece of turf has been cut out, *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone, lit. a 'flake' (cf. *flagna*, flake off, as skin or slough, *flakna*, flake off, split): see *flake*¹, *flaw*¹, *flay*¹, *floe*.] 1. A piece of turf; a sod. [Prov. Eng.]

> Turfe of *flagge*, sward of the erthe, cespes, terricidium.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 506.

> The dibbler, who walks backwards, and turning the dibbles partly round, . . . makes two holes on each *flag*, at the distance of three inches the length way of the *flag*.
> *A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, II. 355.

2. A flat stone used for paving.—3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A tuft of coarse grass. [Prov. Eng.] **Caithness flags**, series of dark, bituminous, durable, slightly micaceous and calcareous flaggy beds of the lower Old Red system of Scotland. They abound in fossil fishes and remains of land-plants, and are much used for flagging. The name is derived from Caithness in Scotland, where this form is well exemplified.

flag⁴ (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*⁴, *n.*] To lay or pave with flags or flat stones.

> The sides and floore were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

flag⁵ (flag), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *flag*².] A groat; fourpence. [Thieves' cant.]

> The orator pulled out a tremendous black doll, bought for a *flag* (fourpence) of a retired rag-merchant, and dressed up in Oriental style.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

flag-bearer (flag'bãr"ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag. The word does not, like the terms *standard-bearer*, *pennon-bearer*, *gonfalonier*, *ensign*, *cornet*, and the like, convey the idea of military rank or of permanent office or appointment

flag-captain (flag'kap"tān), *n.* *Naut.*, the chief of an admiral's staff; the commanding officer of a flag-ship: same as *fleet captain* (which see, under *captain*).

flagella, *n.* Plural of *flagellum*.

flagellant (flaj'e-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *flagellant* = Sp. *flagelante* = Pg. It. *flagellante*, < L. *flagellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagellate*¹.] I. *a.* Given to flagellation, or the use of the rod; flagellating.

> We find far more of hope and promise in the broad free sketches of the *flagellant* head master of Eton and the bibulous Bishop of Bath and Wells.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 27.

II. *n.* One who whips or scourges himself for religious discipline; specifically, in *hist.*, one of a body of religious persons who believed they could thus appease the divine wrath against their sins and the sins of the age. An association of flagellants founded in Italy about 1260 spread throughout Europe, its members marching in processions, publicly scourging their own bare bodies till the blood ran. Having by these practices given rise to great disorders, they were suppressed; but the same scenes were repeated on a larger scale in 1348 and several subsequent years, in consequence of the desolating plague called the "black death." These flagellants claimed for their scourgings the virtue of all the sacraments, and promulgated other heresies. There have been also fraternities of flagellants authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Some flagellants have held doctrines opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and approximating those of Protestantism.

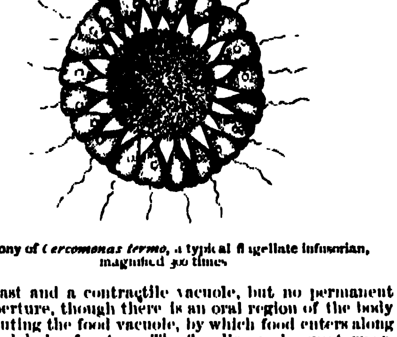
> When, from the corruptness of its ministry, religion has lost its influence, as it did just before the *Flagellants* appeared, the State has been endangered.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 86.

flagellar (flạ-jel'ạr), *a.* [< *flagellum* + *-ar*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna: as, *flagellar* joints.

Flagellaria (flaj-e-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, + *-aria*.] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the order *Flagellarieæ*. They are herbaceous climbers, with long, narrow leaves terminated by tendrils, panicles of persistent-colored flowers, and one-seeded, drupe like fruit. There are only two species, of India and Australia respectively, of which *F. Indica* is widely spread through the tropics of the old world.

Flagellarieæ (flaj"e-lạ-rī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flagellaria* + *-eæ*.] An order of endogenous plants, intermediate between the *Liliaceæ* and the *Juncaceæ*, found in the tropical regions of the old world. It includes 3 genera and 6 or 7 species. See *Flagellaria*.

Flagellata (flaj-e-lā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*¹, *a.*] A primary group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Tentaculifera*, or *Acinetæ*, and from the *Ciliata*. They are minute organisms of monadiform structure and character, provided not with cilia proper or with tentacles, but with a long whip-like flagellum, or with two or more flagella, which may be situated together at one end of the body, or be widely separated. There are generally an



A Colony of *Cercomonas termo*, a typical flagellate infusorian, magnified 300 times

endoplast and a contractile vacuole, but no permanent oral aperture, though there is an oral region of the body constituting the food vacuole, by which food enters along with a globule of water. The flagella are locomotory organs. The cell of which a flagellate infusorian mainly consists differs much in form in the different genera, being sometimes prolonged around the base of the flagellum like a collar, and the whole animal may have a calycine investment. The flagella of the same animal may differ much, one being stout and only occasionally moved, the other forming a delicate cilium in constant vibration. The *Flagellata* multiply by various methods of fission and sporulation, and also by conjugation. Also called *Mastigophora*.—**Flagellata discostomata.** Same as *Choanoflagellata*. **Flagellata eustomata**, an order of animalcules possessing one or more flagelliform appendages, but no locomotive organs in the form of cilia, a distinct oral aperture or cytostome invariably developed, multiplying by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by the subdivision of a whole or part of the body-substance into sporular elements. **Flagellata pantostomata**, an order of animalcules simply flagelliferous, having in their characteristic adult state no supplementary lobate or ray like pseudopodic appendages, oral or ingestive area entirely undefined, food substances being incepted indifferently at all points of the periphery.

flagellate¹ (flaj'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagellated*, ppr. *flagellating*. [< L. *flagellatus*, pp. of *flagellare* (> It. *flagellare* = Pg. Pr. *flagellar* = F. *flageller*), whip, scourge, lash, < *flagellum*, a whip, scourge (whence E. *flail*, q. v.), dim. of *flagrum*, a whip, scourge; perhaps akin to E. *blow*³.] To whip; scourge.

flagellate[1], **flagellated** (flaj'e-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *flagellatus*, furnished with a flagellum, < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*, and cf. *flagellate*[1], *v.*] 1. In *biol.*, furnished with flagella, or slender whip-like processes; flagelliferous: as, a *flagellate* infusorian (in this use technically opposed to *ciliate*).

Just as do the *flagellated* zoöspores of Protophytes.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 393.

A large series of more complex forms of *flagellate* Infusoria has been recently brought to our knowledge.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 424.

2. Like a whip-lash; flagelliform: as, a *flagellate* process.— 3. In *bot.*, producing filiform runners or runner-like branches.— **Flagellate cell.** See *cell*. - **Flagellated chambers.** Same as *ciliated chambers* (which see, under *ciliate*).

flagellate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete perversion of *flageolet*.

flagellation (flaj-e-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *flagellation* = Sp. *flagelacum* = Pg. *flagellação* = It. *flagellazione*, < L. *flagellatio(n-)*, < *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whipping or flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

This labour past, by Bridewell all descend
(As morning prayer and *flagellation* end).
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 270.

History makes us acquainted with many curious instances in the heathen world where the images of the Deities worshipped have been very roughly treated, and even suffered public *flagellation*, for not having averted the calamities which had been deprecated.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. i. § 3.

flagellator (flaj'e-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *flagellateur* = Pg. *flagellador* = It. *flagellatore*, < ML. *flagellator*, one who whips, one of the flagellants, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] One who whips or scourges.

flagellet†, *n.* [ME., < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flail*, *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whip; a scourge.

Thu must of rihte yeve him is penaunce
With this *flagelle* of equite and resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 146

flagellet, *v. t.* [< OF. *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] To whip; scourge; lash. *Richardson.*

Hys legates are so furious and ragynge mad that a man would thinke, as they steppe forewardes, that Sathan wer sent from the face of God to *flagelle* the church
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii

flagelliferous (flaj-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Provided with flagella; flagellate.

flagelliform (flā-jel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Long, thin, and flexible, like the lash of a whip.

These appear to be pear-shaped sacs, . . . each having a *flagelliform* cilium in its interior.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 449.

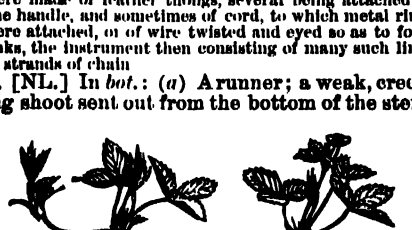
2. In *bot.*, runner-like.

flagellula (flā-jel'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *flagellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*.] A flagellate spore; a spore or sporule with a flagelliform appendage, as a zoöspore, swarm-spore, or the monadiform young of many protozoans.

The resemblance of these monadiform young (best called *flagellulæ*) to the adult forms known as Flagellata.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

flagellum (flā-jel'um), *n.*; pl. *flagella* (-ä). [L., a whip: see *flagelle*, *n.*, *flail*, and *flagellate*[1], *v.*] 1. In *Rom. archæol.*, a scourge. The Roman scourges were made of leather thongs, several being attached to one handle, and sometimes of cord, to which metal rings were attached, or of wire twisted and eyed so as to form links, the instrument then consisting of many such links in strands of chain

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A runner; a weak, creeping shoot sent out from the bottom of the stem,



Flagellum of Strawberry.

and rooting and forming new plants at the nodes, as in the strawberry. (*b*†) A twig or young shoot. (*c*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, a lash-like branch formed on the ventral surface of the stem, and bearing rudimentary leaves.— 3. [NL.] In *biol.*, a long lash-like appendage to certain infusorians, bacteria, and protoplasmic reproductive bodies in cryptogams; a large cilium. By means of rapid vibration it serves as an organ of locomotion.

The *flagella* . . . become visible in the hanging-drop at one or both extremities of the bacteria by forming an eddy.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 73.

Flagella can be characterized [in *Infusoria*] as isolated and more or less elongate cilia. *S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 44.

4. In *entom.*, the outer portion of a geniculate antenna, or of any antenna which has a long basal joint with shorter and regular joints beyond it. The basal joint is then called the scape, and the remainder of the organ is the flagellum. In *Diptera* and *Nemocera* it includes the whole antenna, exclusive of the two basal joints or scapes.

flageolet (flaj'ō-let), *n.* [Also written *flagelet*, and formerly *flagellate* (simulating *flagellate*[1]); < OF. (and F.) *flageolet*, a pipe, whistle, flute, dim. of OF. *flageol*, *flagel*, *flajeol*, *flajel*, *flageau*, etc., = Pr. *flaujol*, *flaubol*, a flageolet, flute, < ML. as if **flautiolus*, dim. of *flauta*, a flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A musical instrument of the flute or whistle class, in which the tone is produced by a stream of air striking against a sharp edge.



Flageolet.

It consists of a mouthpiece, usually a bulb in which the tone is produced, and a tube with six finger-holes. Its compass is a little more than two octaves upward from the G next above middle C. It is not now used in the orchestra. It is the representative of the ancient and medieval flute, its immediate precursor being the recorder. It is often called a *flûte-à-bec*, in distinction from the modern German or transverse flute. The penny whistle is a cheap form of it.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's *flagellate*,
On which he blew as strong a levet
As well fee'd lawyer on his brevate
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

Well-taught he all the sounds express'd
Of *flageolet* or flute.
Cowper, Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

Double flageolet, a flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, on which simple two part music may be played. It was invented about 1800.

flageolet-tones (flaj'ō-let-tōnz), *n. pl.* In instruments of the viol class, harmonics — that is, tones made by lightly stopping a string at one of its aliquot divisions: so called because of their flute-like quality.

flag-fallen†, *a.* Out of employment, as a player. See *flag*[2], *n.*

Four or five *flag-falne* players, poore harmlesse knaves, that were neither lords nor ladies, but honestly wore there owne clothes. *Mowley*, Search for Money (1609).

flag-feather (flag'fewн'er), *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flagginess (flag'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being flaggy; laxness; limpness.

flagging[1] (flag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flag*[1], *v.*] Limp; drooping; languid; failing.

He is the *flagging'st* bulrush that ere droopt
With each slight mist of raine.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

Dull, *flagging* notes that with each other jar.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 10.

The sole means she found of reviving the *flagging* discourse was by asking them if they would all stay to tea.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

flagging[2] (flag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flag*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of laying with flagstones, as a sidewalk.— 2. Flagstones collectively; a pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

And in the heavenly city heard angelic feet
Fall on the golden *flagging* of the street.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

flaggingly (flag'ing-li), *adv.* In a flagging manner; limply; languidly; wearily. *Imp. Dict.*

flaggy[1]† (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flacky*.] 1. Flagging; languid; limp.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Without flavor; insipid: as, "a great *flaggy* apple," *Bacon.*

flaggy[2] (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a flag; broad; spreading.

His *flaggy* winges, when forth he did display,
Were like two sayles. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 10

Plantaines that haue a broad *flaggie* leafe growing in clusters and shaped like cucumbers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage.

flaggy[3] (flag'i), *a.* [< ME. *flaggi*; < *flag*[3] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling the plants called flags.

He set out hym in the *flaggi* place of the brinke of the flode. *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 3 (Oxf.).

flaggy[4] (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[4] + *-y*[1].] Suitable for or resembling flagstones in structure; fissile.

They are now fine *flaggy* micaceous gneisses and mica-schists, which certainly could not have been developed out of any such Archæan gneiss as is now visible to the west. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 13.

flagitate (flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagitated*, ppr. *flagitating*. [< L. *flagitatus*, pp. of *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely, urge with violence or importunity; akin to *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To demand fiercely or imperiously. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitation (flaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *flagitatio(n-)*, an earnest request or demand, importunity, < *flagitare*, pp. *flagitatus*, demand: see *flagitate*.] The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitious (flā-jish'us), *a.* [= OF. *flagicieus* = Sp. Pg. *flagicioso* = It. *flagizioso*, < L. *flagitiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, infamous, < *flagitium*, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act (> It. *flagizio* = Sp. Pg. *flagicio*, disgraceful conduct), < *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely: see *flagitate*.] 1. Shamefully wicked; atrocious; scandalous; flagrant; grossly criminal: as, a *flagitious* action or crime.

He beynge blynded with the ambicious desyre of rule before this, in obteyning the kyngdome, had perpetrate and done many *flagicious* actes and detestable tyrannies.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

The account of what befel the Jews upon their crucifying the Lord of life, and fastening the guilt of that *flagitious* act upon themselves and their posterity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

That gallant cavalier [Colonel Turner] was hanged, after the restoration, for a *flagitious* burglary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Guilty of scandalous crimes; profligate; corrupt; abandoned.

These were artifices which wicked men make use of to deter the best of men from punishing tyrants and *flagitious* persons. *Milton*, Defence of People of England.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! *flagitious*, yet not great.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 205.

3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices: as, a *flagitious* record.

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 529

= **Syn.** *Execrable*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, shameful, infamous, shocking, vile

flagitiously (flā-jish'us-li), *adv.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness; atrociously; scandalously.

If Amasa were now, in the act of loyalty, justly (on God's part) payd for the arrerages of his late rebellion, yet that it should be done by thy hand, then and thus, it was *flagitiously* cruel. *Bp. Hall*, Sheba's Rebellion

A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust *Macaulay.*

flagitiousness (flā-jish'us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; shameful wickedness; atrocity.

It exhibits to him a life thrown away on vanities and follies, or consumed in *flagitiousness* and sin: no station properly supported; no material duties fulfilled.
Blair, Works, I. ii.

That *flagitiousness* of the governing agencies themselves, which was shown by the venality of ministers and members of Parliament, and by the corrupt administration of justice, has disappeared. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

flag-lieutenant (flag'lū-ten'ant), *n.* In the navy, an officer on an admiral's staff who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either in person or by signal.

flagman (flag'man), *n.*; pl. *flagmen* (-men). 1. A signal-man on a railway, who makes signals by means of flags.— 2†. A flag-officer; an admiral.

To Mr Lilly's the painter's, and there saw the heads . . . of the *flagmen* in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. *Pepys*, Diary, April 18, 1666.

He was a kind of *Flagman*, a Vice-Admiral, in all those expeditions of good-fellowship.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 585.

flag-officer (flag'of'i-sėr), *n.* A naval officer privileged to display a flag denoting his rank; an admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, or commodore. In the United States navy, from 1857 to 1862, it was the official title of a captain while in actual command of a squadron; but it was superseded in the latter year on the creation of the permanent grades of commodore and rear-admiral.

He told me that our very commanders, nay, our very *flag-officers*, do stand in need of exercising among themselves, and discoursing the business of commanding a fleete.
Pepys, Diary, July 4, 1666.

flagon (flag'on), *n.* [< OF. *flagon*, *flacon*, older *flascon*, < ML. *flasco(n-)*, aug. of *flascus*, *flasca*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2]. For the form *flagon* (for **flacon*), cf. ME. *flaget* = *flaket*, flacket; and *dragon*, < OF. *dragon*, < L. *draco(n-)*.] A vessel for holding liquids, especially for table use. It has a spout, a handle, and usually a cover.

All vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of *flagons*. Isa. xxii. 24.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at noontide
Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah, fair in sooth was the maiden. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

flagonet (flag'on-et), *n.* [< *flagon* + *-et.*] A little flagon. [Rare.]

And in a burnisht *flagonet* stood by
Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

flagpole (flag'pōl), *n.* Same as *flagstaff*.

"There were four one story wooden barracks once," said Rod; "whitewashed; *flag-pole* in the centre. There's nothing now but a chimney."
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 847.

flagra, *n.* Plural of *flagrum*.

flagrance† (flā'grans), *n.* [< OF. *flagrance*, F. *flagrance* = Sp. *flagrancia*, < L. *flagrantia*, a burning, vehement desire, < *flagran(t-)s*, burning: see *flagrant*.] An obsolete form of *flagrancy*.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall*, The Woman Taken in Adultery.

flagrancy (flā'gran-si), *n.* [As *flagrance*: see *-ancy*.] 1†. Burning; inflammation; heat.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 722.

2. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; atrocity.

flagrant (flā'grant), *a.* [< OF. *flagrant*, F. *flagrant* = Sp. *flagrante* = Pg. *flagrante*, *fragante* = It. *flagrante*, < L. *flagran(t-)s*, burning, ppr. of *flagrare*, burn, √ **flag* = Gr. φλέγειν, burn, = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine brightly, prob. akin to AS. *beorht*, E. *bright*, etc.: see *bright*[1], and cf. *flame*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, *fulgent*, etc., from the same ult. root. Cf. *conflagrant*, etc.] 1. Burning; blazing; hence, shining; glorious.

Hayle, fulgent Phebus and fader eternall! . . .
O *flagrannt* fader! graunte yt myght so be!
York Plays, p. 515.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 20 (early ed.).

Hence — 2. Ardent; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Cæsar's was not a smothered, but a *flagrant*, ambition, kindling first by nature, and blown by necessity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 242.

He burns with most intense and *flagrant* zeal
To serve his country. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 794.

3. Raging; in action; actually in progress.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant*. *Palfrey*.

4. Glaring; notorious; scandalous: as, a *flagrant* crime: rarely used of persons.

This was undoubtedly an instance of the most *flagrant* licentiousness. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

A score
Of *flagrant* felons, with his floggings sore.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 106.

Has he no reproof, no word of censure, for such a *flagrant* violation of the law?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

[Now obsolete or rare in all senses but the last.]

—**Syn. 4.** *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. See *atrocious*.

flagrante bello (flā-gran'tē bel'ō). [L., lit. the war being flagrant, that is, raging: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *bello*, abl. abs. of *bellum*, war: see *bellicose*.] While the war is (or was) raging; during hostilities.

flagrante delicto (flā-gran'tē dē-lik'tō). [L., lit. the crime being flagrant, that is, actually in performance: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *delicto*, abl. abs. of *delictum*, crime: see *delict*.] While the crime is (or was) being committed; while the crime is (or was) in the very performance: as, he was apprehended *flagrante delicto*.

flagrantly (flā'grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

The mysteries of Bacchus were well chosen for an example of corrupted rites, and of the mischiefs they produced; for they were early and *flagrantly* corrupted.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

flagrantness (flā'grant-nes), *n.* Flagrancy. *Bailey*, 1727.

flagrate† (flā'grāt), *v. t.* [< L. *flagratus*, pp. of *flagrare* (> It. *flagrare* = Sp. *flagrar*), burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn.

To represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

flagration† (flā-grā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flagratio(n-)*, < *flagrare*, pp. *flagratus*, burn: see *flagrant*. Cf. *conflagration*.] A conflagration.

We — numbed — feared no *flagration*.
Lovelace, Fletcher's Wildgoose Chase.

flag-root (flag'rōt), *n.* The root of the sweet-flag. See *flag*[3].

flagrum (flā'grum), *n.*; pl. *flagra* (-grȧ). [L., a scourge: see *flagellum*, *flail*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a scourge. See *flagellum*. — 2. In *coöl.*, a part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

They have neither *flagrum* nor palp
Encyc., Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 86.

flag-share (flag'shār), *n.* The share of the commander-in-chief in all captures made by vessels within the limits of his command.

flag-ship (flag'ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer of a squadron or fleet, and on which his flag is displayed.

flag-side (flag'sīd), *n.* That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.]

flagstaff (flag'stȧf), *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

flag-station (flag'stā'shon), *n.* A railroad-station where trains stop only when a signal is displayed. [U. S.]

flagstone (flag'stōn), *n.* 1. A grit or sandstone naturally separating in layers of suitable thickness for flagging; any rock which splits or is capable of being readily split into tabular plates or flags. Usually the layers are parallel to the bedding or stratification of the rock; but there are cases in which the lamination of the material available for flagging is the result of cleavage or jointing.

Flag-stone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. A flat stone used in paving.

flagworm (flag'wȩrm), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flagworm*, or a green gentle. *I. Walton.*

flaid (flād). Same as *flayed*, past participle of *flay*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

flaik (flāk), *n.* See *flake*[2].

flail (flāl), *n.* [< ME. *flaile*, *flayle*, *fleyl*, *flegl*, a flail (in part, as in the form *flael*, from the OF. *flael*; in part, as the guttural in the earliest form shows, of AS. origin), < AS. **flegel* (not recorded) = MD. *vleghel*, D. *vlegel* = LG. *fleger* = OHG. *flegil*, MHG. *vlogel*, G. *flegel* = OF. *flael*, *flaiel*, F. *fléau* = Pr. *flagel*, *flachel* = Sp. *flagelo* = Pg. It. *flagello*, a flail, < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, LL. a flail: see *flagellum*, *flagellate*[1].] 1. An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand, the swingle or swiple, which strikes the grain, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swingle, and may be a thong of leather or a rope of hemp or straw.

Our soldiers' [weapons]— like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*—
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

2. *Milit.*, a similar implement used as a weapon of war in the middle ages. In this weapon the swingle or swiple was sometimes a ball set with long spikes, and sometimes a pear-shaped or still more elongated body spiked in like manner (in these forms called *morning-star*: see cut under *morning-star*); the middle band was a chain; and the hand-staff was of metal in the smaller single-handed flails, or of wood with long tangs and ferrules of metal in the larger forms.

A fauchon of stele went he unto take,
Well grounde or whet, but tendre was it noght.
After *flaelles* thre of yre toke for hys sake.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2999.

flail (flāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *flaylen* (cf. OF. *flaieler*, *flaeler*, later *flagueller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagelle*, *flagellate*[1], *v.*); from the noun.] 1†. To whip; scourge.

They him nayled and yl *flayled*,
Alas, that innocent!
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 72.

2. To strike with or as if with a flail; thresh.

And in an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling* Hudge spoaks and chariots. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

It is nothing to get wet; but the misery of these individual pricks of cold all over my body at the same instant of time made me *flail* the water with my paddle like a madman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 180.

flail-stone (flāl'stōn), *n.* A stone implement found among paleolithic remains, thought to be the swingle or striking part of the military flail. See *war-flail* and *morning-star*.

flaily†, *a.* [< *flail* + *-y*[1].] Like a flail.

At once all furrows plow, the strugling streams
O're all the maine gape wide, boile foamie streams,
With *flaily*-oares and slicing foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

flaint. An obsolete past participle of *flay*[1].
Chaucer.

flair[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *flare*.

flair[2] (flār), *n.* [ME. *flayre*, odor, < OF. *flair*, odor, F. *flair*, scent (in hunting), = Cat. *flaira*, *f.*, = Pg. *cheiro*, m., odor, < OF. *flairer*, emit an odor, F. *flairer*, tr., scent, smell, *flairer*, intr., smell (in form confused with *fleur*, a flower), = Pr. *flairar* = Cat. *flairar* = Pg. *cheirar*, < L. *fragrare*, intr., emit an odor, whence E. *fragrant*, q. v.] 1†. Odor; smell.

Alle swete savours, that men may fele,
Of alkyn thing that here savours wole,
War noght but as stynk in regard of that *flayre*
That es in the cete [city] of heven so fayre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 9017.

2. [Mod. F. use.] In *hunting*, scent; sense of smell: used figuratively in the extract.

In addition to the industry and accuracy which are indispensable to an editor, he has keen poetical appreciation and insight, and a *flair* which always leads him right.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 99.

flair[3], **flaire** (flār), *n.* [< OF. *flair*, a sort of fish. Cf. *fireflare*.] 1. The skate, *Raia batis*. [Scotch (Aberdeen).] — 2. Same as *fiery-flare*.

flake[1] (flāk), *n.* [< ME. *flake*, a flake (of snow, etc.), of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flak*, a slice, a piece, as of ice, torn off, an ice-floe, = Sw. dial. *flag*, *flak*, a thin slice, Sw. *flaga*, a flake, flaw, crack, = Dan. *flage*, flake (*sneflage*, snow-flake); cf. Icel. *flagna*, flake off, split, = Norw. Sw. *flagna*, peel off: see *flag*[4], *flaw*[1], *flay*[1].] 1. A small flat or scale-like particle or fragment of anything; a thin fragment; a scale: as, a *flake* of tallow; a *flake* of flint; a *flake* of snow. As applied to chips or fragments detached from a mass of rock or mineral, *flake* often refers especially to such chips or fragments produced in the process of making stone weapons, especially in prehistoric times. Flint and obsidian are the materials which, in consequence of their characteristically conchoidal fracture, can most readily be made to take a desired form by chipping or flaking; but when these were not to be had, chert, jasper, quartz, and even rocks of various kinds, have been utilized in this way. There are many localities where these chips or *flakes* (as the larger and more regular chips are sometimes designated), cores, broken tools, stone hammers, and other similar relics, are found heaped together in large quantities, indicating the abandoned sites of workshops.

The *flakes* of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves Job xli. 23.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat. *Evelyn.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

In starry *flake*, and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor [snow] fell.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. Among florists, any variety of carnation in which the petals are marked with stripes of one color upon a white ground.

So early as 1769 we find that the Carnation was divided into four classes. . . . The *Flakes* were those having two colours only, the stripes going the whole length of the petals. *W. Robinson*, English Flower Garden, p. 108.

flake[1] (flāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flaked*, ppr. *flaking*. [< *flake*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To break or separate in flakes or layers; peel or scale off: absolutely or with *off*.

We've seen the little tricks of life, its varnish and veneer,
In stucco-fronts of character *flake off* and disappear.
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Alumni of Harvard College, [1857

II. *trans.* 1. To form or break into flakes: as, the frost *flaked* off the plaster. — 2. To cover with or as with flakes; fleck. *Longfellow.*

flake[2] (flāk), *n.* [Also written *flaik*, *fleak*; < ME. *flake*, *fleke*, *fleyke*, a hurdle, < Icel. *flaki*, also *fleki*, a hurdle, esp. a shield of wickerwork used for defense in battle, = ODan. *flage* = MD. *vlaeck*, D. *vlaak*, a hurdle (*vlaken*, beat wool on a hurdle), = MLG. *vlake*, LG. *flake*, *flāke*, a hurdle.] 1. A hurdle or portable framework of wicker, boards, or bars, for fencing; a fence; a paling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The painful pioners wrought against their will,
With *fleaks* and fagots ditches vp to fill
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 116

2. *Naut.*, a small stage hung over a ship's side, from which to calk or repair any breach. — 3. A platform for drying salted fish; a fish-flake.

It keeps the fish clean, and allows a current of air to pass under them, so that they dry evenly. It may consist of a series of horizontal hurdles at a convenient height from the ground, or of three-edged strips of wood nailed to frames resting on trestles or horses, with one edge uppermost so that the pickle may easily drain away. Flakes are usually made so that they can be taken down and put up when required. [New Eng. and British provinces.]

Some tear down *Flakes*, whereon men yeerely dry their fish, to the great hurt and hindrance of many other that come after them
Whitbourne, Discoverie of New-Found-land (1622), p. 66.

4. A rack for bacon. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A wooden frame for oat-cakes. [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** A sort of flap fastened to a saddle to keep the rider's knee from contact with the horse.

Of birch their saddles be,
Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad *flakes* to keepe the knee
From sweating of the horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 388

Upland flake, a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore. It differs from the ordinary pattern in not being movable.

flake[3] (flāk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *fake*[1].

flake-feather (flāk'feтн'ėr), *n.* A plumule or down-feather having the appearance of a tuft of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in birds of prey, etc.

If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake-feathers*. *Macgillivray.*

flakelet (flāk'let), *n.* [< *flake* + *-let.*] A little flake.

Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 17.

flaker (flā'kėr), *n.* One who flakes, or strikes off flakes; specifically, a workman who strikes off flakes of flint from a larger piece.

An expert *flaker* will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 326.

flake-room (flāk'rōm), *n.* Same as *flake-yard*.

flake-stand (flāk'stand), *n.* The cooling-tub or -vessel of a still-worm. *E. H. Knight.*

flake-white (flāk'hwīt'), *n.* In *painting:* (*a*) The purest white lead, in the form of scales or plates. It has the best body of any white. When levigated, it is called *body white*. (*b*) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

flake-yard (flāk'yärd), *n.* An inclosure in which flakes for drying salted fish are built, and in which fish are dried. Also *flake-room*.

flakiness (flā'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being flaky.

flaking (flā'king), *n.* The operation of making flints, as for gun-locks, by striking off flakes from a mass of flint. See the extract.

The . . . operation, "*flaking*," consists in striking off, by means of carefully measured and well-directed blows, flakes extending from end to end of the quarter, this process of *flaking* being continued till the quarter or core becomes too small to yield good flakes
Encyc. Brit., IX. 326

flaking-hammer (flā'king-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer of steel with blunt points at each end used to knock flakes from a flint; also, a stone used for the same purpose among primitive races. In the latter use, also called *hammer-stone*.

flaky (flā'ki), *a.* [< *flake*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of flakes or locks; lying or cleaving off in flakes or layers; flake-like.

The silent hours steal on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east.
Shak., Rich III., v. 3.

While from her tomb, behold a flame ascends,
Of whitest fire, whose flight to heaven extends!
On *flaky* wings it mounts, and quick as sight
Cuts thro' the yielding air with rays of light.
Congreve, Mourning Muse of Alexis.

Diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture.
Boyle.

What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires
Burst from the darkness!
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

flam[1] (flam), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *flame*. Compare *flamb*.

flam[2] (flam), *n.* and *a.* [Of artificial origin, perhaps from the dial. and former E. pronunciation of *flame* (cf. *sham*, similarly from *shame*); *flam* would then be equiv. to 'glitter,' which, with or without a disparaging adjective, is often used in the sense of a false show, illusion, delusion; cf. E. dial. *flam-new*, i. e., fire-new, brand-new; see *flam*[1], *flame*. See *flimflam*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A delusion; an illusory pretext; a deception; a falsehood; a lie.

With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

Bell. Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lye, a *flam*, a wheadle, 'twill out; I shall tell it the next man I meet
Sedley, Bellamira.

Fair Isis, and ye banks of Cam!
Be witness if I tell a *flam*.
Swift, Directions for a Birthday Song.

2. In *drum-music*, a grace-note.

II. *a.* Deceptive; lying; false.

To amuse him the more in his search, she addeth a *flam* story that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter carriers in London. *Sprat* (Harl. Misc., VI 224).

flam[2] (flam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flammed*, ppr. *flamming*. [< *flam*[2], *n.*] To deceive with falsehood; impose upon; delude: often with *off*.

Till he and you be friends.
Was this your cunning? — and then *flam* me *off*
With an old witch, two wives, and Winnifrede?
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

God is not to be *flammed off* with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not. *South*, Sermons.

flam[3] (flam), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *fleam*[3].] A low marshy place, particularly near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flamant†, *n.* [OF.: see *flamingo*.] A flamingo. *Davies.*

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, or the reddish-long-billed-stork-like-scrank-legged sea-fowls called *flamans*, or else men walking upon stilts or scratches.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

flamant (flā'mant), *a.* [< OF. *flamant, flambant*, ppr. of *flamer, flamber*, flame: see *flame*, *v.*] In *her.*, flaming; burning, as a firebrand or any bearing. Compare *inflamed*.

flambt, flambet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *flame*.

flamb (flam), *v.* [See *flam*[1], *flame*, *v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* Same as *flame*.

II. *trans.* **1.**† Same as *flame*. Specifically—**2.** To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

She . . undauntedly brandished the iron ladle with which she had just been *flambing* (Anglicé basting) the roast of mutton. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

flambé (F. pron. floń-bā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *flamber*, flame, singe: see *flame*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, having a changeable or iridescent luster, as certain porcelains, due to the heat of the furnace.

The comparison of these *flambé* vases with onyx or precious stones is all to the advantage of the brilliant porcelain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 658.

flambeau (flam'bō), *n.*; pl. *flambeaux* (-bōz). [Formerly also *flambo*; < F. *flambeau*, OF. as if **flambel*, dim. of *flambe*, < L. *flamma*, a flame: see *flame*, *n.*] **1.** A flaming torch of any kind; specifically, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material, and used at night in illuminations, processions, etc.

I had a *flambeau* in my hand, and was going before the coach.
State Trials, Count Coningsmark and others, an. 1682.


Bronze Flambeau, Florence — The shield bears the Medici arms

2. In *decorative art*, a candlestick, especially a large and showy one, as of bronze, or one of decorative material.—**3.** One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force. [Southern U. S.]

flamberg (flam'bėrg), *n.* [G., prop. *flamberge*, < OF. *flamberge*: see *flamberge*.] Same as *flamberge*.

flamberge (F. pron. floń-berzh'), *n.* [OF., a large sword, said to be < *flame*, side, + MHG., G. *bergen*, protect; cf. *bamberg*, *hauberk*, which contain the same second element.] A sword.

flamboyancy (flam-boi'an-si), *n.* [< *flamboyan(t)* + *-cy*.] The character of being flamboyant.

flamboyant (flam-boi'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *flamboyant* (cf. ME. *flaumbeande*, < OF. *flamboiant*), flaming, in arch. flamboyant, ppr. of *flamber*, flame: see *flame*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flaming.

For alle the blomes of the boges were blyknande perles, & alle the fruyt in the formes of *flaumbeande* gemmes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1468.

He had *flamboyant* red hair. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 34.

2. Wavy; having a waved outline like that of a flame: said of the blades of certain heavy swords of the middle ages, and of the Malay creese and similar weapons. Also *flaming*.—**3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) Characterized by wavy, flame-like tracery, as in windows and openwork: an epithet applied to that highly ornate or florid style of French medieval architecture which was contemporary with the English Perpendicular, or to details in this style: as, a *flamboyant* window. The west fronts of the cathedrals of Rouen, and of St. Wulfran at Abbeville, and portions of that of St. Lô, all in France, are among the most beautiful examples of the style.

The church [at Bourg], which is not of great size, is in the last and most *flamboyant* phase of gothic, and in admirable preservation.
H. James, Jr., [Little Tour, p. 244.


Flamboyant Tracery, Rouen Cathedral, Normandy.

(*b*) Characterized by irregular and distorted forms or glaring colors.

The hotels, restaurants, and shops follow the usual order of *flamboyant* seaside architecture.
C. D. Warner, [Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

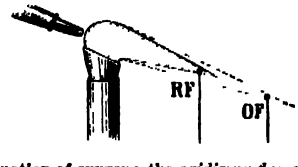
Hence—**4.** Figuratively, of style, dress, and the like, florid; conspicuous; showy: as, a *flamboyant* rhetoric.

II. *n.* A name given in the West Indies to several plants with brilliantly colored flowers, as *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, *Poinciana regia*, and *Erythrina Corallodendron*.

flamboyantly (flam-boi'ant-li), *adv.* In a flamboyant style; showily; flaringly.

Here'less wore also a bright-blue cravat, *flamboyantly* tied. *The Century*, XXXV. 679.

flame (flām), *n.* [Also dial. *flam*, *flamb*; < ME. *flambe, flaumbe, flaume, flawme*, < OF. *flambe, flamme, flame*, F. *flambe* = Pr. *flama* = Sp. *llama* = Pg. *flamma* = It. *fiamma* = D. *vlam* = MLG. *flamma* = MHG. *vlammc, flammc*, G. *flamme* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, flame, < L. *flamma*, a flame, blaze, blazing fire, orig. **flagma*, < √**flag* in *flagrare*, burn, blaze: see *flagrant*. Cf. *phlegm* (formerly also *flem*, etc.).] **1.** A blaze; vapor in combustion; hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Flame is attended with great heat, and generally with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a burning body, as of a candle, may be divided into three zones: an inner zone, containing chiefly unburned gas; a central, containing partially burned gas; and an outer, in which the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion. The *reducing flame* (as of a blowpipe) is that part of the flame which is deficient in oxygen for combustion (RF in figure), and which has therefore a reducing effect, or, in other words, tends to deprive the substance under examination of oxygen; the *oxidizing flame* is that part (OF in figure) in which the oxygen is in excess, and which exerts the opposite or oxidizing effect. The distinction is important in blowpipe analysis.



There ben 7 places that brennen and that casten out dyverse *flawmes* and dyverse colour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a *flame* of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow:
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

2. *pl.* In *her.*, a conventional representation of fire, seldom borne as an independent bearing, but accompanying the phenix, the salamander, the fire-ball, and the like. When of any other tincture than gules, this must be mentioned in the blazon. Figuratively—**3.** Brilliant light; scintillating luster; flame-like color or appearance.

That jewel of the purest *flame*.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 2.

When on my bed the moonlight falls . . .
Thy marble bright in dark appears,
As slowly steals a silver *flame*
Along the letters of thy name.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxvii.

4. Heat or ardor of emotion or passion; warmth of feeling; specifically, the passion of love; ardent love.

Put in her tender heart the aspiring *flame*
Of golden sov'reignty. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

In vain I strove to check my growing *Flame*,
Or shelter Passion under Friendship's Name.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

One great Genius often catches the *Flame* from another, and writes in his spirit. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

Drink ye to her that each loves best,
And if you nurse a *flame*
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name.
Campbell, Drink ye to her.

5. Angry or hostile excitement; burning animosity; contentious rage or strife.

From breathing *flames* against the Christians, none more ready than he [Paul] to undergo them for Christ.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

While the West was thus rising to confront the king, the North was all in a *flame* behind him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

6. An object of the passion of love: as, she was my first *flame*. [Colloq.]

I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's, for their meeting was uncommonly ceremonious and tender.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxii.

7. The gleam appearing at night from a school of herrings. [Eng.]—**8.** The geometrid moth, *Anticlea rubidata*: a collectors' name. [Eng.]—**The manometric flames of König.** See *manometric.*—**Syn. 1.** *Flame*, *Light*, *Flash*, *Blaze*, *Flare*, *Glare*. *Flame* and *light* are generic words, while the others are specific. A *flash* is a *flame* or omitted *light* of very short continuance: as, the *flash* of gunpowder; the *flash* from a revolving light. A *blaze* is a quick, hot, bright, or comparatively large *flame*. A *glare* is a broad and especially a painfully bright *light*: as, the *glare* of a conflagration; and hence a fierce look: as, the *glare* in the eyes of a wild beast. A *flare* is a sudden or fitful *glare*. *Flame* especially implies heat. See *glare*1, *v. i.*

flame (flām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flamed*, ppr. *flaming*. [Also dial. *flam*, *flamm*, *flamb*; < ME. *flamben*, *flaumben*, *flawmen*, rarely *flamen*, flame, shine, glittor, < OF. *flamber*, *flamer*, F. *flamber* = It. *fiammare* = D. *vlammen* = MHG. *vlammen*, G. *flammen* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, < L. *flammare*, flame, blaze, burn, tr. inflame, kindle, incite, < *flamma*, a flame. Cf. *inflame*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit a flame; burst into flame; blaze.

Auster and Boreas, lusting furiously
Under hot Cancer, make two clouds to clash,
Whence th' aire at mid-night *flames* with lightning flash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The Ashes, which, falling upon some parched combustible Matter, began to *flame* and spread.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 21.

The sun was burning hot, and, upon rubbing two sticks together, in half a minute they both took fire, and *flamed*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. To shine like flame; glow with the brilliancy of flame; flash.

You do but flatter; there is anger yet
Flames in your eyes.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

The crown
And both the wings are made of gold, and *flame*
At sunrise till the people in far fields . . .
Behold it. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

All the woods did *flame*
With autumn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Much was he moved at that ruefull sight;
And *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 14.

When a man stands . . . combustible and ready to *flame* upon every thing that touches him, life is as uneasy to himself as it is to all about him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 488.

When he flouted a statesman's error, or *flamed* at a public wrong. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

To flame up, out, or forth, to burst into flame suddenly; hence, to break out in a sudden passion, as in resenting an insult; become violently excited, as any of the passions; manifest renewed vigor, as decaying or expiring vitality.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To burn, as with a flame; singe; baste. See *flamb*, *v.*—**2†.** To inflame; hence, to excite.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation, ii.

Our thoughts
Are *flamed* with charity.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 2.

3†. To cause to shine.

Flambe doun the doleful light of thyn influence,
Remembring thy seruants for thy magnificence.
A Balade of our Ladie, l. 55.

4. In technical use, to subject to the action of fire or flame; scorch; singe.

The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by *flaming* every portion of it. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 69.

After *flaming* [that is, being passed over the flame] the pieces [hides] are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. *Ure*, Dict., III. 88.

Flamed flowers, a florists' term applied to flowers the petals of which have a bold dash of color down the center.

flame-bearer (flām'bār'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who bears flame or light.—**2.** A book-name of humming-birds of the genus *Selasphorus*.

flame-bed (flām'bed), *n.* A flue-space under a boiler, usually low and wide.

flame-bridge (flām'brij), *n.* A wall beneath a steam-boiler or heater which rises to within a short distance of its lower surface, and thus compels the flame or heated gases to pass along in contact with that surface.

flame-cell (flām'sel), *n.* A formation of the terminations of the excretory system of some trematoid worms.

The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are stellate in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the *flame cells*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 530.

flame-chamber (flām'chām'bėr), *n.* In a furnace, the space immediately behind the bridge, in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304. See *flame-bridge*.

flame-color (flām'kul'ọr), *n.* A bright reddish-orange color, like that of clear flame from wood.

The first was Splendour in a robe of *flame-colour*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Down from the casement over Arthur, smote
Flame-colour, vert, and azure, in three rays.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

flame-colored (flām'kul'ọrd), *a.* Of the color of flames.

A fair hot wench in *flame-coloured* taffata.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

flame-engine† (flām'on'jin), *n.* A gas-engine.

flame-eyed (flām'īd), *a.* Having eyes like a flame; with bright-shining eyes; angry-eyed.

Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
Quarles, Emblems.

flame-flower (flām'flou'ėr), *n.* A name of species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*), bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *red-hot-poker*.

flameless (flām'les), *a.* [< *flame* + *-less*.] Destitute of flame.

Detests his sanctuary, and forsakes
His *flameless* altar. *Sandys*, Lament, p. 4.

flamelet (flām'let), *n.* [< *flame* + *-let*.] A little flame.

The Yule-log cracked in the chimney, . . .
And the *flamelets* flapped and flickered.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking Horn.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* [L. *flāmen* (*flāmin-*), perhaps orig. **flagmen* (he who burns the sacrifices?) (cf. *flamma*, orig. **flagma*, flame), < √ **flag* in *flagrare*, burn: see *flame*, *n.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were three priests so called: the *flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; the *flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and the *flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus. The number was gradually increased to fifteen, but the original three retained priority in point of rank, being styled *majores*, and elected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called *minores*, were elected from the plebeians. Their characteristic dress included the cap called the *apex*, the robe called the *læna*, and a wreath of laurel.

Sold-shown *flamens*
Do press among the popular throngs.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *Flamens* at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 194.

flamenship (flā'men-ship), *n.* [< *flamen* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a flamen.

C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his *flamineship* and was deprived of that sacerdotall dignitie, because he had committed an error in sacrificing, when hee should minister and distribute the inwards of the beast.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p 601.

flame-of-the-woods (flām'ọv-thę-wụdz'), *n.* The *Ixora coccinea*, a rubiaceous shrub of India, frequently cultivated in tropical gardens for its large scarlet flowers.

flame-stop (flām'stop), *n.* Same as *fire-bridge*.

flame-tree (flām'trē), *n.* **1.** The *Nuytsia floribunda* of western Australia, a loranthaceous tree with numerous brilliant orange-colored flowers. Also called *fire-tree*.—**2.** The *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales.

flamfews†, *n. pl.* Kickshaws; trifles. *Davies.*

Voyd ye fro these *flamfews*, quoa the God.
Stanihurst, Conceites, p. 128.

flamineous (flā-min'ē-us), *a.* [Prop. **flaminius*, < L. *flaminius*, of or belonging to a flamen: see *flamen*.] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flaming (flā'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flame*, *v. i.*] **1.** Of a bright or gaudy color, as bright red or bright orange.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. Same as *flamboyant*, 2.

Some of the sword blades are marvellously watered, several are sculptured in half relief with hunting scenes, and others are strangely shaped, toothed like a saw, and *flaming* (flamboyant). *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II 6.

3. Tending to excite; violent; vehement: as, a *flaming* harangue.

flamingly (flā'ming-li), *adv.* In a flaming manner; with great show or vehemence; passionately.

How massie and sententious is Solomon in his Proverbs! how quaint and *flamingly* amorous in the Canticles!
Feltham, Resolves, I. 20.

flamingo (flā-ming'gō), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *flamingo*, < Pg. *flamingo*, formerly *flamengo* = Sp. *flamenco*, a flamingo, an accom., simulating Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, a Fleming, in F. *Flamand* (see *Fleming*), of Pr. *flammant*, *flambant*, OF. *flaman*, also *flambant*, F. *flamant*, a flamingo, lit. flaming, blazing, in allusion to its scarlet plumage; ppr. of Pr. *flamar* = OF. *flamer*, etc., flame, blaze: see *flame*, *v.*] Any bird of the family *Phœnicopteridæ*: so called from the red or flaming color.



Red Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*).

Flamingos have extremely long slender legs and neck, a relatively small body, and large head, with a heavy bill bent abruptly in the middle and furnished with lamellæ like a duck's. The feet are webbed, and the whole structure is intermediate between that of grallatorial birds, like herons and storks, and natatorial birds, like the duck tribe. They thus constitute a superfamily group, called *Amphimorphæ*, from the equivocal structure. There are about eight species, of which the best-known is the common flamingo of the old world, *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*. The red flamingo of tropical and subtropical America is *P. ruber*, the African species is *P. minor*. There are two peculiar to South America, *P. ignipalliatus* and *P. andinus*. Details of structure have caused the erection of four genera for these birds.

flamingo-plant (flą-ming'gō-plant), *n.* The *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, a greenhouse plant having a bright-scarlet spathe and spadix, whence the name.

Flaminian (flą-min'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Caius Flaminius (died 217 B. C.), a Roman censor.—**Flaminian road** (Latin *Via Flaminia*), an ancient Roman road constructed from Rome to Ariminum in the censorship of Caius Flaminius, 220 B. C.

flaminical (flą-min'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *flamen* (*flamin-*), flamen, + *-ic-al*: see *flaminicous*.] Pertaining to a Roman flamen or to his office and duties.

How have they disfigur'd and defac't that more then angelick brightnes, the unclouded serenity of Christian Religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious coaps and *flaminical* vestures! *Milton*, Church-Government, ii 2.

flammability† (flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *flammable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

Proceeding from the sulphur of bodies terrified — that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of *flammability*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

flammable† (flam'a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **flammabilis*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame*, *v.*] Capable of being kindled into flame; inflammable.
Smart.

flammation† (fla-mā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **flammatio*(*n-*), < *flammare*, flame: see *flame*, *v.*] The act of setting on fire, or of inflaming.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

flammeous† (flam'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *flammeus*, flaming, fiery, < *flamma*, a flame: see *flame*, *n.*] Pertaining to or consisting of flame; like flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body [of the glow-worm]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

flammiferous† (fla-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *flammifer*, < *flamma*, flame, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flame. *Coles*, 1717.

flammivomous (fla-miv'ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *flammivomus*, vomiting flames, < *flamma*, flame, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

> Sure Vulcan's shop is here—
> Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens
> *Flammivomous!* *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

flammulated (flam'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame: see *flammule*.] In *ornith.*, pervaded with a reddish color; ruddy; reddened: as, the *flammulated* owl, *Scops flammeola*.

flammule (flam'ūl), *n.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, a flame: see *flame*.] A little flame; specifically, one of the little flames associated in pictures, etc., with Chinese and Japanese gods and other sacred beings, to whose superhuman nature they testify in the manner of the aureole and nimbus.

flamy (flā'mi), *a.* [< *flame* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

> My thoughts, imprison'd in my secret woes,
> With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> Yonder cloud behold,
> Whose sarcenet skirts are edged with *flamy* gold.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 254.
>
> How gloriously about the sinking sun
> The *flamy* clouds are gathered!
> *Bryant*, Tale of Cloudland.

flan[1] (flan), *n.* [Sc., also *flaun*; < Icel. *flan*, a rushing; cf. *flana*, rush heedlessly.] 1. A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.

> Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come *flanns* and blasts off the land
> *Brand*, Description of Shetland, p. 81.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.

flan[2] (flan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flanned*, ppr. *flanning*. [< OF. *flan*, a loophole, embrasure; prob. a var. of *flanc*, side: see *flank*[1].] In *arch.*, to splay or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

flan[3] (flan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small round net for covering the openings of rabbit-burrows when the rabbits are hunted with ferrets.

> After the holes are . . . covered with purse-nets, called *flans*, the ferret should be put in.
> *W. B. Daniel*, Rural Sports.

flan[4] (F. pron. floń), *n.* [F., < OF. *flan*, *flon*, *flaon* (later also *flanc*), a blank for coining; a particular use of *flaon*, a cake, tart, > E. *flawn*: see *flawn*.] A piece of metal shaped ready to form a coin, but not yet stamped by the die. Same as *blank*, 9.

> These Syracusan bronze coins were extensively used in Sicily, chiefly by the Sikel towns, as blanks or *flans* on which to strike their own types.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 157.

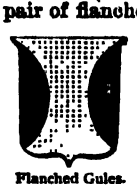
flancard†, *n.* [< OF. *flancard*, also *flancart*, *flanchard*, armor for the flanks of a horse (cf. *flancart*, adj., of the flank or side), < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1], *n.*] In *armor*, plated armor for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flanchard*. Compare *flancher*.

> Some had the mainferres, the close gantlettes, the gulsettes, the *flancardes* droped & gutted with red, and other had them spekeled grene. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

flanch (flanch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *flank*[1], further altered to *flange*: see *flank*[1], *flange*.] 1. A projection; a flange.

> A carefully made piston . . . having a *flanch* rising four or five inches, and extending completely around its circumference *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p 64.

2. In *her.*, a bearing composed of a part of the field bounded by a curve projecting boldly into the field from one side and nearly reaching the fesse-point. In some continental systems of heraldry the flanch is bordered by straight lines meeting in a right angle, and therefore resembling a pile, but less acutely pointed. Flanches are always borne in pairs, and the escutcheon so charged is most commonly blazoned *flanched*. See cut under *flanched*. Also *flanque* and *flaunch*. Compare *fusque*.



Flanched Gules.

flanchard†, *n.* Same as *flancard*.

flanched (flancht), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pair of flanches. The tincture of the flanch is mentioned in the blazon, and it often happens that instead of a single tincture the surface of the flanch is covered with bearings identified with some person other than the bearer. Sometimes the flanches are charged with the ancestral arms of the bearer and their position on these limited parts of the field is an early form of denoting cadency, or perhaps illegitimacy. Also *flanked*, *flanqued*.

flancher†, *n.* [ME. *flauncher*, < OF. *flanchiere*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse, < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1].] In *armor*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flauncher*. Compare *flancard*.

flanconade, flanconnade (flang-ko-nād'), *n.* [F., < *flanc*, flank, side.] In *fencing*, the ninth and last thrust, usually aimed at the side. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

flandan†, *n.* A kind of pinner attached to the cap or bonnet worn by women toward the close of the seventeenth century.

> Will it not be convenient to attack your *flandan* first, says the maid? More anger yet? still military terms?
> *Dunton*, Ladies' Dict.

Flanderer†, *n.* [< *Flander-s* + *-er*[1].] A native of Flanders. See *Fleming*.

> These German colonists are, in a yet existing document, referred to as *Flanderers*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 328.

Flanders brick. See *brick*[2].

Flandrish†, *a.* [ME. *Flaundrisch*; < *Flander-s* + *-ish*[1].] Flemish.

> Upon his heed a *Flaundrisch* bever hat.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 272.

flânerie (flâ-ne-rē'), *n.* [F., < *flâner*, lounge, gossip: see *flâneur*.] Lounging; the idle, sauntering life of a flâneur.

> It is by the aimless *flânerie* which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment, that you get to know Rome. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 126.

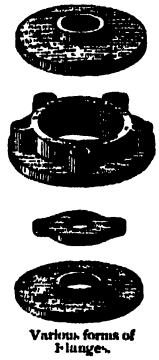
flâneur (flâ-nėr'), *n.* [F., a lounger, loiterer, < *flâner*, lounge, loiter, stroll about, dial. gossip; cf. Icel. *flana*, rush heedlessly: see *flan*[1].] An idle, gossiping saunterer; one who habitually strolls about idly.

> More unlooked for happenings, more incidents in the drama of real life will happen before midnight to the individuals who compose the orderly Boulevard procession in Paris than those of its chaotic Broadway counterpart will experience in a month. The latter are not really more impressive, because they are apparently all running errands and include no *flâneurs*. The *flâneur* would fare ill should anything draw him into the stream.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI 93.

flang[1] (flang). A Scotch and obsolete English preterit of *fling*.

flang[2] (flang), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a two-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* [A later form of *flanch*, which is an assibilated form of *flank*[1]: see *flanch*, *flank*[1].] 1. A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the marginal projections on the tires of railroad-car wheels to keep them on the rails.—2. A strengthening rib: as, the *flange* of a fish-bellied rail or girder.—3. A plate placed over the end of a pipe or cylinder to close it partly or wholly.—**Backing-up flange**, a flange or collar by which a body is held firmly to its seat or bearing.—**Blank flange**, a plate used to close the end of a flanged pipe.



Various forms of Flanges.

flange (flanj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flanged*, ppr. *flanging*. [< *flange*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To project out.

> I have seldom looked on the east end of a church with more complete sympathy. As it *flanges* out in three wide terraces, and settles down broadly on the earth, it looks like the poop of some great old battle-ship.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 188.

2. To be bent into a flange; take the form of a flange.

II. *trans.* To furnish with a flange; make a flange on.

flange-gage (flanj'gāj), *n.* In *rail.*, a gage for determining the correctness of the distance between the inside and the outside of flanges. Also called *distance-gage*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-joint (flanj'joint), *n.* A joint in pipes, etc., made by two flanges bolted together.

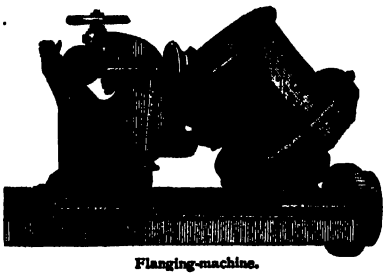
flange-lip (flanj'lip), *n.* In *rail.*, a dovetailed projection on the wheel-center entering into a corresponding groove in the tire to hold on the flange in case of accident, but otherwise sustaining no strain. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-pipe (flanj'pīp), *n.* Pipe of which the separate lengths or sections are provided with flanges, so that the ends can be butted and held together by bolts.

flange-rail (flanj'rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of locomotives from running off the line.

flange-wheel (flanj'hwēl), *n.* A car- or carriage-wheel having a guide-flange on one or both sides of the tread.

flanging-machine (flan'jing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for bending the edges of boiler-iron, ship-plates, or sheet-metal to form a curved or bent edge or flange. For pipes and hollow ware such machines are made in the form of a revolving mechanism



Flanging-machine.

which presses the edge of the tube or vessel against an anvil, or of a wheel which traverses the edge of the vessel, bending the edge back as it advances. In other forms, as in the *flanging-press*, the edge of a flat plate is bent by direct pressure in a hydraulic press.

flanging-press (flan'jing-pres), *n.* See *flanging-machine*.

flank[1] (flangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flank*, *flawnk*, the flank (def. 1), = D. *flank* = G. Dan. *flanke* = Sw. *flank*, < OF. *flanc*, F. *flanc* = Pr. *flanc* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = It. *fianco*, < ML. *flancus*, the side, flank (def. 1); with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*, < OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lanka*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side, = ME. *lanke*, *lonke*, E. dial. *lank*, the groin: see *lank*[2]. Hence *flanch*, *flange*.] I. *n.* 1. The posterior part of either side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; also, the thin piece of flesh constituting this part.

> The sides, *flankes*, and bellie [of the chameleon] meet togither, as in fishes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.
>
> The two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the *flanks*, . . . shall he take away. Lev. iii. 4.
>
> And nuzzling in his *flank*, the loving swine
> Sheath'd, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1115.

2. In *entom.*, the pleura or side of an insect's thorax.—3. *Milit.*, one of the sides of an army, or of any of its divisions, as a brigade, regiment, or battalion: as, to attack the enemy on the right *flank*.

> When to right and left the front
> Divided, and to either *flank* retired.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 570.
>
> The front attack was kept up so vigorously that, to prevent the success of these attempts to get on our *flanks*, the National troops were compelled, several times, to take positions to the rear nearer Pittsburg landing.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 340.

Hence—4. A side of anything: as, the *flanks* of a building.

> Mountains have arisen since
> With cities on their *flanks*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

5. In *fort.*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under *bastion*.—6. The acting surface of a cog inside the pitch-line.—7. *pl.* In *farriery*, a wrench or any other injury to the back of a horse.—8. In *leather-manuf.*, the part of a hide from the side of a beast.

> The parts of hides are called butts, backs, *flanks*, etc., and form grades of thickness and quality.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 38.

Open flank, in *fort.*, that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stocqueler.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to a flank or side. (*a*) Forming a part of, or cut from, the flank: as, a *flank* piece of meat. (*b*) Situated on the flank or at the side: as, a *flank* file or company of a regiment or battalion. (*c*) In a direction toward or from one of the flanks: as, a *flank* attack or defense; a *flank* movement.—**Flank file.** See *file*[3].—**Flank march**, a march made parallel or obliquely to an enemy's position, with the intention of threatening or turning it, or of attacking him on the flank.—**Flank patrols**, patrols which operate parallel to and in front of the flanks of an army, or body of armed men, to secure information regarding the country and the movements of the enemy, and to protect the main body from surprise by giving timely notice of an intended attack on the flank.—**Flank (or flanque) point**, in *her.*, same as *base point* (which see, under *point*).

flank[1] (flangk), *v.* [= D. *flankeren* = G. *flankiren* = Dan. *flankere* = Sw. *flankera*, < F. *flanquer* = Sp. Pg. *flanquear* = It. *fiancare*, flank; from the noun. Cf. *flange*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stand or be placed or posted at the flank

or side of; border at the side or sides: as, the *flanking* troops of an army.

Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility,
Doo *flank* the wings of Faith's triumphant Carr.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, l. 15.

Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees
Pitt, Epistle to J. Pitt.

With its two little angels, and its four *flanking* saints.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

Specifically—**2.** *Milit.*: (*a*) To attack or threaten the side or flank of; place troops so as to command, threaten, or attack the flank of.

The British light companies were sent out to great distances, as flanking parties; but who was to *flank* the flankers? *Everett*, Orations, I. 91.

(*b*) To pass round or turn the flank of; march or move along or past one side of, as an opposing army. (*c*) To secure or guard the flank of: as, they *flanked* their position with abattis.

The ditch without hewn down exceeding broad, and of an incredible profundity, strongly *flankt*, and not wanting what fortifications can doe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To occupy a flank position; border; touch: with *on*.

That side, which *flanks on* the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it. *Butler*, Remains (Thyer's ed.), i. 417.

flank[2]† (flangk), *n.* [< ME. *flaunke*, a spark or flake (of fire), prob. < Sw. *flanka*, a flake, a clod: a nasalized form of Norw. *flak*, Sw. *flaga*, etc., E. *flake*[1]: see *flake*[1]. Hardly connected with Dan. *flunke*, gleam, sparkle, G. dial. *flunke*, a spark, G. *flinken*, *flinkern*, equiv. to *funken*, *funkeln*, gleam, sparkle. Cf. *flanker*[2].] A spark or flake of fire.

The rayn rueled adoun, ridlande thikke
Of felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of soufre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

Flankes of fier. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, p. 143

flankard (flang'kärd), *n.* [< *flank*[1] + *-ard*. Cf. *flancard*, of same ult. origin.] Among sportsmen, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

flanked (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched*; especially, having flanches of the pointed or angular form.

flanker[1] (flang'kėr), *n.* [< *flank*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *flanchere* (def. 2).] 1. One who or that which flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoiter or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

In the sallies of their privy Posternes, for the defence of the said counterscharfe, there were new *flankers* made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

If that thy *flankers* be not canon-proofe
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

As daylight broke, the *flankers* and vedettes were thrown well out. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 387.

2†. A side piece or flanked piece of timber. *Cotgrave.*

flanker[1]† (flang'kėr), *v.* [< *flanker*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall *flankered* and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 40.

I have *flankered* my house, and resolve to maintain it as long as a man will stand by me.
Governor Winslow, New England's Memorial, [App., p. 466.

And the grim, *flankered* block-house, bound
With bristling palisades around.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. To attack sidewise or by the flank.

II. *intrans.* To come on sidewise.

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. § 8.

flanker[2] (flang'kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *flank*[2].] A spark of fire. [Prov. Eng.]

flanker[3]† (flang'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *flacker*, influenced by *flank*[2], which is ult. related.] To sparkle; flicker.

For who can hide the *flanckring* flame
That still itselfe betrayes?
Turbervile, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 88.

By *flanckeryng* flame of firie love
To cinders men are worne.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

flannel (flan'el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. and E. obs. and dial. *flannen*; = D. *flanel* = G. *flanell* = Dan. *flanel*, *flonel* = Sw. *flanell*, < OF. *flanelle*, F. *flanelle* = Sp. *franela* = Pg. *flanella*, also *farinella* = It. *flanella*, *frenella*, flannel. Origin doubtful; referred by Diez and others to OF. *flaine*, a pillow-case, a feather-bed, mod. dial. *flaine*, a kind of ticking. The asserted derivation from W. *gwlanen*, flannel (Wedgwood, Skeat, and others), is improbable. W. *gwlanen*, flannel, cf. *gwlanog*, woolly, < *gwlan*, wool, = E. *wool*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A warm loosely woven woolen stuff used especially for undergarments, bed-covering, etc., but also to some extent for outer garments, in styles adapted for that purpose. Some flannels have both sides alike; others have a long nap on one side and none on the other.—**2**†. A warming drink; hot gin and beer seasoned with nutmeg, sugar, etc. [Old cant.]—**3**†. A person of homely or uncouth dress, exterior, or manners.

I am dejected: I am not able to answer the Welsh *flannel* [Sir Hugh Evans]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

Adam's flannel. See *Adam*. - **Canton flannel** [*Canton*, accom. European form of Chinese *Kwangtung*, a city in China], a strong cotton cloth with a long soft nap, usually on one side, more rarely on both, used for undergarments, etc. When used for wearing apparel it is commonly undyed. Also called *cotton flannel*. **Elastic flannel**, a kind of Jersey cloth woven in the stocking-loom, and having a soft pile on one face.—**Gauze flannel**, flannel of a loose and porous texture.—**Natural flannel**, a felted layer of filamentous algæ with various other organisms which occur in wet meadows, upon the drying margins of ponds, etc. It has the appearance of coarse, spongy green cloth, becoming yellowish or grayish.—**Yard of flannel.** Same as *egg-flip*.—**Zephyr flannel**, a woolen stuff with a slight admixture of silk, fine and very soft.

II. *a.* Made of flannel; consisting of flannel: as, *flannel* clothing.

He was dressed in a greasy *flannel* gown, with his throat bare, and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and a clothes-horse, on which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii

flannel-cake (flan'el-kāk), *n.* A kind of thin griddle-cake made with either wheat-flour or corn-meal, and raised with yeast. [U. S.]

flanneled, flannelled (flan'eld), *a.* [< *flannel* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

flannel-flower (flan'el-flou'ėr), *n.* 1. The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.—2. The *Macrosiphonia longiflora*, an apocynaceous vine of Brazil, densely covered with woolly hairs. Its flowers are remarkable for the length of the tube.

flannelled, *a.* See *flanneled*.

flannellet (flan'el-et), *n.* [< *flannel* + *-let*.] A very soft flannel made in narrow pieces, used for wearing-apparel.

flannel-mouthed (flan'el-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth with the appearance of flannel: as, the *flannel-mouthed* cat, a fish (*Amiurus nigricans*) of the great North American lakes.

flannen (flan'en), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flannel*.

Their sarks, instead of creeshie *flannen*,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

In *flannen* robes the coughing ghost does walk.
Dryden

flanning (flan'ing), *n.* [< *flan*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*: (*a*) The internal splay or bevel of a window-jamb. (*b*) The inner flare or coving of a fireplace.

flanque (flangk), *n.* [F.: see *flank*[1].] In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flanqued (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched*.

flap (flap), *n.* [< ME. *flap*, *flappe*, a stroke, blow, buffet, a fly-flap, a loose, flexible part of a garment, etc., = D. *flap*, a stroke, blow, box on the ear (cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow, a blow on the face, a fly-flap); from the verb.] 1. A stroke, blow, or buffet, as with the hand or with any weapon, etc.

Preched of penaunces that Poule the apostle suffred,
In fame & frigore and *flappes* of scourges
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 67.

Flappe or stroke, ictus, *flappe* or buffett, alapa.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

The beggar with his noble tree
Laid lusty *flaps* him to
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 102).

2. The motion of anything broad and loose; a flapping motion.—**3.** An instrument for keeping off flies by a flapping motion.

Flappe, instrument to smyte wythe flyys [smite flies with], flabellum, muscarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163.

They had wooden *flaps* to beat them [flies] away
Coryat, Crudities, I. 150.

4. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose, or is attached by one end or side, and easily moved; that part of anything which projects in such a form. The flap of a hat is that part of the brim which is turned up on one side, or is capable of being turned up; the flap of a waistcoat, that part of the long waistcoat of the eighteenth century which came down upon the thigh, extending on either side below and beyond the lowest button.

Why art thou then exasperate, . . . thou green sarcenet *flap* for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse, thou? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

A cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx.
Sir T. Browne.

Embroidered waistcoats with large *flaps*. *Dickens.*

5. A heavy valve used to prevent the entrance of the tide into a sewer.—**6.** In *surg.*, a portion of skin or flesh separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base. Flaps are made for various purposes in surgical operations, as for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb, for forming a new nose (rhinoplasty), etc.

7. *pl.* A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—**8.** *pl.* A discomycetous fungus, *Peziza cochleata*.—**9.** *pl.* A broadly expanded hymenomycetous fungus, probably *Agaricus arvensis*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

flap (flap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flapped*, ppr. *flapping*. [< ME. *flappen*, flap, clap, slap, strike, = D. *flappen* (> G. *flappen*), intr., flap (cf. F. *frapper*, strike: see *frap*)); prob. ult. imitative; cf. *clap*[1], *slap*, etc.; cf. also *flack*, *flabby*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To strike a blow with anything broad and flexible, as the hand; clap; make a noise like clapping.

A fool man shal for joye *flappe* with hondis.
Wyclif, Prov. xvii 18.

The Dira, or flying pest, which *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

When windows *flap* and chimney roars,
And all is dismal out of doors.
Wordsworth, The Wagoner.

2. To move in a waving or swaying manner, as wings, or as something broad or loose.

My canvas torn, it *flaps* from side to side:
My cables crack'd, my anchor's slightly ty'd.
Quarles, Emblems, iii 11.

As when a boat
Tacks, and the slacken'd sail *flaps*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3†. To burst out suddenly, as flames; flash.

Ten tymes be tyde, tellis me the lyne,
That hit fest was on fyre, & *flappit* out onone
Vnto smother & smoke, and no smethe low.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11795.

4. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

I spoke with him, and took much notice of him: he had an old black hat on, that *flapped*, and a pair of Spanish leather shoes *State Trials*, T. Whitebread and Others, an. 1679.

II. *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat; slap; give a stroke of any kind to.

Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2782.

Rascall, dost *flappe* me in the mouth with taller;
And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?
Rowlands, Knave of Harts (1613).

2. To beat with or as if with a flap.

For (quoth he) when many flies stoode feeding vppon his rawe flesh, and had well fed themselues, he was contented at another's perswasion to haue them *flapt* awaie.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 201.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 409.

3. To make or cause a swaying movement of, as something broad or flap-like: as, the wind *flapped* the shutters.

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing
Tickell, Colin and Lucy.

The hooded hawks, high perched on beam,
The clamour joined with whistling scream,
And *flapped* their wings, and shook their bells.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 6.

4. To provide with a flap.

With *flapped* oilskin hats we should have been weather-proof, but with one of these I was unprovided.
Froude, Sketches, p. 89.

5. To let fall the flap of; move the flap of; especially, as in the case of a hat, to bring the flaps of forward and downward, so as to cover or protect the face.—**6.** To arouse the attention of, as by flapping the ears: apparently in allusion to the "flappers" employed for such a purpose in the feigned island of Laputa in "Gulliver's Travels." See extract from Swift, under *flapper*, 1. [Humorous.]

They sent their complaint to the Home Government, despatched an agent to London to *flap* the Colonial Office, and even secured a certain tepid interest for the question in the London press. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 13.

flapdoodle (flap'dö-dl), *n.* [< *flap*, stroke (hence 'flatter'?), + *doodle*, a simpleton, fool.] 1. The stuff on which fools are feigned to be nourished; food for fools. [Humorous.]

"The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime." "What's that?" . . . "It's the stuff they feed fools on." *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxviii.

Flapdoodle, they call it, what fools are fed on. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xli.

2. Transparent pretense or nonsense, as gross flattery, nonsensical talk, or foolish boasting.

flap-door (flap'dōr), *n.* A form of door with the hinges on the lower side, so that it opens downward and outward. Also called *falling door*.

flapdragon (flap'drag″ǫn), *n.* [< *flap* + *dragon*. Also called *snapdragon*, q. v. The allusion is to the popular 'fiery dragon' or firedrake.] 1. A play in which the players snatch plums, raisins, or other things out of burning brandy or spirits, and swallow them; snapdragon; also, the materials for the game.

Stabbing of arms, *flap-dragons*, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v, Palinode.

I'll go afore, and have the bonfire made,
My fireworks, and *flap-dragons*, and good backrack.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

2. A plum, raisin, or other thing to be snatched from the burning liquor in playing flapdragon. See the extracts.

He . . . drinks off candles' ends for *flap-dragons*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Flap-dragons are plums, &c., placed in a shallow dish filled with some spirituous liquor, out of which, when set on fire, they are to be dextrously snatched with the mouth. This elegant amusement was once more common in England than it is at present, and has been at all times a favourite one in Holland. Thus in Ram Alley: "My brother swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman does *flap-dragons*." *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, v, Palinode.

Such were *flap dragons*, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while yet blazing. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios of Lit., III 31

flapdragon† (flap'drag″ǫn), *v. t.* [< *flapdragon*, *n.*] To swallow at one gulp; snatch and devour, as in the play of flapdragon.

To make an end of the ship; to see how the sea *flap dragoned* it *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3

flap-eared (flap'ērd), *a.* [< *flap* + *ear*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having broad, loose, flapping ears.

A . . . beetle-headed, *flap-ear'd* knave! *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv 1

flapjack (flap'jak), *n.* [< *flap* + *jack*, used vaguely.] A cake of batter baked on a griddle, in a shallow pan, or on a board: so called from the practice of tossing the cake into the air when it is done on one side, by a dexterous movement of the griddle, in such a manner as to turn it over and catch it again flat upon the griddle with the baked side uppermost. Also *flipjack*.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreo or puddings and *flap jacks*. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii 1.

Untill at last, by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-jack*, which in our translation is cald a pancake. *John Taylor*, Jack-a-lent, 1 115.

flap-keeper (flap'kē″pėr), *n.* A man whose duty it is to open the flaps of a sewer to allow the escape of sewage at low tide.

flap-mouthed (flap'mouthd), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

When he [a hound] hath ceased his ill-resounding noise,
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin volleys out his voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 920.

flapper (flap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flaps.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectuall *flapper* to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas, or little pebbles, as I was afterwards informed. With these bladders they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them, of which practice I could not then conceive the meaning. It seems the minds of these people [the dreamy philosophers of Laputa] are so taken up with intense speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external application to the organs of speech and hearing; for which reason those persons who are able to afford it always keep a *flapper* . . . in their family as one of their domestics. This *flapper* is likewise employed diligently to attend his master in his walks, and upon occasion to give him a soft flap on his eyes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii.

2. A reminder; something designed to fix or divert the attention: in allusion to the flappers of Laputa. See extract from Swift, above. [Humorous.]

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Chesterfield*.

3. A young bird when first trying its wings; especially, a young wild duck which cannot fly, but flaps along on the water.

Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks. *Gilbert White*.

A good bag can be made at them in the fall, both among the young *flappers* . . . and among the flights of wild duck. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

4. Same as *flapper-skate*.—5. *pl.* Very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

flapper-skate (flap'ėr-skāt), *n.* A local English and Scotch name of species of *Raia* or ray, as the *Raia macrorhyncha* and *R. fullonica*.

flappet† (flap'et), *n.* [< *flap* + *-et*. Cf. *flacket*[1].] A flap or edge, as of a counter.

What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a *flappet* of wood and a blue apron before him, selling mithridatum and dragon's-water to visited houses, that might pursue feats of arms? *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

flappish† (flap'ish), *a.* [< *flap* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to flap; in active irregular motion.

I see your keys! see a fool's head of your own had I kept them I warrant they had been forthcoming: you are so *flappish*, you throw 'em up and down at your tail. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, iv.

flaptail (flap'tāl), *n.* An American monkey the tail of which is not prehensile: distinguished from *clutchtail*.

flap-tile (flap'til), *n.* A tile a part of which is bent up to form a corner or receive a drip.

flap-valve (flap'valv), *n.* A clack-valve; a valve hinged on one side.

flare (flār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flared*, ppr. *flaring*. [Of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flara*, blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, = Sw. dial. *flora upp*, blaze up suddenly (cf. E. *flare up*); the older form (with orig. *s*) in Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flash*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, luster, or splendor; give out a dazzling light.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 132.

2. To waver; flutter; burn with an unsteady light, as flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter, as such flame does; flutter with gaudy show.

With ribbons pendant, *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 6.

Like *flaring* tapers, brightening as they waste. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 400.

Our last light, that long
Had wink'd and threaten'd darkness, *flared* and fell. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To open or spread outward, like the mouth of a trumpet.—4. To incline outward from a perpendicular, as a ship's sides or bows, or any similar formation: opposed to *tumble home*.—**To flare up**, to burn high by a sudden impulse; hence, to become suddenly angry or excited; fly into a passion.

Crime will not fail to *flare up* from men's hearts
While hearts are men's, and so born criminal.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 102.

II. *trans.* To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glaringly; exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may *flare* a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

flare (flār), *n.* 1. A glaring, unsteady, wavering light; a glare: as, the *flare* of an expiring candle.

In the hollow down by the *flare*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, I. 31.

2. A spreading outward; a terminal or a continuous broadening, as of a trumpet or a lily, the side of a vessel of any kind, etc.—3. In *photog.*, same as *ghost*, 8.

Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm *Lea*, Photography, p. 91.

4. Ostentation.

Too modest for business push and *flare*, he kept in the background while others gained by his labor. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII 21.

=**Syn.** 1. *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flare-tin (flār'tin), *n.* Same as *flash-pan*, 2.

There was a *flare-tin* aboard, and from time to time we burned this over the rail, the turpentine making a great glare that illuminated the brig from the eyes to the taffrail. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

flare-up (flār'up), *n.* [< *flare up*, verb phrase, q. v., under *flare*, *v.*] 1. A sudden flashing or flaring of flame or light.—2. A sudden quarrel or angry argument. [Colloq.]

flaring (flār'ing), *p. a.* 1. Blazing; burning unsteadily.—2. Gaudy; showy; flashy.

Her chaste and modest vail, surrounded with celestial beams, they over laid with wanton tresses, and in a *flaring* tire bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a whore. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

flaringly (flār'ing-li), *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

flash[1] (flash), *v.* [The several words spelled *flash* are somewhat confused with one another. *Flash*[1], *v.*, is prob. of Scand. origin: Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flare*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To burst into sudden flame; specifically, to ignite and flare up with sudden and transient brilliancy; emit a bright flame for a moment: as, the *flashing*-point of oil; the powder *flashed* in the pan.

Whereof cometh that horible and broade *flashing* flame of fyre? It sprynge of one litel sparke. *J. Udall*, On Jas. iii.

The quality of an oil may be tested by chemical analysis; by measurement of density and viscosity; by observation of the temperature necessary for ignition in the atmosphere, or, as it is called, the *flashing* temperature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 35.

2. To burst forth with sudden brilliancy; break out in a transient or variable gleam or glitter; emit flashes; gleam: as, the lightning *flashed* continually.

Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Which *flashes* now a phœnix. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.

There the lake
Spread its blue sheet that *flashed* with many an oar. *Bryant*, The Ages, st. 30.

His gray eyes
Flashing with fire of warlike memories. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 423.

3. To burst suddenly into view or perception; come or appear instantaneously: as, the scene *flashed* upon his sight; the solution of the problem *flashed* into his mind.

Upon me *flash'd*
The power of prophesying. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

Then *flash* the wings returning Summer calls
Through the deep arches of her forest halls. *O. W. Holmes*, Spring.

4. To burst suddenly into action; break out with sudden force or violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 3.

For while he linger'd there,
A doubt that ever smoulder'd in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. To come, move, or pass in a flashing manner; act as if in or by a flash: as, the dog *flashed* by in hot pursuit.

Elder-ducks *flashed* out of the water, the father of the family as usual the first to fly, and leaving wife and children to take care of themselves *Froude*, Sketches, p. 71.

6. In *glass-making*, to expand, as blown glass, into a disk. See *flashing*[1], 1.—**To flash in the pan.** (*a*) To flash and go out so suddenly as not to ignite the charge: said of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock firearm when fired ineffectually, and also of the arm itself. (*b*) Hence, to fail after a showy or pretentious effort; act or strive without result; give up suddenly without accomplishing anything.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; cause to appear with sudden glitter.

But now her cheek was pale, and by and by
It *flash'd* forth fire, as lightning from the sky.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 348.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 751.

2. To cause to flame up suddenly, as by ignition; produce a flash from.

A small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and *flashed* on plates of glass or porcelain. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 326.

3. To convey or send by instantaneous communication; cause to appear or be perceived suddenly or startlingly: as, to *flash* a message over the wires (of a telegraph).

Then suddenly regain the prize,
And *flash* thanksgivings to the skies. *Cowper*, Annus Memorabilis.

For so the words were *flash'd* into his heart,
He knew not whence or wherefore. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To cause to appear flashy; trick up in a showy manner; streak; stripe. [Rare.]

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes. *A. Brewer*, Lingua, i. 1.

5. In *glass-making*, to expand to a flat disk, as the blown globe or mass of glass, by revolving it in front of the furnace-mouth, which keeps it hot and ductile; hence, to apply a film of colored glass to by this process. See *flashing*[1], 1.

There is a kind of coloured glass made by having a thin stratum of coloured glass melted or *flashed* on one side of an ordinary sheet of clear glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 298.

On the other hand, extreme brilliancy of surface, ascribed by some to the effect of the *flashing* furnace, is a characteristic of this [crown] glass. *Glass-making*, p. 126.

6. In *electric lighting*, to make (the carbon filament) incandescent. See *flashing*[1], 3.—**Flashed glass**, colored glass for windows and the like, produced by the process of flashing. See *flashing*[1], 1 (*c*).

flash[1] (flash), *n.* [< *flash*[1], *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A sudden burst of flame or light; a light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam: as, a *flash* from a gun.

The living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a *flash* of lightning. Ezek. i. 14.

Gui. Fear no more the light'ning *flash;*
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Wit shoots in vain its momentary fires,
The meteor drops, and in a *flash* expires.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 634.

What strikes the crown of tyrants down,
And answers with its *flash* their frown?
The Sword. *M. J. Barry.*

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as color, wit, glee, energy, passion, etc.; a short, vivid, and brilliant outburst; a momentary brightness or show.

The *flash* and out-break of a fiery mind;
A savageness in unreclaimed blood.
Shak., Hamlet, ii 1.

Where be . . . your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

But if so great a *flash* of joy and prosperity . . . should make them grow wanton and extravagant, what course then so likely to reclaim them as a series of smart and severe judgments one upon another?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi

A *flash* of color like a flame passed over her face.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

3. The time occupied by a flash of light; a very short period; a transient state; an instant.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*.
Bacon.

The height of whose [earth's] enchanting pleasure
Is but a *flash?* *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

4. *pl.* The hot stage of a fever. [Prov. Eng.] —5†. A showy or blustering person.

The town is full
Of these vain-glorious *flashes*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Fanaticks, and declamatory *flashes*
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6†. A quibble; jugglery with words.

He falls next to *flashes*, and a multitude of words, in all which is contain'd no more than what might be the Plea of any guiltiest Offender. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

7. A shoot of a plant.

The new shoots [of the tea-plant], or *flashes*, as they are called, come on four, sometimes five times between April and October.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, xxviii.

8. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., used for coloring brandy and rum, and giving them a factitious strength.—**A flash in the pan.** (*a*) An explosion of the priming in the lock-pan, the gun itself hanging fire. Hence—(*b*) An unsuccessful effort or outburst, a brilliant endeavor followed by failure: said of an utterly abortive effort that has been made with much parade or confidence, of an ineffective outbreak of passion, etc. **Flash-fire.** See *fire*[1]. =**Syn.** 1. *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flash[2] (flash), *v.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flaskien, vlaskien*, dash (water), sprinkle. See extract. Origin uncertain; an OF. **flasquer*, with sense of OF. and F. *flaquer*, dash or throw water, etc., does not occur, but is suggested by the analogy of *flash*[3], *n.*, < OF. *flache*, with equiv. *flasque*, and *flaque*, mod. F. *flaque*, a pool: see *flash*[3], *n.* In mod. use *flash*[2] is merged in *flash*[1]. Cf. *flush*[2], *v. t.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To dash (water); sprinkle.

So schal the thet schriveth him, . . . gif dust of lihte thouhtes windeth to swuthe [too much], flaskie teares on ham. . . . O the smele dust [on the fine dust], gif hit dusteth swuthe, heo *vlasketh* water theron and swopeth hit ut [sweepeth it out]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

2†. To splash; dash about, as water.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To increase the flow of water in; flood with water from a reservoir or otherwise, as a stream or a sewer; flush. See *flashing*[2].

II. *intrans.* To splash, as waves.

The sea *flashed* up unto his legs and knees.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., p. 181.

flash[3] (flash), *n.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flassche, flasche, flosshe, floscke, flessche*, also, without assibilation, *flask*, a pool of water, < OF. *flache*, also *flasque*, and, without assibilation, *flac, flaque*, a pool, puddle, ditch, estuary, < OD. *vlacke*, an estuary, flats with stagnant pools, < *vlack*, D. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, G. *flach*, flat, level; cf. OBulg. *ploskŭ*, flat.] 1. A pool of water.

Plasche or *flasche*, where reyne watyr stondythe, torrens, lacuna. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 403.

Yet still the dangerous dykes from shot do them secure,
Where they [mallards, etc.] from *flash* to *flash*, like the full epicure,
Waft, as they lov'd to change their diet every meal.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing.

I was gone down with the barge to London; and for want of a *flash*, we lay ten weeks before we came again.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 116).

3. [Prob. with allusion to *flash*[1].] A body of water driven by violence. **To make a flash,** to let boats down through a lock. [Eng.]

flash[4]† (flash), *a.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *flash*[1], *v.*] Insipid; vapid.

Loath I am to mingle philosophical cordials with Divine, as water with wine, lest my consolation should be *flash* and dilute. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 63.

flash[5] (flash), *a.* [Generally derived from *flash*[1], with which the sense of 'vulgarly showy or gaudy,' equiv. to *flashy*[1], which is the prop. adj. of *flash*[1], is now associated; but prob. of different, though obscure, origin. See extract from Isaac Taylor.] 1. Of or pertaining to or associated with thieves, knaves, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.: applied especially to thieves' cant or jargon.

Many persons have confused the low gibberish in vogue with thieves and mendicants called *flash* with the Romany; but that idea is absurdly wrong.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 504

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded by unineloscd land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsey habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own. They were called the *Flash* men, and their dialect *Flash* talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word *Flash* has reached its present signification. *Isaac Taylor.*

2. Vulgarly showy or gaudy: as, a *flash* dress; a *flash* style.

The hotel does not assert itself very loudly, and if occasionally transient guests appear with *flash* manners, they do not affect the general tone of the region.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

3. Expert; smart; crack. [Slang.]

The *flash* riders, or horse breakers, always called "bronco busters," can perform really marvelous feats, riding with ease the most vicious and unbroken beasts
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 507.

Flash language, thieves' cant; thieves' slang

He gives a very interesting catalogue of some seventy words in the thieves' jargon, or *flash language*, which is thus shown to have come to this country in the last century. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

Flash notes, forged or counterfeit notes.

flasher[1] (flash'ėr), *n.* [< *flash*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which flashes. Specifically—2. One who makes a show of more wit than he possesses.

They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place, yet everybody laughs at them for their airs, affectations, and tomish graces and impertinences *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 260.

3. A hot boiler into which water is injected in small quantities and flashed into steam by the heat.—4†. A rower.—5. In *ichth.*, an acanthopterygian fish, the tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*, of the family *Lobotidæ* (which see); any lobotid.

flasher[2] (flash'ėr), *n.* [See *flusher.*] Same as *flusher.*

flash-house (flash'hous), *n.* [< *flash*[5] + *house.*] A house frequented by thieves, vagabonds, and prostitutes, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age [time of Charles II.] remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a *flash-house*
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* In a flashy manner; with sudden glare or force; without solidity of wit or thought; with gaudy or ostentatious show.

flashiness[1] (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness.

flashiness[2]† (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[2] + *-ness.*] Tastelessness; vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashiness* or bitterness. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

flashing[1] (flash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flash*[1], *v.*] 1. In *glass-making:* (*a*) The reheating of partially formed glassware in a flashing-furnace to restore the plastic condition, and to smooth rough edges. (*b*) The act or process of heating a globe of blown glass, and giving it a rapid rotary motion, so that the opening already made in it will widen till the globe flashes suddenly into a flat disk. (*c*) A mode of coating a globe of hot colorless glass with a film of colored glass, usually red, and blowing them together until they flash into a disk. Such glass is called *flashed glass*, or *doubled glass*, and is used for decorative purposes, as in glass-painting and glass staining, of the richest as well as plainest sorts, also to give alternation of color, by grinding away the color in a design or pattern.

2. In *arch.*, pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney-shaft or other object comes through a roof, and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, etc., and folded down so as to lap over the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter, it is in Scotland called an *apron.*

3. In the manufacture of incandescent lamps, the operation of raising the carbon filament to incandescence in an atmosphere of coal-gas, for the purpose of hardening and smoothing the carbons, and equalizing their resistance.

flashing[2] (flash'ing), *n.* [< *flash*[3], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] The act of creating an artificial flood in a conduit or stream, as in a sewer for cleansing it, or at shallows in a river by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs. See *flushing.*

flashing-board (flash'ing-bōrd), *n.* A device for increasing the depth or force of a stream of water by diminishing its width, as a board set up on edge on the top of a mill-dam when the stream is low.

flashing-bottle (flash'ing-bot'l), *n.* A glass vessel in which carbon filaments for incandescent lamps are flashed. See *flashing*[1], 3.

flashing-furnace (flash'ing-fėr'nās), *n.* A reheating glass-furnace. See *flashing*[1], 1.

flashing-point (flash'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which escaping vapor will ignite momentarily, or flash: distinguished from the *burning-point*, at which the substance will itself take fire and burn: usually said of oils or hydrocarbons. Also *flash-point.*

As the oil appeared to have taken fire with extraordinary rapidity, it was assumed, in the first instance, that the *flashing-point* was below the parliamentary standard.
Ure, Dict., IV. 570.

flash-light (flash'līt), *n.* 1. A light so arranged as to emit sudden brilliant gleams, lasting but a short time: used for military signals and in lighthouses. See *lighthouse.*

A *flash light* that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 16.

2. A preparation emitting when ignited a sudden and very brilliant light, used in taking instantaneous photographs at night or in a room insufficiently lighted by natural light, etc. It usually consists chiefly of a magnesium powder, sometimes in combination with guncotton.

flashman (flash'man), *n.*; pl. *flashmen* (-men). [< *flash*[5] + *man.*] A knave, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. [Slang.]

You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman*. . . . I've shot a man down for less than that.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

flash-pan (flash'pan), *n.* 1. The receptacle in a flint-lock which holds the priming by which the charge is exploded. See cut under *flint-lock.*—2. A small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal. Also called *flare-tin.*

flash-pipe (flash'pīp), *n.* A gas-pipe perforated throughout with small holes, used in lighting gas-burners. It has a stop cock, on turning which gas is emitted from each orifice, and when one of these small jets is lighted the flame flashes along the pipe and lights the burners connected with it. When the stop-cock is closed the small jets are extinguished.

flash-point (flash'point), *n.* Same as *flashing-point.*

Young's Company now manufacture a lighthouse oil of 150 Fahr *flash point.* *Ure*, Dict., IV. 569.

flash-test (flash'test), *n.* A test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene or other volatile oil.

flash-torch (flash'tôrch), *n.* *Theat.*, a device by which the fine powdery spores of lycopodium are driven through flame to produce the effect of lightning.

flash-wheel (flash'hwēl), *n.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial, or nearly so, to its axle, as in the common paddle-wheel. It is set in a trough containing water, nearly fitting it throughout one quarter or less of its circumference, and raises the water from the level of its lower side to greater elevation.

flashy[1] (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Like a flash; characterized by flashes or flashing; specifically, acting by flashes, or by fits and starts; quick; impulsive; fiery. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

But sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of *flashy* lightenings that they become emptie or bring forth feble young ones
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 239.

Thus spake the ladie, who in this meanwhile
With light-heel'd *flashy* haste the horse o'retook
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

The very attempt towards pleasing every body discovers a temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

2. Showy; dazzling for a moment, but not lasting, solid, or real; meretricious.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul

A sound and steddy judgment (which rarely goes in company with subtill and *flashy* imaginations) is the most useful and commanding ability in business.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Theol. (2d ed.), p. 29

Tom looks upon them as men of superficial learning and *flashy* parts. *Addison*, Tom Folio

As stories, these were cheap and *flashy*
The Century, XXVI. 295

3. Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay; gaudy; tawdry: as, a *flashy* dress.

flashy[2]† (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[4] + *-y*[1].] Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon*, Studies (ed. 1887).

And when they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw
Milton, Lycidas, l. 123.

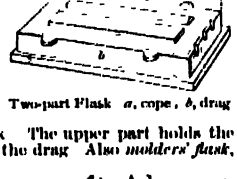
flask (flask), *n.* [< ME. **flaske* (not recorded), < AS. *flasce*, and transposed *flarce* (not **flax* or **flaxa*), pl. *flaxan*, a bottle (usually of leather, but once explained by *trȳwen byl*, a wooden butt), = D. *fleseh* = MLG. *vlasche* = OHG. *flasca*, MHG. *vlasche*, also *vlesche*, G. *flasche* = Icel. *flaska* = Sw. *flaska* = Dan. *flaske*, a bottle; cf. OF. *flasque*, *flaske*, *flaque*, *flesque* = Sp. *frasco*, *frasco* = Pg. *frasco* = It. *fiasco*, m., < ML. *flascus*, m.; also OF. *flasche*, *flache*, *flaische* = It. *fiasca*, f., < ML. *flasca*, f.; also OF. *flascon*, *flacon*, F. *flacon* (> E. *flagon*), < ML. *flasco*(*n*-); LGr. *φλάσκη*, *φλάσκων*, dim. *φλασκίον*, a flask. It is uncertain whether the Rom. (ML.) forms are derived from the Teut., or the contrary; possibly both groups have a common origin in the Celtic: cf. W. *flasg*, a basket, a flask, Gael. *flasg*, a flask. The Finn. *laska* and the Slav. forms, Russ. *flaga*, dim. *flazhka*, a small barrel, Pol. *flasza*, *flaszka*, etc., are derived from Teut. See *flacket*[2], *flagon*, *flasket*, etc.] 1. A bottle, especially one of some peculiar form or material (see below): as, a *flask* for wine or oil.

Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine, in every glass you taste it. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii. 1

With dainties fed,
Ring for a *flask* or two of white and red. *Swift*

Here sits the Butler with a *flask*
Between his knees, half-drain'd.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace

Specifically (*a*) A narrow necked globular glass bottle as, a Florence *flask*. (*b*) A metallic or other portable drum-bottle, with flat sides: as, a pocket *flask*. (*c*) A vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top. (*d*) An iron vessel for containing mercury, in the shape of a long bottle. A flask of mercury from California is about 75 pounds. (*e*) A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation, for digesting in a sand-bath, or for any similar purpose.


Two-part Flask. *a*, cope; *b*, drag

2. A shallow frame of wood or iron used in foundries to contain the sand and patterns employed in molding and casting. If the mold is contained in two pieces, these form a two part flask. The upper part holds the case or cope, and the lower the drag. Also *molders' flask*, *molding flask*.

3†. A bed in a gun-carriage.—4†. A long narrow case, as for arrows; a quiver; hence, a set of arrows in a quiver.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung,
Therein a *flask* of arrows feathered well.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 28.

Florence flask, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass with a long neck, usually covered with plaited maize-leaves or similar material, used for holding liquids of all sorts. The kind commonly known by this name is that in which olive-oil is often exported from Italy, and is familiar in Italian grocers' shops. Compare *fiasco* and *fiaschetta*. **Molders' flask**. See def. 2.

flask-board (flask'bōrd), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the board upon which the flask rests.

flask-clamp (flask'klamp), *n.* 1. An arrangement for securing firmly the parts of a molding-flask.—2. A clamp used by dentists to hold the flask in which the denture or set of teeth is heated in the muffle.

flasket† (flas'ket), *n.* [< OF. *flasquet*, *flaschet*, *flachet*, a small flask, dim. of *flasque*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2].] 1. A small flask, especially one for powder: probably same as *morsing-horn*.—2. A vessel in which viands are served.—3. A long shallow basket.

And each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously,
In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

Under his arm a little wicker *flasket*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

flask-shaped (flask'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a flask; specifically, round, partly cylindrical, and swelling into a more or less globular form at one end.

flasque (flask), *n.* [F.] In *her.*, a bearing similar to the flanch, but less rounded and occupying less of the field. Also called *voider*.

flat[1] (flat), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *flatt*, *flatte*; < ME. *flat* (rare), < Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat* = Dan. *flad* = OHG. *flaz*, flat. Not connected with D. MLG. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, MHG. *vlach*, G. *flach*, flat (see *flash*[3]), or with E. *plat* = LG. *plat* = G. *platt*, flat. II. *n.* < ME. *flat*, (level) ground, a field; in other senses modern. Cf. Icel. *flōt*, pl. *flatir*, a plain; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Lying all in one plane; without rotundity, curvature, or other variation or inequality; plane; specifically, in *math.*, having no curvature; homaloidal; having the locus of infinitely distant points linear: applied to space of any number of dimensions. In the common use of the word, levelness or horizontalness is often implied.

Flat meads thatch'd with stover.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton*, Comus, l. 575.

The brute Earl . . . unknightly, with *flat* hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined.

The people are *flat*, or trust in God, and the king's ways.
Donne, Letters, lxxi.

3. Having little or no relief; deficient in prominence or roundness of figure or feature; lacking contrast in appearance, whether physical or visual; smooth; even; without shading: as, *flat* tints; a *flat* painting; a *flat* face, nose, or head; *flat* cheeks.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, he shall not approach: a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a *flat* nose. Lev. xxi. 18.

The winged lion of St. Mark and the Ox of St. Luke, coloured with bright *flat* tints.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xliii.

The gray-green landscape of Provence is never absolutely *flat*, and yet is never really ambitious. . . . It is in constant undulation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 202.

4. Having no definite or characteristic taste; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead.

Taste so divine, that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense *flat* seems to this, and harsh.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

Most ample fruit
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*.
J. Philips, Cider.

The cause of the beer becoming *flat* may be found in the ceasing of after-fermentation.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 689.

5. Having little or no interest or attractive quality; without briskness or animation; lacking activity; stupid; dull.

Reading good books of morality is a little *flat* and dead.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Nay, I intreat you, be not so *flat* and melancholic.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Doubtless many things appear *flat* to us, the wit of which depended on some custom or story which never came to our knowledge. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

I have added four more "Worlds," the second of which will, I think, redeem my Lord Chesterfield's character with you for wit, except in the two stories, which are very *flat*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 414.

6. Not relieved, broken, or softened by qualifications or conditions; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright.

In the true ballaunciug of justice, it is a *flatt* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain 's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 143.

A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust . . .
A *flat* and fatal negative obtains
That instant upon all his future pains.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 714.

7. Not clear, precise, or sonorous: as, a *flat* sound or accent.

The first seems shorter then the later, who shewes a more odnesse then the former by reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last sillable, and makes him more audible then if he had slid away with a *flat* accent, as the word swéruing. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

Too *flat* I thought this voice, and that too shrill.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

8. In *music*: (*a*) Of tones, below a given or intended pitch.

Nay, now you are too *flat*,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

(*b*) Of intervals, minor; diminished: as, a *flat* fifth. (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having flats in the signature: as, the key of F is a *flat* key.—9. In *gram.*, voiced or sonant: said of consonants, such as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*: opposed to *sharp* (that is, breathed or surd) consonants, such as *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*.—10. On the *stock exchange*, without interest: applied to stocks when no interest is allowed by a lender of them on the sum deposited with him as security for their return when the purpose for which the stock was borrowed has been accomplished: such stock is said to be borrowed *flat*.—**Flat arch**. See *arch*[1].—**Flat blade**, a double- or single-edged blade, as of a sword or saber: used in contradistinction to the three-edged blade of the small-sword.—**Flat calm, candle, candlestick, cap, chasing, file**, etc. See the nouns.—**Flat masses, sheets**. See *blanket-deposit*.—**Flat paper, race, screw, tuning**, etc. See the nouns.—**Flat point-lace**. See *lace*.—**Syn.** *Level*, *Flat*. See *level*.

II. *n.* 1. A flat surface; a surface without curvature or inequality; especially, a level plain; a field.

The rayn . . . Falls upon fayre *flat*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

No perfect discovery can be made upon a *flat* or level
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 55.

On the Crown of this craggy Hill there is a *Flat*, upon which the Monastery and Pilgrimage-place is founded.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 23.

The way is ready, and not long;
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a fountain. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 627.

2. A level ground near water or covered by shallow water; a shoal or sand-bank; specifically, in the United States, a low alluvial plain near tide-water or along a river, as the Jersey (United States) or Mohawk flats; also, the part of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

They landed . . . and had much a doe to put a shore any wher, it lay so full of *flats*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

The naked shore,
Wide *flats*, where nothing but coarse grasses grew
Tennyson, Holy Grail

3. The flat part or side of anything, as the extended palm and fingers of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, the part of a panel included by the beading or molding, etc.: as, to strike with the *flat* of the hand, or of a sword.

It is easier to tell when the cutting edge and the *flat* are parallel, and the broad *flat* is the best guide in holding the chisel level with the surface to be chipped.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 257.

The *flats of* panels are finished in imitation of mosaic, having a conventional border of deep buff and dull blue, and a design of acanthus form in the centres, in lighter blue, pink, and venetian red tones upon a gold mosaic background. *Beck's Jour. Dec. Art*, II. 343

4. Something broad and flat in form, or presenting a broad flat surface as a characteristic feature. (*a*) A broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation. (*b*) A railroad-car without a roof or sides; a platform-car; a flat-car. (*c*) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat worn by women. (*d*) A piece of bone, etc., used for making buttons. (*e*) A flat piece of carding placed above the cylinder of a carder; the flat-top carder. (*f*) A flat form of mat used in picture-frames.

There are several small drawings of Turner's in the present Exhibition greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold *flats* brought close up to them.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 400.

5. A foolish person; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull. [Colloq.]

"You did not seek a partner in the peerage, Mr. Newcome." "No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that," cries Mr. Newcome. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) See *flat*[2]. (*b*) A horizontal or approximately horizontal roof, usually, in northern climates, covered with lead or tin.—**7.** In *music*: (*a*) A tone one half-step below a given tone: as, the *flat* of B—that is, B *flat*. (*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next below or to the left. The black keys are often called sharps and flats, because always named by reference to neighbouring white keys, but B and E are also called C flat and F flat respectively. (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance one half-step. See *B rotundum*, under *B*.—**8.** In *ship-building*, formerly, one of the midship timbers.—**9.** In theaters, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the center.—**10.** In *mining*, in the lead-mining districts of the north of England, a lateral branching of the vein, which gives rise to a deposit, as of ore, in flat masses. The excavations in these are sometimes several yards in breadth, and they are not unfrequently connected with caverns, the sides of which are incrusted with beautiful crystallizations of the veinstones peculiar to that region. Deposits of ore lying horizontally or nearly so are also, in other mining districts, called *flats*. This is the case in Denbighshire, Wales, and also in Cornwall, where the flat parts of the "pipes" and "carbona" are often designated as *flats*.

11. A surface of size put over gilding.—**12.** A continuum of any number of dimensions having no curvature: such are a straight line, a plane, and Euclidean space.—**13**†. Flat opposition or contradiction; a point-blank assertion or denial.

He thought with banding brave to keepe the coyle,
Or else with *flatts* and facings mee to foil.
Mir. for Mags.

Deck-flat (*naut.*), a platform or deck of iron or steel, either water-tight or not, but not a complete deck.—**Double flat**, in *music*. (*a*) A tone two half-steps lower than a given tone; the flat of a flat. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one below or to the left of a given key. (*c*) The character 𝄫, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance two half-steps.

flat[1] (flat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flatted*, ppr. *flatting*. [< *flat*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To make flat; level or bring to a level; lay even; make smooth; flatten.

Then frothy white appear the *flatted* seas,
And change their colour, changing their disease.
Dryden, Coyx. and Alcyone, l. 131.

A Face too long shou'd part and *flat* the Hair
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To level with the ground; overthrow.

Like a Phœbean champion, she [Virtue] hath routed the army of her enemies, *flatted* their strongest forts.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 4.

3. To make vapid or tasteless.

Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

It may be apprehended that the retrenchment of those pleasant liberties may *flat* and dead the taste of conversation.
W. Montague, Devonte Essays, I. xii. § 3.

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses.
Glanville, Sermons, p. 279.

4. In *music*, to depress (a tone); specifically, to apply a flat to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to depress it a half-step. Also *flatten*.—**5.** To decorate or paint with colors ground in linseed-oil, and thinned for use with turpentine. The turpentine kills the gloss of the oil, and the resulting surface appears dull or flat.

A frieze of massive carton pierre, supporting trusses at intervals, is *flatted* in tones of fawn color and buff.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343.

To flat in the sail (*naut.*), to draw in the aftmost clue of a sail toward the middle of the ship.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To become flat; fall to an even surface.

Observed . . . the swelling to *flat* yet more.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—**3.** In *music*, to sing or play below the true pitch. Also *flatten*.—**To flat out**, to fail, as an undertaking, from weakness or bad management; make a fiasco or complete failure, as one who miscalculates his resources or ability. [U. S.]

flat[1] (flat), *adv.* [< ME. *flat*; < *flat*, *a.*] **1.** Flatly; so as to be flat or level.—**2.** Plainly; positively. [Rare.]

I am asham'd to feel how *flat* I am cheated.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *G. Herbert.*

3. In *music*, below the true pitch.—**Flat aft** (*naut.*). See *aft*[1].—**To fall flat**, to fall completely, usually in spite of strenuous efforts or great expectation; not to succeed in attracting interest, purchasers, etc.: as, the book or the play *fell flat*; the shares *fell flat* on the market.—**To haul the sheets flat aft** (*naut.*), to make fore-and-aft sails lie like boards without protuberance by hauling on the sheets which extend them.

flat[2] (flat), *n.* [Orig. a dial. (Sc.) form (in simulation of *flat*[1], level, which is, in fact, the ult. original) of *flet*, a floor or story of a house, the interior of a house, a house: see *flet*[1].] **1.** A floor or story of a building. [Scotch.] Hence, in recent general use—**2.** A floor, or separate division of a floor, fitted for housekeeping and designed to be occupied by a single family; an apartment. Compare *apartment-house*.—**3.** A building the various floors of which are fitted up as flats.

This of course was before the period of the lofty *flats* which have familiarised us with mansions of a dozen stories high.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 53.

flat[3]†, *v.* [ME. *flatten*, dash, throw, < OF. *flater*, *flatir*, throw or cast down, dash, intr. fall, dash.] **I.** *trans.* To dash or throw.

Rygt with that he swouned,
Til Vigilate the vellie vette water at his eyen,
And *flatte* on his face. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii 58.

II. *intrans.* To dash; rush.

Thei were at greet myschief, for the saisnes were so many that thei moste *flat* in to the foreste wolde thei or noon, ffor as soone as the kynge Orienx was come, he kepte hem so shorte that many were deed and taken
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 275.

flat[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flat*, a blow: see *flat*[3], *v.*] A blow.

He gaff Richard a sorry *flatt*,
That foundryd bacynet and hat.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 5265.

Swich a *flat*! *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 182 (*Halliwell.*)

flat[4] (flat), *v. t.* [< OF. *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] To flatter. [Scotch.]

Flata (flā'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] The typical genus of wax-producing bugs, with semicircular wings, of the family *Flatidæ*. *F. lunulata*, an Indian species, is an example, of a grass-green color varied with bright red and pure white, and with wings expanding nearly two inches.

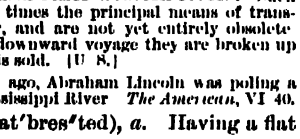
flatbill (flat'bil), *n.* **1.** A bird of the family *Todidæ*: as, the green *flatbill*, *Todus viridis*.—**2.** Some other flat-billed bird, as a flycatcher of the genus *Platyrhynchus*.

flatboat (flat'bōt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat of considerable size, roughly made of strong timbers, for floating merchandise, etc., down the Mississippi and other western rivers. Such boats were in early times the principal means of transportation by water, and are not yet entirely obsolete. At the end of the downward voyage they are broken up and their material is sold. [U. S.]

About fifty years ago, Abraham Lincoln was poling a *flat-boat* on the Mississippi River. *The American*, VI 40.

flat-breasted (flat'bres'ted), *a.* Having a flat breast; specifically, in *ornith.*, ratite; not carinate; having no keel of the breast-bone.

flat-cap† (flat'-kap), *n.* A cap with a low flat crown. Especially—(*a*) A city flat-cap. See *city*, *a.*



Flat-caps of the 16th century.

Flat caps as proper are to city gowns
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.
Dekker, Honest Whore, II 1.

Howe says that, in the times of Mary and Elizabeth, "apprentices wore *flat caps*, and others under threescore years of age, as well journeymen as masters, both at home and abroad, whom the pages of the court, in derision, called flat-caps."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Hence—(*b*) A person wearing such a cap.

Wealthy *flat-caps* that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

(*c*) Less commonly, the toque worn by both men and women of the wealthier classes in the sixteenth century.

flat-car (flat'kär), *n.* A railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car.

flat-clam (flat'klam), *n.* *Semele decusa*, an edible species of clam. [California, U. S.]

flate (flāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flated*, ppr. *flating*. [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare*, breathe, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] To produce with flatus, or with simple unintonated breath. [Rare.]

flatfish (flat'fish), *n.* Any fish of the suborder *Heterosomata*: so called from the flattened bilaterally unsymmetrical form. The body is greatly compressed, and one side is colorless or whitish, while the other is dark and variously marked. The typical flat fishes constitute the family *Pleuronectidæ*, and include many species of great economic importance, as the halibut, turbot, plaice, sole, flounder, etc. A flatfish is not really flat (that is, depressed or flattened out horizontally), but is, on the contrary, thin (that is, extremely compressed or vertically expanded), and has both eyes on one side, not on top. It swims and lies with its eyeless and colorless side downward, thus appearing as if spread out horizontally.

flat-footed (flat'fut'ed), *a.* **1.** Having flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low arch in the instep.—**2.** Firm-footed; resolute. [Slang.]

If Mr. —— should come out *flat-footed*, call himself a dealer, instead of posing as an "art lecturer."
The American.

flathead (flat'hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an artificially flattened head: applied to certain American Indians. The deformity is produced in infancy by appliances causing pressure upon the skull from before backward (the more common method), making it flat and retreating in front and protuberant behind, or from above downward, making it flat at the top. It disappears partially or wholly with advance of age, and is said not to injure the intellect. The practice now survives chiefly in the northwest, but was formerly common over both North and South America.

2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the tribe of Indians specifically called *Flatheads*. See II., 1.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of a small tribe of American Indians specifically so called, but erroneously, their heads not being flattened, and their true name being *Selish*. The original home of the Flatheads was in the valley of the Columbia river, but a part of them now live on a reservation in northwestern Montana. They are all nominally Christianized and civilized.

2. A dipnoan fish, *Ceratodus forsteri*. [Australia.]—**3.** A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon*; the hog-nosed snake or puff-adder. [Local, U. S.]

The blow snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog nose, *flat-head*, viper, and puff-adder.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 660.

flat-headed (flat'hed'ed), *a.* Having a flat head or top.

This [church] bears date 1477, as appears from an inscription over one of its doors. But this doorway is *flat-headed*, and has lost all mediæval character.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 216.

flat-house (flat'hous), *n.* [< *flat*[2] + *house*.] A house containing a number of flats. [U. S.]

flatid (flat'id), *n.* One of the *Flatidæ*.

Flatida (flat'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-ida*.] Same as *Flatidæ*, considered as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. Also *Flatides*.

Flatidæ (flat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, of great extent and extreme variety and exuberance of form and coloration. The head is narrow, the prothorax produced and narrowed, and the exposed part of the metathorax relatively large and generally triangular; the wing-covers are large, obtriangular or lyrate, with a broad costal margin. Some of these insects secrete the substance called Chinese wax.

flatilet, *a.* [< L. *flatilis*, < *flare*, pp. *flatus*, blow, = E. *blow*[1]: see *flatus*.] Inconstant; veering with the wind. *Scott.*

flat-iron (flat'ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth. It is made very hot and then passed quickly and firmly over the dampened surface of the fabric to be smoothed. Also *sad-iron*, or simply *iron*.

flativet (flā'tiv), *a.* [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Producing wind; flatulent.

flatling (flat'ling), *adv.* [< ME. *flatlyng*; < *flat*[1] + *-ling*[2]; cf. *darkling*, *backling*, *headlong*, etc.] With the flat side; flatwise; flatly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And to hys chambur can he gone
And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99. (*Halliwell.*)

With her sword on him she *flatling* strooke,
In signe of true subjection to her powre.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 18.

Of the Sun's stops, it Colure hath to name,
Because his Teem doth seem to trot more tame
On these cut points, for, heere he doth not ride
Flatling a-long, but vp the Spheare steep side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

flatlings (flat'lingz), *adv.* **1.** Scotch form of *flatling*.

The blade struck me *flatlings*.
Scott.

2. Plainly; peremptorily. [Prov. Eng.]

flatlong (flat'lông), *adv.* [Var. of *flatling*, as if < *flat*[1] + *long*[1].] With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

The pitiless sword had such pity of so precious an object that at first it did but hit *flatlong*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Ant. What a blow was there given!
Seb. An it had not fallen *flat long*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Zenas Joy, since words were out of the question, administered a corporeal admonition with his sword *flatlong*.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 16.

flatly (flat'li), *adv.* In a flat manner. (*a*) With a flat surface or in a flat position, evenly, horizontally.

At his look she *flatly* falleth down,
For looks kill love.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 463.

Plants, fruits, and flowers are freely introduced, but these are treated *flatly*, and not in the round, on the principle of absolute imitation
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 116.

(*b*) Without spirit, dully.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor*

(*c*) Without hesitation or disguise; plainly; peremptorily, positively.

(To term it aright), I *flatly* ran away from him toward my horse *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii

Sir Gregory says *flatly* she makes a fool of him
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1

flatness (flat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flat. (*a*) Plainness of surface, absence of curvature; also, loosely, smoothness. (*b*) Deadness, vapidness, insipidity, want of life or energy. (*c*) Dullness, sluggishness.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness* *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad

(*d*) Graveness of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

Flatness of sound . . joined with a harshness.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*e*) Absoluteness; completeness

The emperor of Russia was my father
O, that he were alive, that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*f*) In *music*, the quality or state of being below a true or given pitch. **Elementary flatness**, in *math.*, absence of curvature in the elements or infinitesimal parts.

Any curved surface which is such that the more you magnify it the flatter it gets is said to possess the property of *elementary flatness*. But if every succeeding power of our imaginary microscope disclosed new wrinkles, and inequalities without end, then we should say that the surface did not possess the property of *elementary flatness*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 309

Flatness of the field, in *microscopy*, the property of an objective in virtue of which all the parts of an object lying in the same plane, even if near the margin of the field, are seen simultaneously with equal distinctness.

The *flatness of the field* afforded by the objective is a condition of great importance to the advantageous use of the microscope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 289

flat-nosed (flat'nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose; in *zoöl.*, same as *platyrrhine*: as, the *flat-nosed* or platyrrhine monkeys.

Flatoides (fla-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-oides*.] A remarkable genus of *Flatidæ*, containing species inhabiting the warmer parts of America and also Madagascar. *F. tortrix* is a West Indian example.

flat-orchil (flat'ôr'kil), *n.* A lichon, *Roccella fusiformis*, used as a dye.

flatour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flateor, flateur*, F. *flatteur* = Pr. *flatzaire*, a flatterer: see *flatter*[2].] A flatterer.

Alas! ye lordes, many a fals *flatour*
Is in youre courtes
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 507

flat-rod (flat'rod), *n.* In *mining*, a rod for communicating motion from the engine horizontally to the pump or other machinery in a shaft at a distance.

flatten (flat'n), *v.* [< *flat*[1] + *-en*[1] (*c*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level.

They throng, and cleave up and a passage clearc,
As if for that time their round bodies *flatned* were
Donne, Progress of the Soul, l. 14

Others say that this event happened in the palace of the Cardinal de Medici, Torreggiano being jealous of the superior honours paid to Michael Angelo, whose nose was *flattened* by the blow
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv

2. To lay flat; bring to the ground; prostrate. —3. To make vapid or insipid; render stale.

I humbly presume that it *flattens* the narration to say his Excellency in a case which is common to all men
Steele, Tatler, No. 204

4. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 4.—5. To deaden or deprive of luster, as a pigment; bring to a smooth surface or even tint, without relief or gradation.

The colouring matter may also be *flattened* or deprived of its lustre by an ill compounded mordant
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 517.

6. In *optics*, to free from curvature or distortion, as the lines of an image projected by a lens. - **To flatten a sail**, to make a sail set as flatly as possible by hauling aft the sheet

II. *intrans.* 1. To become flat; grow or become even on the surface.

The country, which is exceedingly pretty, bristles with copses, orchards, hedges, and with trees . . . It is true that as I proceeded it *flattened* out a good deal, so that for an hour there was a vast featureless plain.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 109.

2. To become stale, vapid, or tasteless.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *Sir R. L'Estrange*

The writings of mere men, though never so excellent in their kind, yet strike and surprise us most upon our first perusal of them, and then *flatten* upon our taste by degrees, as our familiarity with them increases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

3. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 3.

flatten† (flat'n), *a.* [Irreg. < *flat*[1] + *-en*[2].] Flat; foolish.

The prince has been upon him:
What a *flatten* face he has now! it takes, believe it:
How like an ass he looks!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

flattened (flat'nd), *p. a.* Made flat. Specifically (*a*) In *entom.*, perpendicularly depressed; thinner and broader than usual: as, *flattened* tibiæ. (*b*) In *bot.*, depressed, as a sphere or cylinder having its opposite surfaces brought more closely together.

flattener (flat'nėr), *n.* 1. Same as *flatter*[1]. Specifically—2. A workman in a glass-works who flattens the softened and split cylinders to form them into sheets, after they are laid upon the flattening-stone of the flattening-furnace.

The cylinder is now ready for the *flattener*, who, having prepared it by a preliminary warming in the fire by which it is introduced into his furnace, passes it by means of a cropple, or iron instrument, on to the flattening-stone.
Glass-making, p. 128.

flattening-furnace (flat'ning-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace for the flattening out of cylinder-glass which has been split longitudinally; a spreading-oven. Also *flatting-furnace*.

flattening-hearth (flat'ning-harth), *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace. Also *flatting-hearth*.

flattening-mill (flat'ning-mil), *n.* A mill in which metal is flattened out into plates or sheets by passing it between rollers. Also *flatting-mill*.

flattening-plate (flat'ning-plāt), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flattening-stone (flat'ning-stōn), *n.* In *glass-making*, a stone or a slab of devitrified glass, fire-brick, etc., with smooth surface, on which the split cylinders of glass are heated in the flattening-furnace, and then spread out and made flat by the aid of the flattening-tool. Also called *flatting-stone, flattening-plate, flatting-plate*.

flattening-tool (flat'ning-tōl), *n.* In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a tool consisting of an iron handle with a wooden cross-piece at the end, with which the split and softened cylinder of glass is smoothed out on the flattening-stone. Also *flatting-tool*.

flatter[1] (flat'ėr), *n.* [< *flat*[1], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which flattens or makes flat.

The sides next go to a *flatter*, who levels off the shanks and bellies with a currier's knife
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 497.

Specifically—2. A hammer with a broad face, used by smiths in working flat faces.—3. In *wire-drawing*, a draw-plate with a flat orifice for drawing flat strips, as for watch-springs, skirt-wire, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

Also *flattener*.

flatter[2] (flat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flatteren, flateren, flatren*, flatter; cf. MD. *flatteren, flotteren*, flatter, appar. a freq. form (with freq. suffix *-er*[4]), but Kilian marks MD. *flattéren* (not, however, **flotteren*) as if (like G. *flattiren*, Dan. *flatte're*, Sw. *flattera*, flatter) of F. origin (with F. inf. suffix *-er*), < OF. *flater*, flatter, soothe, smooth, stroke gently, etc., F. *flatter*, flatter. If taken directly into ME., the OF. *flater* would give **flaten, *flatten*, mod. (Sc.) *flat*, flatter; cf. *flattery, flatour*, from the F. Cf. Icel. *flaðra*, fawn upon, *flaðr*, low flattery, fawning. G. *flattern*, flit, flutter, rove, ramble, is an accom. form of *fladern*, < MHG. *vladern, vledern*, OHG. *fledaron* = OD. *vledderen, vledderen*, flit, flutter (hence G. *fledermaus*, D. *vledermuis*, E. *flittermouse*, q. v.). The F. word is prob. of Teut. origin; the sense 'stroke' is prob. the earlier, and points, as some think, to E. *flat*[1], Icel. *flatr*, etc., as if 'smooth flat,' hence 'stroke,' etc. Cf. OD. *vlaeden, vleijden*, D. *vleijen*, flatter.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To please or gratify, or seek to please or gratify, by praise, especially undue praise, or by obsequious attentions, submission, imitation, etc.; play upon the vanity or self-love of (a person) with a view to gain some advantage.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet. Prov. xxix. 5.

To seem to affect the malice and displeasure of the people is as bad as that which he dislikes, to *flatter* them for their love. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Seneca the philosopher . . . condescends to *flatter* the imbecile Claudius. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

2. To produce self-complacency or a feeling of personal gratification in; please; charm: as, to feel *flattered* by approval.

Music's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

A man is *flattered* by your talking your best to him alone. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 216.

I marvel if my still delight
In this great house so royal-rich, and wide,
Be *flatter'd* to the height.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. To persuade of something which gives pleasure or satisfaction; give encouragement to; especially, to give pleasing but false impressions or encouragement to.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice,
And *flatters* her it is Adonis' voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 978.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to *flatter* me that thou dost. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

None can *flatter* himself his life will be always fortunate. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

4. To make appear better than the reality warrants: as, the portrait *flatters* its subject. = **Syn.** 1. To compliment, cajole, court, coddle, fawn upon, curry favor with. See comparison under *adulation*.

II. *intrans.* To use language intended to gratify the vanity or self-love of a person; use undue praise.

O sodeyn hap, O thou fortune instable,
Lyke to the scorpion so deceyvable,
That *flatrest* with thyn heed whan thou wolt stynge.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 815.

He cannot *flatter*, he!
An honest mind and plain—he must speak truth.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
The lie that *flatters* I abhor the most.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 88.

flatter[3]†, *v. i.* [A var. of *flotter, flutter*, q. v.] To flutter; float.

And mony was the feather-bed
That *flatter'd* on the faem.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 150).

flatterable (flat'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *flatter*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being flattered; open to flattery.

He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118.

flatter-blind (flat'ėr-blīnd), *v. t.* [< *flatter*[2] + *blind*.] To blind with flattery. [Rare.]

If I do not grossly *flatter-blind* myself. *Coleridge.*

flatterer (flat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flaterere;* < *flatter* + *-er*[1].] One who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Nine tithes of times
Face-*flatterer* and backbiter are the same
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

flatteress†, **flatteresse** (flat'ėr-es), *n.* [< OF. *flateresse*, fem. of *flateur*, flatterer: see *flatour, flatter*[2], and *-ess*.] A female who flatters.

Those women that in times past were called in Cypres Colacides, i. e., *flatteresses*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71.

flattering†, **flatterie** (flat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Flattery; a flattering speech or action.

That is to saye, peruerse and cursed folkes to whom euery thynge well done is odyous and hatefull: namely, whan they see any person that hath dispyed wycked conuersacion, worldly gloses or *flatteryngs*, and by holy penaunce is become a newe man.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii.

flattering (flat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Adapted to excite complacency or hope; gratifying; pleasurable; encouraging: as, *flattering* words or commendations; *flattering* prospects; a *flattering* reception.

The *flattering* prospect which seemed to be opened to our view in the Month of May is vanishing like the morning dew. *George Washington*, to Col. Sam'l Washington, [N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 483.

A conceited person is specially interested in any talk, *flattering* or otherwise, about himself.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

flatteringly (flat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to gratify or soothe; with partiality.

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 169.

When used as material of landscape by the modern artist, they [feudal and monastic buildings] are nearly always superficially or *flatteringly* represented.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 114.

flatterously† (flat'ėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **flatterous* (< *flatter*[2] + *-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] Flatteringly.

The person that hath the sheep's blood in his veins is still very well, and like to continue so. If we durst believe himself, who is *flatterously* given, he is much better than he was before, as he tells us in a later account he brought into the society. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 253.

flattery (flat'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *flatteries* (-iz). [< ME. *flaterie, flaterye*, < OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie* (= Pr.

flataria), < *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the *flatteries* that grow upon it!
Ye have angels' faces, but Heaven knows your hearts.
Shak., Hen. VIII, iii. 1.

Some praises proceed merely of *flattery*; and if it be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch-flatterer, which is a man's self. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

=Syn. *Compliment*, *Adulation*, *Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*); sycophancy, fawning, blandishment.

flatting (flat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flat*[1], *v.*] 1. A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size; also, the coating of size laid over the gilding.—2. A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—3. The rolling out of metal into sheets by the pressure of rolls or cylinders.—4. In *leather-manuf.*, a method of dressing shaved hides.—5. In *sheet-glass manuf.*, the operation of flattening.—6. In *music*, the act of depressing a tone below a true or given pitch.

flatting-coat (flat'ing-kōt), *n.* The finishing coat on a painted wall, where four or five coats are laid on: so called because it dries without gloss. It is of pure white lead diluted only with spirits of turpentine. See *flatting*, 2.

flatting-furnace (flat'ing-fėr'nās), *n.* Same as *flattening-furnace*.

flatting-hearth (flat'ing-härth), *n.* Same as *flattening-hearth*.

flatting-mill (flat'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *flattening-mill*.

flatting-plate, flatting-stone (flat'ing-plāt, -stōn), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flatting-tool (flat'ing-tōl), *n.* 1. A plumbers' tool used to flatten sheet-lead or dress it to the required shape.—2. Same as *flattening-tool*.

flat-tool (flat'tōl), *n.* 1. A chisel having a square end and cutting faces at the sides and end: used in turning.

Flat tools for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel are ground with the stone running towards the operator.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 28.

2. In *seal-engraving*, an elongated conical tool used for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface.

flattop (flat'top), *n.* An American perennial herb, *Vernonia Noveboracensis*. Also called *ironweed*.

flatulence (flat'ū-lens), *n.* [= F. *flatulence* = Sp. Pg. *flatulencia* = It. *flatulenza*, < NL. *flatulentus*, flatulent: see *flatulent*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected by wind in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal; windiness; hence, airiness; emptiness; vanity.

The principal cause of *flatulence* is fermentation or decomposition of the contents of the stomach and bowels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

flatulency (flat'ū-len-si), *n.* Same as *flatulence*.

The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions.
Glanville

The most sure sign of a deficient perspiration is *flatulency* or wind. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

flatulent (flat'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *flatulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *flatulento*, < NL. *flatulentus*, < L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, snorting: see *flatus*.] 1. Windy; affected with gases generated in the stomach or some other portion of the alimentary canal.

Flatulent accumulation in the intestines may be due . . . to putrefaction of the food
Lankester, Med. Guide, p. 165.

2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a *flatulent* tumor.—3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more *flatulent*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

4. Empty; vain; pretentious; without substance or reality; puffed up: as, *flatulent* vanity.

The age of a passion is not long, and, the *flatulent* spirit being breathed out, the man begins to abate of his first heats. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

His [Tasso's] story is not so pleasing as Ariosto's; he is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

flatulently (flat'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

flatuosity† (flat-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flatuosité* = Pg. *flatuosidade* = It. *flatuosità*; as *flatuous* + *-ity*.] Flatulence.

In this disease it were better for to represse the said windenesse and *flatuositie*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 19.

flatuous (flat'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *flatueux* = Sp. *flatuoso*, *flatoso* = Pg. *flatoso* = It. *flatuoso*, < L. as if **flatuosus*, < *flatus*, a blowing, etc.: see *flatus*, *flatulent*.] Flatulent; windy; generating wind; like wind; hence, empty; vain.

Sir Dra. I am very angry.
Com. Do not suffer, though,
That *flatuous* windy choler of your heart
To move the clapper of your understanding.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

What if some flatt ring blast
Of *flatuous* honour should perchance be there,
And whisper in thine ear '
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

flatuousness (flat'ū-us-nes), *n.* Tendency to produce flatulence.

I confesse I wonder at it my self, that I should turne Poet: I can impute it to nothing but the *flatuousness* of our diet. *A Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

flatus (flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, a breath, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*[1].] 1. A breath; a puff of wind; a pure expulsion of air from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself
Clarke, To Dodwell, p. 31

2. Wind present in the stomach or intestines; eructation.

In tympanites there is a rapid generation of *flatus*, which overpowers the contractility of the hollow viscera.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 514

3. Inflation; puffiness; the state of being distended with air, as a tumor. **Flatus vocis**, the breath of the voice. This phrase is much used to describe the opinion of the early nominalist, Roscellin, whose writings are lost, but who, according to the undisputed testimony of his enemy, Anselm, held that universals (such as man in general) are the breath of the voice

flat-ware (flat'wār), *n.* In *ceram.*, plates, dishes, saucers, and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware.

flatways (flat'wāz), *adv.* Same as *flatwise*.

It is preferable to place the bricks *flatways*
C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 180.

flatwise (flat'wīz), *adv.* [< *flat*[1] + *-wise*.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited.
Woodward, Fossils.

flatworm (flat'wėrm), *n.* [< *flat*[1] + *worm*.] A platyhelminth; one of the *Platyhelminthes*, as a tapeworm: a name applied to animals of the planarian group. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

flaucht (flächt'tėr), *v.* and *n.* See *flaughter*[2]. [Scotch.]

flaught, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *flay*[1].

flaught[1] (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [Sc., also written *flaucht*, *flaught*, *flacht*; = E. *flight*, < ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *fluht*, etc., < AS. *flyht*, flight: see *flight*[1].] 1. A flight; a flock (of birds).

A *flaucht* o' dows *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

2. A flutter, as that of a bird; a flapping.

He . . . was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaught* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

flaught[2] (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [E. dial. also *flant*, also *flaight* (a turf); < ME. *flaght*, a flake (of snow or fire); connected with *flake*[1], *flag*[4], *flaw*[1], and *floe*: see these words.] 1. A flake (of snow).

A *flaght* of snawe. *Cathol. Angl.*, p. 133.

2. A flake (of fire); a spark; a flash.

A *flaght* [printed *slaght*] of fire. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 17342.

3. A handful. [Scotch.]—4. A flake or roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—5. *pl.* Tools for carding wool, used chiefly in Scotland. *Ure*, Dict., II. 402. **A flaught o' fire**, a flash of lightning. [Scotch.]

There was neither moon nor stars — nothing but a *flaucht o' fire* every now and than, to keep the road by.
Blackwood's Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 202

flaught[3] (flât, Sc. flächt), *v. t.* [< *flaught*[2], *n.*] To card (wool) into thin flakes.

flaughter[1] (flâ'-, Sc. flächh'tėr), *v.* [Sc. written *flauchter*, *flaughter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*[1], flight, flying, flutter, perhaps suggested by *flacker* or *flutter*, with which, however, it has no connection.] I. *trans.* To frighten. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To flutter; shine fitfully; flicker. [Scotch.]

Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other hand. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

flaughter[1] (flâ'-, Sc. flächh'tėr), *n.* [< *flaughter*[1], *v.*] A fluttering motion. [Scotch.]

Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy *flaughter* on the gutter dub.
Davidson, Seasons, p. 42.

flaughter[2] (flâ'-, Sc. flächh'tėr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *flauchter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*[2], a flake, taken in sense of E. dial. *flaught*, a piece of turf, a flag (of turf): see *flaught*[2] and *flag*[4].] To pare or cut a flake or portion of, as of turf. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter[3] (flâ'-, Sc. flächh'tėr), *n.* [Sc. also *flauchter*; cf. *flaughter*[2], *v.*, cut (turf), and *flaught*[2], *n.*, a flake.] A flake; a piece of turf. See *flaught*[2]. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter-spade (flâ'-, Sc. flächh'tėr-spād), *n.* Same as *divot-spade*. [Scotch.]

flaunt†, *n.* See *flawn*.

flaunch (flanch), *n.* In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flauncher†, *n.* See *flancher*.

Flaundrish†, *a.* Same as *Flandrish*.

flaunt (flânt or flânt), *v.* [Formerly also *flant*; prob. Scand. The nearest form appears to be Sw. dial. *flankt*, adj. and adv., loosely, flutteringly (cf. E. *flaunt-a-flaunt*, *a.*), < *flanka*, waver, hang and wave about, ramble, a nasalized form of Sw. dial. *flakka*, waver, prob. = ME. *flacken*, move to and fro, flutter, palpitate, E. *flack*, q. v. Cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *flandern*, flutter, flaunt.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To wave or flutter smartly in the wind.

I see not one, within this glasse of mine,
Whose fethers *flaunt*, and flicker in the winde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 63.

2. To make a smart show in apparel or equipment of any kind; make an ostentatious or brazen display; move or act ostentatiously or brazenly; be glaring or gaudy: sometimes with an indefinite *it*: as, a *flaunting* show.

My neighbour Flamborough's rosy daughters, *flaunting* with red top knots *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 196.

Can those neat black clothes . . . give you half the honest vanity with which you *flaunted it* about in that overworn suit? *Lamb*, Elia, Old China.

The poppy *flaunted*, for 'twas May.
Bryant, Day Dream.

II. *trans.* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively: as, to *flaunt* rich apparel.

Was this a time for these to *flaunt* their pride?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flaunt (flânt or flânt), *n.* [< *flaunt*, *v.*] 1. The act of flaunting.

Who heeds the silken tassel's *flaunt*
Beside the golden corn?
O. W. Holmes, Our Yankee Girls.

2. Anything displayed for show; finery. [Rare.]

Oh how
Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The sternness of his presence? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. A boast; a vaunt; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

flaunt-a-flaunt† (flânt'a-flânt'), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *a*[3], *prep.*, + *flaunt*; cf. *aflaunt*.] Flauntingly displayed.

High copt hattes, and fethers *flaunt a flaunt*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 83.

flaunter (flân'- or flân'tėr), *n.* One who flaunts.

flaunting (flân'- or flân'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flaunt*, *v.*] Same as *flaunty*, 1.

See the proud tulip's *flaunting* cup,
That flames in glory for an hour.
O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come

flauntingly (flân'- or flan'ting-li), *adv.* In a flaunting manner.

A gem was now [in the time of the Ptolemies] a thing to be worn *flauntingly* *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 366

flaunty (flân'- or flân'ti), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *-y*[1].] 1. Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy. Also *flaunting*.

Your common men
Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, dine,
And dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
For kings to walk on, or our senators *Mrs. Browning*

2. Capricious; unsteady; eccentric. [Scotch.]

She was a *flaunty* woman, and liked well to have a good humoured jibe or jeer. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 198

flaut (flât), *n.* See *flaught*[2].

flautando (It. pron. flâ-tän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flute*[1], *v.*] In *violin-playing*, with harmonics or flageolet-tones.

flautato (flâ-tä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flautando*.] Same as *flautando*.

flautino (flâ-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] 1. A small flute; a piccolo.—2. A small accordion.—3. A direction to violin-players to play in harmonics.

flautist (flâ'tist), *n.* [< It. *flautista* = Sp. *flautista* = E. *flutist*, q. v.] A flutist.

Several tournebout players combined with some *flautists* and oboe players. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 490.

flauto (flâù'tō), *n.* [It., a flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A flute. **Flauto amabile**, a sweet-toned organ stop, generally of four-foot pitch. **Flauto piccolo.** Same as *piccolo*. **Flauto transverso**, literally, a cross-flute; the ordinary flute as distinguished from the flûte-à bec, or direct flute.

flautone (flâù-tō'nē), *n.* [It., aug. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A large or bass flute.

flavaniline (flā-van'i-lin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *aniline*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, made by treating acetanilid with zinc chlorid at 250° F. for several hours, purifying, and combining with hydrochloric acid. It dyes yellow on cotton, wool, and silk, but is not fast to light.

flavedo (flā-vē'dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] In *bot.*, yellowness; a diseased condition of plants in which the green parts become yellow. *Imp. Dict.*

Flaveria (flā-vē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*. The plants are used in Chili to dye yellow.] A genus of herbaceous annual or biennial composites, mostly of tropical America, with opposite leaves, and clustered heads of small yellow flowers. *F. Contrayerba* is a native of Peru, and is there used for dyeing yellow. There are 5 species on the southern borders of the United States.

flavescent (flā-ves'ent), *a.* [< L. *flavescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *flavescere*, become yellow, inceptive of *flavere*, be yellow (golden-yellow, light-yellow), < *flavus*, yellow, golden-yellow, light-yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellowish; having a yellow tinge; turning yellow.

Flavian (flā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperors Flavius Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who reigned A. D. 69–96: as, the *Flavian* age; the *Flavian* amphitheater.

II. *n.* One of the three Roman emperors of the dynasty of (Flavius) Vespasian.

flavicant (flav'i-kant), *a.* [Formed, after the analogy of *albicant*, < L. as if **flavican(t-)s*, ppr. of **flavicare*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow. *Lyghton*, British Lichens.

flavicomous† (flā-vik'ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *flavicomus*, yellow-haired, < *flavus*, yellow, + *coma*, hair: see *flavous* and *coma*[2].] Having yellow hair. *Bailey*, 1727.

flavin (flav'in), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow dyestuff prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on quercitron-bark.

flavindin (flav'in-din), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *indin*.] A substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue, obtained by the action of potash on indin.

flavopurpurin (flā-vō-pėr'pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *purpurin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, very similar to alizarin, but having a yellower shade.

flavor, flavour (flā'vor), *n.* [Not common before Milton's time; found but once in ME., in pl. *flavorez*, odors ("Alliterative Poems" (ed. Morris), i. 87), < OF. *flavour*, odor (Roquefort). The form agrees only with that of ML. *flavor*, 'aurum *flavum*,' i. e., yellow gold, lit. 'yellowness'; < L. *flavere*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*, *flavescent*. The connection of thought is not obvious; a clue has been sought in the point of view suggested in Milton's lines:

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks . . .
Thou couldst repress, nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling, outpour'd, the *flavour*, or the smell,
Or taste that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool, crystalline stream
Milton, S. A., l. 544

Here *flavor* appears to mean 'glowing color,' being a poetical application of the ML. *flavor*, lit. 'yellowness' (otherwise it can only be a synonym of *smell* or *taste* following). It is possible that the E. sense is due to association with ME. *flagre*, odor, in old Sc. *fleure*, *fleoure*, *fleowre*, *fleware*, *flewer*, a (bad) smell, the Sc. forms resting on F. *fleurer*, intr., smell, another form (by confusion with *fleur*, a flower) of F. *flairer*, tr., smell, scent, OF. *flairer*, intr., emit an odor: see *flair*[2]. *Savor* has also prob. influenced the meaning of *flavor*.] **1.** The quality of a substance which affects the smell; smell; odor; fragrance: as, the *flavor* of the rose. [Rare.]

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 3.

2. The quality of a substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest: as, the *flavor* of the peach, of wine, etc.; a spicy *flavor*.

Apples of a ripe *Flavour*, fresh and fair
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.
If, brought from far, it very dear has cost,
It has a *Flavour* then which pleases most.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3. Figuratively, the quality of anything which affects the mental taste or perception, especially in a pleasurable way; characteristic fitness, congruity, impressiveness, or the like, particularly from a literary or artistic point of view.

As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the *flavour* and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times
J. Caird.

Something it [a song] has a *flavor* of the sea,
And the sea's freedom - which reminds of thee.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

4. That which imparts flavor; a flavoring substance or essence. = **Syn. 2.** *Savor*, *Smack*, etc. See *taste*.

flavor, flavour (flā'vor), *v. t.* [< *flavor*, *n.*] **1.** To communicate flavor or some quality of taste or smell to; hence, to communicate any distinctive quality to.

His facts are lies: his letters are the fact—
An infiltration *flavored* with himself!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 140.

2. To add a flavoring substance or admixture to.

flavored, flavoured (flā'vord), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flavor*, *v.*] Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*flavored* wine.

Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or *flavour'd* fruits
Dodsley, Agriculture, ii.

flavoring, flavouring (flā'vor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flavor*, *v.*] A substance used for giving flavor to anything.

Used . . . by cooks and confectioners as a *flavoring* [essence of allspice]. *Cooley*, Practical Receipts.

flavorless, flavourless (flā'vor-les), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-less*.] Without flavor; wanting positive or distinct odor or taste; tasteless, literally or figuratively.

It [news by telegraph] comes to him [the reader] like a steak hot from the gridiron, instead of being cooled and made *flavorless* by a slow journey from a distant kitchen.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 71.

flavorous, flavourous (flā'vor-us), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-ous*.] **1.** Pleasant to the taste or smell; savory.

There casks of wine in rows adorn'd the dome—
Pure *flavorous* wine, by Gods in bounty given,
And worthy to exalt the feasts of heaven.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

Nobody on the shore made chowder like Poll's, or stewed such *flavorous* dishes from despised haddock and chip dry halibut. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 310.

2. Having a particular flavor or quality. [Rare.]

Up and down the river lie ancient villages, *flavorous* of the olden time. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 14.

flavous† (flā'vus), *a.* [< L. *flāvus*, golden-yellow, reddish-yellow, flaxen-colored; perhaps orig. **flagvus*, 'flame-colored,' < √ **flag* in **flagma*, *flamma*, flame, *flagrare*, burn: see *flame*, *flagrant*.] Yellow; specifically, in *entom.*, perfectly yellow, without intermixture of red, green, or brown.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold than any other part whatsoever.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age (1666).

flaw[1] (flâ), *n.* [ME. *flawe*, a flake (of fire), once *flay*, a flake (of snow); cf. AS. *floh stānes*, 'gleba silicis,' a fragment of stone; but the ME. form is of Scand. origin: < Dan. *flage*, a flake, = Sw. *flaga*, a flake, also a flaw, crack, breach, = Icel. *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone; cf. Icel. *flagna* = Norw. *flagna*, flake off; Icel. *flakna* = Norw. *flakna*, flake off, split; Norw. *flaga*, flake off, become loose, as bark, *flak*, a flake, slice, piece, etc.: see *flake*[1], *flag*[4], *flay*[1], *floe*.] **1**†. A flake; a fragment; a shiver.

They . . . fleghttene and floresche withe flawmande swerdez,
Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one [on] theire helmes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2556.

But this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
Or ere I'll weep
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

2†. A thin cake, as of ice.

As sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

3. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

In all forms the girdle [of a diamond] ought to be perfectly smooth, as a rough edge often appears through some of the facets as a *flaw*, and injures the brilliancy of the stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 166.

4. Any defect or imperfection; anything which impairs quality or character; a fault: as, a *flaw* in a will, a deed, or a statute.

Tell me this day without a *flaw*
What I will do for you.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 175).

There were some horrible *flaws*, as to the common Principles of Morality, as to conjugal Society, or the Rights of Property. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison*, Spectator.

Not with *flaw*-seeking eyes like needle-points.
Lowell, Love.

5. In *weaving*, a bore, tangle, or skip. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A disease in which the skin recedes from the nails. = **Syn. 3.** Chink, cleft, rift.—**4.** Blemish, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.

flaw[1] (flâ), *v. t.* [< *flaw*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cause a flaw or defect in; break; crack; mar.

His *flaw'd* heart
(Alack, too weak the conflict to support!)
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

As it snows often, so it perpetually freezes, of which I was so sensible that it *flaw'd* the very skin of my face.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flaw'd*.
Dryden.

2. To violate; invalidate. [Rare.]

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

flaw[2] (flâ), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < Norw. *flaga*, a sudden gust of wind, a squall, a shower, a sudden attack or fit, as of coughing, sneezing, shivering, a fit, paroxysm, a burst of passion. Cf. OD. *vlaege*, D. *vlaag*, a gust, squall, shower, fit, whim, throes, = MLG. *vlage*, a sudden windstorm, LG. *flage*, a storm-cloud or rain-cloud, flying before the wind. The D. and LG. forms are prob. also of Scand. origin.] **1.** A sudden gust of wind; a sudden and violent wind-storm.

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's *flaw*!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow
The smoke now west, now south.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The southerly wind draws round the mountains and comes off in uncertain *flaws*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 49.

2†. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; an uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3†. A sudden commotion of mind.

O, these *flaws* and starts
(Impostors to true fear) would well become
A woman's story, at a winter's fire.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

= **Syn. 1.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

flaw[3] (flâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flay*[1].

flawe†, *a.* [ME., prop. **flave*, < OF. *flave*, < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow.

And lillie forehede had this creature,
With flueliche browes, *flawe* of colour pure.
Court of Love, l. 782.

flawer†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flayer*.

flawless (flâ'les), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-less*.] Without flaw or defect.

On the lecture slate
The circle rounded under female hands
With *flawless* demonstration.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Siena a few years since was a *flawless* gift of the Middle Ages to the modern imagination.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, i.

Different tints of the paint showed through *flawless* glass. *The Century*, XXIX. 17.

flawlessly (flâ'les-li), *adv.* Without flaw; perfectly, as regards flaws or defects.

But we know her to be good and *flawlessly* pure.
Princeton Rev., July, 1834, p. 78.

flawn† (flân), *n.* [< ME. *flaun*, *flawn* (also, rarely, *flathen*, *flathons*, pl., prob. from the ML. form *flado(n-)*, though in the sing. form **flathe* appar. cognate with the D. and G. forms), < OF. *flaon*, *flan*, F. *flan*, a custard, = Pr. *flaucon* = Sp. *flaon* = It. *fiadone*, < ML. *flado(n-)*, also *flanto(n-)*, *flanso(n-)*, *flansonus*, etc., < OHG. *fladо*, MHG. *vlade*, G. *fladen*, a flat cake, pan-

cake, = MLG. *vlade* = OD. *vlade*, D. *vla*, a custard; prob. lit. a flat cake; cf. Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, *πλᾶβανον*, a bread-pan, cake-pan, etc., but not connected with *flat*[1]: see *flat*[1], *plat*.] A sort of flat custard or pie.

Flawnes, Custards, Egge-pies. *Cotgrave*

Fall to your cheese-cakes, curds, and clouted cream,
Your fools, your *flawns*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i 2

flaw-piece (flâ′pēs), *n.* A slab from the outside of a log. *E. H. Knight.*

flawter (flâ′tėr), *v. t.* A variant of *flaughter*[2].

flawy[1] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

flawy[2] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[2] + *-y*[1].] Subject to sudden flaws or puffs of wind.

flax (flaks), *n.* [< ME. *flax*, *flex*, < AS. *fleax*, rarely *flex* = OFries. *flax* = D. *vlas* = MLG. *vlas*, LG. *flas* = OHG. *flahs*, MHG. *vlahs*, G. *flachs*, flax; perhaps connected with Goth. *flahta*, a plaiting of the hair, < **flahtan*, an unrecorded form, = OHG. *flehtan*, MHG. *vlehten*, G. *flechten* = Icel. *flétta* = Dan. *flette* = Sw. *fläta*, weave, plait, akin to L. *plicare*, fold, > ult. E. *plait*, *pleat*, and *ply*, q. v.] 1. (*a*) The common name for plants of the genus *Linum* and for the fiber obtained from the stems of *L. usitatissimum*.



Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel

This species, of unknown origin, has been in cultivation from a very remote period, and yields the principal vegetable fiber in popular use over the larger part of the old world. The plant is an annual, with slender stems about two feet tall, which by various processes are freed from all useless matter, leaving the elongated bast-cells in the form of a soft, silky fiber. This fiber is used in the manufacture of linen thread and cloth, cambric, lawn, lace, etc. The principal sources of supply are Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, and Ireland. The flowers are blue. The seeds, known as *linseed* and *flaxseed*, are very mucilaginous, and are used on that account in medicine. They also yield an oil, which is extensively used by painters; and the residue, called *linseed-cake*, has much value as feed for cattle. The dwarf, fairy, mountain, or purging flax of England is *L. catharticum*, and the wild flax of the United States, *L. Virginicum* and *L. perenne*.

Summen sowe it thicke in lene lande,
And subtile *flax* ynough thereon wol stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Of which line they make their *flaxe*, and with their *flaxe* fine Linnen. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

And the *flax* and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the *flax* was bolled. Ex. ix. 31.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy *flax*.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

(*b*) One of several plants of other genera, mostly resembling common flax, as the false or white flax (*Camelina sativa*), mountain flax (*Polygala Senega*), toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), which yields a strong fiber, and spurge-flax (*Daphne Gnidium*).

Here and there the banks are clothed with a handsome green flag, the precious New Zealand *flax* [*Phormium tenax*], whose tall, red, honey-laden blossoms, growing on a stem fully ten feet high, offer special attractions to the bees. *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: with reference to the material composing its nest. [Local, Eng.]—**Flax canvas.** (*a*) Canvas made wholly or chiefly of flax, used in needlework. It is made of many degrees of fineness, some of the grades having other materials than linen in their composition. (*b*) Canvas linen, made from flax, used for sailmaking.—**Fossil flax.** See *fossil*.—**Long flax**, flax to be spun in its natural length without cutting. *E. H. Knight.*

flax (flaks), *v.* [< *flax*, *n.*, in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. *flaxen*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To beat.

To spit cotton is, I think, American, and also, perhaps, to *flax* for to beat. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; "knock" about: as, to *flax* round (to move about in a lively or energetic manner). [New Eng. in both uses.]

flax-bird (flaks′bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra*.

flax-brake (flaks′brāk), *n.* Same as *brake*[3], 1.

flax-bush (flaks′bùsh), *n.* The New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*. See *Phormium*.

flax-comb (flaks′kōm), *n.* A hatchel or heckle.

flax-cotton (flaks′kot′n), *n.* Cottonized flax. See *cottonize*.

flax-dresser (flaks′dres′ėr), *n.* One who prepares flax for the spinner by breaking and scutching it.

flax-dressing (flaks′dres′ing), *n.* The act, process, or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

flaxed† (flak′sed), *a.* [< *flax* + *-ed*[1].] Resembling flax; flaxen.

She as the learned'st maide was chose by them
(Her *flaxed* hair crown'd with an anadem).
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

flaxen[1] (flak′sn), *a.* [ME. **flaxen* (not found), < AS. **fleaxen* (Somner: not verified) (= MLG. *vlessen* = G. *flachsen*), < *fleax*, flax, + *-en*, *-en*[2].] 1. Of flax; made of flax: as, *flaxen* thread.

A double wealth; more rich than Belgium's boast,
Who tends the culture of the *flaxen* reed.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

2. Resembling flax in color, as hair; fair and flowing like flax.

His beard as white as snow,
All *flaxen* was his poll *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5

Stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,
And lay thine hand upon his *flaxen* head
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 848.

Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair
In easy ringlets flowed her *flaxen* hair
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius, Argonautics, iii

3. Pertaining to flax.

Dundee had long been the great centre of the *flaxen* manufactures. *Ure*, Dict., III. 120.

flaxen[2] (flak′sn), *v. t.* [< *flax* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *flax*, *v.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

flax-mill (flaks′mil), *n.* A mill or factory where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

flax-puller (flaks′půl′ėr), *n.* A horse-power machine for gathering flax-plants from the field.

flaxseed (flaks′sēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The seed of flax; linseed.

I'll hie me
To Lincolnshire,
To sow hemp-seed and *flax-seed*,
And hang them all there.
Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

2. The *Radiola Millegrana*, a European plant allied to the common flax, and having similar seed-pods. (See *water-flaxseed*.)

II. *a.* Resembling a flaxseed: an epithet specifically applied to the pupa stage of some insects.

Larvæ of Hessian fly assume what is known as the *flaxseed* stage. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 410.

Flaxseed ore. Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

flaxweed (flaks′wēd), *n.* The toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

flax-wench (flaks′wench), *n.* A woman who spins flax; hence, a common woman.

As rank as any *flax-wench*, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

flaxy (flak′si), *a.* [< *flax* + *-y*[1].] Like flax; of a light color; fair.

The four colours . . . signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance.
Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 16.

flay[1] (flā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *flea*, *fley*, dial. *flaw*, *flaugh*; < ME. *flen*, *flean*, *flen*, *flan* (and *flo*, after Scand.) (pret. *flow*, *flough*, pl. *flogen*, pp. *flayn*, *flawyn*, *vlage*), < AS. **flean* (pret. **flōg*, pp. **flagen*; only in comp. pp. *be-flagen*), orig. **flahan* = MD. *vlaeghen*, *vlaeden*, *vlaen* = Icel. *flá* (pret. *flō*, pp. *flegenn*) = Sw. *flå* = Dan. *flaae*, flay, skin, strip. To this root belong *flaw*[1], *floc*, *flag*[4], and *flake*[1]: see those words.] 1. To skin; strip off the skin of: as, to *flay* an ox.

But, know you (varlets) whom you daily with?
My little finger over-balanceth
My Father's loigns: he did but rub you light,
I'll *flay* your backs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

A prince is the pastor of the people. Hee ought to sheere, not to *flea* his sheepe; to take their fleeces, not their fels.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive
To strip them off, 'tis being *flay'd* alive.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 583.

2†. To strip off, in a general sense.

I shall come vpon the with all myn hoste, and make thy beerde be *flayn*, and drawe from thy chyn boustously, and that thou shalt knowe verily. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620

flay[2] (flā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flayed*, *flaid*, ppr. *flaying*. [E. dial. also *flu* (Yorkshire), Sc. *flay*, *fley*, *flee*, *fly*, and with orig. guttural *fleg*, frighten; < ME. *flayen*, *flaien*, earlier *fleien*, frighten, cause to flee affrighted, < AS. **flēgan*, **flygan*, only in comp. *ā-flēgan*, cause to flee, put to flight, = OHG. *ar-flaugjan*, frighten, cause to flee, = Goth. *us-flaugjan*, lit. cause to fly (in the phrase *usflaugiths winda*, blown about by the wind), caus. of **flugan* = AS. *flēogan*, E. *fly*[1]. The word is thus a deriv. of *fly*[1], though it has been confused with *flee*[1]: see *fly*[1] and *flee*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to fly; put to flight.

It's lang since sleeping was *fley'd* frae me
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

2. To frighten.

Thou wille be *flayede* for a fyre that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

Thise grete wordes shalle not *flay* me.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 30

It spak right howe—"My name is Death,
But be na *fley'd*."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

II. *intrans.* To be fear-struck.
[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

flay[2] (flā), *n.* [< *flay*[2], *v.*] 1. Fright; fear.—2. [Only *fley*; prob. orig. a sudden kick, as of a frightened horse.] A kick; a random blow; a fit of ill humor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**To take flay**, to take fright.

flayer (flā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flear* (Prompt. Parv.); < *flay*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flays.

Euery fox must yeeld his owne skin and haires to the *flayer*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 181

flayflint (flā′flint), *n.* [< *flay*[1] + obj. *flint*; after *skinflint*, q. v.] A skinflint; a miser. [Rare.]

I was at school—a college in the South
There lived a *flayflint* near; we stole his fruit,
His hens, his eggs. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail

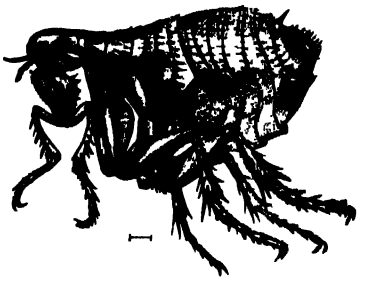
flaying (flā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flay*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of frightening.—2. An apparition or hobgoblin. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

flayret, *n.* See *flair*[2].

flaysome (flā′sum), *a.* [< *flay*[2] + *-some*.] Terrifying; frightful. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Shoo'l not oppen't an ye mak yor *flaysome* dins till neeght.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ii

flea[1] (flē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flee*; < ME. *flee*, *fle*, pl. *flees*, earlier *fleen*, *flen*, < AS. *fleáh*, also contr. *flēi*, sometimes written *flēah*, *flēó* = D. *vloo* = MLG. *vlo*, *vlow*, LG. *flo* = OHG. *flōh*, MHG. *vlôch*, G. *floh* = Icel. *flō* (the Sw. Dan. word is different: Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*, a flea, lit. 'leaper': see *leap*[1]), a flea; prob. from the root of AS. *fleón*, orig. **fleóhan*, flee: see *flee*[1]. Not connected with *fly*[1], *v.*, or *fly*[2], *n.*] 1. An insect of the genus *Pulex*, regarded by entomologists as representing a distinct order *Aphaniptera*, so called because the wings are inconspicuous scales.



Common Flea (*Pulex irritans*) (Line shows natural size.)

All the species of the genus are very similar to the common flea, *P. irritans*, which has two eyes and six long and stout legs, feelers like thread, and the oral appendages modified into piercing stylets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remarkable for its agility, making longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal, and its bite is very troublesome.

What eyleth thee to slepe by the morwe?
Hastow had *fleen* al nyght or artow dronke, . . .
So that thou mayst nat holden vp thyn heed?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 17.

Flen, flyys, and freres [*fleas*, flies, and friars] populum Domini casdunt [afflict the people of the Lord].
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 91

That's a valiant *flea*, that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7

2. *pl.* The family *Pulicidæ*, or order *Aphaniptera*. See these words.—3. A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle of the genus *Haltica*, as *H. nemorum*, which injures the turnip, and is also called *turnip-flea* and *turnip-fly*.—4. Any amphipod crustacean which jumps like a flea; a sandhopper; a scud. See *beach-flea*.—**A flea in one's ear**, something in mind that causes special attention or interest, particularly of a disagreeable kind, as an annoying suggestion or hint; especially, an irritating or mortifying rebuff or repulse: as, to put *a flea in one's ear*.

But so soone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gave them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them and sending them away with *fleas in their eares*, vtterly disapointed of their purpose
De L'isle, Legendarie (trans.), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., II 265

My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts *fleas in their ears* *Swift*

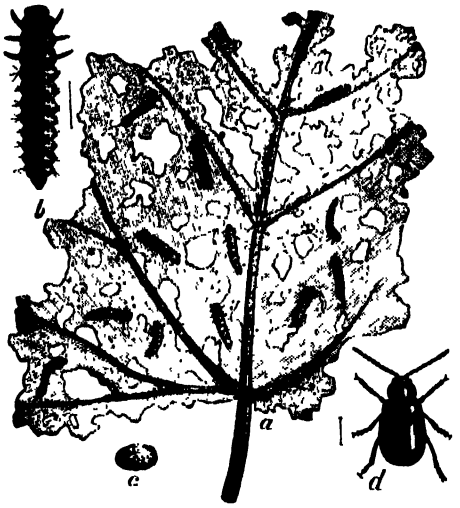
flea[1] (flē), *v. t.* [< *flea*[1], *n.*] To clear of fleas. [Rare.]

Go *flea* dogs and read romances.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9

flea[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *flay*[1].

fleabane (flē′bān), *n.* One of several composite plants, so called from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas. The common fleabane of England is *Pulicaria dysenterica*, or sometimes *P. vulgaris*, and the blue fleabane is *Erigeron acris*. In the United States the common fleabane is *Erigeron Philadelphicus*, the daisy-fleabane is *E. strigosus* or *E. annuus*, and the marsh-fleabane is *Pluchea camphorata*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Vernonia arborescens*.

flea-beetle (flē′be″tl), *n.* The common name of the saltatorial chrysomelids, or those species of leaf-beetles which are capable of leaping by means of their thickened hind thighs. There are very many of them, mostly of small size. One of the commonest in the United States is the cucumber flea beetle,



Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).
a, leaf infested with larvæ; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle (lines show natural sizes.)

Haltica or *Crepidodera cucumeris* (Harris), which is black, hairy, with the thorax punctate and transversely impressed at the base, the wing-covers punctate-striate, and the antennæ and legs partly yellow. Another is the striped flea-beetle, *Phyllotreta vittata* (Fabricius), which is metallic black, the thorax without impression, the elytra not punctured in rows, but with two sinuous yellow stripes. Its larva injures cabbages by mining in the leaves. *Haltica chalybea* is the grape-vine flea-beetle.

Quite a number of Chrysomelidæ have the hind femora much thickened, enabling them to jump. Some of the smaller species jump with great activity, and on that account have been termed *flea-beetles*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 315

fleabite (flē′bīt), *n.* 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.—2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience or discomfort; a thing of no moment.

A gout, a cholick, . . . are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey*

3. As much as a flea can bite; a relatively very small or insignificant quantity. [Humorous.]

The property was in truth but a *flea bite* to him [the giver]. He hoped the Macruadh would live long to enjoy it. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 306

fleabiting (flē′bī′ting), *n.* Same as *fleabite*.

Their miseries are but *flea-bitings* to thine
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343

fleabitten (flē′bit′n), *a.* 1. Bitten by a flea; infested with fleas.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

2. Having small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground: applied to the color of horses.

flea-glass (flē′glȧs), *n.* An early simple form of microscope, consisting of a single-glass lens, in shape a segment of a sphere of small diameter. This lens was fastened into a wooden tube, which bore at its lower end, in the focus of the lens, a small glass plate, on which a crushed flea, a gnat, a fly's leg, or a like object was fixed. *Behrens*

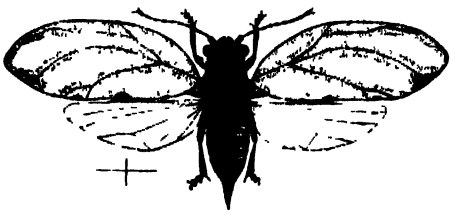
fleak[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flake*[1].

Fleaks or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fleak[2], *n.* A variant of *flake*[2].

fleaking (flē′king), *n.* [< *fleak*[2], = *flake*[2], a hurdle, etc., + *-ing*[1].] A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local, Great Britain.]

flea-louse (flē′lous), *n.* The popular name of the homopterous insects of the family *Psyllidæ*, resembling in general appearance the aphides or true plant-lice, but distinguished by the difference in the fore wings, which have a distinct marginal vein. In the larval state the flea-lice feed on the leaves or tender stems of various plants. A few species are also called *gallmakers*. To these belongs the genus *Pachypsylla* (Riley), which is distinguished from



Bramble Flea-louse (*Trioza tripunctata*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

Psylla proper by the very convex head, oval frontal lobes, and short antennæ. *Pachypsylla celtidis-mamma* infests the hackberry (*Celtis*), the larvæ producing bud-like galls on two-year-old twigs. Another genus is *Trioza*. The flea-lice are also called *jumping plant-lice*, from their habit of leaping.

fleam[1] (flēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *flem*; < OF. *fleme*, F. *flamme* = Pr. *fleome* = Sp. *fleme* = Pg. *flame* = It. dial. *fiama* = D. *vlijm* = OHG. *fliotuma*, MHG. *vliete*, *vliete*, G. *fliete* = Dan. *flitte*, a fleam (G. also *flamo*, < F. *flamme*), < LL. *flebotomus*, *phlebotomus*, < Gr. φλεβοτόμον, a lancet, < φλέψ (φλεβ-), vein, + τέμνειν, cut: see *phlebotomy*. W. *fflaim* is from E.] 1. In *surg.* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument for lancing the gums or for opening veins in bloodletting; a lancet; in the most restricted sense, a form of spring-lancet.

He liked horses well enough, but preferred their hides to their hoofs, and became more skilful with the *fleam* than the butteris. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 11.

2. In *her.*, a bearing thought by some to represent the farriers' lancet, but more probably a builders' cramp of iron, whence often called *crampon*.

fleam[2]†, *n.* [Also *flem*, *flegm*, *flegme*; < OF. *flemme*, F. *flegme*, < ML. *phlegma*, *flegma*, < Gr. φλέγμα, phlegm: see *phlegm*, the present spelling.] Same as *phlegm*.

Alas, I am too honest for this age,
Too full of *fleame* and heavy steddinesse.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 5.

Fleam hath the predominancy in his [the Sultan's] complexion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

fleam[3] (flēm), *n.* [< ME. *fleme*, *flume*, < OF. *flem*, *flum*, *flun*, etc., < L. *flumen*, river: see *flume*.] 1†. A river; a stream.—2. A water-course; a trench or drain. [Prov. Eng.]

fleam-tooth (flēm′tȯth), *n.* A saw-tooth shaped like an isosceles triangle, used in cross-cut saws; a pog-tooth.

fleamy† (flē′mi), *a.* [< *fleam*[2] + *-y*[1].] Phlegmatic.

'Tis naught
But foamie bubbling of a *fleamie* brain.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 3.

fleart, *v.* and *n.* See *fleer*[1].

fleaseed (flē′sēd), *n.* Same as *fleawort*, 2.

fleash†, *n.* An obsolete form of *flesh*.

fleat (flēt), *n.* Same as *flet*[3].

fleawort (flē′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *flewort*, < AS. *flēdwyrt*, < *flēdh*, *flēd*, flea, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] 1. The *Inula Conyza*, so called from its property of keeping off fleas.—2. The *Plantago Psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds. Also *flaxseed*.

The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing Psylly,
Heer called *Flea-Wurt*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies

flebile†, *a.* [< L. *flebilis*, weeping, tearful, < *flere*, weep: see *feeble*, a doublet of *flebile*.] Tearful; lacrymose.

Alackaday! a *flebile* style this upon a mournful occasion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 49.

flecchet†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *fletch*[1].

flecchere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fletcher*.

flèche (flȧsh), *n.* [F., an arrow: see *fletch*[2].] 1. In *fort.*, the most simple kind of field-work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken.—2. In *arch.*, a spire; particularly, a slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts of a cathedral or large church.

I may name the soaring *flèche* of Amiens as an exception to E. L. G.'s dictum (too true in general) that all central timber steeples have perished.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 456.

3. In *decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, especially the representation of a spire in medieval carving or metal art-work. *S. K. Special Exhib. Catalogue*, 1862.

fleck[1] (flek), *n.* [< ME. **flekk* (only in the verb), < Icel. *flekkr*, a fleck, spot, = Sw. *fläck* = ODan. *flæck*, *flek*, *flekke*, *flik*, a spot, stain, place, = D. *vlek*, a spot, stain, blemish, = MLG. *vlecke* = OHG. *flec*, *flecchо*, MHG. *vlec*, *vlecke*, G. *fleck*, a spot, stain, place, piece, patch, shred, etc. Prob. connected with *flick*[1], q. v.] 1. A spot; a streak; a splash; a stain.

Life is dash'd with *flecks* of sin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lii.

Spenser . . . lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal . . . *fleck* is visible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*, an irregular and generally elongate dot of color: applied especially to such dots on the wings of butterflies and moths.

fleck[1] (flek), *v. t.* [< ME. *flecken*, *flekken*, < Icel. *flekka* = Dan. *flække* = Sw. *fläcka*, *flaka* = D. *vlekken*, spot, stain, = G. *flecken*, spot, stain, put on a piece, patch; from the noun.] To spot; streak or stripe; dapple. Also *flecker*.

Our pikes stand to receive you like a wood,
We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.
Heywood, Four Apprentices of London.

And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars—
Heaven's mother send us grace!—
As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
With broad and burning face.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

The more distant ridges faded into a dull indigo hue, *flecked* with patches of ghastly white.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

fleck[2] (flek), *n.* [Another form of *flake*[1], influenced in form by *fleck*[1], a spot.] A flake; a lock.

And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theo. Martin, tr. of Catullus.

fleck[3] (flek), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flecked (flek′ed or flekt), *p. a.* 1. Splashed; spotted; speckled; in *entom.*, marked with flecks or little irregular dots and streaks.

He was of foom al *flekked* as a pye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 12.

Invisible in *flecked* sky,
The lark sent down her revelry.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2†. Drunk.

They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *flekt*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 292.

flecker[1] (flek′ėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *fleck*[1], *v. t.*] Same as *fleck*[1].

How she looked forward to that evening walk in the still, *fleckered* shade of the hollows!
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

flecker[2]† (flek′ėr), *v. i.* Same as *flicker*[1].

fleckiness (flek′i-nes), *n.* Spottiness; the quality or state of being flecked or speckled.

A singular grain of *fleckiness* always observable on the surface of Damascus blades. *Ure*, Dict., II 5.

fleckless (flek′les), *a.* [< *fleck*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Spotless; stainless.

Succory keeping summer long its trust
Of heaven-blue *fleckless* from the eddying dust.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Blameless; innocent.

My conscience will not count me *fleckless*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

flecnodal (flek′nō-dal), *a.* [< *flecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a flecnode.—**Flecnodal curve**, a curve drawn upon a surface the locus of all the points at each of which the curve of intersection of the surface by its tangent plane at that point has a flecnode. The flecnodal curve of a surface of the *n*th order is of the $(11n^2 - 24n)$th order.—**Flecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a flecnode at the point of tangency.

flecnode (flek′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *flec(tere)*, bend, + *nodus*, node.] A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

flectant (flek′tant), *a.* [< OF. *flectant*, ppr. of *flectir*, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1], *fletch*[2].] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.

flected (flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *flectere*, bend (see *flex*[1]), + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.—**Flected and reflected**, bowed or bent in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

flection, **flexion** (flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *flexion* = Sp. *flexion* = Pg. *flexão* = It. *flessione*, < L. *flexio(n-)*, a bending, turning, a modulation, inflection (of the voice), < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. The spelling *flection*, like *inflection*, etc., and *connection*, etc., is etymologically incorrect, but it is rather more common.] 1. The act of bending.—2. A bending; a part bent; a curve.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions* trial would be made. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. A turn; a cast; a motion or glance.

Pity causeth some tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. In *gram.*, the variation of the form of words, as by declension or conjugation. See *inflection*.—**5.** In *anat.*, that motion of a joint which brings the connected parts continually nearer together: specifically said of the action of any flexor muscle: opposed to *extension*. [In this sense always *flexion*.]

They throw the change and the pressure produced by *flexion* almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages
Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.

flectional, flexional (flek'shon-al), *a.* [< *flection* + *-al*.] Pertaining to flection; serving to bend or vary; specifically, pertaining to the terminal variation of words; inflectional.

The French inflections . . . are much less complicated to the ear than to the eye; and if we strip the accidence of the *flectional* syllables or letters which in the spoken tongue are silent, the distinct variations in the forms of words are far fewer than they appear in the written language. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., xvi.

Australian languages have been esteemed variations from one original tongue, or a crossing of *flexional* and monosyllabic speech.
J. Bonwick, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI 208

flectionless, flexionless (flek'shon-les), *a.* [< *flection* + *-less*.] Without flection or variation; without terminal change or modification.

flector (flek'tor), *n.* An improper form of *flexor*.

fled (fled). Preterit and past participle of *flee*[1].

fledge[1] (flej), *a.* [Also *fledge*, *flush*, *flatch*, *flush*, *flig*, *flygged*, etc. (see *flush*[3]); < AS. **flycge* (not found; cf. *flygge*, flight) (> ME. *flegge*, *flygge*, *flygge* = MD. *vlugghe*, D. *vlug*, fledge, able to fly, nimble, volatile, = MLG. *vlugge* = OHG. *fluccli*, MHG. *vlücke*, G. *flücke*, *flügge* = Icel. *fleygr*), fledge, able to fly, < *flēogan* (= D. *vliegen* = G. *fliegen*, etc.), fly: see *fly*[1].] Able to fly; having the wings developed for flight; fledged.

Drive their young ones out of the nest when they be once *fledge*. *Holland*.

We lookt on this side of thee, shooting short;
Where we did finde
The shells of *fledge* souls left behinde.
G. Herbert, The Temple Death.

His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings
Lay waving round. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 627.

fledge (flej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fledged*, ppr. *fledging*. [Also formerly or dial. *fidge*; < *fledge*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To acquire feathers large enough for flight; in general, to acquire full plumage: often with *out*: as, the young birds have *fledged out*.

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, and every houre *fidge*, and, in tearme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.
Greene (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

II. *trans.* To feather or provide with plumage; provide with anything resembling plumage. [Raro.]

Cupid took another dart, . . .
Fledged it for another heart.
D. G. Rossetti, Troy Town.

fledged (flejd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with feathers; able to fly.

Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was *fledged*, and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Hence—**2.** Covered with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers.

The juvenal, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

The bents,
And coarser grass, . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, *fledg'd* with icy feathers, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean
Upon the dusky brushwood underneath
Their broad curved branches, *fledged* with clearest green.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. Equipped for flight; winged.

Lightlier move
The minutes *fledged* with music.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. Developed; matured.

It boots not to discover
How that young man, who was not *fledg'd* nor skill'd
In martial play, was even as ignorant
As childish. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

fledgling, fledgeling (flej'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fledge*, *a.*, + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young bird just fledged.

The oriole's *fledglings* fifty times
Have flown from our familiar elms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Hence—**2.** A raw or inexperienced person.

II. *a.* Newly fledged; untried.

Of course, it gave the book a wide reading, followed by a marked influence upon the style of *fledgling* poets.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390

fledgy (flej'i), *a.* [< *fledge*, *a.*, + *-y*[1].] **1†.** Newly fledged.

When they [bees] do fourth carry theyre young swarme *fledgyie* to gathring *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 415.

2. Covered with feathers; feathery. [Poetical.]

The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast. *Keats*.

fledwite†, *n.* See *flitwite*.

flee[1] (flē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fled*, ppr. *fleeing*. [< ME. *flee*, *fle*, *fleen*, *flen*, *fleon* (prop. a strong verb, pret. *fleah*, *fleh*, *flegh*, *fleghe*, *flogh*, *flewe*, *flou*, etc., pl. *flugen*, *fluhen*, *fluwen*, *flowen*, etc., pp. *flogen*, *flowen*, but with parallel weak pret. *fleede*, *fledde*, *fled*, pp. *fled*, *fled* (whence even a rare inf. *flede*, prob. after the weak Scand. forms)), < AS. *flēon*, contr. of orig. **flēohan* (pret. *flēah*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), intr. flee, tr. flee, avoid, escape, rarely caus. put to flight, = OS. *fliohan* = OFries. *flia* = OD. *vlien*, D. *vlieden* (pret. *vlood*, pp. *verloden*) = MLG. *vlien*, *vlin*, *vlen* = OHG. *fliohan*, MHG. *vliehen*, G. *fliehen* (pret. *floh*, pp. *geflohen*) (all strong verbs) = Icel. *flyja* (pret. *flýdhi*, pp. *flýdhr*) = Sw. *fly* (pret. *flydde*) = Dan. *fly* (pret. *flyede*), flee, = Goth. *thliuhan* (pret. *thlauh*, pp. *thlauhans*), flee. The orig. initial consonant *th* has changed to *f* (as in some other cases) in all but the Goth.; the common Teut. root is **thluh*, the word being quite different from *fly*[1], AS. *flēogan*, etc., √ **flug*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *fly*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run away; take flight; seek escape or safety by flight.

Whan the Knyghte saw hire in that Forme so hidous and so horrible, he *fleyghe* awey
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

A lytille aboven is the Chapelle of Moyses, and the Roche where Moyses *feyghe* to, for drede, whan he saughe oure Lord face to face. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 62.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you Jas. iv. 7

It soon appeared that a conspiracy had been on foot, several great men *fled* from court, among these Johannes, who had charge of the king's horses
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 615

2. To disappear; disperse: as, all our pleasures have *fled*; the color *fled* from her cheeks; the clouds *flee* before the rising sun.

Sorrow and sighing shall *flee* away Isa. xxxv. 10.

3. To move swiftly; fly; speed, as a missile. [Rare.]

For arrows *fled* not swifter toward their aim
Than did our soldiers *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To avoid by flight; fly from; shun.

All *flagh* hym in fere for feed of his dyntes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10690.

Thou, O man of God, *flee* these things 1 Tim. vi. 11.

Bold Bavaria *fled* the Field.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

flee[2] (flē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fly*[2].

flee[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fly*[3].

fleece (flēs), *n.* [< ME. *fleese*, *fleos*, *flese*, *fleis*, *flus*, *fleose*, < AS. *flēos*, also in umlauted form *flȳs*, *flīes*, *flīs*, fleece, = D. *vlies* = LG. *flus* = OHG. *vlius*, G. *vliess*, *flies*, MHG. *vlus*, G. obs. *fleuss*, *flüss*, fleece. A third form appears in MHG. *vlus* = MLG. LG. *vlūs*, fleece; cf. OHG. *flaus*, toga, G. *flaus* or *flausch*, a tuft (of wool, etc.), pilot-cloth. Not in Scand. or Goth.; connections unknown.] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. In commerce wools are distinguished as *fleece-wools* and *dead-wools*, the former being obtained from the living animals at the annual shearings, and the latter from animals that have been killed

There was a shepe, as it was tolde,
The whiche his *flees* bare all of golde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, . . . if he were not warmed with the *fleece* of my sheep, . . . then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade.
Job xxxi. 19–22.

2. Something resembling a fleece of wool in quality or appearance.

The heavens between their fairy *fleeces* pale
Sow'd all their mystic gulfs with fleeting stars
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

What wandering cloud-shadows sail across this sea of olives and of vines, with here and there a *fleece* of vapour or a column of blue smoke from charcoal burners on the mountain flank! *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 69

Specifically—(*a*) A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for warmth, as for lining certain garments, gloves, etc. (*b*) The long and soft nap or pile of such a fabric. (*c*) The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

3. In *her.*, the woolly skin of a sheep, usually so depicted that it resembles the animal itself, suspended by means of a ring passing around its middle. It is the well known pendent badge of the order of the Golden Fleece, and is also used as a bearing.

4. In a bison, the fat and lean meat which lies along the loin and ribs. *C. Hallock*. [Western U. S.]—**5†.** [< *fleece*, *v.*] A snatch; an attempt to fleece. *Davies*.

There's scarce a match maker in the whole town but has had a *fleece* at his purse
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, ii. 2.

Golden fleece, in *Gr. myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phrixus and Helle escaped from being sacrificed. It was hung up in Colchis, and recovered from King Æetes by the Argonautic expedition under Jason, with the help of Medea

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a *golden fleece*,
Which makes her seat of Belmont, Colchos' strand,
And many Jasons come in quest of her
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Order of the Golden Fleece, an order founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the Infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the acquisition of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (died 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings, but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria the latter power in 1715 again claimed the office. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendent by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enameling of several colors, various suggestive devices, and the motto "Pretium laborum non vile."

fleece (flēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fleeced*, ppr. *fleecing*. [< *fleece*, *n.*] **1.** To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.

They sate *Fleecing* those Flocks which they never fed.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

I am glad to drink sherbet in Damascus, and *fleece* my flocks on the plains of Marathon
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 40.

2†. To clip or diminish, as a fleece: said of dishonest taking of goods or property.

Their wealth and substance being cury where so *fleeced*, . . . they came into Syria, much lessened in numbers, in estate miserable and beggarly
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 519.

3. To strip of money or property unfairly or under false pretenses; rob heartlessly; take from without mercy.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
Or foul felonious thief, that *fleec'd* poor passengers,
I never gave them condign punishment
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

In bad inns you are *fleeced* and starved
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

The outer enclosure is practically a bazaar filled with shops, where pilgrims are lodged, and fed, and *fleeced*
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 348.

4. To spread over as if with a fleece of wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleec'd unbounded ether *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* [< *fleece* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a fleece: as, well *fleeced*.

Monarchs . . . whose aim is to make the People wealthy indeed perhaps, and well *fleec't* for their own shearing, and the supply of Regal Prodigality
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

fleecer (flē'sėr), *n.* One who fleeces or strips; one who takes by fraud or severe exactions.

Not *fleecers*, but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.
Prynne (*W. Huntley*), Brevinte, p. 202.

fleece-wool (flēs'wůl), *n.* See *fleece*, *n.*, 1.

fleech (flech), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *fleich*, *fleetch*; < MD. *flatsen*, flatter; cf. *flatter*[2].] To wheedle; coax.

Duncan *fleech'd*, an' Duncan pray'd,
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

The Papists threatened us with purgatory, and *fleeched* us with pardons *Scott*, Abbot, xvi.

fleecings (flē'singz), *n. pl.* [< *fleece* + *-ing*[1].] Curds separated from the whey. *W. H. Ainsworth*. [Prov. Eng.]

fleecy (flē'si), *a.* and *n.* [< *fleece* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered with wool; woolly: as, a *fleecy* flock.

Woolly Flocks their bleating Cries renew,
And from their *fleecy* Sides first shake the silver Dew.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

Thyrsis, whose care it was the goats to keep,
And Corydon, who fed the *fleecy* sheep.
Beattie, Pastorals, vii.

2. Resembling wool or a fleece: as, *fleecy* clouds.

Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim.
Cowper, Negro's Complaint.

Flamed she erewhile on some sunset's bosom,
Scarlet and piled with *fleecest* snow?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of wool.

The moon shining full, the clouds all floating away in masses of *fleecy* whiteness
Mrs Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, x

II. *n.* A loosely twisted yarn, used for knitting.

fleedt, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flood*.

Alas! for your staying sae lang frae the land:
Sae lang frae the land, and sae lang fra the *fleed*
Lord Sailton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 170).

fleeght. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

fleek (flēk), *n.* Same as *fleck*[3].

fleemt, *v. t.* [ME. *fleemen*, *flemen*, < AS. *flyman*, *ge-flyman*, *geflēman*, cause to flee, put to flight, banish, < *flȳma*, *flēma*, *flema*, a fugitive, < *flēon*, flee, cause to flee: see *flee*[1]. Cf. *flemens-firth*.] To cause to flee; banish; expel.

Appetit *fleemeth* discrecioun.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 78.

If thou wolt have grace as thou dost gesse
Lete al falsnes be *fleemed* thee fro
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 181.

When he was *fleemed* out of paradise.
Ludgate, Minor Poems, p. 123.

fleent, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1], and of *fly*[2].

fleer[1] (flēr), *v.* [= E. dial. *flire*, *flyre*; early mod. E. *fleere*, *fleur*, *flirre*, < ME. *fleeren*, *fleren*, prob. of Scand. origin; < Norw. *flira*, titter, giggle, laugh at nothing, = Sw. dial. *flira*, titter, = Dan. dial. *flire*, laugh, sneer; cf. G. *flerren*, *flarren*, make a wry mouth, howl. Cf. also Norw. *flisa* = Sw. *flissa*, titter.] I. *intrans.* 1. To grin in mockery; make a wry face in contempt; hence, to gibe; sneer: as, to *fleer* and flout.

I *fleere*, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by mecoveryng of the tethe. - The knave *fleareth* lyke a dogge under a doore. *Palsgrave*.

Tush, tush, man, never *fleer* and jest at me:
I speak not like a dotard, nor a fool.
Shak., Much Ado, v 1.

They offer not to *fleer*, nor jeer, nor break jests.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

He will evoke spirits from the vasty deep of imagination, only to point and *fleer* at them when they have obeyed his call. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 57.

2. To grin with an air of civility; leer.

Those,
With their court dog tricks, that can fawn and *fleer*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mock; jeer at.

I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7

A vengeance squibber!
She'll *fleer* me out of faith too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

fleer[1] (flēr), *n.* [< *fleer*[1], *v.*] 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

'Tis a Shame to say what he said — With his Taunts and his *Fleers*, tossing up his Nose.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii 5.

The toss of quality, and high bred *fleer*,
Now Lady Harriot reached her fifteenth year.
Soame Jenyns, The Modern Fine Lady (1750), [Walpole, Letters, II. 212, note.

2. A grin of civility; a leer.

A sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers
South, Sermons.

fleer[2] (flē'ėr), *n.* [ME. *fleare*; < *flee*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flees.

Than Peter de Boyse had dyuers imaginations other to go forwarde, and to retourne agayne the *fleers*, and to fight with the vr enemies, who chased them, or elles to drawe to Courtray *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclxxv

Fleers from before the legions of Agricola, marchers in Pannonian morasses. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Manse

fleer[3] (flēr), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flour*.

In it cam a grisly ghost,
Staed stappin i' the *fleer*.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

fleerer (fler'ėr), *n.* One who fleers; a mocker.

Pan Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*,
How I miss thy laugh, and hir' since.
Bar. There you named the famous jeerer,
That ever jeer'd in Rome, or Athens
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 1

fleering (flēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fleer*[1], *v.*] The act of scoffing or gibing.

Sir, I have observed all your *fleerings*; and resolve yourselves ye shall give a strict account for't.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

I dare, my lord Your hootings and your clamours,
Your private whispers and your broad *fleerings*,
Can no more vex my soul than this base carriage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4

fleeringly (flēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a fleering or mocking manner.

As he put it [the bottle] down, he saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand *fleeringly* above his head.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

fleet[1] (flēt), *v.* [< ME. *fleeten*, *fleten*, *fleoten* (pret. *fleet*, pl. *fluten*, *fluten*, pp. *floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail, flow or run (as water), fleet or move rapidly, etc., < AS. *flēotan* (pret. *flēát*, pl. **fluton*, pp. **floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail (not 'flow'), = OS. *fliotan* = OFries. *fliata* = D. *vlieten*, flow, = MLG. *vlōten*, LG. *fleten*, *fleeten*, flow, float, = OHG. *fliozan*, MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen*, flow, run (as water), drop, trickle (rarely 'float'), = Icel. *fljōta*, float, swim, flow, run, be flooded, = Sw. *flyta*, float, swim, flow, run, = Dan. *flyde*, float, flow, run, be flooded, = Goth. **flautan* (not recorded), float; Teut. √ **flut* = Lith. *pluditi*, float. The root appears in a shorter form in *flow*[1], q. v., and in L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Gr. *πλέειν*, **πλϝεῖν*, float, swim, sail, Russ. *pluite*, float, sail, Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly, hasten away. The primary meaning 'float' is now expressed by the derived verb *float*, < AS. *flotian*, float, < *flēótan* (pp. **floten*), float: see *float*, *v.* As all the words spelled *fleet* are ult. related, their meanings run into each other. Cf. *flit*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To float.

Lay theron [i. e., on that lake] a lump of led
& hit on loft *fleteȝ*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1025.

Him rekketh never wher [whether] she *flete* or synke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 182.

To *flete* above the water; his cappe *fleteth* above the water vonder a farre hence. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

2†. To swim.

The fisches that i the flodes *fleoteth*
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

Selcouthe [rare] kindus
Of the *fletinge* fihs [fishes] that in the fom lepen.
Alexander and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 490

3†. To sail; navigate.

Schip *fletes* on the flode. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 135
Naviger, to saile, to *fleete*. *Hollyband's Treasurie*

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sealike.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

4†. To flow; run, as water; flow away.

For thi wenestow that thise mutacyouns of fortune *fletyn* withowte governor. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i prose 6.

Ech *flotynge* thing which is drunken.
Wyclif, Lev. xi. 34 (Purv.).

The Lime water, which the townsmen [of Lyme Regis] call the Buddle, commeth . . . from the hills, *fleting* upon rockie soil, and so falleth into the sea.
Holinshed, Chron., I. 58.

5†. To overflow; abound.

The plentyuous Autompne in fulle yeres *fletith* with hevy grapes. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. meter 2.

6. To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.] — 7. [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 3.] To fly swiftly; flit, as a light substance; pass away quickly. [Now only poetical.]

What they write 'gainst me
Shall, like a figure drawn in water, *fleet*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apol.

Bar. I am sorry, neighbour Diego,
To find you in so weak a state.
Die. You are welcome,
But I am *fleeting*, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And the light and shadow *fleet*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

8. [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to change place: said of men at work: as, to *fleet* forward or aft in a boat. — **To fleet aft**, to go aft, as the crew of a boat, in order to keep her head up to meet a heavy sea.

II. *trans.* 1†. To fly swiftly over; skim over the surface of: as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf. — 2†. To cause to pass swiftly or lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

3. *Naut.*, to change the position of: as, to *fleet* a tackle (to change its position after the blocks are drawn together so as to use it again); to *fleet* the men aft (to order men to move further aft). The word is used only in special phrases like the above; it is not applicable to every change of position. Thus, if one rope were fastened to a hawser or a shroud, one would say "*Fleet* that rope higher" or "lower," as the case might be; but one would not say "*Fleet* that coil of rope." — **To fleet aft** (the crew of a whale-boat), to send them aft, that by their weight they may keep the head of the boat up when a whale is sounding, or in a heavy sea.

fleet[2] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet*, *flete*, *fleot*, a fleet (used collectively, lit. a ship; cf. *navy*, < OF. *navie*, navy, fleet, < LL. *navia*, a ship), < AS. *flēót*, with umlaut *flīet*, *flȳte*, a ship or craft (glossing L. *ratis*, a raft, ML. *pontonium*, a punt) (in this sense *flota* is more common; *flota* also means 'a fleet' and 'a sailor'; ME. *flote*, a ship, a fleet, = D. *vloot* = Icel. *floti*, a fleet: see *float*), < *flēótan*, float, swim, sail: see *fleet*[1], and cf. *fleet*[3]. OF. *flete*, *flette*, a kind of boat, is of Teut. origin.] 1. A number of ships or other vessels, in company, under the same command, or employed in the same service, particularly in war or in fishing: as, a *fleet* of men-of-war, or of war-canoes; the fishing-*fleet* on the Banks; the *fleet* of a steamship company.

That vessel . . .
Which maister was of all the *flete*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 197.

Syche a Nauy was neuer of nowmber togedur, . . .
Ne so fele feghtyng men in a *flete* somyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4049.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean — roll!
Ten thousand *fleets* sweep over thee in vain.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. Specifically, a number of vessels of war organized for offense or defense under one commander, with subordinate commanders of single vessels and sometimes of squadrons; a naval armament.

The Dutch are come with a *fleete* of eighty sail to Harwich. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 144.

3. In *fishing*, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846). [U. S. and Canadian.] — **Admiral of the fleet.** See *admiral*. — **Dandelion fleet**, a name formerly given to the vessels sailing from Gloucester, Massachusetts, which did not engage in winter fishing, and were said not to start in the spring until the dandelions were in bloom. — **Fleet captain.** See *captain*. — **Fleet surgeon, paymaster, engineer, marine-officer**, in the United States navy, the senior officer of the respective corps belonging to a squadron These officers are on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and exercise a supervision over the other officers of their corps in the fleet. — **Mosquito fleet** (*naut.*), an assemblage of small craft.

fleet[3] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet*, < AS. *flēót*, an arm of the sea, an inlet, estuary (the general sense of 'a (flowing) stream' does not occur in AS., *flēót* meaning lit. a place where ships float or ride at anchor) (= D. *vliet*, a rill, brook, = MLG. *vlēt*, LG. *fleet*, *flete*, a little brook, a canal, = OHG. *flioz*, MHG. *vliez*, G. *fluss*, a little brook), < *flēótan*, float (= D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, etc., fleet, float, flow): see *fleet*[1], *v.* OF. and F. dial. (Norm., etc.) *flet*, a ditch, canal, is of LG. origin.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or creek: now used only as an element in place-names: as, North*fleet*, South*fleet*, *Fleet*ditch.

Fleet, the watyr of the see comythe and goythe [var. *flete*, there water cometh and goeth], fleta, fossa, estuarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 166.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In floods and sedgy *fleetes*. *Matthews*, Aminta.

Fleet books, the books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison in London during the eighteenth century, until this custom was forbidden by act of Parliament in 1753. — **Fleet marriages**, clandestine marriages at one time performed without banns or license by needy chaplains in the Fleet Prison, London.

The long list of social reforms passed under the Pelham ministry may be fitly closed by the Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, which put a stop to those *Fleet marriages* which had become one of the strangest scandals of English life. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

The Fleet, or **Fleet Prison**, a famous London prison formerly standing on Farringdon street, long used for debtors: so called from its situation near Fleet ditch, now a covered sewer. It was abolished in 1844.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to *the Fleet*;
Take all his company along with him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

fleet[4] (flēt), *a.* [ME. not found; the AS. **flēótig*, 'swift, fleet,' is an uncertain emendation of a doubtful word in a poetical riddle; cf. Icel. *fljōtr*, swift, fleet (of a ship, a horse, etc.); from the verb *fleet*[1].] Swift of motion; moving or able to move with rapidity; rapid.

The horse young Waters rade upon
Was *fleeter* than the wind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Thy step — the wild deer's rustling feet
Within thy woods are not more *fleet*.
Bryant, Oh, Mother of a Mighty Race.

fleet[5] (flēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *fleten*, skim (milk, etc.) (= MLG. *vloten*, LG. *af-flōten*, *af-flaten* = Dan. *af-flōde* (*af* = E. *off*), skim (milk)), < AS. *flēte*, *flēóte*, *flȳte*, rarely *flēt*, cream, skimmings, curds, = Dan. *flōde*, cream, = MLG. *vlōt*, LG. *flot* = G. *flott*, cream, fat or grease floating on the top, lit. that which floats, < AS. *flēótan*, E. *fleet*[1], etc., float: see *fleet*[1].] 1†. To skim, as cream from milk.

Fletyn, or skomyn ale, or pottis, or other lycours that hovythe, despumo, exspumo. *Fiete* mylke only, dequacco, exquacco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 167.

I *flete* mylke, I take awaye the creame that lyeth above it, whan it hath rested. *Palsgrave*.

Esburrer [F.], to *fleet* the creame potte.
Hollyband's Treasurie.

2. *Naut.*, to skim up fresh water from the surface of (the sea), as practised at the mouth of the Rhone, of the Nile, etc.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *fleet*[4], *a.*, moving lightly.] Light; superficially fruitful; thin; not penotrating deep, as soil.

Marl cope ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *adv.* [< *fleet*[6], *a.*] In a manner so as to affect only the surface; superficially.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[7] (flēt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flute*[1].

The fiddle and *fleet* play'd ne'er sae sweet.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

fleet-dike (flēt'dīk), *n.* [< *fleet*[3] + *dike*.] A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, etc.

fleeten-face†, *n.* One whose face is very pale; a whey-face; hence, a coward.

Onos. Hold you your prating.
Con. You know where you are, you *fleeten-face*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1

fleet-foot, fleet-footed (flēt'fůt, -fůt'ed), *a.* [< *fleet*[4] + *foot*.] Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

Like a wild bird being tamed with too much handling,
Or as the *fleet-foot* roe that's tired with chasing
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 561.

fleeting (flē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fleet*[1], *v.*] Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable: as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

I will not buy a false and *fleeting* delight so dear.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Of such a variable and *fleeting* conscience what hold can be tak'n? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Some *fleeting* good that mocks me with the view.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 26.

=**Syn.** *Transitory*, etc. See *transient*.

fleetingly (flē'ting-li), *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

fleetingness (flē'ting-nes), *n.* The character of being fleeting; transientness; evanescence.

Morbid, too, were his sense of the *fleetingness* of life and his concern for death.
R. L. Stevenson, Contemporary Rev., LI 792

fleetly (flēt'li), *adv.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ly*[2].] In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.

So *fleetly* did she stir,
The flower she touch'd on dipt and rose,
And turn'd to look at her.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fleet-milk (flēt'milk), *n.* [< *fleet*[5] + *milk*.] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

fleetness (flēt'nes), *n.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ness*.] The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity in motion; speed.

But fame, unrivall'd in the dusty course,
In *fleetness* far outstrips the vig'rous horse
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v

Tasting the raptured *fleetness*
Of her [Truth's] divine completeness.
Lowell, Comm Ode

=**Syn.** *Swiftness*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

fleflecnodal (flē-flek'nō-dal), *a.* [< *fleflecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having a fleflecnode.—**Fleflecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a fleflecnode at the point of tangency.

fleflecnode (flē-flek'nōd), *n.* [< *fle*(*cnode*) + *flecnode*.] A biflecnode; a node of a plane curve where both branches have inflections.

fleg[1] (fleg), *v.* Same as *flay*[2].

fleg[1] (fleg), *n.* Same as *flay*[2].

"In faith," quo Johnie, "I got sic *flegs*
Wi' their claymores and filabegs,
If I face them [again], deil break my legs."
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 275).

She's glen me mony a jirt an' *fleg*
Sin' I could striddle ower a rig.
Burns, 2d Epistle to John Lapraik.

fleg[2] (fleg), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fly*[2].

flegm, flegmatic, etc. See *phlegm*, etc.

flegme[1]†, *n.* A corrupt obsolete form of *fleam*[1].

flegme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm*.

fleich, *v. t.* See *fleech*.

fleight†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1]. *Chaucer.*

flem[1], *n.* See *fleam*[1].

flem[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm*.

fleme[1]†, *v. t.* See *fleem*.

fleme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[3].

flement†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** A tumor of the ankles.—**2.** Chaps of the feet and hands.

flemens-firth† (flē'menz-fėrth), *n.* [A corrupt pseudo-archaic form, repr. the old Law L. form, *flemenafirth*, of AS. *flýman fyrmth* or *flymena fyrmth*, the harboring of a fugitive or fugitives: *flýman*, gen., *flýmena*, gen. pl., of *flýma*, *flíema*, *flíema*, a fugitive (see *fleem*); *fyrmth*, with equiv. *foorm*, harboring, entertainment: see *farm*[1].] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, the offense of harboring a fugitive, the penalty attached to which was one of the rights of the crown.—**2.** An asylum for outlaws.

And ill becoems your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemens-firth*:
We claim from thee William of Deloraine
That he may suffer march-treason pain
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 21.

Fleming (flem'ing), *n.* [< ME. *Flemmynge*, < OD. *Vlaemingh*, D. Flem. *Vlaming* = MLG. *Vlamink* = OHG. *Flaming*, G. *Fläming* (whence ML. *Flamingus*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, F. *Flamand*); connected with OD. *Vlaendere*, D. *Vlaanderen*, Flem. *Vlaenderen*, MLG. *Vlander*, G. Dan. Sw. *Flandern* (ML. *Flandria*, *Flandrica*, Pg. *Flandres*, Sp. *Flandes*, F. *Flandre*), Flanders.] A native of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and the Netherlands; specifically, a member of the Flemish race, nearly allied to the Dutch both in blood and in language.

I will rather trust a *Fleming* with my butter . . . than my wife with herself. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

Flemish (flem'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Flemmish*, < OD. *Vlaemsch*, D. *Vlaamsch*, Flem. *Vlaemsch* = OFries. *Flemsche*, *Flaemsche* = MLG. *Vlamish*, *Vlamesh* = Dan. *Flamsk*; as *Flem-ing* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or native to Flanders, or pertaining to its people or their language; resembling the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this *Flemish* drunkard [Sir John Falstaff] picked . . . out of my conversation? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Flemish bond, brick, coil, eye, horse, etc. See the nouns.—**Flemish diamonds**, in *lace making*, lozenge-shaped groups of holes in the fillings of Honiton and other lace: a phrase applied to the pattern containing them, and also to the stitch producing them.—**Flemish point-lace**. See *lace*.—**Flemish pottery**, pottery made in those districts which were included in ancient Flanders, as Lille and Valenciennes.—**Flemish school**, the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matays, Mabuse, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers take the highest place.—**Flemish stitch**, a stitch used for the filling in of some kinds of point-lace. Compare *Flemish diamonds*.

II. *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Flanders; the Flemings.—**2.** The language spoken by the Flemings. The Flemish language is a form of that Low German of which the Dutch is the type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling, the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified in the present century, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic features of sixteenth-century spelling.

Flemish (flem'ish), *v. t.* [< *Flemish*, *a.*] To coil, as a rope, in a Flemish coil. See *coil*[1], *n.*

flent, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1]. *Chaucer.*

flench (flench), *v. t.* Same as *flense*.

flense (flens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flensed*, ppr. *flensing*. [Sc. also written *flench* and *flinch*; = D. *vlensen*, *vleuzen* = G. *fleusen*, < Dan. *flense* = Sw. *flänsa*, *flense* = Norw. *flunsa*, also *flunsa*, slash, cut up.] To cut up and remove the blubber of (a whale). Among American whalers the process is more commonly called *cutting in*.

You . . . suppose you may cheat a stranger as you would *flinch* a whale *Scott*, Pirate, ii

flerd†, *n.* [ME., also *flærd*, < AS. *fleard*, deceit, folly or superstition, *ge-fleard*, nonsense (> *fleardian*, talk nonsense, be deluded), = ODan. *flærdh*, *flær*, falsehood, deceit, = Sw. *flärd*, deceit, artifice, vanity, frivolousness, = Icel. *flærdh*, deceit, falsehood. Cf. *flird*[1], *flird*[2].] Deceit; falsehood.

Crist forwerrpeththi fals and *flærd*. *Ormulum*, l. 7334.

So was Herodes fox and *flerd*,
The Crist kam into this middelerd.
Bestiary, l. 452

flerk†, *v.* and *n.* See *flirk*.

flest, fleset, *n.* Middle English spellings of *fleece*.

flesh (flesh), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fleash*; < ME. *flesh*, *fleisch*, *flesc*, *flech*, etc., often with final *s*, *fles*, *flehs*, *fleis*, etc., < AS. *flǽsc* (rarely *flǽc*, in glosses, > E. dial. *fleck*) = OFries. *flêsk*, *flâsk* = OS. *flêsc* = D. *vleesch* = MLG. *vlêsch*, LG. *flesch* = OHG. *fleisk*, MHG. *vleisch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh. The Scand. forms have a special sense: Icel. *flesk* = Sw. *fläsk* = Dan. *flesk*, pork, bacon (the general word for 'flesh' being Icel. *kjöt* = Sw. *kött* = Dan. *kjöd*); so E. *meat*, orig. 'food,' now 'flesh food,' tends in some localities to a special sense, 'beef' or 'pork,' as the case may be. Connections unknown. The Goth. words for 'flesh' were *leik* (lit. body: see *like*[1]), *mimz*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A substance forming a large part of an animal body, consisting of the softer solids which constitute muscle and fat, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, the membranes, and the fluids; in the most restricted sense, muscular tissue alone. Flesh or muscle is composed of muscle-fibers bound together by connective tissue and made into distinct masses of definite function the various muscles. Together with this are the requisite blood vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. Chemically, the composition of connective and nervous tissue is here what it is elsewhere The muscle-fiber itself contains (or readily furnishes) myosin, serum albumin or a closely related body, a globulin called myoglobulin, creatine, and small quantities of carnin, xanthine, hypoxanthine, taurin, etc. The red muscle contains, besides hemoglobin, an allied pigment called histohematin Potassium salts and phosphates form 80 per cent. of the ash.

But *flesh* to *flesh* and skyn to skyn is doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. Luke xxiv. 39.

My beauty as the spring doth yearly grow,
My *flesh* is soft and plump
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 142.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; in the most restricted sense, the substance of beasts and fowls used as food, as distinguished from fish.

In the Lond of Palestyne and in the Lond of Egypt thei eten but lytille or non of Vleesche of Veel or of Beef, but he be so old that he may no more travayle or elde; for it is forbode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

Eten children and men, and eten non other *fleesche* from that tyme that thei ben acharned with manues *fleisch* Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p xxix.

In the week are five days accustomably served with *flesh*.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 304).

3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

Almigty god, mercy I crane,
Now lete my *flesche* my synnis abie!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

The Apostle knew right well that the weariness of the *flesh* is an heavy clog to the will
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

4. Man, or the human race; mankind; humanity.

Why will hereafter anie *flesh* delight
In earthlie bliss, and joy in pleasures vaine?
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 527.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth
Gen. vi. 12.

She was fairest of all *flesh* on earth,
Guinevere *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Man's animal or physical nature, as distinguished from or opposed to his moral or spiritual nature; the body as the seat of appetite: a Biblical use: as, to mortify the *flesh*.

Ye judge after the *flesh* John viii 15.

The *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit. Gal. v. 17.

Grant that he [this child] may have power and strength to have victory and to triumph, against the devil, the world, and the *flesh*.
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Satan is their guide, the *flesh* is their instructor
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 632.

Are there none in whom the spirit has conquered the *flesh*? *Chamming*, Perfect Life, p. 115.

6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or relatives. [Archaic.]

He is our brother and our *flesh* Gen. xxxvii. 27

7. In *bot.*, the soft cellular or pulpy substance of a fruit or vegetable, as distinguished from the kernel or core, skin, shell, etc. - **An arm of flesh**, in *Scrip.*, human strength or aid.

With him [the king of Assyria] is *an arm of flesh*; but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles. 2 Chron. xxxii 8.

Black in the flesh. See *black*. **Flesh and blood.** See *blood*. **Proud flesh**, a protuberance formed by the overgrowth of the granulations of a wound in process of repair. -**To be in flesh**, to be fat

Buy food, and get thyself *in flesh*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1

To be in the flesh. (*a*) To be alive (*b*) In *Scrip.*, to be under the control of the animal nature opposed to *spiritual*

When we *were in the flesh*, the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death Rom. vii 5

To be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. See *fish*[1]. **To be one flesh**, to be closely united, as in marriage

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall *be one flesh* Gen. ii 24.

II. *a.* Consisting of animal substance not fish: as, a *flesh* diet.

flesh (flesh), *v. t.* [< *flesh*, *n.* In the fig. use corrupted to *flush*: see *flush*[4].] **1.** To feed full with flesh, and hence with fleshly enjoyments, spoil, etc.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

Vicious persons, when they're hot, and *fleshed*
In impious acts, their constancy abounds
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 165.

Her slow dogs of war,
Fleshed with the chase, come up from Italy,
And howl upon the ir limits *Shelley*, Hellas.

2. To encourage by giving flesh to; initiate to the taste of flesh: with reference to the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh; hence, to introduce or incite to battle or carnage.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4

To breed a mongrel up, in his own house,
With his own blood, and, if the good gods please,
At his own throat *flesh* him to take a leap
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5

Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves they grew up in time to be nimble and strong enough for hunting down large game *Scott*, Talisman, iii.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, to remove flesh, fat, and loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins and hides.

One man can, it is claimed, *flesh* or slate about six hundred goat skins per day of ten hours
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 333.

The hides will be very difficult to *flesh*, unless previously plumped by a light liming
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370.

4. To clothe with flesh; make fleshy.

Never are wee without two or three [deer] in the roof, Very well *fleshed*, and excellent fat
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Flesh me with gold fat me with silver.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3

This bare section of time, place, and person must be *fleshed* with some pleasant passages. *Fuller*, Worthies, I.

flesh-ax (flesh'aks), *n.* A butchers' cleaver. *Wright.*

flesh-broth (flesh'brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

flesh-brush (flesh'brush), *n.* A brush designed for rubbing the surface of the body to excite action in it by friction.

flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), *a.* Encumbered with flesh. [Rare.]

flesh-color (flesh'kul'or), *n.* The normal color of the skin of a white person; pale carnation or pinkish; the color of the cheek of a healthy white child.

The term *flesh color* is more properly rendered skin color, since it is evidently intended to indicate the color of healthy skin, or the color of muscle as seen through skin
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 29.

flesh-colored (flesh'kul'ord), *a.* Of the normal color of the skin of a white person.

flesh-crow (flesh'kro), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*.

flesher (flesh'ėr), *n.* [Also in Sc. formerly *fleshour*, *fleschour* (= G. *fleischer*); < *flesh* + *-er*[1]. In ME. repr. by *flesh-hewere*, q. v. Cf. *flusher*.] 1. A butcher. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Na *fleshour* sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh, in time of nicht. *Sir J. Balfour*, Pract. Leg. Burg., p. 72

Hard by a *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down
Macaulay, Virginius.

2†. An executioner. [Scotch.]

The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcus sald rise sa haistelie to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 160.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, one who fleshes hides.—4. A tool used to flesh hides.

The spring pating *fleshers* measure about seventeen inches between the handles. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 309.

flesh-flea (flesh'flē), *n.* The chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*. *J. O. Westwood.*

flesh-fly (flesh'fli), *n.* [< ME. *flesche-flie*, *fleschflie*; < *flesh* + *fly*[2].] The common name of a group of exclusively carnivorous dipterous insects, the blow-flies, such as those of the genus *Sarcophaga*. The fly lays her eggs, or living larvæ which have hatched in the oviduct, on animal matter (usually dead), and the larvæ or maggots quickly grow to full size, the round of life being very rapid. They crawl away to pupate, preferably under ground. *S. sarraceniæ* (Riley) is a variety of *S. carnaria* (Linnæus), a cosmopolitan species and general scavenger. The larva of this variety feeds on the dead insects caught in the leaves of pitcher-plants

I am, in my condition,
A prince, . . . and would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than to suffer
The *flesh fly* blow my mouth.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.



Sarracenia Flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*)

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, fly (lines show natural sizes); *d*, head and prothoracic joints of larva, showing curved hooks, lower lip (more enlarged at *g*), and prothoracic spiracles; *e*, end of body of larva, showing stigmata (more enlarged at *f*), prolegs, and vent; *h*, tarsal claws of fly with protecting pads; *i*, antenna of fly: all enlarged

Blue flesh-fly. Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

flesh-fork (flesh'fôrk), *n.* A fork for trying meat and taking it from a boiler in cooking. [Rare.]

fleshful (flesh'fûl), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-ful*.] Fat; plump; abounding in flesh.

flesh-hewer†, *n.* [ME. *flesch-hewere* = D. *vleeschhouwer* = MLG. *vleschhouwer*, LG. *vlesch howere*. Cf. *flesher*.] A butcher.

fleshhood (flesh'hûd), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-hood*.] The state of being in the flesh, or of being subject to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood*. *Mrs. Browning.*

flesh-hook (flesh'hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fleshhok*, *fleshok*, *flesschhok* (= D. *vleeschhaak*); < *flesh* + *hook*.] 1. A hook used in handling large pieces of meat, as in pulling them from a pot, caldron, or barrel.

They plead that God in the Law would have nothing brought into the temple, neither besoms nor *fleshhooks*, nor trumpets, but those only which were sanctified.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

When any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a *fleshhook* of three teeth in his hand; and he struck it into the pan; . . . all that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took for himself. 1 Sam. ii. 13, 14.

2. A hook on which to hang meat.—3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed hook, or more usually three hooks emerging from the same stem.

flesh-hoop (flesh'höp), *n.* In a drum, the hoop upon which the skin constituting the head is stretched.

fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), *n.* [< *fleshy* + *-ness*.] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

The bodye where heate and moysture have soueraynte is called sanguine, wherin the ayre hath preeminence; and it is perceyued and knowen by these sygnes which do folowe, carnositie or *fleshynesse*, etc.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, i.

fleshing-knife (flesh'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *fleshing-knife*.

When [the skins] come to the last dressing they are rinsed and scraped over with the *fleshing knife*
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 300.

fleshings (flesh'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *flesh* + *-ing*[1].] 1. A close-fitting flesh-colored garment or dress for the whole body or a large part of it, intended to represent the natural skin and to give the wearer the appearance of being unclothed: used on the stage: as, silk *fleshings*; a suit of *fleshings*.

"Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the *fleshings*." And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology. *D. Jerrold*, Jack Runnymede.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, the substance scraped from hides in the operation of removing the flesh from them.

The *fleshings* are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue as are all such portions of the hide or skin as cannot be conveniently worked. *Ure*, Dict., III. 83.

flesh-juice (flesh'jös), *n.* An acid liquid which may be separated by pressing the flesh of animals of the higher orders. See *flesh*.

flesh-knife (flesh'nīf), *n.* In *tanning*, a blunt-edged convex knife with two handles used in scraping the hair, loose flesh, etc., from the hides; a flesher. Also *fleshing-knife*.

fleshless (flesh'les), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-less*.] Destitute of flesh; wanting in flesh; lean.

To throw a dart at the *fleshless* figure of death.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LX. 119.

fleshliness (flesh'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fleschlynesse*, carnality, < AS. *flǣsclicnes*, only in sense of incarnation, < *flǣsclic*, fleshly: see *fleshly*, *a.*] The state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Sinne and *fleshlines* bring forth sectes and heresies.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

fleshling† (flesh'ling), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-ling*[1].] A person devoted to carnal things.

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to rewarde the spirituall, his electe, with the blessynges promised: and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thret'ned.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. L, 5.

fleshly (flesh'li), *a.* [< ME. *fleschly*, *flesschliche*, etc., < AS. *flǣsclīc* (= OFries. *flāsklik* = D. *vleeschelijk* = MLG. *vlēschlik*, *vlēslik* = OHG. *fleischlich*, MHG. *vleischelich*, *vleischlich*, G. *fleischlich*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the flesh or body in its physical relations; corporeal.

In the body of this *fleshly* land [his own person],
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Ministerial responsibility comes between the monarch and every public trial and necessity, like armor between flesh and the spear that would seek to pierce it; only this is an armor itself also *fleshly*, at once living and impregnable. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. Pertaining to the flesh or body as the seat of appetite; carnal; not spiritual or divine; in an extreme sense, lascivious.

Ne from thenceforth doth any *fleshly* sense,
Or idle thought of earthly things, remaine
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

Not with *fleshly* wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward. 2 Cor. i. 12.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

This *fleshly* lord, he doted on my wife.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

fleshly (flesh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fleschly*; < *flesh* + *-ly*[2].] Carnally; lasciviously. *Chaucer.*

fleshly-minded (flesh'li-mīn'ded), *a.* Addicted to worldly or sensual pleasures.

flesh-meat (flesh'mēt), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *flǣscmete*, flesh food, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mete*, food, meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food: distinguished from *fish*.

fleshment† (flesh'ment), *n.* [< *flesh*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of fleshing; excitement from a successful attack.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

fleshmonger (flesh'mung'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fleshemongere*, < AS. *flǣscmangere* (= MLG. *vlēschmenger*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mangere*, monger.] 1. One who deals in flesh as food.

The vsage of *fleshemongeres* ys swych, that euerych *fleshemongere*, out of fraunchyse, that haldeth stal, shal [pay] to the kynge of custom fyue and twenty pans by the zere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

2†. A procurer; a pimp. [Slang.]

Was the duke a *flesh-monger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fleshpot (flesh'pot), *n.* [= D. *vleeschpot*.] 1. A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the *flesh pots*, and when we did eat bread to the full. Ex. xvi. 3.

Hence (in allusion to the passage above quoted)—2. Food; also, the indulgence of animal appetites.

But we, alas, the *Flesh-pots* love,
We love the very Leeks, and sordid Roots below.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 1.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-legged iron pot, usually, though not always, depicted sable.

fleshquake† (flesh'kwāk), *n.* [< *flesh* + *quake*; in imitation of *earthquake*.] A trembling of the flesh.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flesh-quake* to possess their powers
As they shall cry like ours. *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.

flesh-red (flesh'red), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The red color of flesh or muscle.

The S[truthio] camelus has the exposed surfaces of the head, neck, thighs, and legs of a *flesh-red*.
Smithsonian Report (1883), p. 732.

II. *a.* Resembling more or less closely the red color of flesh or muscle: as, a *flesh-red* variety of feldspar.

flesh-spicule (flesh'spik'ūl), *n.* In sponges, a spicule not forming part of the supporting skeleton.

flesh-tint (flesh'tint), *n.* In *painting*, etc., a color which represents the natural color of the human body.

To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon *flesh-tint* which she [the artist] had originally hit upon while executing the miniature of a young officer. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

flesh-tooth (flesh'tōth), *n.* One of the sectorial or carnassial teeth of the typical carnivorous mammals.

flesh-worm (flesh'wėrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fleasheworm*, < ME. **fleschworm*, < AS. *flǣsc-wyrm*, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *wyrm*, worm.] 1. A worm that burrows in and feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly and other dipterous insects: sometimes used figuratively. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

> Our wantons, and *fleashe-wormes*, for so it liketh you to cal them, haue beene contented to forsake fathers, mothers, wiues, children, goodes, and liuings, & meekely to submit themselues to the extreme terrour of al your cruelties, and to yelde theire bodies vnto the deathe, to be sterued for hunger, and to be burnte in fiere, onely for the name and Gospel of Jesus Christe.
> *Bp. Jewell*, Def. of Apologie, p. 335.

2. The spiral threadworm or trichina, *Trichina spiralis*.

flesh-wound (flesh'wönd), *n.* A wound which does not extend beyond the flesh; a slight wound.

fleshy (flesh'i), *a.* [< ME. *fleschy* (= D. *vleezig* (for **vleeschig*) = MLG. *vlēschich* = MHG. *vleischec*, G. *fleischig* = Sw. *fläskig*); < *flesh* + *-y*¹.] 1. Consisting of flesh; composed of muscle, etc., as distinguished from harder substance; hence, pertaining to the physical as opposed to the moral nature.

> The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray*

> The squirrel had got into my coat pocket. As I endeavoured to remove him from his burrow, he made his teeth meet through the *fleshy* part of my fore finger.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 206.

> Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. Ecclus. xvii. 16.

> He, sovran Priest, stooping his regal head, . . .
> Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered.
> *Milton*, Passion, l. 15.

2. Full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent: as, a *fleshy* man.

> Galley-slaves are fat and *fleshie*, because they stirre the limbs more and the inward parts less.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 877.

> *Fleshy*, in the sense of stout, may claim Ben Jonson's warrant. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

3. Like flesh. (*a*) Soft; without hard integument: as, a *fleshy* process, etc. (*b*) In *bot.*, succulent, composed of juicy, cellular tissue. **Fleshy leaf**, a leaf which is thick and juicy, as that of the houseleek.

flet¹†, *n.* [ME. *flet*, the floor of a house, a house, < AS. *flet*, *flett*, the ground, the floor of a house, a house, = OFries. *flet*, a house, = OS. *flet*, *flatti*, the floor of a house, a house, hall, = MLG. *vlet*, *vlette*, LG. *flet*, an upper bedroom, = OHG. *flezzi*, MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, G. *fletz*, *flötz*, a set of rooms or benches, a house, orig. a flat or level surface, < OHG. *flaz* = Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat*; but the adj. does not appear except in OHG. and Scand. (whence in E.): see *flat*¹, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *flat*².] 1. Floor; bottom; lower surface.

> Thi herne also be playne, and harde the *flette*,
> And footes two to thicke it thou ne lette.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A house; home.

> I fostered you on mi *flet* for sothe, as me thinketh,
> & seide ze were my sone seuen zer and more.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5368

flet² (flet), *a.* [E. dial. or obs. pp. of *fleet*⁵, q. v.] Skimmed: as, *flet* milk.

flet³ (flet), *n.* [Also written *fleat*; perhaps another form of *fleak*², *flake*², a hurdle.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by a load. *Simmonds*.

fletch¹† (flech), *v. i.* [ME. *flecchen*, < OF. *flechir*, F. *fléchir* = Pr. *flechir*, bend, give way, yield, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*¹. Cf. *flinch*¹.] To give way; yield; flinch.

> That he ne *flecchede* for ne fere.
> *The 11,000 Virgins*, l. 123 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall, p. 66).

> Sour vergeous schal make the deuel a-drad,
> For he *flecheth* fro godes spous.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 137.

fletch² (flech), *v. t.* [Formed from *fletcher*.] To feather, as an arrow.

> Thy darts are healthful good, and downwards fall,
> Soft as the feathers that they're *fetch'd* withall.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

> Leave, wanton Muse, thy roving flight;
> To thy loud String the well-*fetch'd* Arrow put.
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, i. 10.

fletch³ (flech), *v. t.* [Var. of *flitch*.] To cut, as fish, in strips, clear of bone, in order to prepare it for drying and smoking: chiefly in the past participle: as, *fletched* halibut.

fletcher (flech'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fletcher*, *flecchere*, *flecchour*, < OF. *flechier*, an arrow-maker, < OF. *fleche*, F. *flèche*, dial. *fliche* (= Pr. *flecha* = Sp. *flecha*, OSp. *frecha* = Pg. *frecha* = It. *freccia*, obs. *fizza*, dial. *frizza*), an arrow, < MD. *flitse*, D. *flits* = MLG. *flitze*, *flitsche*, an arrow, javelin (whence also G. *flitz*, in comp. *flitzpfeil*, an arrow; G. *flitzboge*, < D. *flitsboog* = Dan. *flitsbue*, a bow); cf. MD. *flitsen*, fly forth, fly away, flee. Hence the surname *Fletcher*.] One who fletches arrows; an arrow-maker; a maker of bows and arrows.

> It is vnseemly for the Painter to feather a shafte, or the *Fletcher* to handle the pencill.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

> It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fletet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fleet*.

flether (fleᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc., < Icel. *fludhra*, fawn, flatter: see *flatter*².] To flatter.

> Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
> A fleeching, *flethrin* dedication
> *Burns*, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

fletiferous† (flē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *fletifer*, weeping, dripping, < L. *fletus*, weeping, tears, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Causing weeping. *Bailey*, 1731.

flettermouse†, *n.* Same as *flittermouse*.

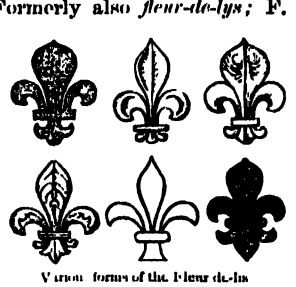
fletwite, *n.* [Skinner gives "*fletwit* vel *fledwit*," a fine imposed on outlaws and fugitives on coming to the peace of the king, as if a corrupt form of an AS. **flyht-wite*, < **flyht*, flight, fleeing, + *wite*, a fine; but AS. **flyht*, a fleeing, does not occur (see *flight*²). The form, if correct, would represent an AS. **fletwite*, lit. a 'house-fine,' < *flet*, a house, floor (see *flet*¹, *flat*²), + *wite*, a fine. The precise application is not clear, on account of a lack of early authority.] In *old Eng. law*, a discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license. See the etymology.

fletz (flets), *n.* [< G. *flotz*, earlier *fletz*, a layer, a stratum, < MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, OHG. *flezzi* = OS. *fletti*, *flet* = AS. *flet*, *flett*, a floor, etc.: see *flet*¹.] Originally, a bed or stratum; hence, as employed by Werner, a layer or bed inclosed conformably in a stratified series, but differing in character from the rocks in which it occurs. The *flotzgebirge*, or fletz formation, was distinguished from the primary, in that the latter contained veins and masses of ore, but no interstratified deposits (*flotze*), such as coal or iron ore. The word has been much used from the days of Agricola down to those of Werner and his disciples, and occurs occasionally in old geological books written in English.

fleuk, *n.* A Scotch form of *fluke*².

fleur de coin (flėr dė kwaṅ). [F.: *fleur*, flower, bloom; *de*, of; *coin*, die: see *flower*, *de*², *coin*¹.] In numismatical descriptions, noting a coin in the highest state of preservation, and practically as fresh as when it left the mint.

fleur-de-lis (flėr-dė-lē'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-de-lis* (flėr-dė-lē'). [Formerly also *fleur-de-lys*; F. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily: see *flower* and *lily*. In E. half-translated, *flower-de-lus*, *flower-de-luce*, q. v.] 1. In *her.*, a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintaining that it represents the lily, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. It is borne on some coats one, on others three, on others five, and on some semée, or spread all over the escutcheon in indeterminate number.



Various forms of the fleur-de-lis

2. In *bot.*, the iris: commonly called *flower-de-luce*.

> O'er her tall blades the crested *fleur-de-lis*,
> Like blue-eyed Pallas, towers erect and free.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Spring.

Dutch fleur-de-lis, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis of peculiar form used by some continental heralds, in which the part below the cross-bar repeats exactly or nearly the part above. **Fleur-de-lis couped**, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis from which the parts below the cross-bar have been removed. The cross-bar itself is sometimes complete and sometimes divided horizontally in the middle. **Fleur-de-lis of three lilies**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of three bell-shaped flowers with their stalks arranged so as to form a figure resembling the conventional fleur-de-lis. Also called *fleur-de-lis of three tulips*. **Fleur-de-lis seeded**, in *her.*, the more decorative form of fleur-de-lis, in which two stems ending in bunches of fruits or seeds are interposed between the central and the side leaves.

fleuret (flö'ret), *n.* [< F. *fleuret*, dim. of *fleur*, flower: see *flower*, *flowret*, *floret*.] 1. A flowret or little flower.

> The fruit [is to be] spread on sawdust, and so arranged that the *fleurets*, or blossom ends, may look downwards
> *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 22.

> The shape of the *fleurets* of the obverse [of a coin] had been borrowed from the linga pattern
> *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 345

2. A light foil used in fencing-schools; hence, by extension, the small-sword or modern dueling-sword.

fleuron (F. pron. flė-rôn'), *n.* [F., a flower, jewel, gem, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *ornamental art*, a conventional flower or a small object, as one link or member of a bracelet, necklace, or the like, which has a somewhat floral shape.

> These latter [mohurs] bore (obverse) a Nepalese emblem surrounded by eight *fleurons* containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 493.

fleuronné (F. pron. flė-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., < *fleuron*, q. v.] In *her.*, ending in buds or rounded leaves: same as *bottony*.

fleurs de garance (F. pron. flėr dė gu-rons'). [F.: *fleurs*, pl. of *fleur*, flower; *de*, of; *garance*, madder.] Madder-roots exposed to the action of water for a day or two, and afterward dried. Also called *flowers of madder*, *refined madder*, *madder-bloom*. [Rare.]

fleurs-de-lis, *n.* Plural of *fleur-de-lis*.

fleur-volant (F. pron. flėr-vo-loṅ'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-volants* (flėr-vo-loṅ'). [F.: *fleur*, flower; *volant*, flying: see *flower* and *volant*.] In *lace-making*, a part of a pattern in some varieties of lace which is in high relief. The different kinds of fleurs volants are known as *couronnes*, *loops*, *knots*, and *spines*. See these words.

fleury (flö'ri), *a.* [< F. *fleuré*, flowered, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *her.*, decorated with a fleur-de-lis, or with the upper part of the flower only—that is, with the cross-bar and the three large leaves that rise above it, with or without the seed-stems. Also *flory*, *flurry*, *floretty*, and *flourished*.

> A cross *fleurie* is a cross with fleurs-de-lis issuing from the limbs, but a cross fleuretté may be intended. They are almost identical
> *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 115

Cross fleury. See *cross*.

fleury-counter-fleury (flö'ri-koun'tėr-flö'ri), *a.* In *her.*, fleury on both sides. It is generally represented with the upper part of the fleur-de-lis emerging on one side with the lower part opposite, as if the fleur-de-lis had been cut in halves and separated by the width of the bearing. When a bend, bar, or the like is so represented, a number of fleurs-de-lis are used, which are generally alternated, the large upper part showing first on one side and then on the other.

flew¹ (flö). Preterit of *fly*¹.

flew², *n.* See *flue*³.

flew³, *a.* See *flue*⁴.

flewed (flöd), *a.* [< *flew-s* + *-ed*².] Having a large chop; deep-mouthed: said of dogs.

> When a hound is fleet, fair *flewed*, and well hanged.
> *Lyly*, Mydas (ed. 1632), sig. X, xi (*Halliwell*.)

> My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
> With ears that sweep away the morning dew
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

flewit (flo'it), *n.* [Sc., also written *flewet*, *fluet*; origin unknown.] A smart blow, especially on the ear.

> I'd rather suffer for my faut
> A hearty *flewit*. *Burns*.

flewk, *n.* See *fluke*¹.

flews (flöz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large chop or overhanging lip of the upper jaw of some dogs, as of deep-mouthed hounds.

flex¹ (fleks), *v. t.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, bow, curve, turn round. Cf. *flected*, *fletch*¹, etc.] To bend; make a flexure of: specifically said in anatomy of the action of any flexor muscle.

> The slight power of *flexing* the ankle joint.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 270.

> When the abdomen is *flexed*, the spines of the peculiar telson are placed in such a position as to give additional protection, being thus directed forwards. *Science*, III. 514.

flex²†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flax*. *Chaucer*.

flexanimous (flek-san'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *flexanimus*, that bends or sways the heart, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *animus*, mind, heart.] Having power to bend or change the mind. [Rare.]

> I felt my Heart melting within my Breast, and my Thoughts transported to a true Elysium all the while, there were such *flexanimous* strong ravishing Strains throughout it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 12.

flexed (flekst), *p. a.* 1. Bent: as, a limb in a *flexed* position.—2. Specifically, in *her.*, said

of an arm, a leg, or other bearing, bent naturally. Also *fleet*, *flectant*, *flected*.

flexibility (flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flexibilité* = Pr. *flexibilitat* = Sp. *flexibilidad* = Pg. *flexibilidade* = It. *flessibilità*, *flessibilitade*, *flessibilitate*, < LL. *flexibilita(t-)s*, < L. *flexibilis*, flexible: see *flexible*.] The quality of being flexible, in any sense; pliancy; flexibleness.

The authority of the teachers, the *flexibility* of the taught *Hammond*, Works, II 664

Adaptation to any special climate may be looked at as a quality readily grafted on an innate wide *flexibility* of constitution, common to most animals.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p 145

Some *flexibility* has in fact become indispensable to keep the services true to the conscience and close to the affections of a modern congregation

Contemporary Rev., L 2

flexible (flek'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *flexible* = Sp. *flexible* = Pg. *flexivel* = It. *flessibile*, < L. *flexibilis*, that may be bent, pliant, flexible, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. Capable of being bent or changed in figure without breaking; specifically, not stiff; pliant; easily bent: as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.

Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane *Cowper*, Hope, l. 602.

The true school of art will begin its training in youth, while the hand is *flexible* and the ways of thought unformed *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 36.

2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; ductile; manageable; tractable.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible* *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI, i. 4

Mutable, subject to temptation, and each way *flexible* to vertue or vice *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 24.

Thou dost not know the *flexible* condition Of my apt nature *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii 2

Nor was he *flexible* to any prayers or weeping of them that besought him to tarry there *Milton*, Hist Eng., ii

3. That may be adapted or accommodated; capable of receiving different forms, or of being applied to a variety of uses; plastic: as, a *flexible* language; a *flexible* text.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose *Rogers*

We do not apprehend that it is a less *flexible* cant than those which have preceded it, or that it will less easily furnish a pretext for any design for which a pretext may be required. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill

4. In *music*, able to execute or perform with rapidity: particularly used of the voice.—**Flexible case.** See *limp case*, under *case*[2]. **Flexible coupling**, **frame**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn.** Pliable, supple, limber, lithe, facile, adaptable.

flexibleness (flek'si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable *Locke*

flexibly (flek'si-bli), *adv.* In a flexible manner.

flexicostate (flek-si-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having the ribs bent or curved. [Rare.]

flexile (flek'sil), *a.* [= Pg. *flexil* (obs.), < L. *flexilis*, that may be bent, pliant, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] Flexible; pliant; pliable; mobile; easily bent; readily yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

And she has *flexile* features, acting eyes, And seems with every look to sympathise *Crabbe*, Works, V 57

A remarkable point about her [Margaret Fuller] was that long, *flexile* neck, arching and undulating in strange sinuous movements, which one who loved her would compare to those of a swan *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 242.

flexiloquent† (flek-sil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< LL. *flexiloquus*, ambiguous, equivocal, < L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Speaking doubtfully or doubly. *Coles.*

flexion, flexional, etc. See *flection*, etc.

flexor (flek'sor), *n.*; pl. *flexors* and *flexores* (-sorz, flek-sō'rēz). [= Pg. *flexor* = It. *flessore*, < NL. *flexor*, a bender, < L. *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] In *anat.*, a muscle whose function is to bend or produce flexion: opposed to *extensor*. See *flection*, 5. Also, improperly, *flector*. **Flexor accessorius**, a muscle of the sole of the foot, accessory to the flexor longus digitorum. **Flexor brevis digitorum**, a short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the toes. **Flexor brevis minimi digiti.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the little toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the little finger. **Flexor brevis pollicis.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the great toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the thumb. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis**, a long muscle of the radial side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis brevis** or **profundus**, an occasional muscle, accessory to the last named.—**Flexor carpi ulnaris**, a long muscle of the ulnar side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor digitorum profundus** or **perforans**, a deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, the principal flexor of the fingers, exclusive of the thumb.—**Flexor digitorum sublimis** or **perforatus**, a superficial muscle of the front of the forearm, bending the fingers.—**Flexor hallucis longus**, Same as *flexor longus pollicis* (*b*). **Flexor longus digitorum**, a muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the toes.—**Flexor longus pollicis.** (*a*) A deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, flexing the thumb. (*b*) A deep-seated muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the great toe.—**Flexor metatarsi**, same as *peroneus tertius*. See *peroneus*.—**Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis** or **opponens pollicis**, a short muscle lying upon the ball of the thumb.—**Flexor palmaris**, the palmar flexor; the long palmar muscle. See *palmaris*.—**Flexor tarsi anterior**, the anterior tarsal flexor, an occasional muscle passing from the crus to the tarsus anteriorly.—**Flexor tarsi fibularis**, a name of the third peroneal muscle, or flexor metatarsi.

flexuose (flek'shū-ōs), *a.* Same as *flexuous*, 3.

flexuous (flek'shū-us), *a.* [= F. *flexueux* = Sp. Pg. *flexuoso* = It. *flessuoso*, < L. *flexuosus*, < *flexus*, a bending, winding, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. Winding; bending about; having turns or windings.

Physic carrieth men in narrow and restrained ways, subject to many accidents of impediments, imitating the ordinary *flexuous* courses of nature.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 166.

Elsie . . . danced with a kind of passionate fierceness, her lithe body undulating with *flexuous* grace *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, x.

2. Wavering; not steady; variable.

The *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon*, Nat Hist.

3. In *bot.*, curved or bent alternately in opposite directions, as a stem or branch. Also *flexuose*.—4. In *zoöl.*, almost zigzag, but with rounded angles; between undulated and zigzag: as, a *flexuous* margin.

flexuously (flek'shū-us-li), *adv.* In a flexuous or zigzag manner.

Flexuously curved. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 34.

flexura (flek-sū'rä), *n.*; pl. *flexuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *flexure*.] 1. In *anat.*, same as *flexure*.—2. In *vet. surg.*, specifically, the radiocarpal articulation, as the knee of a horse, corresponding to the human wrist-joint.

flexure (flek'shūr), *n.* [= Pg. *flexura* = It. *flessura*, < L. *flexura*, a bending, winding, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. The act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bending; specifically, in *mech.*, a strain in which certain planes are deformed into cylindrical or conical surfaces. There is a so-called neutral plane which is neither stretched nor compressed. The planes parallel to it on one side are compressed; those on the other side are stretched. In geometry *flexure* differs from *curvature* only in being always non-quantitative, while *curvature* is sometimes used quantitatively.

Remember kissing of your hand, and answering With the French time, and *flexure* of your body *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii 1.

God . . . reads the secret purposes, . . . and bends in all the *flexures* and intrigues of crafty people *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 677.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The part bent; a bend; a fold.—3†. Obsequious bowing or cringing.

Think'st thou, the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from adulation? Will it give place to *flexure* and low bending? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv 1.

Caudal flexure, the bending of the tail of the embryo forward toward the trunk. **Cephalic flexure.** See *cephalic*. **Contrary flexure**, in *math.*, the changing of the direction of bending of a plane curve. If the tangent, as it rolls upon the curve, ceases to turn in one direction and instantly begins to turn in the opposite direction, it is at that instant called a stationary or inflectional tangent, and its point of tangency is called a point of inflection, or of *contrary flexure*.—**Flexure of a curve.** See *curve*.—**Flexure of the wing, alar flexure**, in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the carpal angle; the salience formed at the wrist when the wing is folded.—**Hemal flexure**, in *anat.*, a bending toward the hemal side or aspect of the body; a turning ventrad: as, the *hemal flexure* of the cerebral vesicles. **Hepatic flexure**, in *anat.*, the bend between the ascending and the transverse colon.—**Moment of flexure**, in *mech.*, a couple measured by the product of the intensity of the resultant of all the forces tending to bend a beam multiplied by the distance from the line of action of that resultant of any transverse plane with reference to which the moment is taken. **Sigmoid flexure**, in *anat.*, the S-shaped curve between the descending colon and the rectum. See cut under *alimentary*.—**Splenic flexure**, in *anat.*, the bend between the transverse and the descending colon.

fley[1], *v.* and *n.* See *flay*[2].

fley[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

fliaum (flī'am), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys pinniger*, with about 50 scales on the lateral line, low cranial ridges, and of a red color. It reaches a length of about 2 feet, and is abundant along the Californian coast.

Flibberdigibbet, Flibbertigibbet (flib'ėr-di-, flib'ėr-ti-jib'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fliberdigibet*; appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib*.] 1†. The name given to a fiend.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse. *Harsnet*, Popish Impostures.

This is the foul fiend *Flibbertigibbet*; he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] An imp; an impish-looking person; a restless, flighty person.

He was a lean, nervous *flibbertigibbet* of a man, with something the look of an actor, and something the look of a horse jockey. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 78.

flibbergib, flibbergibber (flib'ėr-jib, -jib-ėr), *n.* [Appar. mere jargon (see *flibbergibbet*), but the latter part may allude to *gibber*, *gibberish*. Cf. *flibbergibbet*.] A glib or oily talker; a lying knave; a sycophant. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus. *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 39

flibbergibbet† (flib'ėr-jib-et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flibergibet*, *flebergibet*, *flebergebet*; appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib*, *Flibberdigibbet*.] An imp; an impish-looking person; a flighty person.

Thou *Flebergibet*, *Flebergibet*, thou wretch! Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch? *J. Heywood*, Epigrams.

Coquette, . . . a cocket, a tatling housewife, a titifill, a *flebergebit*. *Cotgrave.*

Flibbertigibbet, *n.* See *Flibberdigibbet*.

flibote†, *n.* See *fly-boat*.

flic-flac (flik'flak), *n.* [F., meant to be imitative of the sound of repeated blows. Cf. *flick*[1], *flack*, *tit-tat*, *pit-pat*.] A repeated noise made by blows. *Thackeray.*

flichter (flich'tėr), *v. i.* [Sc., perhaps connected with *flicker* or *flutter*.] To flutter, quiver, or throb; run with outspread arms, as children to those to whom they are much attached.

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin', stacher thro' To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise and glee. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

flick[1] (flik), *v. t.* [Prob. an attenuated form of *flack*.] To strike lightly with a quick jerk, as with a whip or the finger; flip: as, to *flick* off a fly from a horse.

At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. "Let her stand," said the Queen, *flicking* the snuff off her sleeve. *Thackeray*, Four Georges, George III.

Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, *flicking*, with a worn-out hunting-whip, the top-boot that adorned his right foot *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

flick[1] (flik), *n.* [< *flick*[1], *v.*] A light sudden stroke, as with a whip or the finger; a flip.

He jumped upon the box, . . . seized the whip, . . . gave one *flick* to the off leader, and away went the four . . . horses *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

flick[2] (flik), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flicker[1] (flik'ėr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *flycker*; var. *flecker*; ME. *flikeren*, *flekeren*, < AS. *flicerian*, *flicorian*, flutter (of birds); cf. D. *flikkeren*, sparkle, glitter; an attenuated form of *flacker*, q. v.] 1. To flutter, as a bird; vibrate the wings rapidly.

Above hire heed hire doves *flekeringe*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1904.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 834.

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing, And *flickering* on her nest, made short essays to sing. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 123.

2. To fluctuate or waver, as the light of a torch in the wind; undergo rapid and irregular changes.

Thei reised theire baners a-lofte that *flekered* in the wynde, and the bright sonne smote vpon the bright armure that it glistered so bright that mervelle was to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

A chain-drooped lamp was *flickering* by each door. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 40.

Carriage wheels whirled *flickering* along the beach, seaming its smoothness noiselessly, as if muffled. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 737.

It was the sight of that Lord Arundel Who struck, in heat, the child he loved so well; And the child's reason *flickered* and did die. *M. Arnold*, A Picture at Newstead.

3. To scintillate; sparkle.

The wreath of radiant fire On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

4†. To act lovingly; bestow caresses.

Thise olde dotardes holours, which wol kisse and *flicker*, and beste hemself, though they may not do.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

=Syn. 2. *Glimmer, Gleam*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

flicker[1]†, *a.* [ME. *flikker:* see *flicker*[1], *v.*] Wavering; unsteady.

For thi asked Crist, quether man him soht
Als he wer man of *flikker* thoht.
Metr. Homilies (ed Small), p. 36.

flicker[1] (flik'ėr), *n.* [< *flicker*[1], *v.*] The act of flickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

flicker[2] (flik'ėr), *n.* [Imitated from one of the bird's notes.] The popular name of the golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*, a very common and handsome woodpecker of the United States, and of other species of the same genus, as the Mexican or red-shafted flicker, *C. mexicanus*, or the gilded flicker, *C. chrysoides*.



Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*)

The common flicker has the under surfaces of the wings and tail mostly golden yellow, a profusion of round black spots on the light ground of the under parts, a black pectoral shield, a scarlet nuchal crescent, and in the male black mustaches. It is about 12½ inches long and 20 in extent of wings. It nests in holes of trees and lays numerous crystal white eggs. Also called *yucker, highholder, yellow-winged woodpecker*, and *pigeon-woodpecker*.

flickeringly (flik'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flickering manner.

flickermouse† (flik'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flickermice* (-mīs). [Like *flindermouse*, another form of *flittermouse*, suggested by *flicker*[1]: see *flicker*[1] and *flittermouse*.] The bat; the flittermouse.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rere mouse,
And a bird o' twilight; . . .
Come, I will see the *flickermouse*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

flicted†, *a.* Same as *flighted*.

fligde† (flij), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fledge*.

flier, flyer (flī'ėr), *n.* **1.** That which flies: as, the bird was a high *flier*.

Small birds that were powerful *fliers*.
The Century, XXXI. 356.

Specifically—**2.** One who or that which moves swiftly; an animal, a person, or a thing that exhibits or is capable of great speed: as, he drove a span of *fliers;* the locomotive was a *flier*. [Colloq.]

A moderate rider, not being an athlete or a *flier* on the one hand, nor exceptionally weak on the other, can, when he is in practice, get over in an hour seven or eight miles of ground on a tricycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 6.

The "Wonder," Shrewsbury and London coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a *flyer* of the first order, and seemed determined not to be outdone by its formidable adversary of the iron-road without a struggle.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 129.

3. One who flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

So, now the gates are ope: - now prove good seconds:
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

With courage charge, with comeliness retire,
Make good their ground, and then relieve their guard,
Withstand the ent'rer, then pursue the *flyer*,
New form their battle, shifting ev'ry ward.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

4. Some part of a machine or mechanism having a rapid motion. (*a*) A piece in a machine designed to equalize and regulate the motion of the whole by its own movement: as, the *flier* of a jack. (*b*) One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin. (*c*) The fan-wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers. (*d*) In a power printing-press, the pivoted rack at one end which swings automatically backward and forward to receive the printed sheets and lay them in a pile. Now more commonly called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a taker-off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a *flyer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

(*e*) One of the fork-shaped arms attached to a shaft which revolves in a drum or cylinder turning in the opposite direction, and used for mixing the ingredients of gunpowder. There is a series of these arms at right angles to each other. The fliers and the cylinder are all made from an alloy of copper and tin called *gun-metal*.

5. A single step or a straight flight of steps or stairs; in the plural, stairs composed of straight flights: opposed to *winding stairs*.—**6.** A financial venture; a speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit: as, to take a *flier* in Wall street. [U. S.]

There are comparatively few "lambs shorn" there, and the temptation to take a *flyer* in the market does not assail the average citizen. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

7. A small handbill. Also called *dodger*. [U. S.]

flier-lathe (flī'ėr-lāŦH), *n.* In *weaving*, a lay, lathe, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed and compacting it; specifically, a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below. *E. H. Knight.*

fligger (flig'ėr), *n.* [Also *fliggur;* < *fligge*, an earlier form of *fledge, fledge*, *a.*, + *-er*[1].] A young bird just fledged. [Prov. Eng.]

flight[1] (flīt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flight, flyght, flyt, flygt, fluht*, < AS. *flyht*, flight, the act or power of flying, = D. *vlugt, vlucht*, flight, the extent between the two extremities of a bird's wings, escape, a course, an aviary, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, flock of birds in flight, = Sw. *flygt*, flight, = Dan. *flugt*, flight, soaring (cf. equiv. AS. *flyge* = OHG. *flug*, MHG. *vluc*, G. *flug* = Icel. *flugr*, mod. *flug*, flight), < AS. *flēogan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly: see *fly*[1]. A different word from *flight*[2], ult. < *fleet*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act or power of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation.

Our soldiers' [weapons] - like the night-owl's lazy *flight*— . . .
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In birds of vigorous *flight* we find the pectoral muscles presenting the greatest development. *Amer. Cyc.*, II. 653.

2. Swift motion in general; rapid movement or passage caused by any propelling force: as, the *flight* of a missile; a meteor's *flight;* the *flight* of a fish toward its prey; the *flight* of a rapidly revolving wheel.

The arc . . . waltered on the wylde fled went as hit lyste, . . .
Flote forthe with the *flyt* of the felle wynde?
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii. 421.

He too is witness, nobled of the train
That waits on man, the *flight*-performing horse
Cowper, Task, vi 426.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its *flight*
Longfellow, The Arrow and the Song.

3. A number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in the same season: applied specifically in the old language of English sport to doves and swallows, and in America to pigeons, and also to a swarm of bees.

Att the first *flight* of arrowes sent
Full four-score Scots they slew.
Chevy Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 142).

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Sure you must have had *flights* of strange awkward animals, if you can be so taken with him!
Walpole, Letters, II. 26.

High o'er the restless deep, above the reach
Of gunner's hope, vast *flights* of wild ducks stretch
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

Master Simon . . . told me that, according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks "In the same way," added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a *flight* of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a building of rooks."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 259

4. Figuratively, an excursion or sally; a passing out of or beyond a fixed course; a mounting or soaring: as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition or of temper.

These were men of high *flight* and above ordinances, and spake spiteful things of our Lord's Nativity.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

Trust me, dear, good humour can prevail,
When airs, and *flights*, and screams, and scolding fail.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 32.

Ev'ry idle thing
That Fancy finds in her excursive *flights*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 242.

In the *flights* of his imagination, [Emerson] is like the strong-winged bird of passage.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

5. In *archery:* (*a*) The sport of shooting arrows in the manner now called roving—that is, with roving aim instead of at a butt. See *rover*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

(*b*) Shooting with the longbow in general, as distinguished from the use of the crossbow. See *flight-arrow*.—**6.** A continuous series of steps or stairs; the part of a stairway extending directly from one floor or one landing to another.

Hastily we past,
And up a *flight* of stairs into the hall.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Surrounded . . . by stone faced terraces, and approached on every side by noble *flights* of stairs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 181.

7. The glume or husk of oats.—**8.** The thin membrane which is detached from the coffee-berry in the process of roasting.—**9.** In the clapper of a bell, the dependent piece or weight below the striking part; the tail.

The tail, called the *flight*, is almost always requisite to make the clapper fly properly.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 359.

10. In *mach.:* (*a*) The inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head. (*b*) A wing or fin; a fan.

To it [the trough of a drier] are secured iron or steel *flights* and agitators. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 140.

A number of inclined boards called *flights*, whose function was to spread the meal and to gather it toward the bolting hopper. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., Supp., p. 8813.

Time of flight, in *gun.*, the time required for a projectile to move through the air from the muzzle of a piece until it first touches the mark, ground, or water.—**Syn. 3.** See *flock*[1], *n.*

II. *a.* **1†.** [Cf. *flit*[2] = *fleet*[4].] Swift in transit. *Nares.*

So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace,
And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?
Copley, Fig for Fortune (1580), p. 11.

2. In *sporting*, belonging to a flight or flock.

In the autumn migration, the birds [woodcock] that have recently arrived are called *Flight* birds, and are distinguished by the feathers on the breast being brighter in color than of those that have been lying in the feeding ground for some time. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 203.

flight[2] (flīt), *n.* [< ME. *flight, flyght, fligt, fluht* (AS. **flyht*, in this sense, not found) = OFries. *flecht* = D. *vlugt*, escape, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, = OHG. *fluht*, MHG. *vluht*, G. *flucht* = Sw. *flykt* = Dan. *flugt*, flight, escape; < AS. *flēon* (pret. pl. *flugon*), etc., E. *flee*[1]. A different word from *flight*[1], ult. < *fly*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] The act of fleeing; the act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Wha sall take the *flyghte* and flee.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I 98).

They with sword and spear
Put many foes to *flight*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 83).

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter.
Mat. xxiv. 20.

Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the tanks, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a *flight*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flight[2]† (flīt), *v. t.* [< *flight*[2], *n.*] To put to flight; rout; frighten away.

Mount Ploum, . . . from whence the wild bore came of a sudden that *flighted* her. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 245.

Philosophy . . . is to be *flighted* and exploded among Christians. *Glanville*, Essays, iv

flight[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flite*.

flight-arrow (flīt'ar'ō), *n.* **1.** An arrow having a conical or pyramidal head without barbs.—**2.** A long and light arrow in general; a shaft or arrow for the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt.

flighted (flī'ted), *a.* [< *flight*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Taking flight; flying.

An unusual stop of sudden silence
Gave respite to the drowsy *flighted* steeds
That draw the litter of close curtain'd sleep
Milton, Comus, l. 553.

2. In *her.*, same as *feathered*.

flighter (flī'tėr), *n.* [< *flight*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight-feather (flīt'feŦH'ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

It is easy to understand that, durable as are the *flight-feathers*, they do not last forever, and are besides very subject to accidental breakage, the consequence of which would be the crippling of the bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III 776.

flight-head† (flīt'hed), *n.* A wild-headed person. *Nares.*

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and began the very same day that the plot should have been executed; some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders.
Letter, dated 1605.

flightily (flī'ti-li), *adv.* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

flightiness (flī'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being flighty; capriciousness; volatility; specifically, slight delirium or mental aberration.

Her innate *flightiness* made her dangerous
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

=Syn. *Lightness, Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*); giddiness, caprice.

flightless (flīt'les), *a.* [< *flight* + *-less*.] Incapable of flying.

The giant ostrich of Madagascar was a *flightless* bird
The Century, XXXI. 359

flight-shaft (flīt'shâft), *n.* Same as *flight-arrow*.

flight-shooting (flīt'shö'ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting birds as they fly in flocks, or to and from their feeding-grounds.

flight-shot (flīt'shot), *n.* The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot

The Temple had priuiledge of Sanctuarie which Alexander extended to a furlong, Mithridates to a *flight shot*, Antonius added part of the Citie
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Aboute a *flyte shot* from the towne is the Cardinal's house.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 14, 1664.

Jack was already gone a *flight shot* beyond his patience.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi

flighty (flī'ti), *a.* [= D. *vlugtig*, volatile, = G. *flüchtig* = Dan. *flygtig* = Sw. *flyktig*, flighty; as *flight*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious; slightly delirious; wandering in mind.

The *flighty* gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependance whatever
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xxvi.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind.
Coleridge.

Mr Dingwell was a man of a *flighty* and furious temper
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, xxxiv

2. Fleeting; swift; transient. [Rare.]

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

flimflam (flim'flam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flam*[2]; cf. *flipflap, whimwham*, etc.] A freak; a trick; an imposition or deception.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*. *Beau and Fl*

I will not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening; for I le ha' none of his *flim flams* and his nay ba's
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663)

flimmer-ball (flim'ėr-bâl), *n.* A protozoan of Haeckel's group *Catallacta, Magosphæra planula* of Norway. See *Magosphæra*.

flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flim'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

There is a certain *flimsiness* of Poetry, that seems expedient in a song. *Shenstone*

If you like Vandyck or Gainsborough especially, you must be too much attracted by gentlemanly *flimsiness*
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App ii

flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps < W. *llymsi*, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy. The W. *ll* is a voiceless *l*, which is sometimes thought by English hearers to resemble *th*; *th* before *l* is in other cases represented by *f* (e. g., in *flee*[1]; cf. *fill*[2], for *thill*). The same change, W. *ll* to E. *fl*, appears in *flummery*[1], q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Without material strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure.

Reveries . . .
Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought.
Cowper, Retirement.

2. Without strength or force of any kind; weak; ineffectual: as, a *flimsy* argument.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 94.

That style which in the closet might justly be called *flimsy* seems the true mode of eloquence here.
Goldsmith, English Clergy

In reply came *flimsy* and unmeaning excuses
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx

=Syn. 1. Unsubstantial, thin, slight. — 2. Feeble, trivial, shallow, superficial, frivolous, foolish, puerile.

II. *n.* 1. A thin sort of paper by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper.—2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. [Slang.]

When a man sends you the *flimsy*, he spares you the flourish. *Dickens*.

flinch[1] (flinch), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form (perhaps influenced by *blench*[1]) of ME. *flecchen*: see *flotch*[1].] 1. To give way to fear or to a sense of pain; shrink back from anything painful or dangerous; manifest a feeling or a fear of suffering or injury of any kind; draw back from any act or undertaking through dread of consequences; shrink; wince: as, the pain was severe, but he did not *flinch*.

They [Moskito Indians] behave themselves very bold in fight, and never seem to *flinch* nor hang back; for they think that the white men with whom they are know better than they when it is best to fight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 8.

He [Stuyvesant] was never a man to *flinch* when he found himself in a scrape; but to dash forward through thick and thin, trusting, by hook or by crook, to make all things straight in the end. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 260.

The mere holiday-politician . . . *flinches* from his duties as soon as those duties become difficult and disagreeable *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. In *croquet*, to allow the foot to slip from the ball in the act of croqueting.

flinch[2] (flinch), *v. t.* Same as *flense*.

flincher (flin'chėr), *n.* One who flinches.

Believe 't, sir,
But make this good upon us you have promis'd,
You shall not find us *flinchers*
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

flinching (flin'ching), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *snape*.

flinchingly (flin'ching-li), *adv.* In a flinching manner.

flinder[1] (flin'dėr), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *flender*; < Norw. *flindra*, dial. *flingra*, a thin slice or splinter, esp. of stone, dial. *flinter*, a crumb, fragment (cf. *fara i flinter, fljuga i flint*, Dan. *springe i flint*, go, fly, or spring to flinders, used fig., burst with rage; verb refl. *flindrast, flintrast*, splinter, shiver, go to flinders). Cf. D. *flenters*, rags, tatters, and see *flint, flints*. There is no connection with G. dial. *flander, flunter*, G. *flitter*, spangle, tinsel, *flittern*, glitter, Dan. Sw. *flitter*, tinsel.] A splinter; a thin slice; a small piece or fragment: usually in the plural.

His bow and his broad arrow
In *flinders* flew about.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

They gar'd it a' in *flinders* flee
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

flinder[2] (flin'dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly.] To flirt; run about in a fluttering manner. *Jamieson*.

flindermouse† (flin'dėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flindermice* (-mīs). [< late ME. *flyndermouse*; < *flinder* (cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly: see *flinder*[2]) + *mouse*; perhaps a var. of *flittermouse*, q. v.] A bat: same as *flittermouse*.

Theme cam . . . the *flyndermous* and the wezel.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (1481) (ed. Arber), p. 112.

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a backe or *flyndermouse*
MS. Harl., 486, f. 77. (*Halliwell*)

Flinders bar (flin'dėrz bär). [So called from its inventor: see *Flindersia*.] *Naut.*, an appliance for correcting a part of the local deviation of the compass-needle on shipboard, consisting of a soft iron cylinder, generally two or three inches in diameter, placed vertically in front or in the rear of the compass-binnacle at such a distance as may be required. Besides helping to correct the semicircular deviation, it tends to lessen the heeling-error.

Flindersia (flin-dėr'si-ą), *n.* [NL., so called after Captain M. *Flinders*, R. N. (died 1814), who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the 19th century.] A genus of tall timber-trees of Australia, of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, and allied to the mahogany. The wood of *F. Greavesii* is very hard and durable, and is used in house-building. *F. australis*, the ash or beech of Queensland, is largely used for staves. *F. Oxleyana* is known as *white teak* or *yellow wood*, and furnishes a yellow dye. All have a woody capsule covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, which is used by the natives as a rasp in preparing roots, etc., for food

fling (fling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flung*, ppr. *flinging*. [< ME. *flyngen, flengen* (with strong pret. *flang, flong*), tr. fling, usually intr. hasten, fly, rush, also strike (at), < Icel. *flengja*, whip, ride furiously, = Sw. *flänga*, romp, ride furiously, a derived sense of OSw. *flenga*, strike, Sw. dial. *flänga*, strike, hack, strip bark from trees, = Norw. *flengja*, slash, gash, cut, esp. with violence, = Dan. *flænge*, slash, gash; hence the noun, Sw. *fläng*, agitation, violent exercise, = Norw. *fleng* = Dan. *flænge*, a slash, gash; cf. the adverbial phrase, Sw. *i fläng* = Norw. *i fleng* = Dan. *i flæng*, at random, indiscriminately.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, cast, or hurl; especially, to throw with force, violence, or swiftness, with ardor, vehemence, disdain, impatience, or indifference: as, the waves *flung* the ship upon the rocks; his antagonist *flung* him to the ground; to *fling* a sarcasm at an opponent; they *flung* themselves suddenly upon the enemy; to *fling* a penny to a beggar.

He . . . raft him al his song
And eke his speche, and out at dore him *flong* [var. *slong*, i. e., *slung*].
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 17254.

Who loves the king, and will embrace his pardon,
Fling up his cap, and say – God save his majesty!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Another time my horse Calamity *flung* me over his head into a neighboring parish, as if I had been a shuttlecock.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

Once more, on gay St. Crispin's day,
Fling out your blazoned banner!
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

The bell
Flung out its sound o'er night or day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 187.

2. To throw aside or off, as a burden.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to cast and *fling*
The tricks which make us toys of men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To fling off. (*a*) To baffle in the chase; defeat of prey. (*b*) To get rid of.

You *flung* me *off*, before the court disgrac'd me,
When in the pride I appear'd of all my beauty.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

To fling one's self out or **about**, to flounce out or about; dash out, as in anger or rage.—**To fling out**, to utter or speak violently or recklessly: as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—**To fling the head**, to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by throwing in some particular way; discharge a missile, or something analogous to a missile.

Thou sitt'st upon this ball
Of earth, secure, while death, that *flings* at all,
Stands arm'd to strike thee down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim:
At human Hearts we *fling*, nor ever miss the Game.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

2†. To aim a blow, as with a weapon; let fly.

He . . . *fang* at hym fuerely with a fyne swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5258.

3. To hasten; fly; rush.

Messagers conne *fling*
Into the halle before the kyng
King Alisaunder, l. 1165.

Then starting up, down yonder path he *flung*,
Lest thou hadst miss'd thy way
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

This denunciation is eagerly caught up by the public: away they *fling* to propagate the distress.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cvii.

4. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; rush away in anger.

ffor hir son sha gan *fyng*,
In rage as a lyonesse
Legend of St. Alexius, l. 1034.

Alas, kind lord!
He's *flung* in rage from this ungrateful seat
Of monstrous friends. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.

She [Lady Townshend] burst into a flood of tears and rage; told him she now believed all his father and mother had said of him; and with a thousand other reproaches *flung* upstairs. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 51.

Tom *flung* out of the room, and slammed the door after him. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

5. To fly into violent and irregular motions; flounce; throw out the legs violently, as a horse; kick.

Being fastned to proud Coursers collers,
That fight and *fling*, it [willo-wort] will abate their cholers. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

This is but to *fling* and struggle under the inevitable net of God, that now begins to inviron you round.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The beasts began to kick and *fling*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 833.

6. To utter harsh or abusive language; upbraid; sneer: as, she began to flout and *fling*.

fling (fling), *n.* [< *fling*, v.] 1. A throw; a cast from the hand.—2. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities.

Give me my *fling*, and let me say my say.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

He has seen the world and had his *fling* at Paris.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, i.

I tell you, don't think of marrying—why should you marry?—but just have your *fling* and get a little fun while you can. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

3. A lively Scotch country-dance; a reel or hornpipe, especially of the kind called the *Highland fling*, usually danced by one person.

We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street. *Neill*, Tour, p. 1.

So he stept right up before my gate,
And danced me a saucy *fling*.
Hood, The Last Man.

4. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

He had a *Fling* at your Ladyship too.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Shakespear has very sly *flings* at this unnatural manner of thinking and writing.
Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

5†. A slight, trifling matter: in the following proverb:

England were but a *fling*,
Save for the crooked stick and the gray goose wing.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

Full fling, at the utmost speed, recklessly.

A man that hath taken his career, and runs *full fling* to a place, cannot recoil himself, or recall his strength on the sudden. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 237.

fling-dust† (fling'dust), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*, + obj. *dust*.] One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker: a term of contempt applied to a woman of low character. *Beau. and Fl.*

flinger (fling'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who flings; a thrower, jeerer, etc.

And as a Curre, that cannot hurt the *flinger*,
Flies at the stone and biteth that for anger,
Goliah bites the ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. One who dances a fling. [Scotch.]

That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yourself. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

flinging-tree (fling'ing-trē), *n.* [Sc. *flingin-tree*; < *flinging*, ppr. of *fling*, *v.*, + *tree*.] **1.** A piece of timber hung as a partition between horses in a stall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** A flail; properly, the lower part of a flail. [Scotch.]

The thresher's weary *flingin-tree*
The lee-lang day had tired me.
Burns, The Vision, i.

flinking-comb (fling'king-kōm), *n.* A comb for the toilet-table. [Prov. Eng.]

flint (flint), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flint*, < AS. *flint*, flint, and in general a rock, = Sw. *flinta* = Dan. *flint* = MLG. *vlins* = OHG. *flins*, MHG. *vlins*, G. dial. *flins*, flint; perhaps = Gr. πλίνθος, a brick: see *plinth*. Perhaps ult. connected with *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, a fragment, etc.): see *flinder*[1]. Hence OF. *flin*, a stone used, like emery, in polishing knives; and prob. Dan. *flint* = Sw. *flint* (in comp.), G. *flinte* (whence Bohem. and Pol. *flinta*, Lett. *plinte*), a gun: see *flint-lock*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A form of silica, somewhat allied to chalcedony, but more opaque, and with less luster. It is usually of a light gray or brownish color. It has a peculiarly well-marked conchoidal fracture, and can easily be broken up into fragments having sharp cutting edges. For this reason, and because of its hardness, which is proverbial, flint was most extensively used in prehistoric times for all kinds of cutting implements. The use of flint as a means of striking fire with a steel, and especially as a part of the once almost universally used musket-lock, is well known. Flint occurs in large quantity in the form of nodules, and even sheets or beds, in the chalk of England and France, and has been formed by the slow replacement of carbonate of lime by silica held in solution in water. It is abundant in the United States, generally in massive forms. The exterior of most flints is of a lighter color than the interior, this difference being caused by a rearrangement of the particles of the silica.

Then he tooke up the Eldridge sworde,
As hard as any *flint*.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 180).

The old chief . . . slowly shapes, with axe of stone,
The arrow-head from *flint* and bone
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. A piece of flinty stone used for any purpose, as for striking fire in a flint-lock musket or otherwise, or in the form of an implement. See cut under *flint-lock*.

Ac [but] hew fyre at a *flynte* fowre hundreth wyntre,
Bot thow hawe towe to take it with toudre or brochos,
Al thi labowre is loste and al thi longe trauaille
Piers Plowman (B), xvii 244.

Prometheus first struck the *flints*, and marvelled at the spark. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 212.

So stubborn *flints* their inward heat conceal,
Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.
Congreve, To Mr. Dryden.

The place seems to be devoted to the making of *flints*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 299.

3. Figuratively, something very hard or obdurate: as, he was *flint* against persuasion.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity;
Yet notwithstanding, being incens'd, he's *flint*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Dry flint, in *leather-making*. See the extract.

Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 54.

Liquor of flints, a solution of flint or silica in potash.—**To fix one's flint**. See *fix*.—**To skin a flint**, to act with extreme closeness or meanness in regard to money matters.

II. *a.* **1.** Made or composed of flint.—**2.** Hard and firm, as if made of flint: as, *flint* corn or *flint* wheat.—**Flint implements**, in *archæol.*, implements used by man before the use of metals, so called because, although occasionally found of granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other hard stones, those first studied, as well as the most numerous examples, are formed of flint. They consist of arrow heads, ax-heads or celts, lance-heads, knives, wedges, etc. Flint implements have been found in many regions of the globe; often, as in the Somme valley in France, in apparently upheaved beds of drift, and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals, whence man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some savage tribes.

flintamentosa (flin"ta-men-tō'sä), *n.* A name given in Australia to the tree *Flindersia Greavesii*.

flinted† (flin'ted), *a.* [< *flint* + *-ed*[2].] Hardened; cruel. *Davies.*

Also we the byrthplace detest of *flinted* Vlisses
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii 279.

flint-glass (flint'glȧs), *n.* A variety of glass in which the silica is combined with oxid of lead in greater or less quantity. The larger the amount of lead the higher the specific gravity and the refractive power, and the greater the brilliancy of the product. Flint-glass is often called *crystal glass*, or simply *crystal*, while some limit the name *flint-glass* to the variety specially made for optical purposes. Besides the oxid of lead, potash is an essential ingredient of flint glass or crystal. Analyses of different kinds of crystal show the presence of from 28 to 37 per cent. of oxid of lead, 14 to 17 of potash, and 52 to 59 of silica. The flint glass of Guinand, used for optical purposes and generally admitted to be of unrivalled excellence, contains about 43 per cent. of oxid of lead and 12 of potash. The brilliancy of crystal glass fits it for use for ornamental purposes, and especially for the most showy and expensive table ware. The characteristic luster and sparkle due to the high refractive power of the material is brought out by cutting and polishing, exactly as is done in the case of gems. Owing, however, to its softness, crystal glass is easily scratched by careless handling and dulled by wear. The name *flint-glass* originated in the fact that the silica first used in England for the manufacture of this article was derived from flints. An essential requisite for good flint-glass is purity of the materials employed, and the forms of the furnace and of the melting pots are peculiar. Great technical skill is required for the production of the best kind of glass for optical purposes. See *glass*, *strass*, and *lens*.

flint-heart† (flint'härt), *a.* Same as *flint-hearted*.

Under the conduct of Great Soliman,
Have I been chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

flint-hearted (flint'här"ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel.

"Oh, pity," gan she cry, "*flint hearted* boy."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 95.

flintiness (flin'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

The more I admire your *flintiness*:
What cause have I given you, illustrious madam,
To play this strange part with me?
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, i. 1.

flint-knacker (flint'nak'ėr), *n.* Same as *flint-knapper*.

flint-knapper (flint'nap'ėr), *n.* A workman who breaks or chips flints to desired forms.

During a recent journey through Epirus I was so fortunate as to observe in a street of Janina an old Albanian *flint-knapper* practising his truly elegant art.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 65.

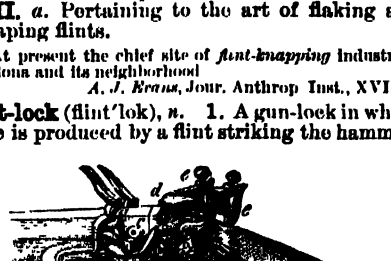
flint-knapping (flint'nap'ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or method of breaking or chipping flints to desired forms. In modern practice the lumps or nodules of flint are broken into pieces of moderate size by means of light blows with a square hammer, and these pieces are then split and shaped by scaling or flaking them off by means of blows of nicely adjusted force and direction with a pointed hammer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the art of flaking and shaping flints.

At present the chief site of *flint-knapping* industry is Valona and its neighborhood.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 66.

flint-lock (flint'lok), *n.* **1.** A gun-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking the hammer, and igniting the priming in a receptacle called the pan. The match-lock was superseded by the flint-lock, which is now superseded by the percussion-lock.—**2.** A gun, especially a musket, having a flint-lock.

A pair of the best pattern *flint-locks*, well made and finished, were well worth the £7 paid for their manufacture.
W. W. *Greener*, The Gun, p. 83.



Manton Flint-lock Fowling-piece.
a, hammer; *b*, flash-pan, or pan; *c*, touch-hole; *d*, flint, *e*, *e*, cocks.

flint-mill (flint'mil), *n.* **1.** In *pottery-manuf.*, a mill in which burned and crushed flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The mill has a pan with a bottom of quartz or feldspar blocks, and runners of siliceous stone.—**2.** In *mining*, an old safety device for producing light, consisting of a wheel of which the periphery was studded with flints, which, when the wheel revolved, struck against a steel and emitted a quick succession of sparks. Such sparks do not ignite fire-damp. *E. H. Knight.*

The clumsy and unsafe "safety" lamp, which will soon be numbered, with the *flint mill*, among the relics of the past. *Hospitaler*, Electricity (trans.), p. 248.

flint-paring (flint'pãr'ing), *n.* The practice of a skinflint; parsimony.

Much mischief was done by the mercantile spirit which dictated the hard chaffering on both sides the Channel at this important juncture; for during this tedious *flint paring* Antwerp, which might have been saved, was falling into the hands of Phillip.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 323.

flint-rope (flint'rop), *n.* A kind of glass-rope; the stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema sieboldi*.

flints (flints), *n. pl.* [Prob. akin to *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, *flint*, etc.): see *flinder*[1].] Refuse barley in making malt. [Prov. Eng.]

flint-sponge (flint'spunj), *n.* The sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found at Yenoshima, on the coast of Japan. Also called *sponge-glass*.

flintstone (flint'stōn), *n.* A hard siliceous stone; flint.

Like wood he sprang the castell about,
On the rock o the black *flintstane*.
Rosmer Haymand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in *flint stones*, but we are outwardly, visibly, apparently, to serve and honour the living God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

flintware (flint'wãr), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Pottery distinguished by the use of ground flints mixed with the clay. (*b*) Pottery having a slip into which ground flints enter for a considerable part of its volume.

flintwood (flint'wůd), *n.* The mountain-ash of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus pulularis*.

flinty (flin'ti), *a.* [< *flint* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of flint; abounding in flint, or having a flint-like quality: as, a *flinty* rock; a *flinty* fracture; *flinty* ground.

Flinty rocks were cleft. *Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

Each purple peak, each *flinty* spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

2. Figuratively, hard as flint; obdurate; cruel; unmerciful: as, a *flinty* heart.

Gratitude
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4.

How shall I move
Thy *flinty* heart my curse has made me love?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 117.

flip[1] (flip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flipped*, ppr. *flipping*. [An attenuated form of *flap*, q. v. Hence *fillip*, *flip*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fillip; tap lightly; twitch.

As when your little ones
Doe 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones.
W. *Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

Listlessly *flipping* the ash from his cigarette.
Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 87.

2. To flick, as with a whip.—**3.** To toss with a snap of the thumb, or the like: as, to *flip* up a penny in playing "heads and tails." [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To flap.

To sing their song "I want to hear the *flipping* of the angels' wings." They [three negresses] not only sang the chorus over and over again, but each time shook their hands . . . to represent their *flipping*.
London Nonconformist, June 17, 1886.

When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found *flipping* about the deck. *Science*, VII. 263.

To flip up, to toss up a coin to determine what shall be done, etc. See I., 3. [Colloq.]

The two great men could *flip up* to see which should have the second place. *New York Tribune*, Oct. 4, 1879.

flip[1] (flip), *n.* [< *flip*[1], *v.*] A fillip; a flick; a snap.

Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic *flip* at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 249.

flip[1] (flip), *a.* [E. dial.; < *flip*[1], *v.* Cf. *flippant.*] Nimble; flippant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flip[2] (flip), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. < *flip*[1], *v.*, but the connection is not clear.] A mixture of which ale, beer, or cider is the chief ingredient, sweetened, spiced, made sometimes with eggs (see *egg-flip*), and drunk hot. It is considered essential to heat the compound by means of hot irons plunged into the liquor, which gives a burnt taste. See *flip-dog.*

He caus'd the *flip* in mugs gae roun'
And wine in cans sae gay.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

If you spent the evening in a tavern (says John Adams), you found the house full of people drinking drams of *flip*, [and] toddy, and carousing and swearing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 97.

In those good old days . . . it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of *flip*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

flip-dog (flip'dog), *n.* An iron shaped like a poker, used to heat flip by plunging it while red-hot into the liquor.

Warm your nose with Porter's *flip-dog*.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 11.

flipe (flip), *n.* [Formerly also *flype;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *flip*, flap, a shirt-collar, corner of a handkerchief, etc.; Icel. *flipi*, a horse's lip, = Sw. dial. *flip*, the lip.] 1. A fold; a lap. [Scotch.]—2. The brim of a hat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Good blew bonnets on their head;
Which on the one side had a *flype*,
Adorned with a tobacco pipe.
Cleland, Poems, p. 12.

3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]

flipe (flip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flyped*, ppr. *flyping.* [Formerly also *flype;* < *flipe*, *n.*] 1. To fold back; turn up or down, as a sleeve, or a stocking in pulling it off, by turning it inside out. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I *flype* vp my sleeues as one doth that intendeth to do some thynge, or bycause his sleues shulde not hange ouer his handes.
Palsgrave.

2. To ruffle back, as the skin. [Scotch.]

The young man . . . played his pavie, by *flyping* up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white.
M'Crie, John Knox, II. 282.

flipflap (flip'flap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flap.* Cf. *flip*[1].] 1. A continual light flapping; the repeated stroke or noise made by the alternating movements of something broad, flat, and limber.—2. A somersault. [Slang.]—3†. A flighty person. *Davies.*

The light airy *flipflap*, she kills him with her motions.
Vanbrugh, False Friend, I. 1.

4. A neuropterous grub, the dobson or hellgrammite. [Virginia, U. S.]

flipflap (flip'flap), *adv.* [< *flipflap*, *n.*] With a flapping noise. *Johnson.*

flipjack (flip'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack.*

flippancy (flip'an-si), *n.* [< *flippan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being flippant; free or inconsiderate volubility; presumptuous or impertinent trifling in speech or conduct; disrespectful smartness in speaking or writing; pertness.

But this *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it.
Bp. Hurd, Works, V. vii.

Hurried and *flippant* fantasies are substituted for exact and philosophical reasoning.
Story, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

I will not echo the rather *flippant* observation of Mrs. Elisabeth *Montagu*, in her Essay on Shakespeare, . . . to the effect that the primary glory of French dramatists in their own eyes seems to be their triumph over the difficulties of rhyming.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 110.

flippantly (flip'ant-li), *adv.* In a flippant manner; glibly; with pert volubility.

With those great sugar-nippers they nipp'd off his flippers,
As the Clerk very *flippantly* termed his flats.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

flippantness (flip'ant-nes), *n.* Flippancy.

flipper (flip'ėr), *n.* [< *flip*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flapper.*] 1. A limb used to swim with. (*a*) The fin of a fish. (*b*) Any limb of a sea-turtle. (*c*) The leg, especially the fore leg, of a seal or walrus. (*d*) The fore fin of a cetacean or a sirenian, as a whale, a porpoise, or a manatee. (*e*) The wing of a penguin.

2. The hand: as, give us your *flipper.* [Slang.]—3. Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes. [Theatrical cant.]—4. A flapjack; a kind of griddle-cake.—**Square-flipper**, the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.*

flippit†, *n.* [Var. of *flappet.* Cf. *flip*[1] and *flippant.*] A pert or lively person.

How now, my wanton *flippit*?
Where are thy ging of sweetnes? this is mettle
To coyne young Cupids in.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady.

flird[1] (flėrd), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *flyrd;* perhaps a particular use of ME. *flerd*, q. v.] 1. Anything thin and insufficient; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial. *Jamieson.*—2. *pl.* Worn-out clothes. *Jamieson.*

flird[2] (flėrd), *v. t.* [Sc.: see *flirt*, and cf. *flird*[1].] 1. To gibe; jeer.

Sum sings, Sum dances Sum tell storyis . .
Sum *flyrds*, Sum fenyeis; and sum flatters.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To flutter. *Jamieson.*

flirdie, flirdy (flėr'di), *a.* [< *flird*[2] + *-ie, -y*[1].] Giddy; unsettled: often applied to a skittish horse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flirdoch (flėr'doch), *n.* [< *flird*[2].] A little flirt. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flire (flīr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete and dialectal variant of *fleer*[1].

flirk (flėrk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *flerk;* a var. of *flirt.*] To throw or toss suddenly; jerk; flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

flirk (flėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *flerk;* < *flirk*, *v.*] A sudden throw or toss; a jerk; a flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With sudden *flerk* the fatal hemp lets go
The humming Flint.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

flirt (flėrt), *v.* [Formerly also written *flurt;* of dial. origin, being associated in sense with several other words which have the same initial but different final elements, namely, *flirk*, *flisk*, *flick*[1], throw, jerk, etc., *fleer*[1], *flire*, gibe, *flite*, scold, etc. Cf. *flird*[2], perhaps in part the orig. form of which *flirk* and *flirt* are variations; cf. also *jerk*, *jert*, *jork*, etc., throw: all these words being more or less dial., and regarded as vaguely imitative or suggestive of the act they signify, and in so far prob. variations of one or two orig. forms.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw with a quick toss or jerk; fling suddenly or smartly, and carelessly or without aim; toss off or about.

The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has *flirted* away his whole fortune at hazard.
Walpole, Letters, II. 424.

The highly elastic pedicel . . . [in *Catasetum Saccatum*] instantly *flirts* the heavy disc out of the stigmatic chamber, with such force that the whole pollinium is ejected.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 186.

2. To handle with short, quick movements; make waving motions with.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan.
Lord Dorset, Song, To all you Ladies now on Land.

The *flirted* fan, the bridle, and the toss.
Cowper, Hope, l. 344.

3. To gibe, jeer, or scoff at; flout.

Is this the fellow
That had the patience to become a fool,
A *flurted* fool, and on a sudden break,
As if he would shew a wonder to the world,
Both in bravery and fortune too?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

4†. To snap the fingers at derisively.—5. To scold; chide. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To move nimbly; run or dart about; flutter restlessly; act with levity or giddiness.

When we catch them [catfish] with a Hook, we treat on them to take the Hook out of their Mouths, for otherwise, in *flurting* about, as all Fish will when first taken, they might accidentally strike their sharp Fins into the hands of those that caught them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 148.

Pacing the room bare-footed, with the tails of his night-shirt *flirting* as he turned.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. To play at courtship; practise coquettish diversions; engage in amatory pastime; in general, to make insincere advances of any kind.

According to Dame Jocelyn, George Washington *flirted* with her just a little bit—in what a stately and highly finished manner can be imagined.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

Harley as we now know had *flirted* with the Jacobites.
Leslie Stephen, Swift, v.

3. To practise gibing or jeering; scoff.

Derided and *flurted* at by divers of the baser people, at night we returned to our Bark.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 21.

flirt (flėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt;* < *flirt*, *v.*] 1. A smart toss or cast; a darting or sprightly motion.

Indeed there may be sometimes some small *flurts* of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts, but neither constant, certain, nor lasting.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

When, with many a *flirt* and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven.
Poe, The Raven.

This calmness seemed to enrage Mr. Effingham not a little; and he put on his cocked hat with a *flirt* of irritation.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

2. A contemptuous remark; a gibe; a jeer.

One *flirt* at him, and then I am for the voyage.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

Must these smiling roses entertain
The blows of scorn, and *flirts* of base disdain?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 9.

3. One who flirts; one who plays at courtship; one who coquets for pastime or adventure: said of either sex, but most commonly of a woman.

Ye belles, and ye *flirts*, and ye pert little things,
Who trip in this frolicsome round.
W. Whitehead, Song for Ranelagh.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.
Addison, Guardian.

General Tufto is a great *flirt* of mine.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

It is like a *flirt*, mused I; lively, uncertain, bright-colored.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

4†. A shrewish woman.

A good, honest, painful man many times hath a shrew to his wife, . . . a proud peevish *flirt*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

flirtation (flėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flirt* + *-ation.*] 1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion. [Rare.]—2. Playing at courtship; amorous trifling or adventure.

I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureat in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiscerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry; but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson that *flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles that commonly end in a definite treaty.
Chesterfield, quoted in Brit. Essayists, cl. 210.

A propensity to *flirtation* is not confined to age or country, and . . . its consequences were not less disastrous to the mail-clad littler of the dark ages than to the silken courtier of the seventeenth century.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 33.

Or if, perhaps, it was only a passing folly, a foolish little *flirtation*, nothing serious at all?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Flirtation, Coquetry.* *Coquetry* may be general: as, she was full of *coquetry*. *Flirtation* is special. *Coquetry* is the result of the love of admiration; *flirtation* is more often for the testing or the exhibition of power, and is generally venturesome or challenging.

flirtatious (flėr-tā'shus), *a.* [< *flirtati-on* + *-ous.*] Given to flirtation. [Colloq.]

The naughty and *flirtatious* New York girl, Lilian.
The American, VII. 154.

flirtatiousness (flėr-tā'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition or tendency to flirtation; the habit of flirting. [Colloq.]

A North Carolina girl of ingenuous *flirtatiousness*.
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 432.

flirter (flėr'tėr), *n.* One who flirts; a flirt.

flirt-gill†, **flirt-gillian**† (flėrt'jil, -jil'i-an), *n.* [< *flirt*, *n.*, + *gill*[4], *gillian.*] A pert, forward girl; a light, wanton woman.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt-gillian*.
Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 1.

flirtigig (flėr'ti-gig), *n.* [< *flirt* + *gig*[2]; the *-i-* is merely connective.] A wanton or flirting girl.

flirtingly (flėr'ting-li), *adv.* In a flirting manner.

flisht (flish), *a.* See *fledge*.

flisk (flisk), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., perhaps a var. of *frisk*. In sense of *flick*[1], perhaps a var. of *flirk* or *flick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fly about nimbly; skip; caper.

Were fannes, and flappes of feathers fond,
To flit away the *fliskyng* flies.
Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. To fret at the yoke or the collar.

Thou never braindg't and fetch't, and *fisket*.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* 1. To flick, as with a whip.—2. To render restless; fret. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fashious fools are easiest *fisket*. *Scotch proverb.*

fisk (fisk), *n.* [Sc.; < *fisk*, *v.*] 1. A sudden spring or turn; a caper; a whim.

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; . . . but there is something in Miss Ashton's change . . . too sudden, and too serious, for a mere *fisk* of her own
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxviii.

2. A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust; a whisk. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A comb with large teeth.

fiskmahoy (fisk'ma-hoi), *n.* [Sc., also *fiskmahango*, a giddy, ostentatious person, as adj. light, trivial, giddy; appar. a capricious extension of *fisk*, taken as equiv. to *flirt*.] A giddy, frisking girl.

That silly *fiskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

fisky (flis'ki), *a.* [Sc.; < *fisk* + *-y*[1].] Unsettled; fidgety; whimsical.

But never ane will be so daft
As tent auld Johnie's *fisky* dame.
Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 195.

fissa (flis'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A sword with a straight blade used by the Kabyles of Algeria. The edge is usually curved slightly, as in the yataghan, while the back is straight.

fissat (flis'at), *n.* Same as *fissa*.

flit[1] (flit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flitted*, ppr. *flitting*. [< ME. *flitten*, *flytten*, *fluttен*, tr. remove (a thing) from one place to another, intr. remove, move, migrate, depart, < Icel. *flytja*, tr. remove, carry, export or import, refl. *flytjask*, remove, migrate, = Sw. *flytta* = Dan. *flytte*, tr. remove, transfer, convey, intr. remove, depart. Prob. not connected with Icel. *fjota*, AS. *flēotan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, and therefore not connected with E. *fleet*[1] in its later sense (ME. and mod. E.) of 'hasten'; but *fleet*[1] in this sense and *fleet*[4], *a.*, and prob. *flitter*[2] and *flutter*, have affected the modern use of *flit*[1], which did not orig. imply swiftness or lightness of motion.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove (a thing) from one place to another; transport; shift. [Now only Scotch.]

Then the clerk *flyttis* tho boke agayne to the south auter noke. *Lay Folks Mass Book*, E. 578

Fele times have Ich fonded to *flitte* it fro thought.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

Wi' tentie care I'll *flit* thy tether
To some hain'd [saved] rig.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

2†. To turn; move; set in motion.

Nature myhty enclyneth and *flitteth* the governements of thinges *Chaucer*, Boethius, III. meter 2.

3. To remove or dispossess. [Now only Scotch.]

So sore it sticked whan I was hit
That by no craft I might it *flit*.
Rom. of the Rose.

Scho may not *flit* nor remove the tenentis.
Balfour, Practicks (1558), p. 106.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move along, about, or away; remove from a place or from point to point; go off or about: generally with an implication of suddenness, swiftness, or brevity of movement.

O thatt otherr dazz
Toc Jesu Crist to *flittenn*
Inntill the land of Galile.
Ormulum, l. 12764.

Him selfe forced to flee to the mountaines, where he liued three months vnknowne amongst the heardmen, *flitting* vp and downe with ten or twelue followers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

My brither has brought a bonnie young page,
His like I ne'er did see;
But the red *flits* fast frae his cheek,
And the tear stands in his ee.
Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 392).

2. To remove from one habitation to another. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen with his haill family and furniture.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 104.

The farmer vext packs up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff, . . .
Sets out, and meets a friend who hails him, "What!
You're *flitting!*" *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail

3. To move lightly and swiftly; fly, dart, skim, or scud along: as, a bird *flits* from tree to tree; a cloud *flits* across the moon.

The clouds that *flit*, or slowly float away
Cowper, Retirement, l. 102.

Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

Many a change o'er the King's face did *flit*
Of kingly rage and hatred and despair,
As on the slayer's face he still did stare.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

Now and then a sheeted figure *flitted* past us and vanished through an inky archway
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 228.

4†. [Cf. *flitter*[2].] To flutter, as a bird.

He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the *flitting* bird
Dryden, Knight's Tale, l. 1.

flit[1] (flit), *n.* [< *flit*[1], *v.*] A flitting; removal. [Scotch.]

Better rew sit [a staying] nor rew *flit* [a moving]
Ray, Scottish Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 303

flit[2]† (flit), *a.* [A perversion of *fleet*[4], in imitation of *flit*[1].] Nimble; swift.

And in his hand two dartes, exceeding *flit*
And deadly sharp, he held.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 38.

For the *flit* barke, obaying to her mind,
Forth launched quickly as she did desire.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 20.

flitch (flich), *n.* [< ME. *flicche*, *fliche*, *fluechc*, also without assibilation *flykke*, *flyk* (> E. dial. *flick*[2], *fleck*[3]) = MLG. *vlicke*, LG. *flikke* (> OF. *flique*, *flicque*, *fliche*, *flische*, F. *flèche*), < AS. *flicce* = Icel. *flikki*, a flitch of bacon; cf. Icel. *flik*, a flap, tatter, = Sw. *flik*, a lappet, lobe, = Dan. *flig*, lap, corner, lappet; cf. Dan. *flik*, *flikke*, a patch; perhaps ult. akin to *flake*[1], a slice, etc.; but some of the meanings touch those of the words mentioned under *flock*[1].] 1. The side of an animal (now only of a hog) salted and cured: chiefly used in the phrase *a flitch of bacon*.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried *flitches* of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a wrythen wythe since Martlmas eve.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

'Twas thought a sumptuous Treat,
On Birth-Days Festivals, or Days of State,
A salt, dry *flitch of Bacon* to prepare
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook
Swift, Baucis and Philemon

2. A steak from the side of a halibut, smoked or ready for smoking.—3. In *carp.*, a plank or slab; especially, one of several planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Only the *flitches* taken from the outside part [of the teak] are available for use. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 118.

These [saw] frames are constructed to take two deals or *flitches* instead of one. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 959.

Flitch of Dunmow, a flitch of bacon formerly presented by the lord of the manor of Little Dunmow, in Essex, England, to any married couple who could prove (originally at the priory) that they had lived for a year after marriage in perfect harmony, and had never regretted their union. The giving of the flitch was fixed in 1244 as a condition of the tenure, but the first recorded instance of its award was in 1445; several other regular presentations are mentioned, the last in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The practice was revived in 1856 at Great Dunmow as a matter of curiosity, and the flitch has since been awarded on several occasions.

And though thei don hem to *Donmowe* but if the deuel help
To folwen after the *fleche* [var. *flecchen*] feeche thei it neuere. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 109.

flitch-beam (flich'bēm), *n.* A beam made of two or more flitches or planks fastened together.

flitchint, *n.* [Dim. of *flitch*, *n.*] Same as *flitch*, 1.

Fower *flitchins* of bacon in the chimney.
MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658

flite (flit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flited*, ppr. *fliting*. [Also *flyte*, improp. *flight*; < ME. *fliten* (pret. *flote*, pp. *fliten*), < AS. *flītan* (pret. *flāt*, pl. *fliton*, pp. *fliten*), strive, contend, dispute, = MLG. *vlīten* = OHG. *flīzan*, MHG. *vlīzen*, be eager, apply oneself, G. *befleissen* = Sw. *beflita* = Dan. *befligte*, apply to, study, endeavor. See the noun.] To scold; quarrel; brawl. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A-nother werkman that was ther be-side
Gan *flite* with that felthe that formest hadde spoke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2545

O Bell, why dost thou *flyte* and scorne?
Take thy Old Cloak about thee (Percy's Reliques, p. 119).

Dinna be *flyting* on the wee thing.
N. Macleod, The Starling, ii.

flite (flit), *n.* [Also *flyte*; < ME. *flit*, *flyt*, strife, contention, < AS. *flit*, strife, = OFries. *flit* = MLG. *vlit*, LG. *flit* = D. *vlijt*, diligence, assiduity (> Sw. *flit*, Dan. *flid*, diligence), = OHG. *fliz*, strife, contention, diligence, MHG. *vliz*, G. *fleiss*, diligence, assiduity; from the verb.] The act of scolding or berating; a noisy quarrel; an angry dispute. [Scotch.]

I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizel, wad do me some gude.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

fliter (fli'tėr), *n.* One who flites or scolds. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Lord was not a *flyter*, a chyder, an upbraider, a cryer, etc. *Rollock*, On the Passion, p. 500.

flitter[1]† (flit'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *flyttеren*, scatter in pieces.] To scatter in pieces.

It *flytteryd* al abrode.
Morte d'Arthur, l. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

flitter[1] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flitter*[1], *v.*] 1. A small piece of anything, especially cloth; a shred; a tatter; a rag: generally in the plural: as, a garment torn all to *flitters*. [Colloq.]—2. A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares.

Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt *flitter*, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window shades].
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, Supp., II. 40.

flitter[2] (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. an attenuated form of *flutter*, q. v. Cf. *flitter*[3], *flittermouse*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flutter. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Under such props, false Fortune builds her bowre,
On sudden change, her *flittering* frames be set,
Where is no way, for to escape the net.
Mir. for Mags., p. 502.

Are the stiff wigged living figures, that still *flitter* and chatter about that area, less Gothic in appearance?
Lamb, Old Benchers.

2. To hang or droop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To flutter; move rapidly backward and forward.

As a skilful juggler *flitters* the cards before you.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 233.

flitter[3] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flits.

If we be *flitters* and not dwellers, as was Lot a *flitter* from Segor, . . . we shall remove to our loss.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109

flitterchack (flit'ėr-chak), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. *J. W. H. Trail.* [Orkney islands.]

flittermouse† (flit'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flittermice* (-mīs). [< *flitter*[2] + *mouse* (cf. equiv. *flindermouse* and *flickermouse*), after OD. *vleddermuys*, *vledermuys*, *vlermuys*, D. *vledermuis* = MLG. *vledermūs* = OHG. *fledarmūs*, MHG. *vledermaus*, G. *fledermaus* = Sw. *fladermus*, a bat, < OD. *vledderen*, *vlederen*, D. *flad(d)eren*, hover, = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern*, *vladern*, G. *fladdern*, accom. *flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*, flutter, + OD. *muys*, D. *muis* = OHG. *mus*, G. *maus* = Sw. *mus* = E. *mouse*: see *flit*[2], *flutter*, *flatter*[3], and *mouse*. The older E. name is *reremouse*, < AS. *hrēremūs*; *bat* is Scand.: see *reremouse* and *bat*[2].] A bat; a reremouse; a flindermouse.

My fine *flitter mouse*,
My bird o' the night!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

flittern (flit'ėrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *tanning*, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called *timber-bark*, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

flittiness (flit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flitty; flightiness; capriciousness; levity. [Archaic.]

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittiness* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary. *Bp. Hopkins*, The Lord's Prayer

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flit*[1], *v.*] 1. A flitting or rapid movement; a flying with lightness and darting motions; a fluttering.

Presently came the faint sound of a door opening, and a *flitting* of other feet—light, short steps that scarcely seemed to touch the ground
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xvi

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away.
J. Wilson, Margaret Lindsay

Two *flittings* are as bad as a fire. *North. Eng. proverb*

3. Household effects in the course of removal from one place to another. [Scotch.]

The schip-men, sone in the morning,
Tursyt on twa hors thare *flytting*.
Wyntown, viii. 28. (*Jamieson.*)

A moonlight flitting, a secret removal from a place, as to avoid paying one's debts [Colloq.]

"Depend upon it," and he winked confidentially, "he will sue it a rat, and make *a moonlight flitting* of it, and we shall never hear of him any more."
Mrs. Craik, Mistress and Maid, xvii.

flittingly (flit'ing-li), *adv.* In a flitting manner.

flitty (flit'i), *a.* [< *flit*[1] + -*y*[1].] Unstable; fluttering. [Archaic.]

Busying their brains in the mysterious toys
Of *flitty* motion.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 11

flix[1] (fliks), *n.* [Of obscure dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this, as has been suggested, with *fax*, AS. *feax*, which means only the hair of the (human) head (see *fax*), or with *flax*, AS. *fleax*, which does not mean either hair or fur.] 1†. Down; fur; especially, the fur of a hare.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she flies
Dryden.

2. Fluffiness; waviness, as of hair or fur. [Rare.]

But she had her great gold hair,
Hair, such a wonder of *flix* and floss,
Freshness and fragrance floods of it, too!
Browning, Gold Hair: a Legend of Pornic.

flix[2]† (fliks), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *flix*, var. of *flux*, q. v.] A flux.

And loo! a womman that suffride the *flix* or rennyge of blood twelve yeer, cam to behynde *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 20.

What with the burning fever, and the *flixe*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxxiii 13.

flixweed (fliks'wēd), *n.* A species of cress, the *Sisymbrium Sophia*, formerly used in dysentery. See *flaxweed*.

flot, *n.* [ME. *flo*, abbr. of *flon*, *flan*, < AS. *flān*, an arrow: see *flone*.] An arrow.

Robyn bent his joly bowe,
Therin he set a *flo*.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40)

He schote him to strenge dethe with wel kene *flo*
St. Christopher, l. 207.

float (flōt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *flote;* < ME. *flotten*, < AS. *flotian* (rare), float, < *flēótan* (pp. **floten*) = MLG. *vloten*, *vlotten* = E. *fleet*[1], float. Cf. OD. *vloten*, *vlotten*, D. *vlotten*, intr. float, tr. cause to float, transport, = OHG. *flozzan*, MHG. *vlœzen*, *vloetzen*, G. *flössen*, *flotzen*, tr., float, infuse, instil, = Icel. *flota*, tr., float, launch. The related words are numerous: see the noun. Cf. F. *flotter* = It. *flottare*, float, also fluctuate, waver, = Sp. *flotar*, float; F. *flot*, m., a wave, billow, surge, a crowd, multitude, the tide, a float, = It. *flotto*, a wave, billow, flood, tide, fury, *frotto* and *frotta*, a crowd, multitude, troop; F. *flotte*, f., a fleet, a float, a buoy, OF. *flote*, a fleet, a multitude (> ME. *flote*, a multitude), = Sp. *flota*, a fleet, a multitude (> E. *flotilla*, q. v.), = Pg. *frota*, a fleet, etc.: words which owe their origin to L. *fluctuare*, rise in waves, be driven hither and thither, waver, hesitate, < *fluctus*, a wave, billow, surge, commotion, etc., but have taken in part the forms and the senses ('float, a float, a buoy, a fleet,' etc.) of the Teut. words, which are not related to the L. *fluctus*, etc.: see *fluctuate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rest on the surface of water or other liquid, with or without movement; more commonly, to be buoyed up by water and moved by its motion alone.

Thys tree arose out of the water and *floted* above the water. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Vespasian for a tryall caused divers to be cast in [the Dead Sea], bound hand and foot, who *floted* as if supported by some spirit *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground.
Milton, P. L., xi. 850.

Curzola does not *float* upon the waters; it soars above them. *F. J. Freeman*, Venice, p. 208.

2. To rest or move in or as if in a liquid medium; be or appear to be buoyed up, moved, or carried along by or with the aid of a surrounding element: as, clouds, motes, feathers, etc., *float* in the air; odors *float* on the breeze; strains of music *float* on the wind.

Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind
Pope

When night fell, the music of the city band came *floating* over the water. *Pinnock*, Sketches, p. 98.

The dancing-girls of Samarcand
Float in like mists from Fairy land.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan Goes to Ispahan.

All around
Floated a delicate sweet scent,
As though the wind o'er blossoms went
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 109.

With his gray hair *floating*
Round his rosy ample face.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

3. To drift about fortuitously; be moved or carried along aimlessly or vaguely; go and come passively: as, a rumor has *floated* hither; confused notions *floating* in the mind.

Every thing *floats* loose and disjointed on the surface of their mind, like leaves scattered and blown about on the face of the waters. *H. Blair*, Works, II. ii.

4. In *weaving*, to pass, as a thread, crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them. Thus, in twilled or diapered stuff, a thread of the weft will float—that is, pass under or over several threads of the warp.

When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found *floating* underneath, but are being woven into another cloth
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to float; buoy; cause to be conveyed on the surface of a liquid: as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; to *float* timber down a river.—2. To cover with water; flood; irrigate.

In some countries the overflow of rivers engenders mushromes, and namely, at Mytilene, where (by report) they will not otherwise grow but upon *floten* grounds.
Hammond, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands *Dryden*, Æneid.

A grass abundant in *floated* or irrigated meadows *Pryor.*

3. In *oyster-culture*, to place on a float for fattening. See *float*, *n.*, 1 (*e*).—4. In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a float frequently dipped in water.

Work which consists of three coats is called *floated*: it takes its name from an instrument called a float, which is an implement or rule moved in every direction on the plaster while it is soft, for giving a perfectly plane surface to the second coat of work.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

5. In *ceram.*, to wash over or cover with a thin coat, as of varnish, or with enamel.—6. In *white-lead making*, to subject to the process of floating. See *floating*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *farriery*, to file, as the teeth of horses, especially old horses.

The old horse may be made to live . . . years more, if his front teeth are filed . . . so that the grinders can do their natural work. . . . Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are *floated*, as the process is called.
New York Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28, 1886.

8. To set afloat; give course or effect to; procure recognition or support for: used of financial operations: as, to *float* stocks or bonds; to *float* a scheme by raising funds to carry it on.

The *floating* of loans, which has since risen to the dignity of modern financial science, began to be contemplated and undertaken. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 883

9. In *sporting*, to hunt by approaching with a boat or float at night: as, to *float* deer.—**To float up**, to solder the ends of (tin cans) inside. The can stands on the floating-board, which is heated until the solder runs.

float (flōt), *n.* [< ME. *flote*, a boat, a fleet, < AS. *flota*, a boat, ship, also a shipman, sailor, = D. *vloot*, a fleet, *vlot*, a float, raft, LG. *flote*, a vessel (see *flute*[2]), = Icel. *floti*, a float, raft, a fleet, = Sw. *flotta* = Dan. *flaade*, a float, raft, a fleet, = OHG. *floz*, MHG. *vloz*, G. *floss*, a float, raft (G. *flotte*, a fleet, < F. *flotte*, a fleet, which is of LG. or Scand. origin); the related nouns are numerous, and the forms mingle; all from the verb *float*, ult. < AS. *flēótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc.: see *float*, *v.*, and *fleet*[1], *v.* In def. 2, < ME. *flote*, < AS. *flot*, in prep. phrases, *to flote*, to the water, *on flot* (acc.), *on flote* (dat.), on the water, afloat, ME. *on flote* = Icel. *á flot*, *a flots*, afloat, Sw. *flott*, Dan. *flot*, D. *vlot* (> G. *flott*), a. and adv., afloat, floating. The F. *à flot*, lit. on the wave, is an accom. of the Teut. phrase. See *afloat*.] 1. That which floats, rests, or moves on the surface of water or other liquid.

And for the space of fifty leagues before we came hither we always found swimming on the sea *flotes* of weedes of a ship's length, and of the breadth of two ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 415.

Specifically (*a*†) A boat.

There he made a litel cote
To him and to hise *flote*. *Havelok*, l. 737

The vessel, gally, or *floate* yt brought it to Rome so many hundred leagues must needs have ben of wonderful bignesse and strange fabriq. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

(*b*†) A fleet.

Seipen heo ther heo funden, makede muchel ss-*flot* [var. mochel *flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 193

Hamber king and ac his *flote* [*flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 91.

The good ship named the Primerose shalbe Admirall of this *flote*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

(*c*) A collection of timber, boards, or planks fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft.

From that city [Nineveh] to Bagdat they carry on the navigation with *floats* of timber tied together with skins of sheep and goats filled with wind
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

(*d*) A fishing-float. (*e*) A platform of planks or other material, as a galvanized iron netting or something similar, on which oysters are piled in fresh water to fatten for marketing. (*f*) A floating platform fastened to a wharf or the shore, from which to embark in or land from boats, as a landing-place at a ferry. (*g*) A cork or other light substance used on an angling line to support it and show by its movement when a fish takes the hook.

The *float* and quill to warn you of the bit.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

I . . . was creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny *float* as it danced its merry course along.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 45.

(*h*) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (*i*) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet, which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine or in a cistern. (*j*) An instrument used for gaging streams.

2. The act or state of floating: now only in the prepositional phrase or adverb *afloat*.

Now er alle *on flote*, God gif tham grace to spede.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 169.

Now is this gally *on flote*, and out of the safetie of the roade *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

3†. The act of flowing; flux; flood; flood-tide.

But our trust in the Almighty is, that with as contentions are now at their highest *float*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ix.

Of which kind we conceive the main *float* and reflost of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 987

It were more ease to stop the ocean
From *floats* and ebbs than to dissuade my vows.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

4†. [Cf. F. *flot*, a wave: see etym.] A wave.

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,
Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

5. An inflated bag or pillow used to sustain a person in the water; a cork jacket; a life-preserver.—6. A platform on wheels, bearing a group of objects or persons forming a tableau or scenic effect, and designed to be drawn through the streets in a procession.—7. A kind of dray having the body hung below the axle, used for transporting heavy goods.—8. A coal-cart.—9. A name of various mechanical tools and appliances. (*a*) The float-board of a water-wheel, or of the paddle-wheel of a steamer. (*b*) In prime movers actuated by currents of fluid, that part of the machine on which water or air acts in producing its impulsive effect; a vane. (*c*) A plasterers' trowel (usually of wood) for spreading plaster. Floats are of several sorts, the *hand float*, which is a short trowel which a man by himself may use in spreading the plaster on lathing, the *angle-float*, which is used for making angles in walls; the *quirk-float*, which is used on moldings in angles; and the *long float* or *derby*, which requires two men to use it. (*d*) A single-cut file for smoothing. (*e*) A block used in polishing marble. (*f*) A tool used by shoemakers to rasp off the ends of pegs, etc., inside the boot or shoe. (*g*) An apparatus used in tempering steel by means of a stream of water. (*h*) The wooden cover of the sponge or tar-bucket used with field-gun carriages. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

10†. *pl. Theat.*, the footlights: in allusion to the wicks, which floated in a trough filled with oil.—11. In *weaving*, especially of fancy fabrics, the passing of a thread crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them.

A *float* is caused by the shuttle passing either above or below the thread or threads intended, consequently it is not intersected, as it ought to be, but floats loosely upon the surface of the cloth. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 414.

12. A timber drag used for dressing off roads, especially race-courses.—13. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Mollusca*, specifically, the vesicular appendage of the *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthinidæ*. (*b*) A local name of a discoid medusa of the genus *Velella*.

Velella has borne the name which designates its most striking peculiarity since the middle of the fifteenth century, on account, perhaps, of a somewhat fanciful likeness to a little sail. It is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the *float*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 107.

(*c*) An air-sac or other light hollow or vesicular part or organ which floats or buoys some animals on the water, as the pneumatophore or pneumatocyst of a hydrozoan. The large inflated part of a physophoran, as the Portuguese man-of-war, is a good example. See *pneumatophore*, and cuts under *Athorybia* and *Physalia*.

14. Same as *floater*, 4.

floatage, flotage (flō'tāj), *n.* [< F. *flottage*, floatage, raftage, < *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*, and *-age*.] 1. The floating capacity or power of anything.

I should lighten the brig without imperilling the *floatage* power of the timber in the hold
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiii.

2. Anything that floats on the water; flotsam. *Hamersly.*

floatant, *a.* See *flotant.*

floatation, *n.* See *flotation.*

float-board (flōt'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.—2. One of the paddles of a steamer.

float-case (flōt'kās), *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

float-copper (flōt'kop'ėr), *n.* Copper in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

floater (flō'tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which floats or fluctuates; a person or thing in a floating condition, literally or figuratively.

> Let not the suit of Venus thee displease—
> Pity the *floaters* on th' Ionian seas.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

2. One who floats game.—3. A registering float on a graduated stick, designed to indicate a level attained between periods of observation. —4. In *political slang*, a voter who is not definitely attached to any party; especially, a voter whose vote may be purchased. [U. S.]—5. A dead human body found floating in the water. [U. S.]—6. In Mississippi and Tennessee, a representative in the State legislature who may be elected indifferently from either of two or more counties.

> The counties of Franklin and Lincoln each shall have one representative and a *floater* between them.
> *Miss. Constitution*, 1890, sec. 254.

float-file (flōt'fil), *n.* See *file*[1].

float-gold (flōt'gōld), *n.* Gold in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

float-grass (flōt'gras), *n.* One of several species of grass frequent in wet meadows, as *Glyceria fluitans, Alopecurus geniculatus*, and *Catabrosa aquatica.*

floating (flō'ting), *n.* 1. The act of supporting one's self, or the state of being supported or borne, on the surface of water or other liquid; flotation.

> When the sea was calm, all boats alike
> Show'd mastership in *floating.* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

2. In *agri.*, the flooding or overflowing of meadow-lands.—3. The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls, etc.; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering-work.

> The *floating* is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed with it. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 122.

4. A method of obtaining pigments and other materials in a very finely divided state. They are first ground as fine as possible in a mill, and are then put into long sluiceways of slowly running water. The coarser particles sink first, while the finer are carried a longer distance. The latter are collected and dried, and constitute the floated material. Sometimes, by certain modifications, air is used instead of water.

> The preparatory working, in order to remove mechanical impurities, is effected by levigation. The washed clay is dried, slightly calcined, and immediately ground to fine powder. The *floating* is done by hand or power.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 406.

5. In *electrotyping*, the process of filling low-spaced forms of type with liquid plaster up to the shoulders of the type, and brushing off the superfluous plaster after it is dry, preparatory to taking a mold.—6. In *weaving*, a thread of weft which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See *flushing*[3], 1.—7. The method or practice of hunting game by approaching it with a boat at night; fire-hunting; shining; jacking. The hunter, equipped with a lantern or torch, paddles noiselessly toward the game, as a deer in shallow water, until the reflection of the light from the animal's eyes affords an aim.

floating (flō'ting), *p. a.* 1. Borne on the surface of the water or other liquid, or on the air: as, a *floating* leaf; *floating* islands.

> Th' Atlantic billows roar'd
> When such a destined wretch as I
> His *floating* home forever left.
> *Cowper*, The Castaway.
>
> The very air about the door
> Made misty with the *floating* meal.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating: as, *floating* population.

> He had at this period a *floating* intention of writing a history. *Boswell*, Johnson, I 203.

3. Free; disconnected; unattached: as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes.—4. In *finance:* (*a*) Composed of sums of varying amount due at different but specified dates; unfunded: as, a large *floating* debt. (*b*) Not fixed or definitely invested; not appropriated to any fixed permanent investment, as in lands, buildings, machinery, etc., but ready to be used as occasion demands; in circulation or use: as, *floating* capital (opposed to *fixed* capital). See *capital*[3]. —**Floating anchor, battery, breakwater, bridge, clough, dam, debt, derrick, dock, dome, elevator, gape, harbor, island**, etc. See the nouns.—**Floating bricks.** See *brick*[2].—**Floating kidney, liver, meadow, rib**, etc. See the nouns.—**Floating screed**, in *plastering*, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See *float*, *n.*, 9 (*c*).—**The floating vote**, voters collectively who are not permanently attached to any political organization, and whose votes therefore cannot be counted upon by party managers. [U. S.]

floating-board (flō'ting-bōrd), *n.* A plate of cast-iron with a ribbed or corrugated under surface, but planed true on top, employed in floating up tin cans. (See *to float up*, under *float*, *v. t.*) Also called *floating-plate.*

floating-heart (flō'ting-hart), *n.* A name given to species of *Limnanthemum*, from their floating cordate leaves.

floating-island (flō'ting-ī'land), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish made of cream or boiled custard, with white of egg beaten stiff and floating on the top, sometimes colored with jelly.

floating-lever (flō'ting-lev'ėr), *n.* One of two horizontal brake-levers which are introduced under the center of a railroad-car body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floating-plate (flō'ting-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *floating-board.*—2. In *stereotyping* (by the plaster process), a plate of iron, about half an inch thick, which fits loosely in the dipping-pan when the pan contains melted type-metal. This floating-plate, which floats in the heavier melted type metal, aids in giving uniformity of thickness to the stereotype-plate.

float-mineral (flōt'min'ėr-al), *n.* Fragments of ore detached and carried to some distance from their native bed by currents of water or in the ordinary process of erosion; also, particles of metal which are liberated in the process of stamping, and are too thin and minute to settle readily in water, as in the case of float-gold or float-copper.

float-ore (flōt'ōr), *n.* Same as *float-mineral.*

floatsome, *n.* A dialectal variant of *flotsam.*

floatstone (flōt'stōn), *n.* 1. A spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.—2. In *bricklaying*, a stone used to rub curved work smooth and remove the ax-marks, as in the heads and backs of niches. Its form is made the reverse of that of the surface on which it is to be used.

floaty (flō'ti), *a.* [Formerly also *flotie;* < *float* + *-y*[1].] 1†. Able to float or swim on the surface; buoyant.

> The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh*, Essays
>
> Some few buttes of beare being *flotie* they got, which though it had lien six moneths vnder water was very good
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 154.

2. Rank and tall, as grass. [Prov. Eng.]

flocci, *n.* Plural of *floccus.*

floccillation (flok-si-lā'shon), *n.* [< **floccillus*, an assumed dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking of the bedclothes by a patient; carphologia.

floccipendt, *v. t.* [< L. *flocci pendere*, consider of no value, lit. value at a lock of wool: *flocci*, gen. of *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc. (used as a symbol of valuelessness); *pendere*, weigh, have value: see *pendent.* Cf. *vilipend.*] To consider of no value; value not a hair.

> By reason wherof he should be *floccipended* and had in contempt & disdeygne of the Scottish people.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 11

floccose (flok'ōs), *a.* [< LL. *floccosus*, full of flocks of wool, < *floccus*, a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] 1. Woolly; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of or bearing flocci.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *floccule*, 3.

floccular (flok'ū-lėr), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ar.*] Of the nature of or resembling a flocculus; specifically, in *anat.*, of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum: as, the *floccular* fossa (that fossa in which the flocculus is lodged).

> On its inner surface the *floccular* fossa is nearly always wide and deep, but it is absent, or nearly so, in the capybara, paca, and porcupine.
> *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 158.

Floccular process, the flocculus.

flocculate (flok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a flocculus or small bunch of curled hairs, as the trochanters of certain bees.

flocculation (flok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ation.*] The act or process of becoming floccular; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, the union of small particles into granular aggregates or compound particles of larger size, under the influence of a moderate agitation in water or other fluid.

> If we begin with a strong solution of sulphuric, nitric, and chlorhydric acids mixed, and follow through repeated dilutions as above described, the *flocculation* and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid for several successive dilutions
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 4

floccule (flok'ūl), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool: see *flocculus.*] Something resembling a small tuft of wool; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, a small compound particle formed from the union of still smaller particles by agitation in a liquid. See *flocculation.*

flocculence (flok'ū-lens), *n.* [< *flocculent.*] 1. The state of being woolly or floccule nt; adhesion in small flocks or tufts; the condition of containing flocculi.

> The reflecting surfaces which give rise to these (aerial) echoes are for the most part due to differences of temperature between sea and air. If, through any cause, the air above be chilled, we have descending streams; if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric *flocculence*
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 287.

2. In *entom.*, a soft, white, waxy substance exuded from various parts of the body, but primarily from the abdomen. It is found most commonly in the *Homoptera.*

flocculent (flok'ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *floccus*, a lock of wool, etc. (see *flock*[2]), + *-ulent.*] 1. Like a flock of wool; flocky; woolly.

> The weather had been fine and clear, and in the morning the air was full of patches of the *flocculent* web [of the gossamer spider], as on an autumnal day in England.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 204.

Specifically—2. Coalescing and adhering in locks or flocks.

> These red cells, acquiring thick cell walls, . . . float in *flocculent* aggregations on the surface of the water. This state seems to correspond with the "winter spores" of other Protophytes *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 234.

3. In *ornith.*, like or pertaining to the floccus. See *floccus*, 2 (*b*). Also *floccose.*—4. In *entom.*, covered, as an insect, or any part of it, with a soft, waxy substance, generally white in color and adhering in irregular flakes or strings, often of considerable length, as in many *Homoptera.* **Flocculent precipitate**, in *chem.*, a woolly-looking precipitate, like that of alumina, from the solution of a salt to which ammonia is added

flocculi, *n.* Plural of *flocculus.*

flocculose (flok'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **flocculosus*, < *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] Woolly; like wool; flocculent; specifically, in *bot.*, somewhat or finely floccose.

flocculus (flok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *flocculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus*, a flock of wool: see *flock*[2].] 1. A small flock of wool or something resembling it; a small tuft; a shred; a flake. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a tuft-like lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. The nodulus connects the two flocculi. Also called *sub peduncular lobe* and *pneumogastric lobule.*

3. In *entom.*, a small bunch of fine curved hairs; particularly, a bunch of stiff hairs found on the posterior coxæ of certain hymenopterous insects.—4. In *chem.* and *physics*, a small aggregation of particles formed by the agitation of a liquid containing them.—**Commissure of the flocculus.** See *commissure.*

floccus (flok'us), *n.*; pl. *flocci* (-sī). [L., a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2].] 1. A flock or tuft of wool or something resembling it. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The long tuft of hair which terminates the tail in some quadrupeds. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the peculiar covering of newly hatched or unfledged birds; the generally downy plumage, of simple structure, growing at first from the skin. It is afterward, for the most part, affixed to the tip of the growing new feathers, of which it is the precursor, or rather the first-formed part, and finally falls off, not to be renewed. In pelloped birds the floccus is associated only with the true plumage, sprouting from the future pteryla alone; in ptilopedic birds it sprouts also from the apteria or featherless parts, and so far is not connected with the future plumage, in such cases the whole body is densely clothed.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small tuft of woolly hairs. (*b*) *pl.* In *mycology*, hyphæ or thread-like cells which compose the mycelium of a fungus, especially when they resemble fine wool.

flock[1] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flock, flokk, flok, floc,* a company or band (of men), a flock or herd (of deer, swine, sheep, birds), < AS. *floc, flocc,* a company or band (of persons—not used of beasts or birds), = MLG. *vlocke* (in sense 2) = Icel. *flokkr,* a company or band (of persons), = Sw. *flock,* a crowd, a collection, = Dan. *flok,* a flock (in all the E. uses). Other connections unknown; as the special reference to birds is modern, the supposed relation to *fly*[1], AS. *flēogan,* etc., will not hold.] **1.** A company or band (of persons). The word is now seldom used with reference to persons, except as in the ecclesiastical or religious sense (def. 3), which is a figurative use of sense 2.

Hys men he delys in twoo *flockes*
Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 3816

We saw, come marching ower the knows,
Five hundred Fennicks in a *flock*
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134)

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Musta'r'd my soldiers, gather'd *flocks* of friends
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. A company of animals, in modern use especially of sheep, goats, or birds. Among sportsmen it is applied especially to companies of wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds.

A semblee of pople withouten a cheventeyn, or a chief lord, is as a *flock* of sche ep withouten a schepperde
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Of wilde beestis cam gret pray, . . .
Afterward a *flok* of lyvyllis.
King Alexander, l. 564.

There myghte men see many *flokkes*
Of turtles and laverokkes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 661.

Thy hair is as a *flock* of goats, that appear from mount Gilead. Cant. iv. 1.

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a *flock* of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hence—**3.** In Biblical and ecclesiastical use, a company of persons united in one church, under a leader called, by the same figure, the *shepherd* or *pastor;* a congregation, with regard to its minister.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the *flock.* 1 Pet. v. 3

=**Syn.** *Flock, Gaggle, Covey, Pack, Gang, Wisp, Bevy, Sedge, Brood.* *Flock* is the popular term for birds of many sorts, it is applied by sportsmen especially to wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds. Herbert applies *gaggle* to geese, Colquhoun applies it to geese swimming, it is not used in the United States. *Covey* is applied to several kinds of birds, especially partridges and pinnated grouse. *Pack* is applied to the pinnated grouse in the late season when they go in "packs" or large flocks. *Gang* is applied to wild turkeys, *wisp* to snipe, *bevy* to quail, *sedge* to herons. *Brood* applies to the mother and her young till the latter are old enough for game

flock[1] (flok), *v.* [< ME. *flocken, flogken* = Sw. (refl.) *flocka* = Dan. *flokke,* gather in a flock; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To gather in a flock, company, or crowd; go in a flock or crowd: as, birds of a feather *flock* together; the people *flocked* together in the market-place.

The fowels *flokked* to-geder. *Cursor Mundi,* l. 178.

The young men of Rome began to *flock* about him.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14

They [barbels] *flock* together like sheep
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 167.

It was for a matter of twelve years together that persons of all ranks, well affected unto church reformation, kept sometimes dropping and sometimes *flocking* into New England, though some that were coming into New-England were not suffered so to do
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 5

II.† *trans.* **1.** To gather into a flock or company.

Breme . . *flokede* his cullites *Layamon,* l. 201.

2. To crowd.

Good fellowes trooping *flock'd* me so,
That, make what haste I could, the sunne was set
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

flock[2] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flocke, flokke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), = MD. *vlooke,* D. *vlok,* a flock, flake, tuft, = MLG. *vlocke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), LG. *flok, flokke, flog,* flock, flake, = OHG. *flocko,* MHG. *vlocke,* G. *flocke,* flock, flake, = Sw. *flocka* = Dan. *flokke, flok,* flock, = Icel. *flōkr,* felt, hair, wool, etc. (the Sw. and Dan. forms are prob. borrowed from LG.; the Icel. form does not quite agree with the others). Cf. L. *floccus,* a lock or flock of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc., anything of slight value (*flocci non facere,* care not a straw for, *flocci pendere,* value at a hair: see *floccipend*), > OF. *floc,* F. *floc, flocke,* also *flocon,* a flock of wool, etc., flake, mote, = Pr. *floc* = Pg. *froco,* flock, = It. *fiocco,* flock, flake, tassel. The relation of the Teut. forms to the L. is uncertain. Cf. *flake*[1].] **1.** A lock or tuft of wool or hair.

I prithee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used, when colored, for making flock-paper and also formerly as shoddy. See extract under *flock-powder.*—**3.** The refuse of wool, or the shearings of woolen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the machine called the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, upholstering furniture, etc.

They were wont to make . . . beds of *flocks,* and it was a good bed too. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

4. Same as *flock-bed.*

Here, on a matted *flock,* with dust o'erspread,
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head
Crabbe, Works, I. 13.

5. *pl.* Dregs; sediment; specks; motes.

Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottome of the cup
Nash, Pierce Penniless (1592).

6. In *chem.,* a loose light mass of any substance: usually applied only to such masses as they appear suspended in a solution.

If any iron is present, brown *flocks* will remain floating in the ammoniacal solution. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 933.

flock[2] (flok), *v. t.* [< *flock*[2], *n.*] To cover with flock; distribute flock on (a prepared surface of cloth or paper). *E. H. Knight.* See *flock*[2], *n.*, 2.

If the goods have been heavily *flocked* . . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 223.

flock[3] (flok), *n.* [E. dial., another form of *flake*[2].] A hurdle: same as *flake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

flock[4]† (flok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; possibly associated with *flock*[2] (cf. *floccipend*).] To flout; jeer.

We do hym loute and *flocke,*
And make him among vs our common sporting-stocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

flock-bed (flok'bed), *n.* [= D. *vlokbed* = G. *flockenbett;* < *flock*[2] + *bed.*] A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock, or the refuse of wool. Also called *flock.*

Get you to your fleas and your *flock beds,* you rogues.
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

On once a *flock-bed,* but repair'd with straw, . . .
Great Villiers lies. *Pope,* Moral Essays, iii. 301.

On a *flock-bed* lay the old man he came to visit,
Henry Mackenzie, The Mirror, 1779.

flock-duck (flok'duk), *n.* Same as *flocking-fowl.* *G. Trumbull.* [Eastern U. S.]

flocked (flokt), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flock.—**2.** Having the nap raised.—**Flocked enamel.** See *enamel.*

flocket†, *n.* A loose garment with large sleeves worn by women in the sixteenth century. Also *flokkard.*

flocking-fowl (flok'ing-foul), *n.* A gunners' name in the United States of the blackheads or scaup ducks, *Aithyia marila* and *A. affinis,* from their flocking. Also called *raft-duck, flock-duck,* and *troop-fowl,* from the same habit. See cut under *scaup.*

flocking-machine (flok'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for spreading flock on prepared paper. See *flock-paper.*

flockling (flok'ling), *n.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep.

Turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring time. *Brome,* Queen and Concubine (1659)

flockly†, *adv.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a flock; in ambush.

Flocklye, or in a bushement, Confertim. *Huloet.*

flockman (flok'man), *n.*; pl. *flockmen* (-men). A shepherd.

flock-master (flok'mas'tėr), *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

flockmeal† (flok'mēl), *adv.* [ME. *flocmel, flocmele, flokmel,* < AS. *flocmælum, flocmǣlum,* by flocks, in companies, < *flocc,* a company, flock, + *mǣlum,* dat. pl. of *mǣl,* a mark, measure, etc.: see *meal*[1]. Cf. *piecemeal, dropmeal.*] In a flock; in flocks or herds; in a body.

Flockmele on a day they to him wente.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 80.

flock-paper (flok'pā'pėr), *n.* Wall-paper or paper-hangings covered wholly or in part with a rough surface formed of flock. See *flock*[2], *n.*, 2. The pattern may be in the flock on a smooth surface, or smooth as impressed in gilt upon the surface of the flock. Also called *velvet-paper.*

The dining-room, a room of large proportions, has a gray-green *flock-paper,* with deep frieze of a gold ground.
Art Age, V. 49.

flock-pated† (flok'pā'ted), *a.* Having a head or brains like wool; stupid; silly.

And he that would be a poet
Must in no ways be *flock-pated.*
His ignorance, if he show it,
He shall of all scholiers be hated.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 496. (*Davies.*)

flock-powder (flok'pou'dėr), *n.* Same as *flock*[2], 2. See the extract.

If his cloth be xvii yeards long, he will set him on a rack, and stretch him out with ropes, and racke him till the sinewes shrinke againe, whiles he hath brought him to xviii yeards. When they have brought him to that perfection, they have a pretie feate to thicke him againe. He makes me a powder for it, and plaies the poticarie, they call it *flock-powder,* they do no incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider, truly a good invention. Oh, that so goodly wits should be so ill applied! They may wel deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

flock-printing (flok'prin'ting), *n.* An impression in varnish subsequently coated with flock, or finely powdered wool or cloth.

flock-raik† (flok'rāk), *n.* A range of pasture-ground for sheep.

flocky (flok'i), *a.* [< *flock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like flocks or locks of wool; floccose; flocculent; woolly.

The eye passed to the south and south-western cobalt peaks and domes of the Barisan, studded with *flocky* hummocks. *H. O. Forbes,* Eastern Archipelago, p. 214.

flode†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flood.*

floe (flō), *n.* [Another form of *flaw*[1], a flake, fragment, etc., < Dan. *flage* = Sw. *flaga* = Norw. *flak,* a flake, in comp. Dan. *is-flage* = Sw. *is-flaga* = Norw. *is-flak,* dial. *is-flake, is-flōk,* an ice-floe: see *flaw*[1], *flake*[1], and *flag*[4].] Ice formed by the freezing of the surface-water of the polar oceans, and subsequently broken up by the action of the winds and the waves into tabular masses of greater or less size; also, a piece of such ice.

For some days after this we kept moving slowly to the south, along the lanes that opened between the belt-ice and the *floe.* *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 266.

The whole sea was covered with *floes* varying from a few yards to miles in diameter.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, p. 28.

The word *floe* is a very indefinite one, being applied to any single piece of salt-water ice, whether large or small. It is applied irrespectively to such pieces, whether of original formation or enlarged by accretion of other floes, which, cemented, form a whole
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 43.

floe-berg (flō'bėrg), *n.* Ice resulting from the freezing of the surface-water of the ocean, or floe-ice, heaped up and more or less compacted into large and thick masses by the action of the winds and waves.

The great stratified masses of salt ice that lie grounded along the shores of the Polar Sea are nothing more than fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them *floe-bergs,* in order to distinguish them from and yet express their kinship to icebergs. The latter and their parent glaciers belong to more southern regions.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, exp. of Pl. xii.

floe-ice (flō'īs), *n.* Same as *floe.*

Cape Sabine was passed about 2 A. M., and shortly after small amounts of *floe-ice* were seen, but not in sufficient quantities to form even an open pack.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 66.

floe-rat (flō'rat), *n.* A name of the ringed seal, *Pagomys fœtidus.*

flog (flog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flogged,* ppr. *flogging.* [Appears first in the latter part of the 17th century (e. g., in Cole's Dict., A. D. 1684); prob. a LG. word of homely use, of which the early traces have disappeared; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail (cf. LG. *flegel* = E. *flail*); this seems to be = E. *flogger.*] **1.** To beat or strike. Specifically—**2.** To whip; chastise with repeated blows, as of a rod or whip.

What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,
How he was *flogg'd,* or had the luck t' escape.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 329.

3. To beat, in the sense of surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

If I don't think good cherry-bounce *flogs* all the foreign trash in the world. *T. Hook.*

4. In *fishing,* to lash (the water) with the line.—**To flog a dead horse.** See *horse.*

flogger (flog'ėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-er*[1]; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail: see *flog.*] **1.** One who flogs.—**2.** A mallet used to beat the bung-stave of a cask to loosen the bung.

flogging (flog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flog, v.*] **1.** A chastisement; a beating or whipping.

As for their intimation that, because Egypt was a country intersected by canals, there never were any horses or chariots in it, they ought for this to take their part in the next general *flogging* at Westminster School.
Bp. Horne, Works, IV., letter xiv.

2. A lashing of water with a fish-line.

When a long day's *flogging* has been at last followed by a solitary rise, it requires some nerve to be sufficiently hard on a fish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

flogging-chisel (flog'ing-chiz'el), *n.* A large chisel used to chip off certain parts of an iron casting. One man holds the chisel while a second strikes it with a sledge-hammer.

flogging-hammer (flog'ing-ham'ėr), *n.* A machinists' hammer in size between a sledge- and a hand-hammer.

flog-master (flog'más'tėr), *n.* One who executes punitory flogging, as in a prison.

Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell *flog-master* to a night walking strumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 205.

flogster (flog'stėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-ster.*] One who is, as a schoolmaster, addicted to flogging. [Rare.]

Floirac (flwo-rak'), *n.* [F.] A red wine grown in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. It is one of the most abundant and commonly exported of the lower grades of claret above that of vin ordinaire.

floit[1]†, *n.* [Also *floyt;* cf. *flite* and *flout*[2].] A contest.

The Duke of Bedforde, accompanyed with the Erle of Marche and other Lordes, had a great *floyt* and batayll with dyuers carykkes of Jeane and other shyppes, were [where] after longe and sore fyght, ye honour fyll to hym and his Englysshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. an. 1516.

floit[2] (floit), *n.* [Now only Sc., spelled *floyt;* ME. *floyte*, another form of *flowte*, a flute: see *flout*[1] and *flute*[1]. The form *floit*, *floyt*, is perhaps due to the OD. form *fluyte*.] 1. Same as *flute*[1]. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And many a *floyte* and litting horne,
And pypes made of grene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

2. [Cf. OD. *fluyte*, flattery, deception, *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, practise deception, tr. soothe with blandishments: see *flout*[2].] A flatterer or deceiver. *Polwart; Jamieson.*— 3. A petted person. *Jamieson.*

floit[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *floyten*, another form of *flowten*, play the flute: see *flout*[1].] To play the flute.

flokkard†, *n.* Same as *flocket.*

flom†, **flome**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *flume.*

flonet, *n.* [ME. *flone, flon*, earlier *flan*, < AS. *flān*, early form *flaan* (pl. *flānas*, also *flāna*), also in shorter form *flā, flaa* (pl. *flān*), ME. *fla, flo*, an arrow, = Icel. *fleinn*, an arrow, dart, a bayonet-like pike, the fluke of an anchor. A similar loss of organic final *n* appears in *mistletoe*, < AS. *mistelān* = Icel. *mistilteinn.*] An arrow.

Hit monteth, and he let him gon,
So of bowe doth the *flon*.
King Alisaunder, l. 784.

With *flonez* fleterede thay flitt fulle fresely ther frekez,
flichene with fetheris thurghe the fyne maylez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

flong[1]†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *fling.*

flong[2] (flong), *n.* In *stereotyping*, a combination of several sheets of moist tissue-paper successively superposed, with thin paste between: used by stereotypers, in the papier-maché process, to form a mold or matrix from composed types. The flong is beaten on the types with a stiff brush, until it penetrates every depression. When dried it serves as a mold or matrix.—**Drying the flong**, the operation of exposing the matrix of flong to steam- or furnace-heat until it is entirely free from moisture.

flood (flud), *n.* [In early mod. E. often *floud*, sometimes *flud;* < ME. *flood, flod*, rarely *flud*, < AS. *flōd*, flowing water, a river, the tide, a flood, the flood, = OS. *flōd, fluod* = OFries. *flōd, flood* = D. *vloed* = MLG. *vlōt, vloet*, LG. *flood* = OHG. *fluot*, MHG. *vluot*, G. *flut, fluth* = Icel. *flōdh* = Sw. Dan. *flod*, flood, = Goth. *flōdus*, a river; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *flōwan*, E. *flow*, etc.: see *flow*[1].] 1. Flowing water; a stream, especially a great stream; a river. [Now only poetical.]

The *flood* which men Nile calleth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 103.

My lorde Jesus schall come this day,
Fro Galylee vn-to this *floode* ze Jourdane call.
York Plays, p. 178.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?*
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods.*
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

2. A great body of water; the sea.

Jesu hem sente wynde ful good,
To her hem over the salte *flode*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1393.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt *flood.*
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

3. A great body of moving water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; a deluge; an inundation.

Zee schulle understonde, that it is on of the oldest Townes of the World: For it was founded before Noes *Flode*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

He relents, . . .
And makes a covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 892.

The walls of Earth are with the great fresh *floods* washed to the ground. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 45.

4. The inflow of the tide; the semidiurnal rise or swell of water in the ocean: opposed to *ebb.*

The mone
The which hath with the see to done
Of *flodes* high and ebbes lowe
Upon his chaunge it shall be knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 108.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

By Gods mercie they recovered them selves, & having ye *flood* with them, struck into ye harbore.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86

5. A great body or stream of any fluid or fluid-like substance; anything resembling such a stream: as, a *flood* of lava; a *flood* of light.

See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a *flood* of day
Pope, Messiah, l. 98

Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,
Pours out a *flood* of splendour upon thine
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 580

Hence—6. A great quantity; an overflowing abundance; a superabundance.

For from the prince, as from a perpetual well-spring, cometh among the people the *flood* of all that is good or evil. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visitors.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

7. The menstrual discharge when excessive.—**Deucalion's flood**, the destructive deluge from which, according to Greek mythology, Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and his wife Pyrrha alone survived to repeople the earth. **Half-flood**, the time when the flood-tide has been running for three hours.—**Noah's flood**, or **the flood**, the universal deluge recorded in Genesis as occurring in the days of Noah.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since *the flood.*
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 212

Young flood, a term applied to the beginning of the flood tide

flood (flud), *v.* [< *flood, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To overflow; inundate; deluge, literally or figuratively: as, to *flood* a building or a mine in order to extinguish a fire; to *flood* a meadow.

The moon is at her full and, riding high,
Floods the calm fields with light *Bryant*, Tides.

The procession of fishermen sweeping from point to point within the reef, till the island, *flooded* with starlight and torchlight, lies like a green sea-garden in a girdle of flame. *C. W. Stoddard*, South-sea Idyls, p. 331.

The drawing-room through the open windows was *flooded* with a sweet confusion of odors and bird notes.
H. James, Jr., Pass Pilgrim, p. 440.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be poured out abundantly; rise in a flood.

The Nilus would have risen before his time,
And *flooded* at our nod *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

This Lowman stream . . . is wont to *flood* into a mighty head of waters, when the storms of rain provoke it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, i.

2. To have an excessive menstrual discharge; also, to bleed profusely after parturition; suffer post-partum hemorrhage; flow, as a lying-in woman.

floodage (flud'āj), *n.* [< *flood* + *-age.*] Inundation. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flood-anchor (flud'ang'kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

flood-cock (flud'kok), *n.* A cock for letting water into a magazine or shell-room on board a man-of-war, to flood it, in case of fire.

flooder (flud'ėr), *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

flood-flanking (flud'flang'king), *n.* A method of embanking with stiff moist clay which is dug in spits and each spit thrown forcibly into its place so as to unite with the one previously thrown. As the clay dries it contracts, leaving crevices, which are filled by sludging. *E. H. Knight.*

flood-gate (flud'gāt), *n.* [ME. *flodegate, flodeyate;* < *flood*, 1, + *gate.*] A gate designed to be opened to permit the outflow of water, or to be shut to prevent it; hence, any opening or opportunity for indiscriminate flow or passage; a great vent.

This canal had, without doubt, *flood-gates* to hinder too great a quantity of water from running into it on any rising of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 186

They have opened the *flood-gates* to the immigration of foreign labor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 599.

[Used as an adjective by Shakspere.

My particular grief
Is of so *flood-gate* and o'erbearing nature,
That it engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.]

flooding (flud'ing), *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or inundating; inundation.—2. The menstrual discharge when excessive; also, hemorrhage after childbirth.

flooding, *p. a.* In an obsolete use, lavish or profuse.

Surely we nickname this same *flooding* man, when we call him by the name of brave. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 53.

floodless† (flud'les), *a.* [< *flood* + *-less.*] Arid. *Davies.*

A fruit les, *flood les*, yea a land les land
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

flood-mark (flud'märk), *n.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide or a flood has risen or usually rises; high-water mark.

flood-tide (flud'tīd), *n.* The rising tide. See *flood*, *n.*, 4, and *tide.*

floody†, *a.* [< *flood* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the sea or flood.

This monarchall *floody* inquisitor [the herring]
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

flook[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fluke*[1].

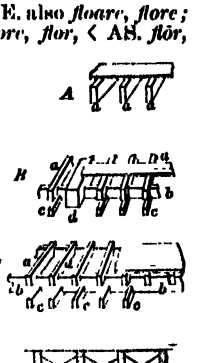
flook[2], *n.* See *fluke*[2].

flookan, *n.* See *flucan.*

flooking (flö'king), *n.* Same as *flucan.*

flooky, *a.* See *fluky.*

floor (flor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *floare, flore;* dial. *flcer;* < ME. *floor, flore, flor*, < AS. *flōr*, floor, = D. *vloer* = MLG. *vlōr*, LG. *floor*, a floor, = MHG. *vluor*, m. and f., G. *flur*, m., floor, flooring, entrance-hall, *flur*, f., field, plain, level ground, = Icel. *flōi*, the floor of a cow-stall, = Ir. and Gael. *lār* (for orig. **plar*) = W. *llawr* = Bret. *leur*, floor.]



A, single floor: *a, a, a*, joists. *B*, framed floor: *a, a*, floor-joists; *b*, binding-joist; *c, c*, ceiling-joists; *d*, girder. *C*, double floor: *a, a*, floor or bridging joists; *b, b*, binders; *c, c, c*, ceiling joists. *D*, strutted floor

1. That part of a room or of an edifice which forms its lower inclosing surface, and upon which one walks; specifically, the structure, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalt, etc., which forms such a surface. An ordinary floor of timber consists in its simplest form of boards laid down close together and supported upon a series of joists, as shown in fig. A. In floors over wider spaces, or in buildings of more costly construction, the floor-joists are themselves supported by additional beams or joists called binders, as shown in figs. B and C, the ceiling-joists of the room below being fastened to the under side of the binders. It is usual in houses, etc., to brace and secure the floor joists by means of crossed struts, as shown in fig. D, forming a strutted floor. In fire-proof buildings the wooden joists are replaced by iron **I** beams, the spaces between which are bridged over by narrow vaults of brick, concrete, tiles, etc.

To rest he layd him downe upon the *flore*
(Whylome for ventrous knights the bedding best),
And thought his weame limbs to have redrest
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 39.

Ay he harpit, and ay he carpit,
Till a' the louds gaed through the *floor*
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 5).

And the *floor* of the house he [Solomon] overlaid with gold, within and without. 1 Ki. vi. 30.

2. Any similar construction, platform, or leveled area: as, the *floor* of a bridge; the charge-*floor* of a blast-furnace; a threshing-*floor.*

He will throughly purge his *floor*, and gather his wheat into the garner. Mat. iii. 12.

The level places where the bricks are moulded, called the *floors* *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, p. 103

3. A natural surface corresponding to a floor in character or use; a circumscribed basal space or area of any kind: as, the *floor* of a gorge or a cave; the *floor* of one of the ventricles of the brain.

For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead,
Sunk though he be beneath the watery *floor*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 167.

After the last mining shaft is passed, and the *floors* where the precious blue clay lies to be pulverised by the sun's action, the frontier of the Free State is crossed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 198

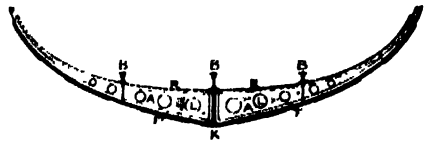
The *floor* of this many hued passageway is white sand and sandstone. *The Century*, XXXVII. 195.

The characteristic feature of a bed is that it is a member of a series of stratified rocks, the layer above it is called the roof of the deposit, and the one below it is the *floor.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 440.

4. One complete section of a building having one continuous or approximately continuous floor; a story: as, an office on the first *floor*.

It was a large room on the lower *floor*, wainscoted with pine and unpainted. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly



Ship's floor. *AA*, floor-plates; *BBB*, keelsons; *FF*, main frame; *K*, keel; *TT*, lightening-holes; *KR*, reverse frame.

horizontal.—**6.** In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members, and from which they speak; hence, figuratively, the right of speaking or right to be heard in preference to other members: as, the gentleman from New York has the *floor*.

Carrington gave the new envoy a cordial welcome, [and] introduced him to members on the *floor* of Congress. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

They [chairmanships of standing committees] have their rights to the *floor* and their little perquisites in the shape of clerks and committee rooms, and they are therefore much sought after. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 25.

7. In *mining*, a flat mass of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**8†.** A plane; a surface.

Both of them [visibles and audibles] spread themselves in round, and fill a whole *floore* or orbe into certain limits. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

9. In *brewing*, same as *piece*.

Each steeping is called a *floor* or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age, the most recent next the couch, and the oldest next the kiln. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 208.

Dead floor. See *dead*. **Double floor**, a floor whose primary timbers are binders resting upon the wall plates, and supporting the floor or bridging-joists and the ceiling joists; a double-framed floor; a double-joisted floor. **Drying-floor**, in *brewing*, a floor where the grain is exposed in layers to the air. **First floor**, in the United States, generally the floor or story of a building immediately on or above the ground or above the basement floor; in Great Britain and also in some American cities, especially in large buildings, the floor next higher than this, or the floor above the ground floor. **Folding floor**, a floor having the floor boards so laid that the joints between the ends of the boards are not continuous through out the width of the floor, the boards being laid in bays or folds of three, four, or more boards each. **Ground floor**, the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground. **Half-floor**, in *ship-building*, one of a pair of timbers whose adjoining ends abut and are bolted between the keel and the keelson. They extend outward each way from the middle line of the vessel, beneath the futtock-planks, and up to the second futtocks, whose ends bear against them. **Single floor**, flooring supported upon a single tier of bridging joists. **Straight-joint floor**, a floor in which the joints between the ends of the boards are not broken. **To get in on the ground floor**, to be admitted to or receive an interest in some projected enterprise on specially advantageous terms to which others and especially the general public, are not admitted, as by receiving stock without valuable consideration, or by having an early opportunity of investing below par, or before the stock appreciates. [Commercial slang, U. S.] **To have** or **get the floor**, in legislative and other assemblies, to be recognized by the presiding officer as having a right to address the assembly or meeting. [U. S.]

floor (flōr), *v. t.* [= D. *vloeren* = ODan. *flore*, from the noun.] **1.** To cover or furnish with a floor: as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

Thick th forests, *floored* with bright green moss. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 30.

2. To place upon a floor; base.

The doctrine of a heaven *floored* upon a firmament. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 68.

3. To place near or on the floor, as a picture in an exhibition. [Colloq.]

One R. A. is "skied" and another "*floored*." *The American*, VIII. 376.

4. To strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer; figuratively, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, etc.; overcome in any way; overthrow: as, to *floor* an assailant.

The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and *floor* the Established Church. *Dickens*.

What is *flooring* Wm at present is that problem of the robin that eats half a pint of grasshoppers and then doesn't weigh a bit more than he did before. *W. D. Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

5. To go through; make an end of; finish. [Slang.]

I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well *floor* them. *Macmillan's Mag.*

To floor an examination-paper, to answer fully every question in it. [Eng.]

Our best classic had not time to *floor the paper*. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 135.

floorage (flōr'āj), *n.* [< *floor* + *-age*.] Space on a floor; floor-space.

The [new Exposition] building, with its three stories, affords seven acres of *floorage*. *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 2, 1886.

floor-cloth (flōr'klôth), *n.* A heavy canvas of hemp or flax woven of extra width, printed in oil-colors, and used as carpeting. The term also includes many substitutes for carpets, as felted fabrics, burlaps, mattings, crash, and prepared fabrics made of powdered cork, paper, etc. See *oil-cloth*.—**Paper floor-cloth**, a substitute for oil-cloth, consisting generally of one or more thick sheets of paper treated with paint and varnish.

floorer (flōr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or lays floors.—**2.** One who or that which strikes to the floor, as a blow; hence, figuratively, anything which leads to one's defeat or which overmasters one; an overwhelming argument or requirement; a poser.

floor-frame (flōr'fram), *n.* The main frame of the body of a railroad-car underneath the floor, including the sills, body-bolsters, and needle-beams. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floor-guide (flōr'gīd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribbon and the keel.

floor-hanger (flōr'hang'ėr), *n.* A shaft-bearing secured to the floor, and used for running countershafts and lines when they cannot conveniently be suspended from the ceiling-joists.



Floor-hanger.

floor-head (flōr'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, an outer end of the floor-timbers.

These [molds] extend on each side of the ship as high as the *floor head*, and are formed of battens. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 41.

floor-hollow (flōr'hol'ō), *n.* *Naut.*, an elliptical mold for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks of a vessel.

flooring (flōr'ing), *n.* [< *floor* + *-ing*[1]; in AS. with umlaut, *flōring*, a floor or story, < *flōr*, floor.] **1.** A floor; floors collectively.

Mosaique is an ornament, in truth, of much beauty and long life, but of most use in pavements and *floorings*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 63.

An extremely interesting portion of the church is the marble *flooring*, inscribed with the arms of the various knights of the order who are buried below. *E. Sartorius*, in the Soudan, p. 4.

2. Materials used in the construction of floors. —**3.** In *brewing*, the operation of spreading the grain thinly on the malt-floor, and turning it over carefully several times a day to keep it at the temperature of about 62° F., and thus to check germination. **Carcass-flooring.** See *carcass*. **Naked flooring**, in *carp.*, the timber or framework on which the floor-boarding is laid.

flooring-clamp (flōr'ing-klamp), *n.* A carpenters' tool for closing up the joints between flooring-boards. It consists of a clamp to seize the joist and a lever which is supplied with a purchase by the clamp, and serves to force a board about to be nailed down into close contact with that adjoining.

floorless (flōr'les), *a.* [< *floor* + *-less*.] Having no floor.

floorth†, *n.* [ME. *florthe*; as *floor* + *-th*.] Flooring; a floor.

Ye sayd Goothis, by crafty and false menaces, caused the *flo'th* of the sayd chambre to falle, by which meane ye sayd Paterne was grevously hurte. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcix.

floor-timber (flōr'tim'bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

floor-walker (flōr'wâ'kėr), *n.* A person employed in a large retail shop to walk about the place, give information to customers, watch their conduct and that of employees, etc. Also called *shop-walker*.

flop (flop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flopped*, ppr. *flopping*. [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clap or strike, as the wings; flap.—**2.** To cause to fall or hang down.

Fanny, . . during the examination, had *flopped* her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flap.—**2.** To plump down suddenly; turn or come down with a flop: as, to *flop* on one's knees. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

If you must go flopping yourself down, *flop* in favour of your husband and child. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, II. 1.

3. To collapse; yield or break down suddenly. [Slang.]—**To flop over.** (*a*) To turn over heavily, or by a sudden or laborious effort: as, to *flop* over on one's back. (*b*) To go over suddenly to another side or party; make a sudden change of association or allegiance. [Slang.]

flop (flop), *n.* [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] **1.** The act of flopping or flapping.—**2.** A fall like that of a soft outspread body upon the ground.

And with a desperate ponderous *flop*, full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. *W. H. Russell*.

3. Something that flops or is capable of flopping or striking, as a fluid, semi-liquid, or gelatinous substance, against the side of a vessel containing it. [Rare.]

Lord and Lady Rosse showed us the foundry [near his great telescope], and Professor Lloyd gave the story of the casting . . . and [by] the oven where the fiery *flop* was shut up for six weeks to cool. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

4. A sudden collapse or breakdown, as of resistance. [Slang.]

flopper (flop'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which flops. Specifically—**2.** A young duck; a flapper.

floppy (flop'i), *a.* [< *flop* + *-y*[1].] Having a tendency to flop or flap; flapping: as, a *floppy* hat.

In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii.

flopwing (flop'wing), *n.* Same as *lapwing*.

Flora (flō'rą), *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the goddess of flowers.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *floræ*, *floras* (-rē, -rāz).] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aggregate of the plants indigenous to a particular country or region, or belonging to a particular period: as, the Australasian *flora*; the *flora* of the Carboniferous period. See *fauna*.

The origination of the successive *floras* which have occupied the northern hemisphere in geological time, not, as one might at first sight suppose, in the sunny climes of the south, but under the arctic skies, is a fact long known or suspected. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 287.

(*b*) A work systematically describing the plants of a country or region or a geological period.—**3.** The eighth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1847. **Flora horologica**, a flower which opens at a certain hour of the day. **Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.

floral (flō'ral), *a.* [= F. Pg. *floral*, < L. *floralis*, of or belonging to Flora; neut. pl. *Floralia*, the festival of Flora, also, rarely, a flower-garden; < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower*.] **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the goddess Flora: as, the *Floral* games of Rome (see below).—**2.** Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers: as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* ornaments.—**Floral envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Floral games.** (*a*) See *Floralia*. (*b*) An annual literary festival held at Toulouse in France on the 3d of May, under the auspices of a society founded by the troubadours about 1324, originally called the College of the Gay Science, and after about 1500 (when it was permanently endowed by Clémence Isaure) the College (now the Academy) of the Floral Games. At first a golden violet was awarded in competition to the author of the best poem, now a number of gold and silver flowers are distributed among the competitors in both prose and verse.

Florales† (flō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), pl. of L. *floralis*, floral: see *floral*.] A group or section of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, corresponding to Meigen's *Museæformes*.

Floralia (flō-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L.: see *floral*.] A festival celebrated in ancient Rome in honor of Flora or Chloris. It lasted from April 28th to May 2d, and was an occasion of merriment and excessive drinking, also of comic theatrical representations under the direction of the edile. The Floralia were of comparatively late introduction in Rome, and had their origin in the simpler and more innocent rejoicings of the country people at the flowering season of vegetation. Also called *Florales ludi*, or *Floral games*.

florally (flō'ral-i), *adv.* In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers or representations of them are concerned: as, *florally* ornamented.

floramour†, *n.* [Also written *floramor*, *florimer* (= G. *floramor*, *flormor* = ODan. *floramor*); < OF. "*fleur d'amour*," flower-gentle, velvet-flower, amaranth, lit. flower of love, hence explained as "a flower begetting love" (Ash) (see *flower* and *amour*); said to be a mistaken translation of *amaranthus*, as if < L. *amor*, love, + Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower: see *amaranth*.] An old name for various cultivated species of *Amarantus*, as *A. caudatus* and *A. hypochondriacus*; the flower-gentle.

florascope (flō'ra-skōp), *n.* [More prop. **floriscope*; < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

floret, *n.* An obsolete form of *floret*.

Floréal (flō-rā-al'), *n.* [F., < L. *floreus*, of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the eighth month of the year. It commenced (in 1794) April 20th and ended May 20th.

floreated, floriated (flō′rē-, flō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *floreus*, of flowers, + E. *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Decorated with floral ornament—that is, with more or less conventionalized flowers, or with wholly artificial designs which resemble flowers in their general outlines and the minuteness of their subdivisions.

The columns at Udine . . . stand row behind row, almost like the columns of a crypt, and they supply a profitable study in their *floriated* capitals.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 31.

floret, n. [Also written *florie*, *florey*, *florry*, *flory*, *florrey*, and *flurry*; < OF. *floree*, the blue scum of dyewood; the same as *fleuree*, froth, or scum, < *fleur*, earlier *flor*, flower: see *flower*.] The blue scum of dyewood, used in painting.

The refuse, called scoria, which flieth out of the furnace; the *florey* that floteth aloft [flos supernatat]; and the diphryges or drosse which remaineth behind.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

florent, florein†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *florin*.

florence (flor′ens), *n.* [ME. *florence*, equiv. to *floren*, *florin*, a coin: see *florin*. The other uses (cf. F. *florence*, sarcenet, and E. *florentine*, *n.*, 2) are later; all refer ult. to *Florence* in Italy.] 1†. An English gold coin, usually called *florin*.

The first gold that King Edward III. coyned was in the year 1343, and the peeces were called *florences*, because Florentines were the coyners. *Camden*, Remains.

2†. A kind of cloth manufactured in Florence, mentioned in the time of Richard III. *Planché; Fairholt.* Also called *florentine*.—3. A thin silk, a variety of taffeta. *Dict. of Needlework.*—4. [*cap.*] A variety of the red wine of Tuscany: a name not commonly used in Italy.

Florence flask, oil, etc. See the nouns.

florent†, *a.* [< L. *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish: see *flower, v., flourish.*] Flourishing. *Davies.*

Sinopa . . . was a *florent* citee, and of greate power.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 77.

Florentine (flor′en-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Florentinus*, pertaining to *Florentia* (> It. *Firenze*, now *Firenze*), Florence, < *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower: see *florent.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, in Italy.—**Florentine experiment,** an experiment showing that water will not rise by suction higher than 34 feet, nor mercury more than 30 inches. The former experiment was brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo, who, remarking that Nature appeared to carry her horror of a vacuum to no greater length than 33 feet, committed to his pupil Torricelli the investigation of the phenomenon. The latter physicist then constructed the barometer, or Torricellian tube.—**Florentine fresco,** a variety of fresco-painting in which the ground, covered with a preparation of lime, is kept moist during the process. It was first practised at Florence, during the flourishing period of Italian art.—**Florentine lily.** See *giglio*.—**Florentine mosaic,** a kind of mosaic made with precious and semi-precious stones inlaid in a surface of white or black marble or similar material, and generally displaying elaborate flower-patterns and the like. It is most commonly of a uniform flat surface, but sometimes parts of the design are in somewhat high relief, as small rounded fruits in a decorative frieze which project for half of their diameter. This art is usually applied to table-tops and smaller articles, but altars and other church fittings are also ornamented in it, and a few interiors have been wholly or in large part lined in this style.—**Florentine problem,** the problem of finding the plane area of a curved dome, making allowance for the windows. This problem was proposed by Vincenzo Viviani in 1692, and was treated by Leibnitz, Jacques Bernoulli, and other eminent mathematicians.—**Florentine receiver,** an attachment for a still used in separating oils from water. It resembles in shape a Florence flask.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Florence.—2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A silk textile fabric, of solid and durable make, used for wearing-apparel. (*b*†) Same as *florence*, 2.—3†. [*l. c.*] A kind of pie having no crust beneath the meat.

Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, v. 1.

Ye may gang down yoursell, and look into our kitchen, . . . the gude vivers lying a' about—beef, capons and white broth—*florentine* and flams.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., are baken in a dish, it is called a *florentine*, and when in a raised crust, a pie. *Receipts in Cookery.* (*Jamieson.*)

flores (flō′rēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *flos*, pl. *flores*, flower.] In the commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye. *Simmonds.*

florescence (flō-res′ens), *n.* [< *florescen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *bot.*, a bursting into flower; the state of being in bloom; inflorescence; anthesis.

No composite flowers have before been found in the fossil state, and, as these [*Compositæ*] are among the most complex and specialised forms of *florescence*, it has been supposed that they belonged only to the recent epoch, where they were the result of a long series of formative changes. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 206.

florescent (flō-res′ent), *a.* [< L. *florescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *florescere*, begin to bloom or flower, inceptive of *florere*, bloom, blossom, flower: see *florent, flourish.*] Bursting into flower; flowering.

floreschet, *v.* An obsolete form of *flourish*.

floret (flō′ret), *n.* [1. < F. *fleurette* = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *florettus*, a floweret, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower, floweret.* 2. = D. *fleuret* = G. Sw. *florett* = Dan. *floret*, a foil, < OF. *floret, fleuret*, F. *fleuret* = Sp. Pg. *florete* = It. *fioretto*, a foil, a particular use of the preceding. 3. < OF. *fleuret*, F. *fleuret*, m., OF. also *fleurette, flourette*, f., = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *floretus*, floss-silk, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; of same formation as the preceding. Cf. *ferret*[2].] 1. A small flower in a cluster or in a compact inflorescence, as in the so-called compound flower of the *Compositæ*, or in the spikelet of grasses.—2. A fencing-sword with a button on the point; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords. *Government of the Tongue*, p. 126.

3. In *silk-manuf.*, a yarn or floss spun from the first and purest of the waste, and of higher quality than the noil yarn.

floret-silk† (flō′ret-silk), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt-silk*; < *floret*, 3, + *silk*. Cf. *ferret*[2].] Same as *floret*, 3.

floretta (flō-ret′ä), *n.* [See *floret-silk* and *ferret*[2].] Floss-silk. *Simmonds.*

floretty (flō′ret-i), *a.* [< OF. *fleureté*, fleuretty, F. *fleureté*, < *fleurette*, a little flower: see *floret*, and cf. *fleury, flory.*] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

floriage (flō′ri-āj), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + E. *-i-age*, in imitation of *foliage.*] Bloom; blossom. [Rare.]

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *floriage* bear.
J. Scott, Odes, xx.

floriated, *a.* See *floreated*.

florican, *n.* See *florikan*.

floricome (flō′ri-kōm), *n.* [< LL. *floricomus*, crowned with flowers, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *coma*, hair of the head.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a bunch of curved branches.

floricomous (flō-rik′ō-mus), *a.* [< *floricome* + *-ous.*] Having the character of a floricome.

floricultural (flō-ri-kul′tūr-al), *a.* Relating to floriculture.

floriculture (flō′ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *cultura*, cultivation.] The cultivation of flowers or of flowering plants. *Loudon.*

floriculturist (flō-ri-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *floriculture* + *-ist.*] One who is employed or expert in the cultivation of flowering plants.

florid (flor′id), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *florido*, < L. *floridus*, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower.*] 1. Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery; blooming. [Now rare.]

The death of the righteous is like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and *florid* tree
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 254.

In *florid* beauty groves and fields appear.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 125.

2. Bright in color; specifically, flushed with red; of a lively red color: as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

The spumous and *florid* state which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Her face was enlivened with such a *florid* bloom as did not so properly seem the mark of health as of immortality. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

3. Flowery in appearance or effect; highly embellished or decorated; loaded with ornamentation: as, *florid* architecture; *florid* music.

The duty of a golden coin is to be as *florid* as it can, rich with Corinthian ornaments, and as gorgeous as a peacock's tail. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

4. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; highly ornate; overwrought in expression: as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

Convincing eloquence is infinitely more serviceable to its possessor than the most *florid* harangue.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

His style was not always in the purest taste. Several contemporary judges pronounced it too *florid*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

This forms what is called a *florid* style: a term commonly used to signify the excess of ornament.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xviii

Florid counterpoint. See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Florid execution,** in *music*, execution abounding in elaborate embellishment or with ostentatious dexterity.—**Florid music,** music in which a simple theme is varied, ornamented, and embellished in a high degree. Variations are most frequently of this kind.—**Florid style of mediæval architecture,** the highly enriched and decorated developments, collectively, of mediæval architecture which prevailed generally in the fifteenth century and later. The most marked English variety is often called the Tudor style, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era. = **Syn. 4.** *Florid, Flowery.* *Florid* is perhaps the stronger, and expresses that which is more seriously out of taste, or more intimately connected with the thought itself.

The *florid* and luxurious charms of his [Petrarch's] style enticed the poets and the public from the contemplation of nobler and sterner models. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Merely to beguile,
By flowing numbers and a *flow'ry* style,
The tædium that the lazy rich endure.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 741.

Florida bark, cooter, crow, etc. See the nouns.

Florida wood (flor′i-dä wůd). A hard wood obtained from a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers.

Florideæ (flō-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *floridus*, flowery: see *florid.*] An order of (chiefly) marine algæ of a red or purple color. Their non sexual propagation is by bodies called *tetraspores*, and the fruit or cystocarp is the product of the action of antherozoids upon a slender organ called the *trichogyne*. The latter transmits the fertilizing influence to its basal cell (*trichophore*), from which or from adjacent cells the cystocarp is developed. They are the same as the *Rhodospermeæ* of Harvey.

florideous (flō-rid′ē-us), *a.* [< *Florideæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the order *Florideæ*, or having the characters of that group.

floridia-green (flō-rid′i-ä-grēn), *n.* The chlorophyl of the *Florideæ*, which is masked by the red coloring matter, but which may be dissolved out by alcohol.

Floridian (flō-rid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida, a peninsula separating the gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and forming a State of the United States.

Along the coast from Labrador to the *Floridian* peninsula *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 342.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Florida.

So it seems St. Augustine [Florida], . . . did she but admit it, were fain to consider him a *Floridian*
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 267.

floridia-red (flō-rid′i-ä-red), *n.* The red coloring matter of the *Florideæ*; phycoërythrin.

floridity (flō-rid′i-ti), *n.* [< *florid* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridness.

Poor Dick had a fit of sickness, which robbed him of his fat and his fame at once; and it was full three months before he regained his reputation, which rose in proportion to his *floridity* *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

To-morrow I review my piece,
Tame here and there undue *floridity*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 116.

floridly (flor′id-li), *adv.* In a florid manner.

floridness (flor′id-nes), *n.* The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridity.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants which it officiously produces
Evelyn, Terra.

Some of the antient Grecians much extol it [dancing], deriving it not only from the amenity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited blood, but deducing it from heaven itself as being practized there by the stars.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 70.

A philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*. *Boyle*

floriferous (flō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *florifère* = Sp. *florífero* = Pg. It. *florifero*, < L. *florifer*, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flowers.

florification (flō′ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] The act, process, or state of flowering; expansion of flowers. Also, improperly, *flowrification*.

floriform (flō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *floriforme*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a flower.

florikan, floriken (flō′ri-kan, -ken), *n.* [Also written *florikin, florican.*] A species of Indian bustard, the *Sypheotides bengalensis*.

florilege (flō′ri-lej), *n.* [= F. *florilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *florilegio*, < L. as if **florilegium*, < L. *florilegus*, flower-culling (of bees), < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *legere*, cull, gather. Cf. *anthology*[1].] 1. The culling of flowers.—2. An anthology. [Rare in both senses.]

florilegium (flō-ri-lē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *florilegia* (-ä). Same as *florilege*, 2.

His "Book of Flowers," . . . which may have been a poetical *florilegium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 850.

We have made but a small *florilegium* from Mr Hazlitt's remarkable volumes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 373.

florin (flor′in), *n.* [< ME. *florin, floren, florym, florein*, etc. (sometimes *florence*, q. v.), < OF. *florin*, F. *florin* = Pr. Sp. *florin* = Pg. *florim*, < It. *fiorino* (ML. *florenus*), a name first applied to a coin of Florence (first struck in the 12th century), because it was stamped with a lily, <

flore (< L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*), a flower. The allusion to *Florence* is secondary; the ult. source is the same: see *flor-cence*.] 1. The English name of a gold coin weighing about 55 grains, first issued at Florence in 1252, and having on the obverse a lily and the word "Florentia." The coin enjoyed great commercial popularity, and was largely imitated in France, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and elsewhere.



Obverse Reverse.

Gold Florin of Florence, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Of *florens* fine of gold yeolned roundé,
Wel ny an eighte busshels, as hem thoughte.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 398.

2. An English gold coin issued by Edward III. in 1343–4, and worth at the time 6 shillings. On the obverse it bore a leopard crowned.

In this yere also, kynge Edwarde made a coyn of fyne golde, and named it the *florayne*, that is to say, the peny of the value of vis. viiid., the halfe peny of the value of iiis. iiiid., and the farthynge of the value of xxd., which coyne was ordeyned for his warres in Fraunce.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 456, an. 1343.

3. An English silver coin worth 2 shillings, being the tenth part of a pound, current since 1849.—4. The silver gulden of Austria and formerly of South Germany, and the guilder of the Netherlands, worth a little less than the English florin. See *gulden* and *guilder*.—**Double florin**, an English silver coin of the value of four shillings, authorized in 1887.

Abbreviated *fl.*

Florinean (flō-rin'ē-an), *n.* [< *Florinus* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, so called from Florinus, a pupil of Polycarp.

floriparous (flō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *floripare* = Pg. *floriparo*, < LL. *floriparus*, producing flowers (of spring), < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *parere*, produce.] Producing flowers.

floripondio (flō-ri-pon'di-ō), *n.* [Sp. *floripondo*, *floripundio*, magnolia, also smooth-stalked *Brugmansia* (*B. candida*); < NL. *floripondium*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *pondus*, weight.] A plant, the *Datura sanguinea*, an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and, if much used, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

florist (flo'rist), *n.* [= F. *fleuriste* = Sp. Pg. *florista* = It. *fiorista*, a florist, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ista*, -ist.] 1. One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in the raising of flowers; especially, one who raises flowers for sale.

The antients venially delighted in flourishing gardens, many were *florists* that knew not the true use of a flower, and in Plinie's dales none had directly treated of that subject. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii., Ep. Ded.

2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

florisugent (flō-ri-sū'jent), *a.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] Sucking flowers: an epithet applied to sundry birds and insects which suck honey from flowers.

floritry† (flor'i-tri), *n.* [As if for **floriture* (= It. *fioritura*), < ML. **floritura*, flowery ornament, < *flour*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] Flowery ornament.

The walls and arches [of the temple] crested and garnished with *floritry*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 125.

floroon (flō-rōn'), *n.* [< ME. *flouroun*, flowerwork, < OF. *floron*, F. *fleuron*, a flower, jewel, gem, = Sp. *florón* = Pg. *florão* = It. *fiorone*, aug. of F. *fleur*, Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

florulent (flor'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *florulentus*, flowery, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] Flowery; blossoming; in *decorative art*, formed wholly or in part of imitated flowers; floreated.

Florulent scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.
H. S. Cuming, Journ. Archæol. Ass., XV. 227.

florulous† (flor'ō-lus), *a.* Florulent.

flory (flō'ri), *a.* [See *fleury*, *fleuree*.] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.—**Cross double-parted flory.** See *double*.—**Cross flory.** See *cross*.

floscampy†, *n.* [An accom. of the L. *flos campi*, flower of the field: *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *campi*, gen. of *campus*, field: see *camp*².] A field-flower; a name of the rose of Sharon.

Hail! *floscampy*, and flower vyrgynall,
The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all.
York Plays, p. 448.

floscular (flos'kū-lär), *a.* [< *floscule* + *-ar*¹.] In *bot.*, same as *discoid*, as applied to flower-heads in the *Compositæ*; composed of florets. Also *flosculous*, *flosculose*.

Floscularia (flos-kū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < **flosculus* (see *floscule*) + *-ia*.] 1. The typical genus of wheel-animalcules of the family *Flosculariidæ*. *F. proboscidea* and *F. ornata* are examples.—2. A genus of rugose cup-corals: same as *Cyathophyllum*. *Eichwald*, 1829.



Wheel-animalcule, *Floscularia ornata*, magnified 500 times.

We may call attention especially to the *Floscularians*. They are commonly found attached to the stems and leaves of aquatic plants. The foot-stalk bearing the bell-shaped body is very long. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 204.

Flosculariidæ (flos'kū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Floscularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of permanently fixed rotifers, with a long ringed foot, usually with gelatinous coverings and tubes, and the wheel-organ lobed or deeply cleft.

floscule (flos'kūl), *n.* [= F. *floscule* = Sp. *flósculo* = Pg. It. *fiosculo*, < L. *flosculus*, also *flosculus*, f., a floweret, a little flower, dim. of *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] A floret.

flosculet†, *n.* [< *floscule* + *-et*.] A bud. *Davies.*

But when your own faire print was set
Once in a virgin *flosculet*
Sweet as yourself, and newly blown,
To give that life resign'd your own.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 133.

Flosculidæ (flos-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *flosculus* (lit. a little flower) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple unbranched narrow radial canals, a ring-canal, central mouth, and mouth-arms at the end of a mouth-tube.

flosculiferous (flos-kū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *entom.*, terminating in a distended hollow process or organ, open beneath, and somewhat resembling a labiate flower, as the abdomen of a fulgora or lantern-fly.

flosculous, flosculose (flos'kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower: see *floscule*.] Same as *floscular*.

flos ferri (flos fer'ī). A coralloid variety of calcium carbonate or aragonite, often found in connection with iron ores.

flosh¹ (flosh), *v. t.* [Also *flosh*; a dial. var. of *flash*² and *flush*², q. v.] To spill; splash. [Prov. Eng.]

flosh² (flosh), *n.* [< ME. *flossche*, *floscho*, another form of *flasshe*, *flasche*, a pool: see *flash*³, *n.*] 1. A pool: same as *flash*³.

Al in a semblé sweyed to-geder,
Bitwene a *flosche* in that fryth, & a foo cragge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1430.

2. A swamp; a body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, etc. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,
And powheads spartle in the oozy *flosh*.
Davidson, Seasons, p. 12.

flosh³ (flosh), *n.* [Origin uncertain; either the same as *flosh*² (cf. *flosh-hole* and *flash*³), or an accom. of G. *flösse*, a float, a trough in which ore is washed: see *float*, *n.*, and cf. *floss*².] In *metal.*, a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has reached the desired fineness.

flosh-hole (flosh'hōl), *n.* A hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. *Halliwell.*

floshin (flosh'in), *n.* [Sc., also written *floshan*, dim. of *flosh*², q. v.] A puddle larger than a dub, but shallow. *Jamieson.*

flosh-silk (flosh'silk), *n.* Same as *floss-silk*. [Rare.]

The truckle-bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with *flosh-silk*. *Landor.*

floss¹ (flos), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a weakened form of *flosh*², orig. *flash*: see *flash*³. The word, being local Eng., can hardly be borrowed from G. dial. *flosse*, running water, a stream: see *fleet*³.] A small stream of water: used as a name in the extract.

A wide plain, where the broadening *Floss* hurries on between its green banks to the sea.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 1.

floss² (flos), *n.* [Prob. < G. *flosse*, a raft, a boat, a float, *flosse*, a float, buoy: see *float*, *n.*] 1. A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxids and earths.—2. Same as *floss-hole*.

The *floss*, or outlet of the slag from the [iron-]furnace.
Ure, Dict., II. 997.

floss³ (flos), *n.* [Also written *flosh* (in comp. *flosh-silk*, q. v.) (= Dan. *flos*); < OF. *flosche* (in the phrase *soye floschе*, sleave silk), < It. *floscia* (*floscia seta*, sleave silk—Florio); cf. OF. *flosche*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh, < It. *floscio*, dial. *flosso*, weak, soft, feeble, flaccid, < L. *fluxus*, fluid, loose, slack, frail, weak, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*, *fluent*.] 1. A downy or silky substance inclosed by the husks of certain plants, as maize and milkweed.—2. Same as *floss-silk*.—3. The leaves of red canary-grass; also, the common rush. [Scotch.]

No person shall cut bent nor pull *floss* . . . before the first of Lammas yearly.
Quoted in *G. Barry's* Hist. Orkney Islands, App., p. 457.

floss-embroidery (flos'em-broi'dėr-i), *n.* Any embroidery in which floss-silk or filoselle is used in considerable quantities. On account of its delicacy and tendency to cling to whatever touches it, and so suffer defacement, it is but little used in embroidery applied to wearing-apparel, and is employed especially for church embroidery.

floss-hole (flos'hōl), *n.* The opening in a blast-furnace where the slag is withdrawn. Also *floss*.

Preventing the metal from running out at the *floss-hole* when it begins to fuse. *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

flossification (flos'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Improp. form of *florification*, resting on L. *flos*, nom., instead of *flor-*, the stem, of the first element.] Same as *florification*.

floss-silk (flos'silk), *n.* [Sometimes written *flosh-silk* (= Dan. *floss-silke*); < *floss*³ + *silk*.] Silk fiber from the finest part of the cocoon, carded and spun but not twisted, so as to be extremely soft and downy in its surface while retaining a high luster. It is used chiefly for embroidery. Filoselle often replaces it.

flossy (flos'i), *a.* [< *floss*³ + *-y*¹.] Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.

The thin *flossy* wreath of hair . . . invested his temples. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 2.

floss-yarn (flos'yärn), *n.* [< *floss*³ + *yarn*.] A soft, slightly twisted yarn made from floss-silk or filoselle.

flot (flot), *n.* [< ME. *flot*, a float, ship, etc.: see *float*, *n.* In def. 2 a particular use, < ME. *flot*, < AS. **flot*, in comp. **flot-smere* (*-smeru*), floating fat, the scum of a pot (Somner; not authenticated) (= Icel. *flot*, fat, grease, from cooked meat, = Sw. *flott*, grease); lit. that which floats, < *flēotan* (pp. *flotен*), E. *fleet*¹, etc., float: see *fleet*¹, *v.*, and cf. *fleet*⁵, *v. t.*] 1†. See *float*, *n.*—2. Floating fat; the scum of a pot; the scum of broth. [Scotch.]

As a fornes [furnace] ful of *flot* that upon fyr boyles,
When bryȝt brennande brondes are bot ther an-vnder.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1011.

flota (flō'tą), *n.* [Sp., a fleet: see *float*, *v.* and *n.*, and *fleet*¹, *n.*] A commercial fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the products of Spanish America.

flotage, *n.* See *floatage*.

flotant (flō'tant), *a.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatant*; < F. *flottant*, ppr. of *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*] In *her.*, represented as if floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water. As applied to a bird, it is synonymous with *displayed*.

flotation (flō-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatation*; < OF. as if **flotation*, the orig. type of OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of a meadow, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter*, *flotter*, float: see *float*. Cf. *flotsam*, ult. a doublet of *flotation*.] 1. The act or state of floating.

Nor is this individual life of the units provable only where free *flotation* in a liquid allows its signs to be readily seen. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 218.

The fruit consisted of racemes, or clusters of nutlets, which seem to have been provided with broad lateral wings for *flotation* in the air.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

2. The science of floating bodies.—**Plane or line of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it; the dividing line between the part of a ship or other floating body below the surface of the water and that above it. In ships this line has an intimate relation to their buoyancy and equilibrium.—**Stable flotation**, a phrase applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of

being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position.

flotative (flō'tā-tiv), *a.* [< *flotat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to flotation; having the quality of floating. *E. H. Knight.*

flote[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *float.*

flote[2]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *flotten-milk.*] A variant of *fleet*[5], 1.

Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* to nigh.
Tusser, A Lesson for Dairy Maid Cisley.

floter†, **flotery**†. Obsolete forms of *flutter, fluttery.*

floternel (flō-tėr-nel'), *n.* [OF.] A variety of the gambeson worn toward the close of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Also spelled *flotternel.*

flotilla (flō-til'ą), *n.* [= F. *flotille* (> D. *flotille, flotiljе* = G. Dan. *flotille* = Sw. *flottilj*) = It. *flottiglia*, < Sp. *flotilla* (= Pg. *flotilha*), a little fleet, dim. of *flota*, a fleet: see *float, n., flota.*] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

His [Lafayette's] entire *flotilla*, ammunition of war, and even the city of Annapolis, were saved from destruction by an improvised gun-boat. *J. A. Stevens*, Gallatin, p 299.

Before breakfast was over, [we] found ourselves surrounded by a perfect *flotilla* of boats
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

flotist†, *n.* [ME. *flotyse, flotyce*, the same as *flot*, with F. term.: see *flot*, 2.] Scum.

Flotyse or *flotyce* of a pott or other lyke, spuma.
Prompt. Parv., p. 168.

If thou burnest blood and fat together to please God, what other thing dost thou make of God than one that had lust to smell to burnt *flotes*? *Tyndale*, Works, II. 215.

flots (flots), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot*, a wave, < L. *fluctus*, a wave: see *float, n.*] Loops of ribbon or lace arranged in rows, each row overlapping that below, so as to give to the material the appearance of little ripples or waves: a device often used in dressmaking, etc.

flotsam (flot'sąm), *n.* [Also formerly *flotzam, flotsom, flotsome* (and dial. *floatsome*, q. v.), corrupt forms of the more orig. *flotson, flotsen*, contr. of **flottison* (cf. *jetsam*, < *jettison*); < OF. **flotaison*, flotsam, not found in this special sense, but the same as OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of meadows, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter, flotter*, float, < L. *fluctuare*, float: see *float, v., flotation. Flotsam*, which has hitherto been unexplained as to its termination, is thus a corrupt form, a doublet of *flotation* (ult. of *fluctuation*), as the associated *jetsam, jettison*, is of *jactation.*] Such part of the wreck of a ship and its cargo as is found floating. See *jetsam.*

The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercise of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsome* and Jetsome
Scott, The Pirate, xii.

Flotsam, jetsam, and lagan are not the lawful spoils of the finders, but must be delivered up to those who can prove their right to them, the owners paying a reasonable reward, . . . which is called salvage
Bithell, Counting-house Dict.

flotsom†, **flotson**†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flottable (flot'ą-bl), *a.* [F., < *flotter*, float: see *float, v.*] In *French law*, capable of floating boats or rafts: said of a watercourse.

flotten† (flot'en), *p. a.* [See *flotten-milk.*] Skimmed.

flotten-milk† (flot'en-milk), *n.* [= OD. *vlotemelck*, skimmed milk, also curded milk, = MLG. *vlote-melk*, LG. *flöte-melk, flaten* or *affaten melk*, skimmed milk; cf. Sc. *flottins*, also *flottings*, the same as *flot-whey*, floating curds in whey; the first element in *flotten-milk* is another form of *flet*, pp. of *fleet*[5]: see *fleet*[5].] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

flotter†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *flutter.*

flotternel, *n.* See *floternel.*

flot-whey† (flot'hwā), *n.* Floating curds in whey.

flotzam†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flough[1], *n.* Same as *flue*[3].

flough[2], *a.* See *flow*[4].

flounce[1] (flouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [ME. not found; cf. obs. *fluce* (Nares), flounce; < Sw. dial. *flunsa*, dip, plunge, fall into water with a plunge, OSw. *flunsa*, plunge, = Norw. *flunsa*, hurry, work hurriedly; cf. *flumsa*, fly fast, fly hard.] To make abrupt or agitated movements with the limbs and body; turn or twist as with sudden petulance or impatience; move with flings or turns, as if in displeasure or annoyance: as, to *flounce* out of a room.

You neither fret, nor fume, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

Nay, 'tis in vain to *flounce*—and discompose yourself and your Dress. *Steele*, Grief A la-Mode, ii 1.

After delivering herself of her speech, she *flounced* back again to her seat, mighty proud of the exploit.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831

flounce[1] (flouns), *n.* [< *flounce*[1], *v.*] A sudden fling or turn, as of the body.

At the head of the next pool a *flounce*, and the apparition of a head and tail brings your heart into your mouth.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 340.

flounce[2] (flouns), *n.* [A changed form of earlier *frounce*, q. v.] A deep ruffle; a strip of any material used to decorate a garment, especially a skirt near the bottom, gathered or plaited at one edge, and loose and floating at the other, the gathered edge being sewed to the garment.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a *flounce* or add a furbelow
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Peeps into every chest and box,
Turns all her furbelows and *flounces*
Prior, The Dove

flounce[2] (flouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [< *flounce*[2], *n.*] 1. To deck with flounces: as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a gown.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot
Addison, Country Fashions.

Women, insolent, and self-caress'd, . . .
Curl'd, scented, furbelow'd, and *flounc'd* around
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 51

2. To surround with something arranged like a flounce. [Rare.]

He has . . . stifled ponds, and *flounced* himself with flowering shrubs and Kent fences.
Walpole, Letters, II. 170

flouncing (floun'sing), *n.* [< *flounce*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Material for making flounces; flounces collectively: as, Chantilly *flouncings.*

flounder[1] (floun'dėr), *v. i.* [Perhaps a nasalized form, influenced by *flounce*[1] or *flounder*[2], of D. *fladderen*, (1) splash through the mire (*fladder*, mire, dirt), (2) dangle, flap, wave; in the latter senses another form (= MHG. *vladern*, G. *fladdern, flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*) of OD. *vlederen* (= MHG. *vledern*), flutter: see *flutter* and *flatter*[2].] 1. To make clumsy efforts with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; struggle awkwardly or impotently; toss; tumble about, as in mire or snow.

After his horse had flounced and *floundered* with his heeles. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 77.

Head and heels upon the floor
They *flounder'd* all together.
Tennyson, The Goose.

Stuck in a quagmire, *floundered* worse and worse,
Until he managed somehow scramble back
Into the safe sure rutted road once more
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 97.

2. Figuratively, to grope uncertainly or confusedly, as for ideas or facts; speak or act with imperfect knowledge or discernment; make awkward or abortive efforts for extrication from errors of speech or conduct.

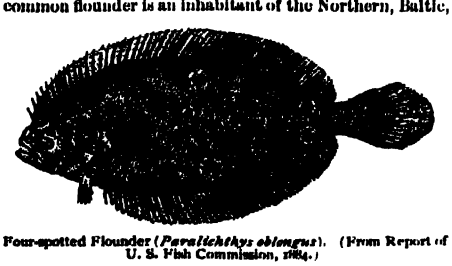
Swearing and supperless the hero sate, . . .
Plung'd for his sense, but found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and *flounder'd* on, in mere despair.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 120.

Floundering along without clear purpose, without any real head, how can we be victorious?
Letter of Gov. John A. Andrew (Mass.), Jan. 14, 1863.

He plunged into the sea of metaphysics, and *floundered* awhile in waters too deep for intellectual security.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 274

flounder[1] (floun'dėr), *n.* [< *flounder*[1], *v.*] The act of struggling or splashing about, as in mire or other hampering medium: as, with a desperate *flounder* he freed himself.

flounder[2] (floun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *flounder, flowndur* = G. *flunder, flinder*, < Sw. Norw. *flundra* = Dan. *flynder* = Icel. *flydhra*, a flounder.] 1. A flatfish; a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ.* The name applies to some or any such fish. (*a*) In England it is applied especially to the plaice, *Pleuronectes* or *Platessa flesus.* This is one of the most common of the European flatfishes, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers; but it abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes, and sometimes acquire the weight of 4 pounds. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean seas. (*b*) In the eastern United States, the common flounder is the *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* or the *Paralichthys oblongus*, here figured. (*c*) In California, and along the western coast generally, the *Pleuronectes stellatus* is known as the flounder. In other parts of the world colonized by the English the name is transferred to some common representative of the family *Pleuronectidæ*



Four-spotted Flounder (*Paralichthys oblongus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

But now men on deyntees so hem delyte,
To fede hem upon the fyssches lyte,
As *flowendres*, perches, and such pykyng ware.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 224.

2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch the leather for a boot-front on a blocking-board.

The fronts [of boots] are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the *flounder*
Ure, Dict., III. 100.

flounder-lantern (floun'dėr-lan'tėrn), *n.* A local English (Cornwall) name of the common flounder or plaice.

flour (flour), *n.* [An earlier spelling of *flower*, which in the particular sense of 'fine meal' (cf. Icel. *fúr*, a flower, also flour, fine meal; F. *fleur de farine* = Sp. *flor de la harina* = Pg. *flor de farinha*, flour, lit. flower of meal, i. e., the finest part; cf. *flowers of sulphur, flos ferri*, etc.) is now confined to the spelling *flour*: see *flower.*] 1†. An obsolete spelling of *flower* (in the botanical and derived senses).—2. The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, any vegetable or other substance reduced to a fine and soft powder: as, *flour* of emery; hop-*flour.*

Zuych difference ase ther is . . . be-tuene bren and *flour* of huete. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Whete and *flour*, flesch and lardere,
Al togedyr they sette on fere.
Richard Cœr de Lion, l. 6103.

All
From me do backe receine the *Flowre* of all,
And leaue me but the Bran.
Shak., Cor., i. 1 (folio, 1623).

3. A snow-like mass of finely crystallized saltpeter used in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is formed by cooling a solution of saltpeter from 180 to 70° F. in large shallow copper pans, and continually agitating it by hand or by machinery during the process of crystallization. The fine crystals settle to the bottom, are removed, and allowed to drain on inclined forms, when they are ready for washing. **Flour of meat**, a fine flour made of dried meat. **Flour of powder**, gunpowder not granulated, but pulverized. **Fossil flour.** See *fossil.* **Second flour**, flour of a coarser quality; seconds.

flour (flour), *v.* [See *flower*, *v.* In the later senses, < *flour*, *n.*, 2.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *flower.*—2. In *mining*, in the amalgamation process, the mercury is said to flour when it breaks up into fine globules, which, owing to the presence of some impurity, do not unite with the precious metal with which they are brought in contact. This defect is known as *flouring*, and also as *sickening*, both in Australia and on the Pacific coast of the United States.



Flour-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*). (Line shows natural size.)

II. *trans.* 1. To grind and bolt; convert into flour: as, to *flour* wheat.—2. To sprinkle with flour.

flour-beetle (flour'bē"tl), *n.* A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*, which lives in all its stages on flour or farinaceous substances. The larva is an inch long, cylindrical, smooth and glossy, and is known as the *meal-worm.* See also cut under *meal-worm.*

flour-bolt (flour'bōlt), *n.* A machine for bolting flour; a bolter. It consists of a cylindrical sieve covered with bolting cloth or fine gauze, and containing beaters that beat and press the meal as it comes from the stone against the sides of the bolt, and force the fine flour through the gauze, thus separating it from the refuse or offal.

flour-box (flour'boks), *n.* A tin box for dredging or scattering flour; a dredging-box.

flour-dredge (flour'drej), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dredger (flour'drej'ėr), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dresser (flour'dres'ėr), *n.* A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.

flour-emery (flour'em'e-ri), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, ground corundum, which when pure is almost an impalpable powder, used to polish gems, glass, etc. It is sometimes adulterated with garnet and topaz.

flouren (flour'en), *a.* [< *flour* + *-en*[2].] Made of flour: as, *flouren* cakes. *Mackay.* [Prov. Eng.]

flourette†, *n.* See *floweret.*

flour-gold (flour'gōld), *n.* In *placer-mining*, a name sometimes given to gold occurring in exceedingly fine particles.

flouring-mill (flour'ing-mil), *n.* A mill for making flour, usually on a large scale: distinguished from *grist-mill.* [U. S.]

The way from the mealing stone to the *flouring-mill* is long *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 307.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.* [< ME. *flourishen, flurishen, florishen, floruschen*, etc., bloom, flower, adorn with flowers, adorn, ornament, rarely (in Wyclif) of a spear, tr. brandish, intr. be brandished; < OF. *flouriss-, floriss-, fluriss-*, stem of certain parts of *flourir, florir, flurir*, F. *fleurir* (ppr. *fleurissant, florissant*, blooming, *florissant*, flourishing, prosperous), bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, prosper, = Pr. *florire* = It. *fiorire* (< L. *florere*) = Sp. Pg. *florecer*, < L. *florescere*, begin to blossom, begin to prosper, inceptive of *florere*, blossom, flower, prosper, flourish; cf. *flos* (*flor-*), a blossom, a flower: see *flower*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bloom; blossom; flower.

The fijgetree shall not *florushe*
Wyclif, Hab. iii 17 (Oxf.).

Let us see if the vine *flourish*, whether the tender grape appear, and the pomegranates bud forth Cant. vii. 12.

Wither one rose, and let the other *flourish!*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

2. To thrive under natural forces or conditions; be in a state of natural vigor or development; grow or be developed vigorously.

A golden troop doth pass on every side
Of *flourishing* young men and virgins gay,
Which keep fair measure all the flow'ry way.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

When he [the cunning enemy] had thus covertly sown them [tares], what wonder was it that they should grow up together with the corn and *flourish?*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I iii

By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well-watered soil
Bp. Horne, On Ps. i.

3. To thrive under social or spiritual forces or relations; be vigorous in action or development; be successful or prosperous.

Jews that were zealous for the Law, but withal infidels in respect of Christianity, . . . did while they *flourished* no less persecute the Church than heathens.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv 11.

After kingdoms and commonwealths have *flourished* for a time, disturbances, seditions, and wars often arise.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl

But thou shalt *flourish* in immortal youth,
Unhurt amid the war of elements.
Addison, Cato, v 1.

Our farmers round, well pleased with constant gain,
Like other farmers, *flourish* and complain
Crabbe, Works, I 46

4. To be in a state of active existence or actual exercise; exist in activity or practice.

In our school-books we say,
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourish'd* then or then. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

John Woolton, bishop of Exeter, who *flourished* soon after the Reformation, . . . was born in the year 1537.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II 12

The grammatical sciences on the one hand, the mathematical and physical on the other, *flourished* in Alexandria side by side, and formed a foundation for all the later science of the world
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist (trans.), p. 468

5. To make flourishes; use flowery or fanciful embellishments: as, to *flourish* in writing or speech.

My soul thoughts
Told me some poisonous snake was closely hid
Under your *flourishing* words
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii 2.

They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts*, Logic

True, ma'am, as you say, one should be quick in divulging matters of this nature, for should we be tedious, perhaps, while we are *flourishing* on the subject, two or three lives may be lost! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To *flourish* and parade with at the bar
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

6. To move or be moved in fantastic, irregular figures; play with fantastic or wavering motion.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 180

7. In *music:* (*a*) To play an elaborate, ostentatious passage, or to play in an ostentatious or showy manner. (*b*) To play a trumpet-call or fanfare.

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*—9†. To shake; be brandished.

He schal scorne a *florischynge* spere [vibrantem hastam, Vulgate] *Wyclif*, Job xli. 26 (Purv.).

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to bloom; cause to thrive or grow luxuriantly.

How God almyghti of his grete grace
Hath *flourished* the erthe on every side!
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 78.

I must confess you have express'd a lover,
Wanted no art to *flourish* your warm passion
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii 3.

2†. To cause to prosper; preserve.

The fierthe [fourth] is a fortune that *florisheth* the soule Wyth sobrete fram al synne. *Piers Ploweman* (B), xiv 294.

3. To embellish with flourishes, as handwriting, diction, etc.; adorn with flowery or showy words, figures, or lines; in general, to ornament profusely in any way: as, to *flourish* a signature.

Florysshe thy dysshe with ponder thou myst.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 9.

I saw sixe very precious sockets made indeede but of timber work, but *flourished* over with a triple gilting.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 178.

His son's fine taste an opener vista loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves,
One boundless green, or *flourish'd* carpet views
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 95.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.*
Tr. of *French Com. Code.*

4. To finish with care; enlarge and embellish; elaborate.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon*, War with Spain

5. To brandish; hold in the hand and shake or wave about; hence, to display ostentatiously; flaunt: as, to *flourish* a sword or a whip; to *flourish* one's wealth or finery; to *flourish* one's authority.

A horseman speeride, . . . *florishynge* a shaft
Wyclif, 2 Mac. xi. 8 (Oxf. and Purv.).

He casteth ful harde,
And *fluricheth* his falsnes upon fele wise,
And fer he casteth to-forn the folke to destroye
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 484.

My sword, I say!—Old Montague is come,
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me
Shak., R and J., i. 1.

6†. To gloss over; give a fair appearance to.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

flourish (flur'ish), *n.* [< *flourish*, *v.*] 1†. A flourishing condition.

Present Rome may be said to be but the Monument of Rome past, when she was in that *Flourish* that St. Austin desired to see her in. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

2. Showy adornment; decoration; ornament.

My beauty, though but mean,
Needs not the painted *flourish* of your praise
Shak., L. L. L., ii 1.

3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; especially, parade of words and figures; rhetorical display.

Ham. Let the foils be brought, the gentleman willing, and the king hold his purpose, I will win for him, if I can . . .
Oz. Shall I re-deliver you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir; after what *flourish* your nature will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue *Dryden.*

"In my prison of England" [said Charles], "for the weariness, danger, and displeasure in which I then lay, I have many a time wished I had been slain at the battle where they took me." This is a *flourish*, if you will, but it is something more. *R. L. Stevenson*, Charles of Orleans

4. A figure formed by bold or fanciful lines or strokes of the pen or graver: as, the *flourishes* about an initial letter.—5. A brandishing; the waving of something held in the hand: as, the *flourish* of a sword, a cane, or a whip.

The next day Miss Ritter saw the deacon drive past with a wagon-load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed, and whipped up the old horse with a *flourish.*
Harper's Mag.

6. In *music:* (*a*) An elaborate but unmeaning passage for display, or as a preparation for real performance.

I was startled with a *flourish* of many musical instruments that I never heard before.
Addison, Religions in Waxwork.

He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose, a preliminary *flourish* much in vogue among public orators. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 213.

(*b*) A trumpet-call; a fanfare.—**Flourish of trumpets**, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude for one or more trumpets, performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings: as, his advertisement is accompanied with a *flourish of trumpets.*

A *flourish, trumpets!*—strike alarum, drums!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

flourishable† (flur'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *flourish* + *-able.*] Flaunting. *Davies.*

He [the devil] sets the countenance of continuance on them [the wicked], which indeed are more fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 217.

flourished (flur'isht), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury.*

flourisher (flur'ish-ėr), *n.* One who flourishes.

flourishing (flur'ish-ing), *p. a.* Vigorous; prosperous; thriving.

The Gardyn is alweys grene and *florushing*, alle the cesouns of the Zeer, als wel in Wyntre es in Somer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 54.

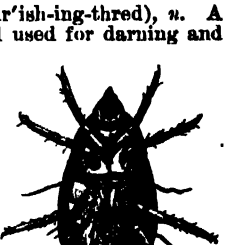
Wealth and plenty in a land where Justice reigns not is no argument of a *flourishing* State, but of a neerness rather to ruin or commotion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The old city [Alexandria] was, without doubt, in a *flourishing* condition, when the trade of the East Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 7.

flourishingly (flur'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a flourishing manner; with adornment; thrivingly.

She is in lyke case *flourishinglye* decked wyth golde, precioune stone, and pearles
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

flourishing-thread (flur'ish-ing-thred), *n.* A variety of linen thread used for darning and otherwise repairing linen fabric, and also in netting and similar fancy work.



Flour-mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*), under surface (Highly magnified.)

flour-mill (flour'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain into flour; a flouring-mill.

flour-mite (flour'mit), *n.* One of several mites or acarids which are found in flour, as *Tyroglyphus siro* (*farinæ*) or *T. longior.* See *cheese-mite.*

flouroun†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *floron*, < *flor*, flower: see *flower.*] Flower-work; an ornamental flower.

A fret of golde she hadde next her heer,
And upon that a white corowne she beer,
With *flouroun* amale
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 217.

flour-packer (flour'pak'ėr), *n.* A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

floury (flour'i), *a.* [< *flour* + *-y*[1].] 1†. An obsolete spelling of *flowery.*—2. Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour: as, your coat is *floury.*

She shook her own *floury* hands vigorously, and offered one at last, muffled in her apron.
S. O. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 193.

floush (floush), *v. t.* Same as *flush*[1].

flout[1] (flout), *n.* [< ME. *flowte* (also *floyte:* see *floit*[2]), a flute, < OF. *flaute, flahute*, also *fleüte*, and (with false silent *s*) *flauste, flahuste, fleüste*, later *flute* (> mod. E. *flute*, which has displaced the ME. form), mod. F. *flûte:* see further under *flute*[1].] 1†. A flute.—2. A boys' whistle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. [Cf. It. *fagotto*, a bundle, fagot, also a wind-instrument.] A truss or bundle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flout[1]† (flout), *v. i.* [< ME. *flowten* (also *floyten:* see *floit*[2]), play on a flute, < OF. *flaüter*, also *fleüter*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüster*, play on the flute: see *flout*[1], *n.*, and further under *flute*[1]. Cf. *flout*[2].] To play on the flute.

Syngynge he was, or *flowtynge* [var. *floytynge*] al the day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C. T., l. 91.

They *flouted* and they taberd, they yellyd and they cryed, Ioyinge in theyr manner as semyd by theyr semblaunt.
Lydgate, Pylgremage of the Sowle (ed. 1859), ii. 50.

flout[2] (flout), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *flout*[1], play the flute; cf. MD. *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, tr. soothe, as a horse, by blandishments, impose upon, jeer, a particular use of *fluyten*, mod. D. *fluiten* = E. *flout*[1], play the flute: see *floit*[2]. A similar turn of thought appears in F. *piper*, decoy, catch with a bird-call, take in, cheat, deceive, < *pipe*, pipe: see *pipe* and *peep*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To mock; jeer; scoff; behave with disdain or contumely: with *at* before an object.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

The Imagination is a faculty that *flouts at* forecordination. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

He makes peace with nothing, takes refuge in nothing. He *flouts at* happiness, *at* repose, *at* joy.
The Century, XXVI. 540.

II. *trans.* To mock or scoff at; treat with disdain or contempt.

A college of wit-crackers cannot *flout* me out of my humour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

The gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to *flout* the ruins gray.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

For he had never *flouted* them, neither made overmuch of outcry, because they robbed other people.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

=Syn. See *taunt*.

flout[2] (flout), *n.* [< *flout*[2], *v.*] A mock; a scoff; a gibe.

The Spaniards now thought them secure, and therefore . . . asked them if they would be pleased to walk to their Plantations, with many other such *flouts;* but our Men answered never a word. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 116.

Wherefore wail for one
Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn
By dressing it in rags? *Tennyson*, Geraint

The broad flout†, an ironical representation of a thing as its opposite.

As he that saw a dwarfe go in the streete said to his companion that walked with him, See yonder gyant; and to a Negro or woman blackemoore, in good sooth ye are a faire one: we may call it *the broad flout*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

The antiphrasis, or *the broad flout*, when we deride by flat contradiction, antithetically calling a dwarf a giant.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 52.

floutage† (flou'tāj), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-age*.] The act of flouting; flouts.

The *floutage* of his own family.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

flouter[1]† (flou'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *flowtour, floutour*, < OF. *flaütëur, flcütëur*, mod. F. *flûteur*, a player on the flute: see *flout*[1] and *fluter*.] One who plays on the flute; a fluter.

flouter[2] (flou'tėr), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who flouts; a mocker.

Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly, was ridiculous himself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71

floutingly (flou'ting-li), *adv.* With flouting; disdainfully.

flouting-stock (flou'ting-stok), *n.* [< *flouting* + *stock*. Cf. *laughing-stock*.] 1. An object of flouting or ridicule; a laughing-stock. *Shak.* [Rare.]—2†. A scoffing jest.

You are wise, and full of gibes and *flouting-stogs;* and 'tis not convenient you should be cozened
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

flow[1] (flō), *v.* [< ME. *flowen*, < AS. *flōwan* (pret. *fleów*, pl. *flcówen*, pp. *flōwen*), flow, = D. *vloeijen* = MLG. *vlōien, vlōgen*, LG. *floien, flojen*, flow, = OHG. *flouwen, flewen, flawen*, MHG. *vlouwen, vlewen, vlöen, flæen, fleun*, etc., G. dial. *flauen*, wash, rinse (in running water), = Icel. *flōa*, flood, also boil milk; cf. Gr. *πλώειν*, Ionic form equiv. to Gr. *πλέειν, πλεῖν* (√ **πλεϝ*), sail, go by sea, float, swim, = L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly; a shorter form of the root which appears in AS. *flēotan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc., and the derived AS. *flotian*, E. *float:* see *fleet*[1] and *float*. Hence *flood*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move along, as water or other fluid, in a continuous succession or stream, by the force either of gravity or of impulse upon individual particles or parts; move in a current; stream; run: as, the river *flows* northward; venous blood *flows* from the extremities to the heart; the crowd *flowed* in a steady stream toward the point of attraction.

The thridde day shal *flowe* a flood
That al this world shal hyle [cover].
Alteng lische Dichtungen (ed. Boddeker), p. 239.

Where Conradus the Emperour admitted them into the Countrie of Sueuia: and thence they *flowed* into other parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 160.

Hence—2. To proceed; issue; well forth: as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.

I'll use that tongue I have; if wit *flow* from it,
As boldness from my bosom, let it not be doubted
I shall do good. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

What a brave confidence *flows* from his spirit!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Here tears shall *flow* from a more generous cause,
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

3. To abound; have or be in abundance; be full: as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

4. To glide smoothly, without harshness or dissonance: as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

Cursed be the verse, how well soe'er it *flow*,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

The immortal accents which *flowed* from his [Milton's] lips. *Macaulay*, Milton.

5. To hang loose and waving: as, *flowing* skirts; *flowing* locks.

Swell'd with the wanton Wind, they loosely *flow*,
And ev'ry Step and graceful Motion show.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers *flow*
From their loud chanters down.
Scott, L. of the L., ii 16.

6. To rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb:* as, the tide ebbs and *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

It ebbethe and *flowethe*, as other seas don.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

It *flowed* twice in six hours, and about Naraganscett . . . [the hurricane] raised the tide fourteen or fifteen foot above the ordinary spring tides
Winthrop, Hist New England, I. 320.

7. To discharge blood, as in the catamenia or after childbirth.—8. In *ceram.*, to work or blend freely: said of a glaze.

II. *trans.* 1. To cover with water; overflow; inundate: as, the low grounds along the river are annually *flowed*.

And in wynter, and specyally in Lent, it is meruaylously *flowen* with rage of water yᵗ commyth with grete vyolence thrugh the vale of Josophat.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 31

Here I *flowed* the drie moate, made a new drawbridge
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

2. To carry down in a current: said of water in a river. [Rare.]

While the Tahk-heen'-ah noticeably *flows* less water than the Xulson. *The Century*, XXX. 747.

3. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface.

The glass is filed, cleaned, and *flowed* with collodion, as before directed. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 144.

4. In *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; run through.—**To flow a jib** or **staysail sheet**, to slack it off.

flow[1] (flō), *n.* [< *flow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or state of flowing; a continuous passing or transmission, as of water or other fluid; movement in or as if in a current or stream: as, a *flow* of blood, oil, lava, or magnetism; the volume of *flow* in a river.

They take the *flow* o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramid, they know,
By the height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shak.*, A and C., ii. 7.

Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,
In quiet *flow* from Lucrece to Lucrece.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 208.

The *flow* of electricity is parallel and proportional to the *flow* of force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 188.

2. That which flows, or results from flowing; a mass of matter moving or that has moved in a stream: as, to walk over a lava-*flow*.

I do not think that these felsites all belong to one outburst, whether as an intrusion or a *flow*.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 277.

3. The rise of the tide: as, the daily ebb and *flow*.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make *flows* and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

And knows the ebbs
And *flows* of State. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

4. Any strong progressive movement, as of thought, language, trade, etc., comparable to the flow of a river; stream; current: as, a *flow* of eloquence; the *flow* of commodities toward a commercial center.

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Thy constant *flow* of love, that knew no fall.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

5. Figuratively, abundant influx or efflux; copiousness in emission, communication, or reception.

And treasures that can ne'er be told
Shall bless this land, by my rich *flow*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

By reason of man's imbecility and proneness to elation of mind, too high a *flow* of prosperity is dangerous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

My joy at being so agreeably deceived has given me such a *flow* of spirits! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

6. In *mech.*, the volume of fluid which flows through a passage of any given section in a unit of time.—7. In *ceram.*, the flux used to cause color to run and blend in firing.

What is technically called a *flow* i. e., introducing a little volatilising salt into the saggar in which the ware is fired. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art, II. viii.

8. That part of an inclosed space, as a reservoir, along and from which a contained liquid is flowing. **Flow-and-plunge structure**, in *geol.*, a peculiar form of stratification indicating deposition in the presence of strong and frequently shifting currents. The flow-and-plunge structure is nearly the same as *false bedding* (which see, under *false*). **Flow of induction** across an element of surface, in *magnetism*, the product of the surface of the element by the perpendicular component of induction *Atkinson*. **Line of flow**, in *hydrodynamics*, a curve imagined to be so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the velocity of the liquid is along the curve. A line of flow is not generally the path of a particle, because it represents only an instantaneous state of things, and as the particle moves onward the line of flow itself becomes distorted But in the case of steady motion the lines of flow are fixed and are paths of particles, being then designated as *streamlines*.

Every *line of flow* cuts every equipotential curve which it meets at right angles, for at each point the resultant velocity is along the tangent to the *line of flow* and along the normal to the equipotential curve.
Minchin, Unplanar Kinematics, VI. 1 § 101.

flow[2] (flou), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *flōi*, a marshy moor, also a bay or large frith, < *flōa*, flood: see *flow*[1].] A marshy moor; a morass; a low-lying piece of watery land.

In many of these morasses, or *flows*, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xix. 20.

A *flow* is a wet tract of ground, generally flat, though such can exist on a gentle slope where there has been no artificial drainage. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 508.

flow[3]†. A form of the obsolete preterit and past participle (*flowen*) of *fly*[1].

flow[4], **flough**[2] (flō), *a.* [E. dial.] Cold; windy; boisterous; bleak: as, *flow* weather. *Brockett.*

flowage (flō'aj), *n.* [< *flow*[1] + *-age*.] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

flowand†, *a.* [ME. *flowande, flowende*, ppr. of *flowen*, flow; used archaically.] 1. Flowing.

Mere. But wrote he like a gentleman?
John. In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and *flowand* verse.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

2. Unstable; fluctuating. *Jamieson.*

He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to quhat parte he wald assist *Bellenden*, tr. of Livy, p. 49.

flow-bog (flou'bog), *n.* [< *flow*[2] + *bog*.] A peat-bog of which the surface is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, as from rains or springs. Also called *flow-moss*. [Scotland and Ireland.]

flowen†. An obsolete preterit plural and past participle of *fly*[1].

flower (flou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flowre, flowre, flour;* < ME. *flowre, flower, flour, flur, flor* (= G. Dan. Sw. *flor*, blossoming), < OF. *flor, flur, flour, fleur*, F. *fleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flōr-*), a flower, orig. **flōsis*, cf. *flōrere*, orig. **flōsrere*, bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, < √ **flōs* = Teut. √ **blōs*, appearing in AS. *blostma*, E. *blossom*, etc., and, in a shorter form, in AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*[2], bloom, Goth. *blōma* = OS. *blōmo* = AS. **blōma*, E. *bloom:* see *blow*[2], *bloom*[1], *bloom*[2], *blossom*. In the sense of 'fine meal' the word is now separated in spelling: see *flour*. Hence also (from L. *flos* (*flōr-*), a flower) E. *flora, floral*, etc., and (from L. *florere*, flourish) *flower, v., flourish, florid*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A growth comprising the reproductive organs of a phenogamous plant and their envelops. A complete flower consists of pistil, stamens, corolla, and calyx in regular series, any one or more of which may be absent. The female organs, or those of fructification, are the ovules, which are usually inclosed within a stigma-bearing pistil or ovary The male or fertilizing organs are the stamens, the essential part of which is the pollen-case or anther. According to the association or separation of these organs in the flower or upon the plant, flowers are bisexual (hermaphrodite or perfect), unisexual, monoclous, diœcious, etc The corolla and calyx form the floral envelop or perianth, which may be wholly wanting, in which case the flower is said to be naked or achlamydeous; if the corolla only is absent, the flower is monochlamydeous. (*b*) In *bryology*, the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.—2. In popular language: (*a*) Any blossom or inflorescence.

And there in were also alle maner vertuous Herbes of gode smelle, and alle other Herbes also, that ben ful faire *Floures*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

Here's *flowers* for you:
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram,
The marigold. *Shak.*, W. T., iv 3.

(*b*) Any plant considered with reference to its blossom, or of which the blossom is the essential feature; a plant cultivated for its floral beauty.—3. The best or finest of a number of persons or things, or the choice part of a thing: as, the *flower* of the family.

Thei were thre hundred knyghtes that weren full noble and worthi men, *flor* thei were the *flour* of the hoste
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

These [the Janizaries] are the *flower* of the Turkish infantery, by whom such wonderfull victories have been atchieved *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

The Kings Forces were the *flower* of those Counties whence they came *Milton*, Hist Eng., vi.

4. That state or part of anything which may be likened to the flowering state of a plant; especially, the early period of life or of adult age; youthful vigor; prime: as, the *flower* of youth or manhood; the *flower* of beauty.

If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, What! thou art in thy *flowers*, man take thy pleasure *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I 431

He died upon a Scaffold in Thoulouze, in the *flower* of his Years. *Howell*, Letters, I vi 19

A simple maiden in her *flower*
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Cleonymus was an aged man, and Acrotatus, his grandnephew, seems to have been his nearest male relation in the *flower* of life *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p 104.

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

They affect the *flowers* of rhetorn before they understand the parts of speech. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no *flowers* of speech *Pope*, Imit of Horace, I. vi 3.

6. In *printing*, a type of decorative design used in borders, or in constructed typographic headbands or ornaments, or with an initial letter.—**7.** *Eccles.*, an ornament of a chasuble, consisting in gold or other embroidery of branching or floreated patterns, extending over the upper part of the back, about the shoulders, and sometimes also in front, so as to cover the chest.—**8†.** The finest part of grain pulverized. See *flour*.

There were enemies come into that Sea, for which reason he had dispatched these three Ships with *Flower*, that they might not want *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 99.

9. *pl.* In *chem.*, fine particles of a substance, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy deposit: as, the *flowers* of sulphur.—**10.** *pl.* The menstrual flow. [Used in the authorized version of Lev. xv. 25, 33, but changed in the revised version to *impurity*. Now only vulgar.] **Aggregate flower.** See *aggregate*. **Argentine flowers of antimony.** See *antimony*. **Artificial flower**, an imitation of a natural flower, worn as an ornament in the hair, in bonnets, etc Such flowers are made of feathers, silk, cambric, gauze, paper, wax, shell, etc. In Italy the cocoons of silkworms are used for this purpose, and sometimes vegetable parchment, or thin sheets of whalebone or of gutta-percha dissolved in benzol, are employed **Balaustine flowers, barren flowers.** See the adjectives **Christmas flower.** See *Christmas*. **Complete, compound, cyclic flowers.** See the adjectives **Double flower**, a flower whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that the rows of petals exceed the normal number **Equinoctial flowers.** See *equinoctial* **Evening flower.** See *evening* **Fertile** or **female flower**, a flower having pistils only **Flamed flowers.** See *flame*, *v. t.* **Flower of blood.** See *blood*. **Flower** or **flowers of tan**, a fungus, *Fuligo*, one of the *Myxomycetes* **Flowers of bismuth, madder, sulphur,** etc See *bismuth*, etc. **Flowers of vinegar**, a mold-like growth on the surface of a liquid in which acetous fermentation is taking place. It consists of the acetous ferment organism *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti* **Flowers of wine**, a mold-like growth on the surface of fermenting wine, consisting of *Saccharomyces Mycoderma* **Flowers of zinc.** See *zinc* **Hermaphrodite** or **perfect flower**, a flower having both stamens and pistils See *inflorescence*. **Male** or **sterile flower**, a flower having stamens only **Nocturnal flowers.** See *nocturnal*

flower (flou'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flouren* (= MHG. *florieren*, G. *florieren* = Dan. *florere* = Sw. *florera*), bloom, flourish, < OF. *flurir*, *florir*, F. *fleurir* = Pr. *florir* = It. *fiorire*, < L. *flōrēre*, bloom, flourish: see *flower*, *n.*, and *flourish*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blossom; bloom; produce flowers; come into bloom or a blooming condition, literally or figuratively.

The South part thereof [Corfu] is mountainous, and defective in waters where they sow little corn, in that subject to be blasted by the Southern winds, at such times as it *floureth* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 3.

Whilome thy fresh spring *floured*, and after hasted
Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight.
Spenser, Shep Cal., January.

Nor could thy enemies, though its roots they wet
With thy best blood, destroy thy glorious tree,
That on its stem of greatness *flowers* late.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Mercy, that herb-of-grace,
Flowers now but seldom
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

2†. To flourish; be in a flourishing or vigorous condition.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good spyryte maketh a *flourysshe* nege, that is a fayre nege & a longe.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wythe an Angle, [fol. 1.

Myn honeste
That *floureth* yet. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1577.

3. To froth; ferment gently; mantle, as new beer.

That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 885.

4†. To come as froth or cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of *Milton*, Education.

Flowering almond. See *almond-tree*. —**Flowering fern, rush,** etc See the nouns. - **Flowering plants.** (*a*) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to cryptogamous or flowerless plants. (*b*) Plants cultivated especially for their flowers

II. *trans.* To cover or embellish with flowers, or figures or imitations of flowers, as ribbons, lace, gloves, glass, etc.

When the frost *flowers* the whiten'd window panes.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

The drawboy and slides to the stocking frame for brocading and *flowering* gloves, aprons, &c
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 30.

flowerage (flou'ėr-āj), *n.* [< *flower* + *-age*. Cf. *florage*, *foliage*, *leafage*.] A flowering; an assemblage of flowers; flowers taken together in mass, as in decorative art.

St. Edmund's shrine glitters now with diamond *flowerages*, with a plating of wrought gold.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 3.

They flitted off,
Busying themselves about the *flowerage*,
That stood from out a stiff brocade
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flower-amour†, *n.* Same as *floramour*.

flower-animals (flou'ėr-an'i-malz), *n. pl.* A book-name of the *Anthozoa*.

flower-bell (flou'ėr-bel), *n.* A bell-shaped blossom. [Rare.]

Cluster'd *flower-bells* and ambrosial orbs
Of rich fruit-bunches. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

flower-bird (flou'ėr-bėrd), *n.* **1.** Any bird of the genus *Anthornis*, family *Meliphagidæ*.—**2.** Any bird of the family *Certhidæ*.

flower-bug (flou'ėr-bug), *n.* The popular name of sundry small true bugs or hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris*. The insidious flower-bug, *Anthocoris* (*Triphleps*) *insidiosus* (Say), is often mistaken for the common chinch-bug, upon which it preys, it also feeds upon various gall-making plant-lice



Insidious Flower-bug (*Anthocoris insidiosus*) (Line shows natural size.)

flower-clock (flou'ėr-klok), *n.* A collection of flowers so arranged that the time of day is indicated by those which open or shut at certain hours.

flower-de-lis (flou'ėr-dē-lē'), *n.* See *fleur-de-lis*.

flower-de-luce (flou'ėr-dē-lūs'), *n.* [< F. *fleur de lis*, lit. flower of the lily: see *fleur-de-lis*, *flower*, and *lily*.] **1.** A name for species of *Iris*— the French *fleur-de-lis*.

O *flower-de-luce*, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
Longfellow, Flower-de-luce

2. In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis*.

There are eight other cannon towards the south: I saw among them two very fine ones, one is twenty-five feet long, and adorned with *flower de luces*, which, they say, was a decoration antiently used by the emperors of the east before the French took those arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii. 103.

flowered (flou'ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flowers; flowery; blooming.

Stinging bees in hottest summer's day,
Led by their master to the *flower'd* fields,
Shak., Tit And., v 1.

2. Embellished with figures of flowers.

Cato's long wig, *flower'd* gown, and lacquer'd chair
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II i 337.

His morning costume was an ample dressing gown of gorgeously-*flowered* silk, and his morning was very apt to last all day. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 107.

flowerer (flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* A plant which flowers; a plant considered with reference to its flowers, or to its manner or time of flowering.

Many hybrids are profuse and persistent *flowerers*, while other and more sterile hybrids produce few flowers
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 255

floweret (flou'ėr-et), *n.* [Also written *flowret*. < ME. *flourette*, < OF. *florete*, *fleurette*, F. *fleurette*, f., = Pr. Sp. *floreta*, f., = It. *fioretto*, m., < ML. *florettus*, a flower: see *flower*, and cf. *floret* and *forret*[2], doublets of *floweret*.] A small flower; a floret.

For not iclad in silk was he,
But al in floures and *flourettes*
Ipainted alle with amorettes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 893.

With gaudy girlonds, or fresh *flowrets* dight
About her necke, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

And that same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'rets'* eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flower-fence (flou'ėr-fens), *n.* A West Indian name for the *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, a large-flowered leguminous shrub sometimes used for hedges. Also called *flower-pride* and *Barbados-pride*.

flower-fly (flou'ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Bombyliidæ*; also, any other fly which frequents flowers.

flowerful (flou'ėr-fūl), *a.* [< *flower* + *-ful*.] Abounding with flowers. *Craig.* [Rare.]

flower-gentle (flou'ėr-jen'tl), *n.* [That is, gentle or noble flower: a translation of F. "*la noble fleur*, flower-gentle, velvet-flower, flower-amour, flower-velure" (Cotgrave): see *flower* and *gentle*, and cf. *floramour*.] A popular name for several cultivated species of *Amarantus*, and more particularly for *A. tricolor*, the foliage of which is brilliantly colored in yellow, green, and red; floramour.

flower-head (flou'ėr-hed), *n.* In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of florets sessile upon the shortened summit of the axis, as in the *Compositæ*.

floweriness (flou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—**2.** Floridness, as of speech; profusion of rhetorical figures.

flowering (flou'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flower*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state denoted by the verb *flower*, in any of its senses: as, the *flowering* of the bean.

But then note that an extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth as they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 312.

2. The shoals or strata of fish-feed often seen in the water about spawning-time. *Hamersly*.

flower-leaf (flou'ėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal.

flowerless (flou'ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *flourelesse*; < *flower* + *-less*.] Having no flowers; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to phenogamous or flowering plants.

An herbe he broughte *flourelesse*, all greene
The Isle of Ladies (ed. Furnivall).

The kingdom of plants [is divided into] Flowering and *Flowerless* *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

flowerlessness (flou'ėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without flowers.

flower-of-an-hour (flou'ėr-ov-an-our'), *n.* The bladder-kotmia, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the flower of which is open only in mid-day.

flower-pecker (flou'ėr-pek'ėr), *n.* **1.** An American honey-creeper or guitguit of the family *Certhidæ*.—**2.** Some bird of the family *Dicæidæ*.

Little flocks of the small green *flower-pecker* (Zosterops) were the only birds seen or heard at the summit.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 212.

flower-piece (flou'ėr-pēs), *n.* A specially designed arrangement or representation of flowers; a picture wholly or mainly of flowers, or a particular shape worked in flowers.

flower-pot (flou'ėr-pot), *n.* A pot in which flowering plants or shrubs may be grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, and tapering a little toward the bottom, which is perforated with one hole or more for drainage.

flower-pride (flou'ėr-prīd), *n.* Same as *flower-fence*.

flower-stalk (flou'ėr-stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, a peduncle or pedicel; the usually leafless part of a stem or branch which bears a flower-cluster or a single flower.

flower-water (flou'ėr-wâ'tėr), *n.* Distilled water containing the essential oils of flowers, as rose-water.

Essences and *flower-waters* are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 581.

flower-work (flou'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Imitation of flowers, or ornamentation in which the representation of flowers is the principal feature.

flowery (flou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *flower* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of flowers; consisting of or abounding with blossoms: as, a *flowery* field.

Come, sit thee down upon this *flowery* bed.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Me thought I found me by a murm'ring brook,
Reclin'd at ease upon the *flow'ry* margin.
Rowe, Ulysses, iii.

All the land in *flowery* squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Adorned with figures or imitations of flowers: as, a *flowery* pattern.—**3.** Richly embellished with figurative language; overwrought in figurative expression; florid: as, a *flowery* style.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence
While pure description held the place of sense?
Like gentle Fanny's was my *flowery* theme.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 149.

=Syn. 3. See *florid*.

flowery-kirtled (flou'ėr-i-kėr'tld), *a.* Clad in flowers. [Rare.]

I have oft heard
My mother Circe with the sirens three,
Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs
Milton, Comus, l. 254

flowing (flō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of that which flows; a flux.

At the ordinary *flowing* of the salt water, it divideth it selfe into two gallant branches.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

2†. Rising, as of a river; overflowing; flood.

Great sir, your return into this nation in the 12th year of your reign resembles the *flowing* of the river Nilus in the 12th degree
Parliamentary Hist., Charles II., an. 1661, Speaker's Speech to the King.

flowing (flō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flow*[1], *v.*] **1.** Moving, as a fluid; running; gliding.

Language, above all teaching, . .
Was natural as is the *flowing* stream.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 592.

2. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line; evenly continuous.

But Virgil, who never attempted the lyrick verse, is everywhere elegant, sweet, and *flowing* in his hexameters.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

She . . . wrote the whole out fairly, without blot or blemish, upon the smoothest, whitest, finest paper, in a small, neat, *flowing*, and legible feminine hand.
Hogg, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 183.

A purely floral style [of design], *flowing* in its lines and very fantastic and ingenious in its patterns.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 211.

3. Continuous; varying continuously.—**Flowing quantity**, in *math.*, a variable; an integral.—**Flowing sheets** (*naut.*), a phrase noting the condition of the fore and aft sails of a vessel when the sheets are eased off: as, she is running under *flowing sheets*.—**Flowing well**, a petroleum-well from which the oil flows or spouts, sometimes in great volume, by reason of the pressure of the carbureted hydrogen gas which accompanies it.

flowing-furnace (flō'ing-fėr'nās), *n.* A name for the cupola in which iron is melted in foundries. *E. H. Knight.*

flowingly (flō'ing-li), *adv.* In a flowing manner; smoothly; fluently.

I never wrote any thing so *flowingly* as the latter half [of the article on Horace Walpole].
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 294.

flowingness (flō'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being flowing or fluent; fluency. *Nichols.*

flowk (flouk), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2].

flowkwort (flouk'wėrt), *n.* See *flukewort*.

flow-moss (flou'môs), *n.* Same as *flow-bog*.

He [Delabatie] being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a *Flow-Moss*, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 130.

flown[1] (flōn). [< ME. *flogen, flowen*, < AS. *flogen*, pp. of *flēogan*, fly.] Past participle of *fly*[1].

flown[2] (flōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *flowen*, < AS. *flōwen* (scarcely found in use), pp. of *flōwan*, flow: see *flow*[1].] **1†.** Flooded; steeped; filled; made full.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial *flown* with insolence and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

[Some have supposed that *flown* in this passage is an error for *blown*. Warton reads *swoln*.]

2. Decorated by means of color freely blended or flowed, as a glaze. See *flow*[1], *v. t.*, 8.

flowret (flour'et), *n.* [A less common spelling (often printed *flow'ret*, as if a contraction) of *floweret*, which, however, was orig. a dissyllable, < ME. *flourette:* see *floweret* and *floret*.] Same as *floweret*.

flowretry† (flour'et-ri), *n.* [< *flowret* + *-ry*.] Carved work or other decoration representing flowers.

Nor was all this *flowretry*, and other celature on the cedar, lost labour. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. v. 4.

flowte†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *flute*[1].

floygenet, floynet, *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A kind of boat or ship.

Ther were *floygenes* on flote and farstes manye
MS. Cott. Calig., A. II., f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

In *floynes* and ferrestre, and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

floyt†, floyte†, *n.* and *v.* See *floit*[2].

fluate (flō'āt), *n.* [< *flu(or)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a name formerly given to salts formed by the combination of fluoric acid with a metallic oxid, an earth, or an alkali: as, *fluate* of lime, alumina, or soda. They are properly fluorides.

flucan, flookan (flō'kan), *n.* [Corn. dial.] In *mining*, clayey material within the lode, and more especially along its walls: nearly synonymous with *gouge*. Some fissures are entirely filled with flucan, and in Cornwall these are known as *flucan courses*. Also spelled *flukan* and *flookna*.

The most part of the copper lodes are accompanied by small argillaceous veins, called by the miners *flookans* of the lode. *Ure*, Dict., I. 911.

fluce†, *v. t.* [A var., or perhaps an orig. misprint, of *flounce*[1].] To flounce.

They flirt, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 514.

flucerin (flō'sē-rin), *n.* [< *flu(orade)* + *cer(ium)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluck (fluk), *n.* A dialectal form of *fluke*[2].

fluctiferous† (fluk-tif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or tending to produce waves. *Blount.*

fluctisonant† (fluk-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonan(t-)s*, sounding; cf. *fluctisonous*.] Sounding as waves. *Bailey*, 1731.

fluctisonous† (fluk-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *fluctisonus*, < L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonare*, sound.] Sounding or roaring with waves or billows. *Bailey*, 1727.

fluctuability (fluk'tū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fluctuable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fluctuable. [Rare.]

fluctuable (fluk'tū-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluctuare*, float, + *-ble*.] Liable to fluctuation. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

fluctuancy† (fluk'tū-an-si), *n.* [< *fluctuan(t)* + *-cy*.] Tendency to fluctuation.

They may have their storms and tossings sometime, partly by innate *fluctuancy*, as the rollings and tidings of the sea, and partly by outward winds and tempests.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 229.

fluctuant (fluk'tū-ant), *a.* [= F. *fluctuant* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuante* = It. *fluttuante*, < L. *fluctuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] Moving like a wave; fluctuating; wavering.

History of prophecy . . . describeth the times of the "militant church," whether it be *fluctuant*, as the ark of Noah, or moveable, as the ark in the wilderness
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 138.

There needs no bending knee, no costly shrine,
No *fluctuant* crowd to hail divinity.
R. T. Cooke, Wood Worship.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluctuated*, ppr. *fluctuating*. [< L. *fluctuatus*, pp. of *fluctuare* (> It. *fluttuare* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuar* = OF. *floter, flotter*, F. *flotter*), waver, rise in waves, move to and fro, float, fluctuate, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a flow, a wave, billow, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, orig. **fluctus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *float*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a wave-like motion; rise and fall in level or degree; undulate; waver.

So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea,
As the expiring tempest plows its way.
King, Ruffinus, or the Favourite.

Fair France! though now the traveller sees
Thy three-striped banner *fluctuate* on the breeze.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To move or pass backward and forward as if on waves; be wavering or unsteady; rise and fall; change about: as, public opinion often *fluctuates;* the funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate*.

The mind may for some time *fluctuate* between [two feelings], but it can never entertain both at once.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The population is therefore constantly *fluctuating*.
D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The standard of antiquity *fluctuates*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 171.

=Syn. *Fluctuate, Vacillate, Waver, Oscillate, Undulate*, apply to literal or figurative movements to and fro, or up and down; but *undulate* is used only physically, as of the sea, sound-waves, etc. *Fluctuate, waver*, and *undulate* in their figurative uses are founded upon the rise and fall of waves; *oscillate* refers to the swinging of a pendulum. *Vacillate*, and next to it *waver*, suggests the most of mental or moral indecision. *Oscillate* naturally suggests the most regular alternations of movement to and fro. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now rarely used of physical things, *waver* is also used of a hesitation that seems likely to end in yielding.

He had by no means undoubting confidence in the *fluctuating* resolutions of Leicester, whose mind seemed to him agitated beyond the government of calm reason
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

In the first place, though a perpetually changing, he [Sir Robert Peel] was never a *vacillating* statesman.
H. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 234

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As when a sunbeam *wavers* warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose . . . Between these, as a pendulum, man *oscillates*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 310.

The bold rocks thrust their black and naked heads above the *undulating* outline of the mountain-ranges
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion. [Rare.]

A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore
And *fluctuate* all the still perfume
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. To cause to waver or be undecided. [Rare.]

The younger sisters are bred rebels too, but the thought of guilding their mother, when such royal distinction was intended her, flattered and *fluctuated* them
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 204

fluctuating (fluk'tū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Wavering; moving as a wave; rising and falling; moving to and fro; changeable.

All those who had speculated on the rise and fall of this *fluctuating* currency [wampum] found their calling at an end *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

The sober people of America are weary of the *fluctuating* policy which has directed the public councils
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The highest poetry deals with thoughts and emotions which inhabit, like rarest sea-mosses, the doubtful limits of that shore between our abiding divine and our *fluctuating* human nature
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 251.

Fluctuating function, a function which constantly changes its value by a finite quantity for an infinitely small change in the variable, alternately increasing and decreasing without ever being infinite. The name was given by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *fluctuation*, F. *fluctuation* = Sp. *fluctuacion* = Pg. *fluctuação* = It. *fluttuazione*, < L. *fluctuatio(n-)*, < *fluctuare*, fluctuate: see *fluctuate*. Cf. *flotation, flotsam*.] **1.** A motion like that of waves; a waving; movement in different directions: as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

Each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken *fluctuation* and the swarm
Of female whisperers *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. Alternating action or movement; a wavering or varying course; mutation: as, the *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds; *fluctuations* of opinion.

The excentricities, it is true, will still vary, but too slowly, and to so small an extent as to produce no inconveniency from *fluctuation* of temperature and season.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Latin was in the sixteenth century a fixed language, while the living languages were in a state of *fluctuation*
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. In *med.*, the alternating motion of pus or other fluids perceptible on palpation.

The experimenter injected three-fourths of a centimetre of the mixture [culture of curved bacilli] under the skin of his left fore-arm, with the result of much œdematous swelling and some pain, with deep *fluctuation* in the region of the puncture three days afterwards. *Science*, V. 482.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Oscillation, vacillation.

fluctuous† (fluk'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fluctueux* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuoso* = It. *fluttuoso*, < L. *fluctuosus* (very rare), full of waves, billowy, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a wave: see *fluctuate, fluent*.] Pertaining to waves; flowing.

Madona Amphitrite's *fluctuous* demeans.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151)

flue[1] (flō), *n.* [= Sc. *flow*. Origin obscure; perhaps connected with MD. D. *vloegh*, grooves, channels, the flutes of a fluted column. There is no evidence to connect the word with OF. *flue, fluve*, a flowing, a stream (< L. *fluvius*, a stream). Skeat considers *flue* to be "a mere corruption of *flute*," citing in support of this view the use in Phaer's Virgil (see extract under def. 2); but such a corruption of an established word like *flute* at the period concerned is scarcely possible; Phaer's *flue*, if not a misprint for *flute*, is prob., like *flue* in organ-building (def. 3), merely a deflected use of *flue* in the ordinary sense, with some ref. to the accidentally similar *flute*.] **1.** A duct for the conveyance of air, smoke, heat, or gases. Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, a small winding chimney of a furnace carried up into the main chimney. (*b*) Now, the central passage for smoke in a chimney, or a side passage leading from a fireplace to this main passage.

9th. To the old and ragged city of Leicester, large and pleasantly situated, but despicably built, ye chimney *flues* like so many smith's forges
Evelyn, Memoirs, Aug. 9, 1654.

He wrote on a pane of glass how I'd climb, if the way I only knew,
And she writ beneath, if your heart's afeared, don't venture up the *flue* *Hood*, The Sweep's Complaint

(*c*) A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam boilers. (*d*) A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heated air from one part of a building to another.

2. [See etym.] The winding hollow of a sea-shell. [Rare.]

Him Tryton combrous bare, that galeon blew with whelkid shell,
Whose wrinckly wreathed *flue* [Latin *concha*] did fearful shril in seas outyell *Phaer*, Eneid, x

3. In *organ-building*, a flute-pipe as distinguished from a mouth-pipe or reed-pipe.—4. The coping of a gable or end-wall of a house, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] **Dead flue**, a flue which is no longer used. **Flash-flue**, a form of flue, without turns or obstructions, for a steam boiler.

flue[2] (flö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flued*, ppr. *fluing*. [Appar. < *flue*[1], *n.*, the entrance of a flue being usually expanded or splayed.] To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flue[3] (flö), *n.* [Also written *flew* (*flew*[2]). Origin uncertain; the nearest form outside of E. is LG. *flog*, anything light that floats in the air, flocks of wool, etc. (as if < LG. *flegen* = E. *fly*[1]); but this mingles with *flok*, in the same sense, = E. *flock*[2]; so E dial. *flook*, *fluke*, equiv. to *flue*[3]. The form *fluff*, also spelled *flough* (?), points to an orig. guttural (W. *llwch*, dust, powder ?). Cf. Dan. *fnug* = Sw. *fnugg*, down, motes, flue, Dan. *fnok*, pappus. The incomplete evidence points to two or more different sources for these words.] Down or nap; waste downy matter, abounding in spinneries, lint-factories, etc.; downy refuse; fine hair, feathers, flocks of cotton, etc., that cling to clothes.

flue[4], **flew**[3] (flö), *a.* [< ME. *flew*, shallow; origin obscure.] Shallow. *Halliwell; Halcet.* [Prov. Eng.]

Flew, or schelde [shoal], as vessel or other lyke, bassus *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 167.

flue[5] (flö), *n.* [Corrupted from *fluke*.] In *whaling*, the fluke or barb of a harpoon.

flue[6] (flö), *n.* [Morocco.] A money of account of Morocco, of the value of one twenty-fifth of an English penny, or one thirteenth of a cent.

flue[7] (flö), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary reduction of *influenza*.] Influenza. [Rare.]

I have had a pretty fair share of the *flue*, and believe I am now well rid of it at last.
Southey, Letters, IV. 574, 1839

flue-boiler (flö'boi'lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler with flues or heat-pipes running through the part that contains the water.

flue-bridge (flö'brij), *n.* In *metal.*, the low wall of fire-brick, at the end opposite the fire-bridge, separating the hearth of the furnace from the flue.

flue-brush (flö'brush), *n.* A brush made of strips of wire or steel used to cleanse the interior of a flue from scales and soot.

flue-cinder (flö'sin'dėr), *n.* Metal cinder or slag obtained in the reheating or balling furnace in the process of working puddled bar into merchant-iron.

flued (flöd), *a.* [< *flue*[5] + *-ed*[2].] In *whaling*, fluked; barbed; having a fluke or flue, as a harpoon: usually in composition: as, one-*flued*; two-*flued*.

flueful (flö'ful), *a.* [Appar. < *flue*[1] + *-ful*; as if 'full to the flue or chimney.'] Brimful. [Prov. Eng.]

flue-hammer (flö'ham'ėr), *n.* [< *flue*[2] + *hammer*.] A coopers' hammer the peen of which has a working edge whose length is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used to spread or flare one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of a cask.

fluellen†, *n.* [Also written *fluellin*; said to be of W. origin, < *Fluellen* (as in Shakspere), a form of *Llewelyn*, a proper name. Cf. D. *fluweel*, velvet, *fluweelbloem*, amaranth (lit. 'velvet-flower': see *velvet-flower* and *floramour*).] An old name for the plant *Veronica officinalis*.—**Female fluellen**, the *Linaria spuria*.

fluellite (flö'el-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *fluor* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Native fluoride of aluminium occurring at Stenna-gwyn, in Cornwall, in octahedral crystals.

fluence† (flö'ens), *n.* [= F. *fluence* = Pg. *fluencia*, < L. *fluentia*, a flowing, fluency, < *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. A flowing; a stream. *Davies.*

That he first did cleanse
With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water rense.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 224.

2. Fluency.

He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluence* of tongue *Milton*, On Def. of Humb Remonst., Pref.

fluency (flö'en-si), *n.* [See *fluence*.] 1. The quality of being fluent. (*a*) The quality of being flowing or changeable: opposed to *rigidity*.

An arbitrary rule, an institution, must be opposed to the *fluency*, the ever-changing relations, of nature and fact. *Mind*, IX. 396.

(*b*) Readiness and smoothness of utterance; volubility.

Unpremeditated prayers, uttered with great *fluency*, with a devout warmth and earnestness, are apt to make strong and awakening impressions on the minds of the generality of hearers. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

A man of weak capacity, with *fluency* of speech, triumphs in outrunning you. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

2†. Affluence; abundance.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

=**Syn.** Glibness, facility, readiness.

fluent (flö'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow, = Gr. *φλύειν*, swell, overflow, *ἀνα-φλύειν*, spout up. Not related to E. *flow*[1]. Hence ult. (< L. *fluere*) E. *fluid*, *flux*, *fluctuate*, etc., *flotsam*, *flume*, *affluent*, *effluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Flowing or capable of flowing; having a flowing motion, or an appearance as of flowing; changeable; not rigid.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment it must do so the next *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Broad brows and fair, a *fluent* hair and fine,
High nose, a nostril large and fine, and hands
Large, fair, and fine.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, *fluent* and graceful *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

Morality is not a matter of goodness, but of true relation to facts . . . a relation which must be *fluent*, which cannot be rigid. *Mind*, IX. 395.

2. Ready in the use of words; using words with facility; voluble: as, a *fluent* speaker or writer.

Not but the tragic spirit was our own,
And full in Shakespear, fair in Otway shone:
But Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And *fluent* Shakespear scarce effaced a line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 279.

Once on the theme of her own merits, Mademoiselle was *fluent*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. Proceeding from a faculty of ready copious speech; marked by copiousness of speech: as, *fluent* utterance; a *fluent* style.

How *fluent* nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *n.* 1†. A stream; a current of water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut the outrageous *fluent*. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing; an integral. See *fluxion*. **Contemporary fluents**, functions of the same independent variable.—**Correction of a fluent.** See *correction*.—**Fluent by continuation**, an expression for the fluent of a fluxion deduced from the expression for the fluent of another fluxion.—**Fluent by series**, the expression of the fluent of a fluxion in the form of an infinite series.—**Fluent of a fluxion**, the integral of a function as conceived in the doctrine of fluxions.

fluential (flö-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fluent.

fluently (flö'ent-li), *adv.* In a fluent manner.

For when this humour of mediisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes *fluently* in to the less noble parts. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II § 2.

fluentness (flö'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being fluent; fluency.

The *fluentness* and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimention of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II xii. § 3.

flue-plate (flö'plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, a plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are set. Also called *tube-plate* and *tube-sheet*.

flue-stop (flö'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop whose tone is produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge: a generic name for all stops not reed-stops. Also *flute-stop*.

flue-surface (flö'sėr'fās), *n.* The part of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by flues, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

flue-work (flö'wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, all the flue-stops taken together, in distinction from the reed-stops or reed-work. Also *flute-work*.

fluey (flö'i), *a.* [< *flue*[3] + *-y*[1].] Resembling or containing flue, or loose fur or soft down; downy; fluffy.

I had the luggage out within a day or two. . . . It was all very dusty and *fluey*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

fluff[1] (fluf), *n.* [Also written *flough* (?); connection with *flue*[3] uncertain: see *flue*[3], and cf. *fluff*[2].] 1. Light down or nap such as rises from cotton, beds, etc., when agitated; flue.

In Italy there are old crones so haggard that it is hard not to believe them created just as crooked and foul and full of *fluff* and years as you behold them.
Howells, Venetian Life, viii.

2. Something downy or fluffy.

Tiny *fluffs* of feathered life [snow-birds].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

He [Edison] proposed to introduce into the circuit a cell containing carbon powder, the pressure on which could be varied by the vibrations of a diaphragm. He sometimes held the carbon powder against the diaphragm in a small shallow cell, . . . and sometimes he used what he describes as a *fluff*—that is, a little brush of silk fibre with plumbago rubbed into it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 129.

fluff[1] (fluf), *v. t.* [< *fluff*[1], *n.*] To treat with fluff or powder.

The flesh side [of leather blackened and dressed on the grain side] is whitened or *fluffed*, and the grain is treated with sweet oil or some similar oil, and finally glazed with a thin solution of gelatin or of shellac.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

fluff[2] (fluf), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, like *puff*, q. v.] 1. A puff. [Scotch.]

I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the lock. *Saint Patrick*, III. 31. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder.—**A fluff in the pan**†, an explosion of priming in the lock-pan of a flint-lock gun, while the gun itself does not go off, figuratively, any ineffectual, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan.

fluff[2] (fluf), *v. t.* [See the noun.] To cause to puff.—**To fluff powder**†, to burn gunpowder.

fluff-gib (fluf'jib), *n.* A squib. [Scotch.]

Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluff gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

fluffiness (fluf'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fluffy; flocculence.

This *fluffiness* and laxity of the plumage.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds.

fluffy (fluf'i), *a.* [< *fluff*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey.

The carpets were *fluffy*. *Thackeray.*

It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the *fluffy* bulk of feathers. *Cornhill Mag.*

flügelhorn (flü'gl-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *flügel*, a wing (see *fugleman*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] 1. A hunting-horn.—2. A kind of bugle.

flugelman (flö'gl-man), *n.* Same as *fugleman*.

fluible† (flö'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluere*, flow, + *-ible*.] Capable of flowing; fluid.

As the waters also were earthie, and the earth *fluible*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 8.

fluid (flö'id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fluide* = Sp. *fluido* = Pg. It. *fluido*, < L. *fluidus*, flowing, fluid, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; consisting of a substance incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape.

That pow'rful Juice, with which no Cold dares mix,
Which still is *fluid*. *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their *fluid* bodies half dissolved in light.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 62.

2. Not fixed or rigid; flowing; shifting; fluent.

Thought, feeling, sentiment, language, metre, all the elements of their art are *fluid*, copious, untrammelled, poured forth from a richly abundant vein.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 335.

Fluid compass, a compass the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats. See *compass*, 7.—**Fluid dram, fluid ounce.** See the nouns.—**Fluid extracts.** See *extract*, 2.—**Fluid inclusion**, a liquid inclosed in a cavity, usually very minute, in a mineral: thus, smoky quartz often contains fluid inclusions of liquid carbon dioxid.—**Fluid lens**, a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.

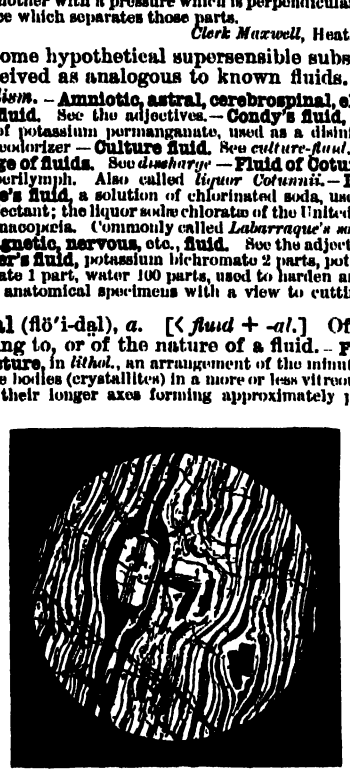
II. *n.* 1. A substance which flows or is capable of flowing; a substance which is incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape without altering its size. A *fluid* has absolutely no tendency to spring back to its original shape when distorted, except in virtue of a surface tension. A *perfect fluid* is a fluid in which a bending stress produces an instantaneous strain—that is to say, there is no delay in taking a form of equilibrium, except what is due to the masses of the particles: opposed to a *viscous fluid*, in which the yielding is not instantaneous, and to a *plastic solid*, which yields instantaneously to a sufficient, but not to a very small, stress. Fluids are divided into liquids and gases or vapors. Gases or *elastic fluids* tend to

expand indefinitely while preserving their homogeneity; liquids or *inelastic fluids* tend to expand indefinitely, but only by evaporation — that is, by separating into two parts with a bounding surface between them. (See *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*.) In the early history of physical science the phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism were supposed to be due to the motions of peculiar imponderable fluids; hence the expressions *north* and *south magnetic fluid*, the *electrical fluid*, etc., which still linger (but not with good writers), though the explanation of the phenomena has changed with the advance of knowledge.

A *fluid* is a body the contiguous parts of which act on one another with a pressure which is perpendicular to the surface which separates those parts.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 95.

2. Some hypothetical supersensible substance conceived as analogous to known fluids. See *fluidism*. — **Amniotic, astral, cerebrospinal, elastic,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives. — **Condy's fluid,** a solution of potassium permanganate, used as a disinfectant and deodorizer. — **Culture fluid.** See *culture-fluid*. — **Discharge of fluids.** See *discharge*. — **Fluid of Cotunnius,** the perilymph. Also called *liquor Cotunnii*. — **Labarraque's fluid,** a solution of chlorinated soda, used as a disinfectant; the liquor sodæ chloratæ of the United States Pharmacopœia. Commonly called *Labarraque's solution*. — **Magnetic, nervous,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives. — **Müller's fluid,** potassium bichromate 2 parts, potassium sulphate 1 part, water 100 parts, used to harden and preserve anatomical specimens with a view to cutting sections.

fluidal (flö′i-dal), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid. — **Fluidal structure,** in *lithol.*, an arrangement of the minute crystalline bodies (crystallites) in a more or less vitreous rock with their longer axes forming approximately parallel



Section of Pitchstone (magnified 30 diameters), showing Fluidal Structure (from Schemnitz, Hungary)

lines, as if turned in one direction by a current slowly sweeping onward an unconsolidated or viscous mass. Fluidal structure is best seen in the glassy and acidic eruptive rocks, and in furnace-slags. Also called *fluxion-structure*.

The lamination of the ore and jasper is taken to be probably a *fluidal structure*
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 256.

fluidic (flö-id′ik), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid; fluid.

Undoubtedly the more prolonged and older *fluidic* condition, accompanied by accelerated lagging of tide, impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 242.

Fluidic body, in *spiritualism*, the so-called fluid double of the physical body; a materialization: a term derived from the phrase *corps fluidique* of the French spiritists. See *fluidism*.

fluidification (flö-id′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *fluidify* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering fluid.

In nineteen of the beef-infusion gelatine tubes no *fluidification* had taken place. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 126.

fluidify (flö-id′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidified*, ppr. *fluidifying*. [< L. *fluidus*, fluid, + *-ficare*, make: see *fluid* and *-fy*.] To render fluid; convert into a liquid or gaseous state.

That the *fluidified* granite was once encased, its mineralogical composition and structure, and the bold conical shape of the mountain-masses, yield sufficient evidence.
Darwin, Geol Observations, ii 500.

fluidism (flö′i-dizm), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis that there exists a supersensible or so-called fluidic body associated with every living body, and not confined entirely to the space occupied by the latter. Fluidism supposes that the ordinary physical body is like a core or nucleus of a more extensive body, which reaches in all directions beyond the visible surface of the natural body, and is capable of producing certain effects.

fluidist (flö′i-dist), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ist*.] One who supports the hypothesis of fluidism.

Even professions and vocations, as well as some diseases, seem to have often characteristic smells; so that disease, etc., "does not cease at the surface of the body." All such facts favor the *fluidists*. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 500.

fluidity (flö-id′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fluidité* = It. *fluidità*; < L. *fluidus*, fluid: see *fluid*.] **1.** The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; that quality of a body which renders it incapable of resisting tangential stresses. See *fluid*, *n.*

There may be corpuscles of such a nature as considerably to lessen that agitation of the minute parts by which the *fluidity* of liquors and the warmth of other bodies are maintained. *Boyle*, Works, III. 750.

2. Fluency; flowing character or style: opposed to *rigidity* or *stiffness*. [Rare.]

The letters [of Mme. de Remusat] . . . have much grace, much *fluidity* of thought, and of expression.
The Nation, Nov. 20, 1889.

fluidize (flö′i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidized*, ppr. *fluidizing*. [< *fluid* + *-ize*.] To convert into a fluid; fluidify.

fluidness (flö′id-nes), *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity. *Boyle*.

fluidounce (flö′id-ouns), *n.* A fluid ounce. See *ounce*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluidrachm (flö′i-dram), *n.* A fluid dram. See *dram*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluitant (flö′i-tant), *a.* [< L. *fluitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluitare*, float, swim, or sail about, freq of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In *bot.*, floating.

fukan, *n.* See *fucan*.

fluke[1] (flök), *n.* [Formerly also written *flook*; origin obscure; perhaps a denasalized form of G. (LG.) *funk*, *flunke*, the fluke of an anchor, and lit. a wing (LG. *funk*, a wing), this being prob. a nasalized derivative of LG. *flegen*, G. *fliegen* = E. *fly*[1]; cf. LG. and G. *flug*, flight: see *fly*[1] and *flight*[1].] **1.** The part of an anchor which catches in the ground. See *anchor*[1].

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets,
Anchors of rusty *fluke*, and boats updrawn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

2. One of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a flue: called by English whalemen *wither*. — **3.** Either half of the tail of a cetacean or sirenian: so called from its resemblance to the fluke of an anchor. The flukes of a large whale may be sometimes 20 feet between their extremities, though 12 to 15 feet is a more frequent measurement. **4.** In *mining*, an instrument used to clean a hole previous to charging it with powder for blasting. — **5.** [< *fluke*[1], *v.*] In *billiards*, an accidentally successful stroke; the advantage gained when, playing for one thing, one gets another; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage or turn; a chance; a scratch.

We seem to have discovered, as it were by a *fluke*, a most excellent rule for all future cabinet arrangements.
Times (London).

These conditions are not often fulfilled, I can tell you; it is a happy *fluke* when they are
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xix.

Piquet gave "discard" to the language; why should billiards be forbidden to contribute *fluke*, a far better word as regards form, and one absolutely without a synonym?
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 42.

The discovery which finally drove English geology out of a position which had long been untenable was made by a *fluke*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 42.

To cut flukes out, in *whaling:* (*a*) To throw the tail out of the water sidewise and upward, as a whale: an indication that the animal has taken fright and seeks to escape. Hence (*b*) To become refractory or mutinous; make a disturbance on board ship. — **To turn flukes,** in *whaling* (*a*) To round out and go under, throwing the flukes high in the air, as a whale. Hence — (*b*) To go to bed; bunk or turn in.

fluke[1] (flök), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluked*, ppr. *fluking*. [< *fluke*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *whaling:* (*a*) To disable the flukes of, as a whale, by spading. (*b*) To fasten, as a whale, by means of a chain or rope.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *whaling*, to use the flukes, as a fish or cetacean: often with an indefinite *it*. — **2.** To gain an advantage over a competitor or opponent by accident or chance; especially, to make a scratch in billiards. See *fluke*[1], *n.*, 5. [Slang.] **All fluking** (*naut.*), a phrase used to indicate that a ship goes along rapidly with a fair wind.

We arrived on the following day, having gone *all fluking*, with the weather clew of the mainsail hauled up, the yards braced in a little, and the lower studding sail just drawing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 285.

fluke[2], **flook**[2] (flök), *n.* [Also dial. *flowk*, *fluck*, Sc. *flook*, *fleuk*; < ME. *floke*, also written *fluke*, *flowke* (glossed '*ffoca*' and *pelanius*); < AS. *flōc*, *flooc*, a flat fish, usually glossed *platissa* (prop. *platessa*, a plaice, once *pansor*, prop. *passer* (?), a turbot), = Icel. *flōkr*, a kind of halibut, *passer*, *soleu*.] **1.** A name given locally in Great Britain to species of flatfish. (*a*) In Northumberland, the common flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*, called in Moray Frith *fresh water fleuk* and *bigger fleuk*. (*b*) About Edinburgh, the dab, *Limanda limanda*, called *salt-water fluke*, and in Moray Frith *gray fleuk*. See cut under *dab*. (*c*) Along the east coast of Scotland, the turbot, *Psetta maxima*, also known as the *roddan* or *roan fleuk*, *gunner fleuk*, and *rawn fleuk*.

flatt mowthede as a *fluke*, with fery ande lyppys,
And the flesche in his fortasthe fowly as a here.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1088

Two other fish, known as the *fluke* and the negrim, but not received in polite society, follow the example of their fashionable friends in this respect.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 113.

2. A trematoid worm; an entozoic parasitic worm of the order *Trematodea*, infesting various parts of man and other animals, especially the liver, bile-ducts, etc.: so called from the resemblance of its hydatid to a fluke or flounder. There are numerous species, of several genera. The common fluke is *Fasciola hepatica*, the liver fluke is *Distoma hepaticum*; the lancet shaped fluke is *D. lanceolatum*; the broad fluke of China is *D. crassum*, the fluke infesting the blood is *D. hæmatobium*, the Egyptian fluke is *D. heterophyes* or *Heterophyes egyptiaca*. Also called *fluke-worm*. See cuts under *cercaria* and *Trematoda*.

Like sheep-boys stuffing themselves with blackberries, while the sheep are licking up *flukes* in every ditch
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

Craig fluke. See *craig-fluke*.

fluke[3] (flök), *n.* [E. dial., appar. an irreg. form of *flock*[2], influenced by *fluc*[3], waste downy matter: see *flock*[2] and *fluc*[3].] **1.** Waste cotton. — **2.** A lock of hair. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

fluke-chain (flök′chan), *n.* A chain used in fluking a whale. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-rope (flök′rōp), *n.* In *whaling*, a rope fastened around the slender part or small of the body of a whale, near the flukes, in fluking it. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-spade (flök′spād), *n.* A spade-shaped knife used in cutting off the flukes of a whale.

fluke-worm (flök′wėrm), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2], 2.

flukewort (flok′wėrt), *n.* The marsh-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, from a belief that it causes the flukes infesting the livers of sheep. Also *flowkwort*, *flookwort*.

fluky (flö′ki), *a.* [< *fluke*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Formed like or having a fluke or flukes.

Then hushed in silence deep they leave the land:
No loud-mouth'd voices call with hoarse command,
To heave the *fluky* anchors from the sand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, iii

2. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill. *E. D.* [Slang.] — **3.** Uncertain; shifty: said of the wind. Also *flooky*.

flum (flum), *n.* [Var. of *flam*[2].] **1.** Deceit; flattery. — **2.** Nonsense; flummery. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

flumaddidle (flum′a-did-l), *n.* **1.** A dish composed of salt pork, potatoes, and molasses, eaten by the fishermen of Cape Cod. [Local, U. S.] — **2.** Silly or delusive nonsense; balderdash; flummery. [Slang, U. S.]

flume (flöm), *n.* [Scarcely found in early mod. E.; ME. *flum*, *flom* (rarely *flem*, *fleme*, > E. dial. *fleam*[3], q. v.), a stream, a river; cf. Icel. *flaumr*, an eddy, Norw. *flaum*, *flom*, a flood, overflow, inundation, Dan. *flom*, a water-meadow, a swamp, MHG. *flüm*, *pflüm*, *phlom*, *vlom*, a stream, a river. These forms are somewhat irreg., some of them being plausibly referable to the root of *flow*[1], q. v., but all are in fact of L. origin, < OF. *flum* = Pr. *flum* = It. *fiume*, < L. *flūmen*, a stream, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1†.** A stream; a river.

Tigris, a *flum* from paradys,
Cometh to that cite
King Alexander, l. 6404.

Thou shalte baptyse Jesus Cryst
In *flume* Jordan. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 166

2. In *phys. geog.*, in the United States, especially in New England, a narrow defile with nearly vertical walls, the bottom of which is usually occupied by a mountain torrent. The best-known flume is in the Franconia notch of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, on a branch of the Pemigewasset river. It is about a third of a mile in length, having walls from 20 to 50 feet in height.

3. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use. Flumes for conducting water to mill-wheels are open or covered passages formed of boards, planks, or stone, from which the water falls upon the wheel. In gold-mining regions flumes for furnishing water as a power in hydraulic mining are often extensive structures of planks, carried on heavy timbers over gullies, ravines, or valleys. Flumes are also used to convey water for irrigation, etc.

flume (flöm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flumed*, ppr. *fluming*. [< *flume*, *n.*, 3.] In *gold-mining*, to carry off in a flume, as the water of a stream, in order to lay bare the auriferous sand and gravel forming the bed.

At this time [1850–53] the diggings for gold were chiefly along the rivers. These were "*flumed*" — that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by the means of wooden flumes — and the accumulations of sand and gravel in the former beds were washed.
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., IV. 701.

flume-car (flōm'kär), *n.* A car designed to move on the edges of the sides of a flume, and to use the current of the water in the flume as a motive power. [Western U. S.]

fluming (flo'ming), *n.* See *hur-mining.*

fluminous (flo'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*), a river, + E. *-ous.*] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. *Webster.*

flummer (flum'ėr), *v. t.* [< *flum*, *n.*] To humbug; flatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Heel Tap. Hark ye, Master Mug!
Mug. Your pleasure, my very good friend?
Heel Tap. No *flummering* me: I tell thee, Matthew, 'twon't do: why, as to this article of ale here, how comes it about that you have raised it a penny a quart?
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii.

flummery[1] (flum'ėr-i), *n.* [< W. *llymru*, *llymruwd*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied; so called from its sourness; cf. *llymyg*, crude, raw, harsh, *llymus*, of a sharp quality, *llym*, sharp, severe, *llymu*, sharpen.] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

To make *flummery* that will thicken sauce excellently, instead of grated bread or flower, take a good handful of beaten oatmeal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve, let it stand by you for use. It is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.
Lupton, Thousand Notable Things.

There was a farmer in my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flummery*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

2. In *modern cookery*, a name given to various light preparations of milk and flour with white of eggs, sweetened and flavored, and served with cream as a dessert.—3. A refuse product of wheaten starch manufactures.

To this are added 1 lbs of pipe clay, 1 lb. of flour, and 1 lb of *flummery* (the refuse product from wheaten starch manufactures).
Crace Calvert, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 200.

flummery[2] (flum'ėr-i), *n.* [Of dial. origin, prob. < E. *flum*, deceit, flattery, nonsense, + *-ery*. Perhaps suggested by *flummery*[1], but a different word.] Mere nonsense; mere flattery; empty compliment.

flummux (flum'uks), *v.* [E. dial., also written *flummox*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; hinder; bewilder; defeat. [Slang.]

My 'phalon is, Sammy, that if your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be what the Italians call reg'larly *flummuxed*.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxiii.

II. *intrans.* To fail; give out or give up; die. [Slang, U. S.]

Be ye men of mighty stomachs,
Men that can't be made to *flummux*.
Oyster War of Accomac, New York Tribune, April, 1849.

flump (flump), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *clump*[1], *plump*, *slump*.] I. *trans.* To throw down with violence. [Colloq.]

Bellows went skimming across the room, chairs were *flumped* down on the floor.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, v.

II. *intrans.* To throw one's self down heavily; flop: as, she *flumped* down into a chair.

The dog squeaks, whines, jumps, *flumps*.
Cornhill Mag., June, 1861, p. 49.

flung (flung). Preterit and past participle of *fling*.

flunk (flungk), *v.* [Slang; origin obscure; perhaps a variation of *funk*[3], q. v.] I. *intrans.* To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear: often with *out*: as, to *flunk* in a school recitation or examination; to *flunk out* from a contest. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk out* before we begin.
J. C. Neal.

II. *trans.* To cause to fail, as in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

flunk (flungk), *n.* [< *flunk*, *v.*] A failure or back-down; in colleges, a complete failure in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

In moody meditation sunk,
Reflecting on my future *flunk*.
Songs of Yale, 1853.

flunky, flunkey (flung'ki), *n.*; pl. *flunkies, flunkeys* (-kiz). [Sc. *flunkie, flonkie.* Recent in literature, but prob. much older in colloquial speech; it may be connected with F. *flanquer*, "to flanke, run along by the side of, to support, defend or fence; to be at one's elbow for a help at need" (Cotgrave): see *flank*, *v.* The oft-copied "derivation" from AS. *wlanc*, proud, is absurd.] 1. A male servant in livery: used in contempt.

He rises when he likes himsel';
His *flunkies* answer at the bell.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Much that could not have been ornamental in the temper of a great man's over-fed great man (what the Scotch name *flunky*).
Carlyle, Misc., III. 55.

Hence—2. One who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of those above him in rank or position; a toady; a snob.

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlili.

He [Carlyle] who once popularized the word *flunkey* by ringing the vehement changes of his scorn upon it is at last forced to conceive an ideal flunkeyism to squire the bewitching Don Bellianises of his fancy about the world.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 138.

3. In the United States, among stock-brokers, a person who, from inexperience, makes bad investments or loses his money.

flunkydom, flunkeydom (flung'ki-dum), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-dom.*] 1. Flunkies collectively.—2. The grade or condition of flunkies; toadyism.

Can you deny that you've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the Cause, like a donkey between two bundles of hay?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxvii.

flunkyism, flunkeyism (flung'ki-izm), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-ism.*] The character or conduct of a flunky or snob; servility; toadyism.

If the lords had not seats in the upper house, they might depend upon *flunkeyism* and money-worship of the average Englishman to return them to the lower.
The American, VIII. 277.

fluoborate (flō-ō-bō'rāt), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (flō-ō-bō'rik), *a.* [Short for **fluoroboric*, < *fluor* + *bor(on)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or consisting of fluorin and boron.—**Fluoboric acid**, HBF_4, a colorless oily liquid, which is easily decomposed by contact with moisture, breaking up into boric and hydrofluoric acid. With alkalis it forms salts called fluoborates.

fluoboride (flō-ō-bō'rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of fluoboric acid.

fluocarbonate (flō-ō-klär'bō-nāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocarbonate*, < *fluor* + *carbonate.*] In *mineral.*, a carbonate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate.*

fluocerin (flō-ō-sē'rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *cer(ium)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite.*

fluocerite (flō-ō-sē'rīt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocerite*, < *fluor* + *cer(ium)* + *-ite*[2].] A fluoride of cerium and the allied metals, occurring massive and in hexagonal crystals in Sweden and Colorado (tysonite). It is often altered to a fluocarbonate called *bastnaste* or *hamartite.*

fluohydric (flō-ō-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *fluorhydric, hydrofluoric.*

fluophosphate (flō-ō-fos'fāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorophosphate*, < *fluor* + *phosphate.*] In *mineral.*, a phosphate containing fluorin as an essential part. For example, the mineral wagnerite is a fluophosphate, the formula being either $Mg_2P_2O_8 + MgF_2$ or $Mg(MgF)PO_4$. The precise part played by fluorin in the chemical combination may be open to question.

fluor (flō'ėr), *n.* [L. *fluor*, a flow, a flux, < L. *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] 1†. A liquid state.—2†. Menstrual flux.—3. In *mineral.*, fluor-spar.

Fluor albus (literally, white flux), in *pathol.*, whites or leucorrhea.

fluorated (flō'ō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *fluor-ic* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, combined with hydrofluoric acid. See *hydrofluoric.*

fluoresce (flō-ō-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fluoresced*, ppr. *fluorescing.* [< *fluor* (fluor-spar) + inceptive term. *-esce.* The deriv. *fluorescence* was the first word of this group to be used.] To exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence; be or become fluorescent.

Many beautiful effects are . . . produced by blowing tubes in uranium glass, which *fluoresces* with a fine green light.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 240.

The ultra-violet rays of the spectrum can . . . be seen without the intervention of any *fluorescing* substance through a glass.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 186.

fluorescein (flō-ō-res'ē-in), *n.* [< *fluoresce* + *-in*[2].] The anhydrid of resorcin phthalein, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$. It is a coal-tar product, but is little used in dyeing. From it are derived the eosins.

Fluorescein, some of the Eosins, Magda-red, and Resorcin-blue also show a marked fluorescence when in solution.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 25.

fluorescence (flō-ō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *fluorescence* = Sp. Pg. *florescencia*; as *fluorescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The property possessed by some transparent substances of becoming self-luminous while they are exposed to the direct action of light-rays. See *phosphorescence.* It is especially excited by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, and is explained by the change in refrangibility (that is, wave-length) of the incident rays by the substance under experiment. Thus, if a beam of sunlight fall upon a solution of esculin or sulphate of quinine, its path through the liquid is marked by a bluish opalescent light. Again, if a paper moistened with the solution is exposed to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, it becomes blue, since these rays are diminished in refrangibility so as to become visible; by this means the ultra-violet spectrum (given by prisms of quartz) can be studied. The delicate blue surface-color of some fluor-spar and the yellowish-green surface-color of glass colored with uranium oxid (canary glass) are phenomena of the same nature. For some years previous to 1852 the phenomenon was termed *epipolic dispersion.*

fluorescent (flō-ō-res'ent), *a.* [= F. *fluorescent* = Pg. *florescente*; as *fluoresce* + *-ent.*] Possessing the property of fluorescence; exhibiting fluorescence.—**Fluorescent eyepiece**, a form of eyepiece, as that of Soret, used with the spectroscope in examining the ultra-violet spectrum made visible by fluorescence.

fluorhydric (flō-ōr-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *hydrofluoric.*

fluoric (flō-or'ik), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor (fluor-spar).—**Fluoric acid.** See *hydrofluoric acid*, under *hydrofluoric.*

fluoride (flō'ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of fluorin with another element.

fluorin, fluorine (flō'ō-rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, F; atomic weight, 19.05. A gaseous element, not known in a free state, since its isolation is a matter of great difficulty and of some doubt. It forms with other elements a group of compounds called *fluorides.* The commonest of these is calcium fluoride, or fluor-spar. Fluorin occurs abundantly in the mineral kingdom, as in fluor-spar, cryolite, and other minerals, and also in minute quantity in the teeth and bones of animals.

fluorite (flō'ō-rīt), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *fluor-spar.*

fluoroid (flō'ō-roid), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-oid.*] In *crystal.*, a solid contained under twenty-four triangles; a tetrahexahedron (which see): so called because it is a frequent form in fluor-spar.

fluoroscope (flō'ōr-ō-skōp), *n.* An apparatus designed for observing the effect of the Röntgen rays by means of their action on a fluorescent substance. It consists essentially of a tube or box closed at one end by a screen coated with a fluorescent substance, as tungstate of calcium. When an object, as the hand, placed before a vacuum-tube is observed through the fluoroscope, the shadows of its parts that are not transparent to the X-rays are seen on the fluorescent screen.

fluorous (flō'ō-rus), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ous.*] Obtained from or containing fluor-spar or fluorin.

fluor-spar (flō'ōr-spär), *n.* [< *fluor*, a flow, flux (see def.), + *spar*[1].] A common mineral, the fluoride of calcium, CaF_2, found in great beauty in Derbyshire, England, and hence also called *Derbyshire spar.* It occurs both massive and crystallized, in simple forms of the isometric system, namely the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, etc., and in combinations of these. Pure fluor-spar contains 48.7 per cent. of fluorin and 51.3 of calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with metalliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores. It is sometimes colorless and transparent, but more frequently exhibits tints of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens, it is there known as *blue-john.* It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes, although it is of inferior hardness. Some varieties exhibit a bluish fluorescence; and all kinds phosphoresce on gentle heating, especially the variety chlorophane, which emits a beautiful green light. The name *fluor* has reference to its use as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. Also called *fluorite.*

fluosilicate (flō-ō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< *fluosilic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *chem.*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.—2. In *mineral.*, a silicate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate.*

fluosilicic (flō'ō-si-lis'ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorosilicic*, < *fluor* + *silic(on)* + *-ic.*] Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorin.—**Fluosilicic acid**, SiF_4, an acid composed of silicon and fluorin. It may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is a colorless, pungent, suffocating gas, which fumes when it escapes into humid air, and is rapidly decomposed by water.

fluotantalic (flō'ō-tan-tal'ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotantalic*, < *fluor* + *tantal(um)* + *-ic.*] Derived from fluorin and tantalum.—**Fluotantalic acid**, an acid obtained by treating tantalum with hydrofluoric acid.

fluotitanic (flō'ō-tī-tan'ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotitanic*, < *fluor* + *titan(ium)* + *-ic.*] Obtained from titanium and fluorin.

flurt, *n.* A Middle English form of *flower*, *flour.*

flur-bird† (flėr'bėrd), *n.* [< *flur* (origin unknown; cf. E. dial. *fluring*, a brood) + *bird*[1].] A decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

flurent†, *a.* An obsolete form of *flouren.*

flurichet, *v.* A Middle English form of *flourish.*

flurn (flėrn), *v. i.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *fleer*[1] (ME. *fleren, fliren, flyren*), or of *flurt* = *flirt*; perhaps assimilated to *spurn*.] To sneer. [Prov. Eng.]

Give me leave to *flurn* at them [abortive births], as the poor excrescencies of nature, which rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed body. *Fletcher*, Poems, Pref.

flurry[1] (flur'i), *n.*; pl. *flurries* (-iz). [Origin uncertain; cf. Norw. dial. *flurutt*, rough, shaggy, disordered, Sw. dial. *flurig*, disordered, dissolute, overloaded, *flur*, face, head, disordered hair, whim, caprice. In the sense of a gust of wind, cf. *flaw*[2], which may have affected this sense.] 1. A state of perturbed action or feeling; a violent agitation, physical or mental; a disordered or excited movement; flutter; commotion: as, to be in a continual *flurry*; to raise a *flurry* in an assembly.

The paper never did better service than when in the *flurries* and spasms of political excitement it kept its head, and its cheerful confidence that the Republic was safe. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 37.

But the *flurry* of the dissipation he had been through . . . made him feel so much alive that he felt no sense of loneliness. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 204.

During the first week in May there was a slight *flurry* in money, and an advance to 7 per cent. on call, caused by the rioting at Chicago. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 835.

2. Specifically, of a whale, the death-agony; the spasmodic action of the animal while expiring. The head usually rises and falls, and the flukes strike the surface of the water rapidly, while the animal swims in a circle, till finally it rolls on its side dead.

Both whales were seen spouting blood, and soon after pyramids of foam showed that they were in their *flurry*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 267.

3. A sudden brief movement of air; an irregular blast or gust: as, a *flurry* of wind.—4. A fluttering assemblage of things, as snow-flakes, carried by or passing through the air.

And, like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December,
Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

Sudden *flurries* of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by. *Lowell*, First Snow-Fall.

5. In *calico-printing*, a state of frothiness developed by some colors in the process of printing, due in some to quick printing and in others to slow printing. It is obviated by the use of glycerin, oil, turpentine, or alcohol.

flurry[1] (flur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flurried*, ppr. *flurrying*. [< *flurry*[1], *n.*] To produce agitation of feeling in; confuse by excitement or alarm.

O lud! now, Mr. Fag—you *flurry* one so! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii 2.

It was mere instinct that prompted me to do this, . . . for I was too much *flurried* to think. *Poe*, Tales, I. 100.

flurry[2] (flur'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

flurt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flirt*.

flush. The several words spelled *flush*, being mostly dialectal, colloquial, or technical, and scantily recorded in early literature, have become partly confused with one another, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. Words originally different have acquired some meanings very nearly identical, while on the other hand there are some meanings not obviously related which are, nevertheless, to be referred to one original. The separation made in the following articles is based on the present differences of sense, and is probably more minute than the etymology, if fully known, would require.]

flush[1] (flush), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin and ult. connected with *flash*[1]; cf. Sw. dial *flossa*, burn furiously, blaze, Norw. *flosa*, passion, vehemence, eagerness: see further under *flash*[1] and *flare*. The meaning touches those of *flush*[2] and *flush*[4], q. v., and in the phrase '*flush* for anger' that of *flush*[5] (see first extract there). The meaning has probably been affected by the different word *blush*.] I. *intrans.* To become suffused with color, as the face or the sky; redden; blush; glow.

All this uniform uncolour'd scene
Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load,
And *flush* into variety again. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 180.

Then *flush'd* her cheek with rosy light. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak

The afternoon was lovely, and it was *flushing* to a close. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p 22.

The sky increased in brightness as we watched. The orange *flush'd* into rose. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p 181.

II. *trans.* To make suddenly red; suffuse with color; redden; cause to blush; cause to glow; color.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay*, Trivia.

Now *flush'd* with drunkenness, now with whoredom pale. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 833.

The red blood rose to *flush* his visage wan. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 212.

How faintly *flush'd*, how phantom-fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there! *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

flush[1] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[1], *v.*] 1. A redness caused by a sudden flow of blood to the face; a blush; any warm coloring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak: as, a crimson *flush*.

See how calm he looks and stately,
Like a warrior on his shield,
Waiting till the *flush* of morning
Breaks along the battle field *Aytoun*, Burial March of Dundee.

The sudden *flush* faded from her face as she sat opposite to him, her astonished eyes still fixed upon him. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; a sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling: as, to feel a *flush* of joy.

It was not properly a passion, which is a subitaneous flushing: indeed that of his adultery was from such a *flush* of passion; but this of Uriah's murder was a more continued distemper, sedately stirred, and retained and considered of. *Goodwin*, Works, V. ii 163

When the morning *flush*
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, . . . the master took
Small notice *Tennyson*, Lucretius

3. Bloom; glow.

No busy steps the grass grown foot-way tread,
But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 128

After the *flush* of youth is over, a poet must have a wise method if he would move ahead *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p 300.

4. The hot stage of a fever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[1] (flush), *a.* [< *flush*[1], *v.* In the second sense scarcely used except in the poetical examples quoted (first by Shakspere, in a fig. sense) and imitations of them. The sense is gathered from the context.] 1. Hot and heavy: said of the weather or the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In full bloom; in vigorous growth or condition.

He took my father grossly, full of bread;
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

On this *flush* pomegranate bough. *Keats.*

flush[2] (flush), *v.* [Another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2], in a similar sense: see *flosh*[1], *flash*[2]. The form and sense may have been affected by *flux*, F. *flux*, a flowing, running (see *flux* and *flush*[9]), and by OD. *fluyssen*, Dan. dial. *fluse*, flow with violence (? perhaps due to MHG. *vluzen*, G. *fliessen* = E. *fleet*[1], flow: see *fleet*[1]). But the intr. use of *flush*[2], equiv. to 'flow,' appears to be confined to such expressions as "the blood *flushes* into the face," where the verb is rather *flush*[1], the idea of color and not of motion prevailing.] I. *trans.* 1. Same as *flush*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To drench copiously with water for the purpose of cleansing; wash out, as a sewer, with a copious flow of water.

The drainage system must be so constructed as . . . to be frequently and thoroughly *flushed*. *The Century*, XXIX. 51.

—**Syn. 2.** See *plunge*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow swiftly; especially, to flow and spread suddenly, as blood in the face: a use scarcely different from that of *flush*[1], *v. i.*

The swift recourse of *flushing* blood. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 29.

And it sounded vnto me euen as it hadde bene the *flushynge* noyse of many waters *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, iii.

2. To become fluxed or fluid.

The solder *flushes* or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 224.

flush[3] (flush), *n.* [In the first sense another form of *flosh*[2] = *flash*[3], as *flash*[2] is another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2]: see *flosh*[2] and *flash*[3]. In the other senses prob. dependent on *flush*[2], *v.*] 1. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. A run of water. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The plane stretis and euery hie way
Full of *flusches*, dubbis, myre and clay *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

3. An increase of water in a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves *Ray*

4. Snow in a state of dissolution; slush. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flush[4] (flush), *v. t.* [Nearly always in the pp., in such expressions as "*flushed* with success," "*flushed* with victory," where the word is commonly associated with *flush*[1], as if it meant 'thrown into a glow'; hence 'heated, excited'; it is, however, a corruption, by a natural confusion with *flush*[1], of *flesh*, *v. t.*, encourage by giving flesh to, excite, as dogs, by feeding with flesh; cf. "*flushed, fleshed*, encouraged, put in heart, elated with good success" (Bailey). See *flesh*, *v. t.*] To encourage; elate; excite the spirits of; animate with joy: originally the same as *flesh*.

The Indian Neighbourhood, who were mortal Enemies to the Spaniards, and had been *flush't* by their Successes against them, through the assistance of the Privateers, for several years, were our fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 158.

Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South*, Sermons, II. 104.

The Opposition, *flushed* with victory and strongly supported by the public sympathy, proceeded to bring forward a succession of charges relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flush[5] (flush), *v.* [< ME. *flusshen* (also *flussen, flassen*, in pret. *fluste, fluste*), fly out suddenly; appar. the same as *flyschen* (rare) (fly out against?), thrust, strike against (of a spear); cf. E. dial. *flusk*, fly out suddenly, quarrel: see *flusk, flusker, fluster*. *Flush*[5], being used in reference to birds, seems to have a natural connection with *flush*[8], able to fly; but *flush*[8] is a modern and corrupt form; the ME. forms of the two words are far apart.] I. *intrans.* To fly out suddenly, as a bird when disturbed; start up or fly off.

The blerreyed boynard [blear-eyed rascal] . . .
Made the Fawcon to ffloter and *flusshe* flor anger *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 166.

There *fluste* ut a buterflige . . . on min ize. *Floriz and Blauncheflur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

I make them to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Owls.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then emboldened flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to rouse and cause to start up or fly off; spring: as, to *flush* a woodcock; to *flush* a covey; to *flush* the trout.

Spaniels, . . . for the purpose of *flushing* the game *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 84.

The full possession of the Tennessee River by the Union gun boats for the moment hopelessly divided the Confederate commands, and like a *flushed* covey of birds the rebel generals started on their several lines of retreat without concert or rallying point *The Century*, XXXVI. 602.

flush[5] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[5], *v.*] 1. The act of starting or flushing a bird.—2. A bird, or a flock of birds, suddenly started or sprung.

As when a Faulcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of Ducks foreby the brooke. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

flush[6] (flush), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps an extension of the notion 'a good many,' implied, by an easy exaggeration, in 'a *flush*' of cards: see *flush*[9], *n.* The same notion is derivable, perhaps more easily, from 'a *flush*' or flock of birds (see *flush*[5], *n.*), or from *flush*[1], *n.*, bloom, *flush*[1], *a.*, in vigorous growth.] 1. A great number. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Abundance; exuberance.

I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

flush[6] (flush), *a.* [Origin not clear; perhaps, as here assumed, from the noun *flush*[6], a great number: see *flush*[6], *n.* It is not easy to connect this word with *flush*[2].] 1. Full, in any respect; exuberant; plentiful.

His courage was *flush*, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they fell to it, ding dong.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V 208).

2. Well supplied, as with money: as, to be quite *flush*. *Skinner*, 1671.

Lord Stutt was not *flush* in ready *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

Tuffts, who describes himself as being always generous when *flush* of money, offered to pay his bill *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 609.

They are particularly *flush* just at present, as trade is brisk and profits are good *The American*, IX 19

3. Prodigal; wasteful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[7] (flush), *a.* [Hardly other than a particular use of *flush*[6], full, though the precise connection of thought is not clear. The panel of a door, for example, usually below the plane of the frame, seems to have been regarded as 'full' or 'flush' when fixed even with that plane, thus filling up the hollow space.] Having the surface or face even or level with the adjacent

surface, or in the same plane or line; being in exact alinement; even.

A room with one dormer window looking out, and somewhat down, upon a building opposite, which still stands, *flush* with the street. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 25.

Bead and flush work, and **bead, flush, and square work**. See *bead*, 9. **Flush panel**, a panel having its face even with the face of the stile.

flush[7] (flush), *v.* [< *flush*[7], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flush or level.

In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in *flushing* the clear profile does not arise. *Ensder*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 258.

2. In *weaving*, to throw on the surface over several threads without intersecting, as in twilling, or forming tissue figures.

There are, consequently, two methods that can be used for *flushing* or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 176.

To flush a joint, to fill a joint, as in masonry, until the filling material is in the plane of the surfaces of the bodies joined.—**To flush up**, *in bricklaying*, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

II. *intrans.* In *weaving*, to flow or float over several threads without intersection: said of threads in twilling or tissue-weaving.

So distinct are the threads kept [in tissue-weaving] that only sufficient intersections are made to keep them held together. They float or *flush* upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 175.

flush[8] (flush), *a.* [E. dial., also *flish* (and *flitch*, officious, lively), other forms of *fledge*, unassibilated *flig*, all dial. forms of E. *fledge*, < ME. *flegge*, *flegge*, *flygge*, able to fly: see *fledge*, *a.*, and *fly*[3], *a.*, which are doublets.] Same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

flush[8] (flush), *v. i.* [E. dial., < *flush*[8], *a.* Same as *fledge*, *v. i.*] To become able to fly: same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

The birds have *flushed* and fled. *Courtney*, West Cornwall Gloss. (*E. D. S.*)

flush[9] (flush), *n.* and *a.* [Altered in form, by confusion with *flush* in other senses, < OF. *flux*, a flowing, running, rushing out, a flux, also a flush at cards, = Sp. *flux* = It. *flusso*, a flux, a flush at cards (i. e., a 'run' of cards); hence also (from OF.) OFlem. *fluys*, three cards of the same suit, *fluys-spel*, a game of cards, *fluyssen*, play cards; < L. *fluxus*, a flow: see *flux*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *card-playing*, a hand in which all the cards, or a certain specified number of them, are of the same suit.

There was nothing silly in it [whist], like the nob in cribbage - nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas that a reasonable being can set up. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

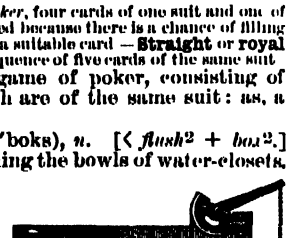
2†. A certain game of cards.

Flusuata [it.], a play at cardes called *Flush*. *Florio*.

Bobtail flush, in *poker*, four cards of one suit and one of another suit: so called because there is a chance of filling the flush by drawing a suitable card.—**Straight or royal flush**, in *poker*, a sequence of five cards of the same suit.

II. *a.* In the game of poker, consisting of cards all of which are of the same suit: as, a *flush* hand.

flush-box[1] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[2] + *box*[2].] A device for flushing the bowls of water-closets. It is a rectangular box or tank (a common form being that shown in the cut), the supply of water to which is regulated by a ball-and-lever valve that prevents the water from rising in the tank above a certain level. The discharge of the water is controlled by a valve which may be opened by a lever, and may be closed (sometimes automatically) when a limited quantity of water has run out. Another kind automatically flushes the bowl at stated intervals, acting on the principle of the intermittent siphon. Also called *flush-tank*.



Waste-preventive Flush-box.

flush-box[2] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[7] + *box*[2].] In *teleg.*, an oblong box, the top or cover of which is flush or even with the surface of the ground: used in drawing electric wires into underground pipes or conduits. See the extract.

Oblong drawing-in boxes, 30 inches by 14 inches, and 12 inches deep, with lids formed of an iron frame, into which a piece of flagstone is fixed, are placed at every 100 yards, if the line be straight, and nearer if it be curved. They are fixed level with the surface of the pavement, and are therefore called *flush-boxes*. *Culley*, Practical Telegraphy, p. 157.

flush-decked (flush'dekt), *a.* Having a flush deck: as, a *flush-decked* steamer. See *deck*, 2.

flushed (flusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flush*[2], *v.*] In *calico-printing*, spread beyond the limits of the pattern: said of a color.

flusher (flush'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *flasher*, prob. in part for *flesher*, i. e., 'butcher' (cf. *flush*[4] for *flesh*): see *flesher* and *flusher*[2].] A name of the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*.

flushing[1] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[1], *v.*] A glow of red, as in the face: as, the disease is characterized by frequent *flushings* of the face.

flushing[2] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[2], *v.*] The act of drenching with a copious flow; a washing out.

flushing[3] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[7], *v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a thread which, in process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.—2. A kind of stout woolen cloth.

He walked his battlements under fire, as some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*, calmly oblivious of the April drops that fall on his woollen armour. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

flushingly (flush'ing-li), *adv.* In a flushing manner.

flushing-rim (flush'ing-rim), *n.* In *house-plumbing*, a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out.

When the pull is drawn down, a copious supply of water flows into all parts of the bowl through the *flushing-rim*. *The Century*, XXIX. 263.

flushness (flush'nes), *n.* [< *flush*[6], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being flush; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Bp. Gauden*, Hooker, p. 37.

flush-pot (flush'pot), *n.* In *plumbing*, any vessel or receptacle fitted to contain a supply of fluid for flushing out a pipe or passage.

There is built beneath the sink, and in connection with it, a *flush-pot* large enough to hold several gallons of water. *The Century*, XXIX. 264.

flush-tank (flush'tangk), *n.* Same as *flush-box*[1].

flush-wheel (flush'hwēl), *n.* Same as *noria*.

flusk (flusk), *v. i.* [Cf. *flush*[5] and *flusk*.] 1. To fly out suddenly.—2. To quarrel. [Prov. Eng.]

flusker (flus'kėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flusk*.] 1. To fly irregularly.—2. To be confused or giddy. [Prov. Eng.]

fluster (flus'tėr), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *flaustra*, be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry. Cf. *flusker*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To confuse; embarrass, as by a surprise; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly; flurry.

Do they use to play perfect? are they never *flustered*? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Come to winds that blew all four p'ints at the same minit,—why, they *flustered* him. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 10.

2. To confuse with drink; make hot and rosy with drinking; fuddle.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble, swelling spirits,
That hold their honours in a wary distance, . . .
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

A sober man is Percivale, and pure,
But once in life was *fluster'd* with new wine,
Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** 1. To excite, disconcert, disturb, perturb, flurry, worry.

II. *intrans.* To become confused, as with drink; be fuddled; be flurried.

fluster (flus'tėr), *n.* [< *fluster*, *v.* Cf. var. *flustrum*.] Confusion or embarrassment caused by surprise; mental confusion and excitement or perturbation; flurry.

But when Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Tatler*, No. 252.

flusterate, flustrate (flus'tėr-āt, -trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flusterated, flustrated*, ppr. *flustering, flustrating*. [Irreg. < *fluster* + *-ate*[2].] To fluster; fuddle; confuse. [Colloq.]

We were coming down Essex street one night a little *flustrated*, and I was giving him the word to alarm the watch. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 493.

flusteration, flustration (flus-tėr-ā'shon, -trā'shon), *n.* The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered; confusion; flurry. [Colloq.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet for all his golden chaase toaster, and tipping me under his arm, carried me huom, I nose not how, being I was in such a *flustration*. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

flusterer (flus'tėr-ėr), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana*: more fully called *black flusterer*. *Lawson*, 1709. [North Carolina.]

In Carolina they are called *flusterers*, from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water. *A. Wilson*, Amer. Ornith.

Flustra (flus'trą), *n.* [NL., said to be formed from AS. *flustrian* (once, glossing L. *plectere*), plait, braid.] The typical genus of polyzoans or bryozoans of the family *Flustridæ*; the sea-mats. The species assume a branching form, with broad, flat ramifications, making a matted surface. One of the commonest species is *F. foliacea*, found on the sea-coast among seaweed, which it greatly resembles; but the frond when closely examined is found to be clothed all over its surface with a network of quadrangular cells minutely toothed at the angles, each inhabited by a little individual polyzoan having a mouth fringed with tentacles.



Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*).

flustrate, flustration. See *flusterate, flusteration*.

Flustridæ (flus'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, typified by the genus *Flustra*; the sea-mats or lemon-weeds. They have a membranous zoarium, either expanded and foliaceous or ligulate, usually erect, sometimes decurrent on its base of support, and unilaminar or bilaminar, with the zoœcia quincuncially disposed, without a raised border, more or less open and membranous in front, and the *avicularia*, when present, usually vicarious.

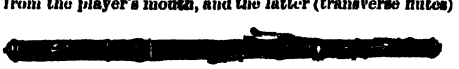
Flustrina (flus-trī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-ina*.] 1. A superfamily of *Flustridæ* containing flattened forms with even surface and quadrate cells.—2. [Used as a singular.] A genus of mollusks. *D'Orbigny*, 1852.

flustrine (flus'trin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Flustrina* or *Flustridæ*.

flustrum (flus'trum), *n.* A colloquial variant of *fluster*.

We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, v.

flute[1] (flōt), *n.* [Mod. E. (taking the place of earlier *flout*[1], q. v., and *floit*[2], q. v.), < F. *flute*, now written *flûte*, a contr. of earlier *fleüte* (two syllables, orig. three), < OF. *fleute*, *flaüte*, *flahute*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleuste*, *flauste*, *flahuste* = Pr. Sp. *flauta* = Pg. *frauta*, *flauta* = It. *flauto*, m. (ML. refl. *flauta*), a flute; cf. OD. *fluyt*, D. *fluit* = LG. *floute*, *fleite* = MHG. *vlote*, G. *flöte* = Dan. *floite* = Sw. *flojt* = Bohem. *flauta* = Pol. *flet*, etc., of F. origin; verbal n. of OF. *fluiter*, blow the flute, lit. blow, prob. transposed from **flatuer*, < ML. **flatuare*, an assumed verb, < L. *flatus* (*flatu-*), a blowing, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*[1].] 1. In *music*, an instrument of the pipe kind, in which the tone is produced by the impact of a current of air upon the edge of a hole in the side of a tube. See *pipe*, *fife*. Flutes are either direct or transverse, the former (*flûte-à-bec*) having a mouthpiece or whistle at the upper end of the tube, which is held straight away from the player's mouth, and the latter (*transverse flutes*)



Flute.

having a mouth-hole in the side of the tube, which is held across the player's body. In both species finger holes in the tube control the pitch of the tones; and in both increased force in blowing raises the pitch an octave. The exact explanation of the production of the tone is somewhat uncertain. It is asserted that the stream of air, being usually flat, acts like a free reed in the opening, playing back and forth like a solid tongue.

What time ye hear the sound of the cornet, *flute*, harp, . . . and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image. Dan. iii. 5.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anc. music*, a direct flute with a conical wooden tube having a varying number of finger-holes. Sometimes two tubes were attached to one mouthpiece. (*b*) In *medieval music*, one of a family of direct flutes, comprising treble, alto, tenor, and bass varieties, all having conical wooden tubes with several finger-holes. The modern flageolet and the penny whistle are derivatives of the treble kind. (*c*) In *modern music*, a transverse flute, having a conical or cylindrical wooden or metal tube with holes controlled in part by levers, and having a compass of about three octaves upward from middle C: also called the *German flute*. The change from the medieval direct flutes took place early in the eighteenth century. The best model for orchestral use was invented by Theobald Boehm in 1832. The piccolo-flute or piccolo is a flute giving tones an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop with stopped wooden pipes, having a flute-like tone, usually of four-foot pitch. The number of varieties is very great: they are usually named descriptively, as *flute d'amour*, *flûte harmonique*, *doppel-flote*, etc.

3. In *arch.*, one of a series of curved furrows, usually semicircular in plan, of which each is separated from the next by a narrow fillet. When such flutes are partially filled up by a smaller convex-curved molding, they are said to be *cabled*. In ancient architecture the flute is used in the Ionic, Composite, Corinthian, and Roman Doric orders, but never in the Greek Doric. Compare *channel*.

The columns, plain and with twisted *flutes*, . . . have capitals such as we might look for in much earlier Romanesque. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 255.

4. A similar groove in any material, as in a woman's ruffle.

If it [a drop of liquid] be instantaneously illuminated by electric sparks, the separate vibration forms will be seen presenting half as many beads and *flutes* as are presented when the images are superposed through the employment of a continuous light. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 729

5. In *decorative art*, a concave depression relatively long and of any form, the sides not necessarily parallel. Compare *gadroon*.

Flutes, beads, and small leaves in furniture carving
Soc. Arts Rep., Exhibit, 1867, p. 55.

6. A kind of long, thin French roll.—**7.** A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving. A separate shuttle is employed for each color of which the woof is composed.—**8.** A tall and very narrow wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Also called *flute-glass*.

For elles of beere, *flutes* of canary
That well did wash downe pastes-mary.
Lovelace, Lucasta (1649)

Dactylic flute. See *dactylic*.—**Nason flute,** in the older organs, a stop of covered pipes, of a soft and delicate tone.—**Nose-flute,** a kind of flute played by the nose, used among the South Sea Islanders. *C. W. Stoddard.*—**Octave flute,** or *flauto piccolo*. See *piccolo*.

flute[1] (flöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluted*, ppr. *fluting*. [= F. *fluter* = Pr. *flautar* = Pg. *frautar* (= D. *fluiten* = LG. *floiten*, *fleiten* = MHG. *floiten*, *flouten*, *flouten* = G. *flöten* = Dan. *flöite*); from the noun, but the verb in OF. is the original of the noun. See *flout*[1], the earlier form of *flute*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To play on a flute; produce a soft, clear note like that of a flute.

To him who sat upon the rocks
And *fluted* to the morning sea.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece

The birds that *fluted* on the blossoming bough
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 463.

II. *trans.* **1.** To play or sing softly and clearly in notes resembling those of a flute.

Knaves are men
That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To form flutes or grooves in, as in a ruffle. See *gauffer*.

The cost of *fluting* one of the columns of the temples, as calculated by Rangabé from the entries, was 400 drachmæ. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 112.

flute[2] (flöt), *n.* [< F. *flûte* = Sp. *flauta*, a storeship, < D. *fluit* (*fluit-schip*), Sw. *flojt*, LG. *fleute*, a kind of three-masted trading-vessel, with a narrow stern; cf. D. *vlot*, a raft, float, etc.: see *float*, *n.*] A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor-timbers, round behind and swelling in the middle.

I assumed the responsibility of sending thither two *flutes* (small vessels), which crossed the bar with sails set.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 270.

Armed in flute or **en flûte,** a phrase formerly applied to a vessel only partially armed.

flûte-à-bec (flüt'ä-bek'), *n.* [F.: *flûte*, flute; *à*, with; *bec*, beak.] A kind of direct flute. See *flute*[1], 1.

flute-bird (flöt'bèrd), *n.* A name of the piping crow, *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

flute-bit (flöt'bit), *n.* A bit used for piercing holes in hard woods, such as those of which flutes are made. See *bit*[1], 5.

fluted (flö'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flute*[1], *v. t.*] **1.** In *music*, fine; clear and mellow; flute-like: as, *fluted* notes.—**2.** Grooved; furrowed; ornamented or characterized by a series of flutes: as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle.

If *fluted* with as many as the Ionic, half as deep as large.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having parallel grooves or depressions running in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *armor*, ornamented with ridges, corrugations, and the like, which in some cases added also to the utility of the piece as giving greater strength. Suits of armor of the sixteenth century, both Italian and German, are often richly fluted. See cut in next column.—**Fluted drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Fluted scale,** in *entom.*, same as *cushion-scale*.—**Fluted spectrum,** in *optics*. See *spectrum*.

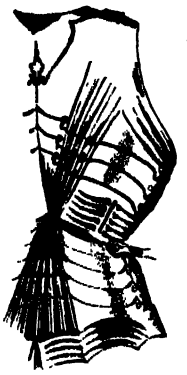
flute-glass† (flöt'glàs), *n.* [= D. *fluit-glas*, as *flute*[1] + *glass*.] A long or tall glass; same as *flute*[1], 8.

Bring two *flute-glasses*, and some stools, ho! We'll have the ladies' health.
Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-all.

flutemouth (flöt'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistularidæ*; a pipe-fish.

flutenist (flö'ten-ist), *n.* [= G. *flötenist* = Dan. *fløjtenist*; equiv. to *flutist*, q. v.] A flute-player; a flutist. [Rare.]

These village-known cheeks that in country listes
Were fencers' men, these sometimes *flutenists*,
Beare office now.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, [Ili. 42



Fluted Dossière or Backpiece. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."

flute-player (flöt'plā'ėr), *n.* **1.** A player or performer upon the flute; a flutist.

This eminent contrapuntist [Kuhlau] devoted nearly the whole of his short life to Flute compositions. An amateur *flute-player* of position employed him constantly and liberally in writing them. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 547

2. A South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*, as *C. cantans*: so called from its note.

fluter (flö'tėr), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flouter*[1].] **1.** One who plays on the flute; a flute-player.

At Mr. Debasty's, I saw, in a gold frame, a picture of a *fluter* playing on his flute, which, for a good while, I took for painting, but at last observed it was a piece of tapestry.
Pepys, Diary, II. 309.

2. One who makes grooves or flutes.

flute-shrike (flöt'shrīk), *n.* A shrike of the genus *Laniarius*, as *L. æthiopicus*.

flute-stop (flöt'stop), *n.* [See *flute*[1], *n.*, 2.] Same as *flue-stop*.

flutet, *n.* Same as *galoubet*.

flute-work (flöt'wėrk), *n.* Same as *flue-work*.

fluther (flu*ᴛʜ*'ėr), *n.* [Sc., prob. a variation of *flutter*, q. v.] **1.** Hurry; bustle.—**2.** Confusing abundance.

flutina (flö-tē'nä), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-ina*[1]. Cf. *flautino*.] A musical instrument closely resembling the accordion.

fluting (flö'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flute*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of playing on the flute, or the sound made by such playing; a flute-like sound.

Clearly the crystal *flutings* fall and float
E. G. Roberts, A Secret Song

2. The act of forming a groove or furrow.—**3.** A groove or furrow; fluted work; a flute: as, the *flutings* of a column, or of a woman's ruffle.

For what purpose or interest were those vast columns—in the very *flutings* of which a man can stand with ease—felled like forest pines?
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

4. One of the longitudinal channels in a screw-tap by which a cutting edge is given to the thread.

fluting-cylinder (flö'ting-sil'in-dėr), *n.* One of a pair of corrugated cylinders used in the fluting-machine.

fluting-iron (flö'ting-ī'ėrn), *n.* A device for making flutes in a fabric or article of dress, as a ruffle.



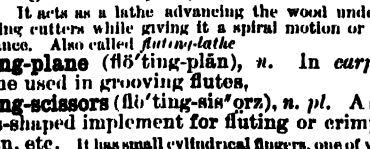
Fluting-iron.

fluting-lathe (flö'ting-lā*ᴛʜ*), *n.* Same as *fluting-machine*, 2.

fluting-machine (flö'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine for crimping or corrugating sheet-metal by bending it between corrugated cylinders called *fluting-cylinders*.—**2.** A wood-turning machine for forming twisted, spiral, and fluted balusters, etc. It acts as a lathe advancing the wood under revolving cutters while giving it a spiral motion or rifled advance. Also called *fluting-lathe*.

fluting-plane (flö'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane used in grooving flutes.

fluting-scissors (flö'ting-siz'ėrz), *n. pl.* A scissors-shaped implement for fluting or crimping linen, etc. It has small cylindrical fingers, one of which is hollow to hold a heated iron. When the scissors are closed, this heated finger forces the cloth between the two other fingers, thus forming a flute.



Fluting-scissors.

flutist (flö'tist), *n.* [= F. *flûtiste* = Sp. *flautista* = Pg. *frautista* = It. *flautista* = Sw. *flöjtist*; as *flute*[1] + *-ist*.] A performer on the flute; a flute-player.

flutter (flut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *floteren*, flutter, float, < AS. *flotorian*, *floterian*, flutter (once of the heart, otherwise only in glosses), flutter or fly before (L. *prævolare*), float about (L. *fluctibus ferri*), appar. a freq. verb formed from *flotian*, float, *fleotan* (pp. *floten*), fleet, float. Cf. LG. *fluttern*, also *fladdern*, flutter, as a bird. Similar words of different origin are OD. *vlederen*, *vledderen* = OHG. *fledarôn*, MHG. *vledern*, *vladern*, G. *flattern*, usually *flattern*, flutter, = D. *fladderen*, hover, E. *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], etc.: see *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], *flittermouse*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To float; undulate; fluctuate.

There contynued suche a calme that we made right lytell spede, but laye and *flotred* in the see right worely by reason of the sayd tedyous calme.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 67

2. To move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions; vibrate, throb, or move about rapidly or variably; hover or waver in quick motion.

The old Eagle *flutters* in and out,
To teach his yong to follow him about.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7

Like swallow's tail, in shape and hue,
Fluttered the streamer glossy blue.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8

3. To be in agitation; fluctuate in feeling; be in uncertainty; hang on the balance.

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

4†. To be frivolous or foppish; play the part of a beau of the period; fly from one thing to another.

Won'd it not make any one melancholy to see you go every Day *fluttering* about abroad, whilst I must stay at home like a poor lonely sullen Bird in a Cage?
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 120.

II. *trans.* **1.** To move in quick irregular motions; agitate; vibrate: as, a bird *fluttering* its wings.—**2.** To cause to flutter; disorder; throw into confusion.

Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

My hopes are *flutter'd* as my present fortunes.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iv. 2.

flutter (flut'ėr), *n.* [< *flutter*, *v.*] **1.** Quick and irregular motion, as of wings; rapid vibration, undulation, or pulsation: as, the *flutter* of a fan or of the heart.

Set the grave councils up upon their shelves again, and string them hard, lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a *flutter*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

She . . . expressed her inmost sensations by the butterfly *flutter* of her Fan. Tr. of *Uzanne's* The Fan, p. 60.

2. Agitation; confusion; confused or excited feeling or action.

A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All *flutter*, pride, and talk. *Pope*, Artemisia.

There is no doubt their talk would raise a *flutter* in a modern tea-party.
R. L. Stevenson, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

3. A flow of mingled water and steam from the gage-cocks of a steam-boiler. This occurs in locomotives when the boiler primes, or works water into the cylinders.

To use a phrase employed by practical men, the priming or foaming of the boiler may be known by the "*flutter*" of the gauge-cocks. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 487

flutterer (flut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who flutters; one who causes something to flutter.

Until the handkerchief *flutterer* was no longer seen.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 588

flutteringly (flut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

flutterment (flut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *flutter* + *-ment*.] Same as *flutter*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

The way a consid'able *flutterment* in the neighborhoods. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707

flutter-wheel (flut'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute: so called from its rapid motion.

fluttery (flut'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *flotery*, < *floteren*, flutter.] Fluttering; wavering; waving; apt to flutter.

With *flotery* berd, and ragged asshy heeres [hair].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

A light *fluttery* material.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

fluty (flö'ti), *a.* [< *flute*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

fluvial (flö'vi-al), *a.* [= F. *fluvial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fluvial* = It. *fluviale*, < L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, OL. *flovios*, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Relating or pertaining to rivers: as, *fluvial* waters; *fluvial* navigation or fisheries.

The United States happily has not yet experienced such serious *fluvial* irregularities as have long wasted southern and central Europe. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1883.

Next in interest to the Agonistic types of Sicilian Mints are what may be called the *Fluvial* types, under which that main source of the fertility of Sicily its springs and rivers - was represented *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 422.

fluvialist (flö'vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *fluvial* + *-ist*.] One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

fluviatic (flö-vi-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *fluviaticus*, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Fluvial; fluviatile. [Rare.]

fluviatile (flö'vi-a-til), *a.* [= F. *fluviatile* = Pg. *fluviatil* = It. *fluviatile*, < L. *fluvialis*, of or belonging to a river, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Of riverine nature; growing in or near fresh water; produced by river action; fluvial: as, *fluviatile* species or deposits.

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature It is earth's eye The *fluviatile* trees next the shore are the slender eyelashes which fringe it. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation *fluviatile* denudation, as it is sometimes termed *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 135.

Fluviatilidæ (flö'vi-a-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fluviatilis* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water or river sponges, distinguished from the *Lacustridæ* by the brotulate shape of the skeletal spicules.

Fluvicola (flö-vik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fluvius*, a river, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. The typical genus of watercaps of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*,



Watercap (*Fluvicola climacura*)

established by Swainson in 1827. *F. climacura* and *F. pica* are characteristic examples. The plumage is black and white The birds inhabit the pampas and other open places, generally in the vicinity of water

2. A genus of crustaceans.

Fluvicolinæ (flö-vik-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fluvicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of South American clamatorial tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, taking name from the genus *Fluvicola*, the watercaps. Also called *Alectrurinæ* and *Taniopterinæ*.

fluvicoline (flö-vik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *Fluvicola* + *-ine*[1].] Fluvial or fluviatile; inhabiting rivers, or frequenting their banks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fluvicolinæ*.

fluviomarine (flö vi-ō-ma-rēn'), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *marinus*, of the sea: see *fluvial* and *marine*.] In *geol.*, an epithet applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries, or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure, by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

fluvioterrestrial (flo vi-o-te-res'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *terrestris*, of the earth: see *fluvial* and *terrestrial*.] Pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its fresh waters; not marine or maritime.

The marine realms . . . are entirely independent of the *fluvio-terrestrial* *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc., 1885, II. 30.

flux (fluks), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flux*, also *flix* (see *flix*[2]), a flow, flood (of the tide, and in medical senses), < OF. *flux*, F. *flux* = Sp. Pg. *fluxo* = It. *flusso*, < L. *fluxus*, a flow, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *flush*[9] (in cards), a doublet of *flux*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of flowing; a flowing, as of a fluid; flow in general, but now most commonly an occasional flow; an outpouring or effusion of anything.

The cause of the extraordinary swiftness of this lake is the continuall *fluxe* of the snow-water descending from those mountaines *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 84.

No *flux* and reflux of thought, half meditative, half capricious *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Hence — 2. Continual change; the mode of being of that which is instantaneous, ceasing to exist as soon as it begins to exist. Thus is specifically termed *Heraclitan flux*, from the doctrine of the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus that there is no being or permanence, but that all things are transitory and fleeting

For time considered in itself is but the *flux* of that very instant wherein the motion of the heaven began *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 69.

Certain it is that matter is in a perpetual *flux* and never at a stay. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887)

All things, as the old skeptics said, are in ceaseless *flux*; and yet, to find truth, we must find something permanent. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid or abnormal issue or discharge of matter, as blood, mucus, or pus, from any mucous surface of the internal vessels or viscera: as, the bloody *flux* (dysentery).

It befel, the fadir of Publius for to ligge travelid with feveres and dissenterie or *flux* *Wyclif*, Deeds [Acts] xxviii. 8 (Oxf.).

The next year [A. D. 987] was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men, and murren upon Cattel *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. Matter which is discharged in a flux; defluxion; excrement.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar, the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. A flowing together; concourse; confluence.

Thus misery doth part the *flux* of company. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

6. Fusion; conversion to a liquid state by the operation of heat. — 7. In *metal.*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalis, borax, tartar, and other saline matter, or, in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline fluxes are either the *crude*, the *white*, or the *black flux* When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of nitre, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux*, when an equal weight of nitre is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassium remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux*

8. In *math.*, a vector which is referred to a unit of area. — **Bloody flux**, dysentery. — **Hepatic flux**, bilious flux.

II.† *a.* Flowing; changing; inconstant; variable.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages. *Abp. Newcome*, Eng. Biblical Trans., p. 233.

flux (fluks), *v.* [< *flux*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To flood; overflow.

Surely, that God is mercifull that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh and *fluxed* eyes *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

2. In *med.*, to cause a flux or evacuation from; salivate; purge.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

3†. To clear or clean out by or as if by an evacuation; relieve by purging, literally or figuratively.

'Twas he that gave our nation purges,
And *fluxed* the House of many a burgess
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 302.

4. To melt; fuse; make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan*

II. *intrans.* To flow or change. [Rare.]

The invading waters . . . *fluxing* along the wall from below the road-bridge *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, i.

There is a mystery about it which has not yet been penetrated that monarchy should be so universal and indefeasible in the East, while in the West it has been so *fluxing* and unstable *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 365.

fluxation (fluk-sā'shon), *n.* [< *flux* + *-ation*.] A flowing or passing away; flux.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

fluxibility (fluk-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fluxibilidad* = Pg. *fluxibilidade* = It. *fussibilità*, < ML. *fluxibilita(t-)s*, < *fluxibilis*, fluxible: see *fluxible*.] The quality of being fluxible, or admitting of flux or change; specifically, the quality of being fusible; fusibility.

For the *fluxibility* of human nature is so great that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in, the ways being so many; but it is a great wonder of God that none should ever creep in. *Hammond*, Works, II. 603.

fluxible (fluk'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *fluxible* = OSp. *fluxible* = Pg. *fluxivel* = It. *fussibile*, < ML. *fluxibilis*, fluxible, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Capable of undergoing flux or change; specifically, fusible. [Obsolete in figurative uses.]

But the evening dewes cause them [pearls] to be soft and *fluxible*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 238.

Good Education and acquisit Wisdom ought to correct the *fluxible* fault, if any such be, of our watry situation. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

fluxibleness (fluk'si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fluxibility*. [Rare.]

fluxile† (fluk'sil), *a.* [< LL. *fluxilis*, fluid, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Same as *fluxible*.

fluxility† (fluk-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fluxile* + *-ity*.] Same as *fluxibility*.

Our experiments seem to teach that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility*, of the bodies here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 75.

fluxing-bed (fluk'sing-bed), *n.* In the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided. It is lower than the other part, and slightly concave.

fluxion (fluk'shon), *n.* [< F. *fluxion* = Sp. *fluxion* = Pg. *fluxão* = It. *flussione*, < L. *fluxio(n-)*, var. of *fluctio(n-)*, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*, *fluctuate*.] 1. The act of flowing; fluxation; change. — 2. That which flows; that which changes; a flux.

Some faine that these should be the cataracts of heauen, which were all opened at Noe's flood. But I think them rather to be such *fluxions* and eruptions as Aristotle, in his booke de Mundo, saith to chance in the sea *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 21.

And this is wrought the rather, by means of those *fluxions* which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors by way of repercussion. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 594.

Specifically — (*a*) In *med.*: (1) An abnormal flow or determination of blood or other humor to any organ, as the brain, active hyperemia. (2) A catarrh. (*b*) The running or reduction of metals to a fluid state; fusion *Craig*. (*c*) Something, as an indication, which constantly varies. [Rare.]

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun-dials. *De Quincey*.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity; the differential coefficient relatively to the time. A fluxion is denoted by a dot placed over the symbol of the fluent or variable This term and the *method of fluxions* (which see, below) were invented by Sir Isaac Newton

Fluxions themselves should be regarded as generally finite, according to what seems to have been the ultimate view of Newton. *Sir W. R. Hamilton*.

When a quantity changes from time to time, its rate of change is called the *fluxion* of the quantity. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 15.

Corresponding fluxions, rates at which two connected quantities may change together, simultaneous differentials. — **Fluent of a fluxion**. See *fluent*. **Inverse method of fluxions**, the method of treating problems of integration by means of fluxions. — **Method of fluxions**, Newton's form of the calculus, hardly distinguishable from the differential calculus of Leibnitz. It makes use of the conceptions of the doctrine of limits in place of fictitious infinitesimals of different orders. See *calculus*, 3, *differential*, and *limit*. — **Second fluxion**, the rate of change of the rate of change of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient relatively to the time, denoted by two dots over the symbol of the fluent.

fluxional (fluk'shon-al), *a.* [< *fluxion* + *-al*.] 1. Subject to flux or change; variable; inconstant. [Rare.]

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional*. *Coleridge*.

2. In *math.*, pertaining to or solved by the method of fluxions. — **Fluxional** or **fluxionary calculus** or **analysis**, the method of fluxions (which see, under *fluxion*). — **Fluxional equation**. See *equation*.

fluxionary (fluk'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fluxionnaire*; as *fluxion* + *-ary*.] Same as *fluxional*.

The skill with which detention or conscious arrest is given to the evanescent, external projection to what is internal, outline to what is *fluxionary*, and body to what is vague — all this depends entirely on the command over language, as the one sole means of embodying ideas. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

fluxionist (fluk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *fluxion* + *-ist*.] One skilled in fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluctionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Bp. Berkeley*, Analyst, Query 43.

fluxion-structure (fluk'shon-struk'tūr), *n.* Same as *fundal structure*. See *fundal*.

fluxive† (fluk'siv), *a.* [< L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow, + *-ive*.] Flowing; wanting substance or solidity.

These [letters] often bathed she in her *fluxive* eyes.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 50.

There arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

flux-spoon (fluks'spön), *n.* A small ladle for dipping up a sample of molten metal for testing.

fluxure (fluk'sūr), *n.* [< L. *fluxura*, a flowing, < *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*.] 1. The quality of being fluid. *B. Jonson.*—2. A flowing or fluid matter: as, a *fluxure* from a wound.

fluxweed (fluks'wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants used as remedies for dysentery.

fly[1] (flī), *v.*; pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*. [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye*; < ME. *flyen*, *flien*, *flizen*, *fleyen*, *flegen*, *fleen*, *fleon*, *flon*, *fleozen*, etc. (pret. *fleg*, *fleh*, *flæh*, *flah*, *flaz*, *fley*, *fleiy*, *fleyghe*, *fligh*, *flew*, *fluwe*, etc., pl. *fluzen*, *flogen*, *flowen*, *fluwen*, *flow*, etc.), fly, < AS. *fleógan*, *flógan* (pret. *fleág*, *fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), fly, rarely (by confusion with *fleón*) flee, = OFries. *fliaga*, NFries. *flega* = D. *vliegen* = MLG. *vlegen*, LG. *flegen* = OHG. *fliogan*, MHG. *vliegen*, G. *fliegen* = Icel. *fljúga* = Norw. *flyga* = Sw. *flyga* = Dan. *flyve*, fly, = Goth. **fliugan*, inferred from derived factitive *flaugjan* in comp. *us-flaugjan*, drive about, lit. cause to fly about, as the wind does light substances. The common Teut. root is **flug*, the word being quite different from *flee*[1], AS. *fleón*, etc., Goth. *thliuhan*, Teut. √ **thluh*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *flee*[1]. Hence *fly*[1], *n.*, *fly*[2], *fledge* = *fludge* = *flush*, *flush*[3] = *fly*[3], and *flay*[2] = Sc. *fley*, *fleg*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move through the air by the aid of wings, as birds.

And feblest foule of flyght is that *fleegheth* or swymmeth;
And that is the pekok and the pohenne; proude riche men thei bitokneth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 239.

Ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so dangerously *flown* abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

From that which highest *flew* to that which lowest crept
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 154.

Ravens, crows, and kites
Fly o'er our heads, and downward look on us
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or any other impulse: as, clouds *fly* before the wind; a ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow; the explosion made the gravel *fly*.

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can *fly*,
And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

Quick *flew* the shuttle from her arm of snow
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 151.

Then the blue
Bullets *flew*,
And the trooper jackets redden at the touch of the leaden
Rifle breath.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

3. To rise, spring, shoot, or be cast in air, as smoke, sparks, or other light objects.

His falchion on a flint he softly smiteth,
That from the cold stone sparks of fire do *fly*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 177.

Their [martyrs'] ashes *flew*
– No marble tells us whither. *Cowper*, Task, v. 726.

4. To move or pass with swiftness or alacrity; go rapidly or at full speed; rush; dart: as, to *fly* to the relief of a distressed friend; the ship *flies* before the wind; recriminations *flew* about.

The Sarazin, sore daunted with the buffe,
Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him *flies*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

Madam, if you bid me go, I will run; if you bid me run, I'll *fly* (if I can) upon your errand. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 65.

Only this I know, that Calms are very frequent there [near the line], as also Tornadoes and sudden Gusts, in which the Winds *fly* in a moment quite round the Compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 25.

Fool! knave! and dunce!
Flew back and forth, like strokes of pencil
In a child's fingers. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

5. To depart suddenly or swiftly; take flight; escape; flee: as, the rogue has *flown*; his fortune will soon *fly*.

Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord!
Fly therefore, noble Cassius, *fly* far off
Shak., J. C., v. 3.

Wouldst thou then be free from envy and scorn, from anger and strife, *fly* from the occasions of them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Where, my deluded sense, was reason *flown*!
Where the high majesty of David's throne?
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows *fly*.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

6. To part suddenly or with violence; burst or be rent into fragments or shreds: as, the bottle *flew* into a thousand pieces; the sail *flew* in tatters.

The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and *fly*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

"O bubble world,
Whose colours in a moment break and *fly*!"
Why, who said that? I know not — true enough!
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

Overheated steel is apt to *fly* or crack in hardening.
Morgan, Mining Tools, p. 55.

7. To flutter; wave or play, as a flag in the wind.

High in the air Britannia's standard *flies*
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 110.

Soon as soft vernal breezes warm the sky,
Britannia's colours in the zephyrs *fly*
Addison, The Campaign.

White sails *flying* on the yellow sea
Tennyson, Geraint.

8. To be evanescent; fade; disappear: said of colors: as, that color is sure to *fly* when the fabric is washed. [Colloq.]—**9.** To hunt with a falcon; hawk.

We'll e'en to 't like French falconers, *fly* at anything we see. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

A flying moor (*naut.*). See *moor*[1].—**As the crow flies**. See *crow*[2].—**Flying adder.** Same as *adder-fly*.—**Flying blister, bridge, buttress, dustman, Dutchman,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flying column,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a short column or pillar with wings.—**Flying jib, sap,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come off with flying colors,** to succeed or triumph: in allusion to the carrying of unfurled flags by troops.—**To fly about** (*naut.*), to change direction frequently: said of the wind.—**To fly around.** See *to fly round*.—**To fly at,** to spring or rush at with hostile intention: as, a hen *flies at* a dog or a cat; a dog *flies at* a man.—**To fly at the brook**†, to hunt water-fowl with hawks.

Believe me, lords, for *flying at the brook*,
I saw not better sport these seven years' day
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To fly in the face of. (*a*) To insult. (*b*) To resist; set at defiance; oppose with violence; act in direct opposition to.

Fly in nature's *face*,
But how if nature *fly in* my *face* first?
Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Their [men's] Consciences still *fly in their faces*, and rebuke them sharply for their sins.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To fly light, to sail, as a ship, with but little cargo or ballast.—**To fly off.** (*a*) To depart suddenly; run away.

'Tis a poor courage
Flies off for one repulse.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

(*b*†) To revolt. (*c*) To evaporate or volatilize.

The metallic oxide is combined with a volatile acid, like the acetic, which *flies off* and leaves it insoluble in the fibre. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 351.

To fly off the handle, to go beyond bounds in speech or action; be carried away by excitement or passion; break out or away from constraint of any kind: from the flying off the handle of a loose hammer-head when a blow is struck with it. [Colloq., U. S.]

When I used to tell minister this, as he was *flying off the handle*, he'd say, Sam, you're as correct as Euclid, but as cold and dry.
Haliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature, p. 149.

To fly on (*theat.*), to move on side scenes quickly in changing a scene in sight of the audience.—**To fly open,** to open suddenly or freely: as, the doors *flew open*.

No door but *flies open* to her, her presence is above a charm. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To fly out. (*a*) To rush or dart out. (*b*) To break out in anger, uproar, or license.

They [the apostles] never *fly out* into any extravagant passion, never betray any weakness or fear.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

So you will *fly out*! Can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can passion do? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

To fly round or **around,** to be active or bustling; move briskly. [Colloq., U. S.]

Come, gals, *fly round*, and let's get Mis Clavers some supper. *A New Home*, p. 13.

Lawyer Dean he *flew round* like a parched pea on a shovel. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 41.

To fly upon. (*a*) To pounce upon; seize.

And the people *flew upon* the spoil. 1 Sam. xiv. 32.

(*b*) To assail; abuse.

David sent messengers out of the wilderness to salute our master, and he railed on them [margin, *flew upon* them]. 1 Sam. xxv. 14.

To let fly. (*a*) Absolutely, to make an attack or assault; with an object, to discharge, throw, drive, or utter with violence: as, to *let fly* a stone; he *let fly* a torrent of abuse.

Whose arrows made these wounds? speak, or, by Dian,
Without distinction I'll *let fly* at ye all!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

They, therefore, in angry manner, *let fly* at them again, counting them as bad as the men in the cage.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to let go suddenly: as, *let fly* the sheets.—**To make the feathers** (or **fur**) **fly,** to make an effective assault or attack; produce great confusion, disturbance, or damage by a vigorous onslaught, as with tongue or pen, or by physical force: in allusion to the flying of a bird's feathers or of an animal's fur when struck by shot.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to move through or float in the air: as, to *fly* carrier-pigeons; to *fly* a flag or a kite.

I'le make a match with you; meete me to morrow
At Chevy Chase; Ile *flye* my Hawke with yours.
T. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2†. To attack by the flight of a falcon or hawk; fly at.

If a man can tame this monster, and bring her to feed at the hand, and govern her, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

The Parliament flying upon several Men, and then letting them alone, does as a Hawk that *flyes* a Covey of Partridges. *Selden*, Table Talk, p. 80.

3. To flee from; shun; avoid as by flight; get away from: as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate.

This is not well, rash and unbridled boy,
To *fly* the favours of so good a king.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Costly Apparel let the Fair One *fly*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To fly out of the hood, in *falconry*, to unhood and slip when the quarry is in sight.

Falcons or long-winged hawks are either *flown out of the hood*, . . . or they are made to wait on till game is flushed.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

To fly the kite, to obtain money on notes or accommodation bills: in allusion to keeping such paper flying about as children do a kite. [Commercial slang.]—**To fly the red flag,** to spout blood, as a whale.

fly[1] (flī), *n.*; pl. *flies* (flīz). [In def. 1, < ME. *flye*, < AS. *flyge*, flight, < *fleógan* (pp. *flogen*), fly; in other senses from the modern verb: see *fly*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of flying, or passing through the air; flight. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Egle is fairest fowle in *flye*,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

'Twas an easy *fly*; the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill.
Disraeli, Imperial Marriage, iii. 3.

2. A state of flying: in the phrase *on the fly* (which see, below).—**3.** Something having a rapid or flying motion, or some relation to such motion. (*a*) In *mech.*: (1) An arrangement of vanes on a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clockwork by the impact of the vanes against the air; a fanner: now chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock machinery. (2) Some contrivance for regulating the motion of machinery, as a fly-wheel, or cross-arms loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like. See *fly-wheel*. Also called *fly-governor*. (*b*) In *printing*, a contrivance for receiving and delivering separately printed sheets as they are printed on a press. The common form is an open framework of rods of wood, swinging in a quarter circle on a rocking shaft, at the tail of a printing-press. Also called *flier*. (*c*) In *weaving*, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. (*d*) In knitting-machines, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop. Also called a *latch*. (*e*) In a spinning-frame, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin and twist the yarn as it is wound upon it. See *flier*, 4 (*b*). (*f*) That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. (*g*) In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball knocked or thrown high in the air. (*h*) (1) The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the waving end; or, in a banner hanging from a cross-yard, the length vertically from the yard downward. (2) The outer or loose flying end in general, as distinguished from the part near the mast or yard.

The part of a flag furthest from the point of suspension is called the *fly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 278.

4. *pl.* In a theater, the large space above the proscenium, extending over the whole of the stage, and including the borders, border-lights, many ropes, cleats, and pulleys, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries on either side from which the borders and drop-scenes are handled.—**5.** A piece of canvas drawn over the ridge-pole of a tent, doubling the thickness of the roof, but not in contact with it except at the ridge-pole.—**6.** The flap or door of a tent.

Two or three Indians approached, peered through the *fly*, and then came in. *The Century*, XXV. 195.

7. A strip of material sewed to a garment, but differing from a flounce in being drawn straight without gathering, and usually serving some purpose other than mere ornament. Thus, in some coats the buttonholes are inserted in a fly, so that the buttons do not show when the coat is buttoned; sometimes the fly is sewed on beneath the buttonholes.

8. In *cotton-spinning*, waste cotton.—**9.** The hinged board which covers the keys of a piano or an organ when not in use.—**Fly of the mariners' compass**†, the compass-card.—**On the fly,** during flight; while still in the air; before reaching the ground: as, to shoot a bird *on the fly*; to catch a ball *on the fly*.

fly[2] (flī), *n.*; pl., except in sense 6, *flies* (flīz). [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye*; < ME. *flye*, *flie*, *flee*, *fle*, *fley*, *flei*, *flege*, *fleoge*, etc., < AS. *fleoge*, a fly (L. *musca*), = D. *vlieg* = MLG. *vlēge*, LG. *flege* = OHG. *flioga*, MHG. *vliege*, G. *fliege*, also (with umlaut) OHG. *fliuga*, MHG. *fliuge*, G. *fleuge* = (with short vowel) Icel. *fluga* = Sw. *fluga* = Dan. *flue*, a fly; < *fleógan*, E. *fly*[1]: see *fly*[1], *v.*]

1. In popular language, a flying insect of any common kind.

Thou wille be flayede for a *flye* that one [on] thy flesche lyghtes' *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

There came a grievous swarm of *flies* into the house of Pharaoh . . and into all the land of Egypt. Ex viii. 24

2. In *entom.*, a two-winged insect; any one of the order *Diptera*, and especially of the family *Muscidæ*: commonly used with a qualifying or specific term: as, the house-*fly*, *Musca domestica*. See the compounded words.

As *flies* to wanton boys are we to the gods,
They kill us for their sport. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1

3. A fish-hook dressed with silk, tinsel, feathers, or other material, so as to resemble a fly or other insect, and used by anglers to entice fish.

Is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial *Fly*? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 56

Nor is it yet settled that by imitating the natural insect you gain any advantage, one half the most skillful fishermen assert that the *fly* . . . need resemble nothing on earth or in the waters under the earth *R. B. Roosevelt* Game Fish, p. 265.

4†. A familiar spirit: apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic and similar impostures.

Brought me th' intelligence in a paper here, . . .
I have my *flys* abroad *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Even the shape of a fly was a favourite one with evil spirits, so much so, that the term *fly* was a popular synonym for a familiar *Thistleton Dyer*, Folk-Lore, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, an insignificant thing; a thing of no value.

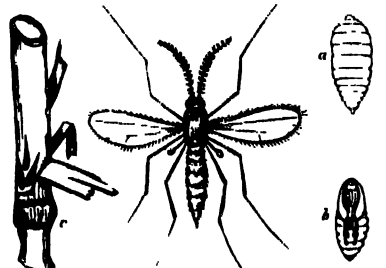
The ground and foundation of faith without which had ready before, al the spiritual comfort that any man may speake of, can neuer auaile a *flie*
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 7.

6. Pl. *flys* (flīz). [Usually referred directly to the verb *fly*[1], and defined as "a light carriage formed for rapid motion"; but this is not borne out by the first use of the name (see first extract). The name seems to have been a fanciful application of *fly*[2], an insect.] A kind of quick-running carriage; a light vehicle for passengers; a hackney-coach.

A nouvelle kind of four wheeled vehicles drawn by a man and an assistant, . . . they are denominated *flys*, a name first given by a gentleman at the Pavilion [at Brighton, England] upon their first introduction in 1816
Wright's Brighton Ambulator, 1818. (*Davies.*)

When the poor, old, broken down *fly* drove up, and the portmanteaus were taken down, . . the two timid young people stepped out of the mouldy old carriage.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xviii

Berna fly, a species of *Trypeta* (which see) **Black fly**, any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites **Camel-necked flies.** See *camel-necked*. — **East India fly**, a species of vesicatory fly, much larger than the common cantharis. — **Golden-eyed fly**, any tabanid of the genus *Chrysops* (which see) **Green-headed fly**, *Tabanus lineola*. — **Hessian fly**, a destructive insect, *Cecidomyia destructor*, supposed to have been introduced during the revolutionary war by the Hessian troops, and now the most serious enemy of wheat in America. This fly is a small dusky midge, and its larva is a yellowish or reddish maggot. There are two broods annually, the first laying eggs in April or May, the second in September. The remedies are late sowing, or sometimes sowing a small patch early to serve as a trap, pasturing with sheep in November, and sowing hardy varieties, such as the Underhill Mediterranean wheat, especially the Lancaster variety. — **Onion-fly**, *Anthomyia cepetorum*, the larva of which is known as the *onion maggot*. See *Anthomyia*. — **Orange-belted fly**, *Tabanus cinctus*. **Snelled fly**, in *angling*, a fly fitted on a snell. — **Spanish fly**, the blistering fly. See *Cantharis*. — **Tail-fly**, in *angling*, the fly at the end of the leader. See *fly line*[2]. — **To cast the fly.** See *cast*[1]. — **To rise to the fly**, to be attracted by an artificial fly when it is offered as a lure: said of some fishes, in contradistinction to others which take sunken bait only. — **To tie a fly**, to dress a hook so that it shall resemble a fly. **White fly.** (*a*) The common name of *Bibio albipennis* about the great lakes of the United States. (*b*) An ephemerid, a shad fly, May-fly, or day-fly. [Local, U. S.] (See also *cabbage-fly*, *forest-fly*, *hand fly*, *radish-fly*, *rubber-fly*, *saw fly*, *stretcher fly*, etc.)



Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*)
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, infested stalk of wheat

fly[2] (flī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flied*, ppr. *flying*. [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6.] I. *trans.* To convey in a fly.

Tuesday, Poole *flied* us all the way to Sir T. Ackland's Somersetshire seat. *Southey*, Letters, III. 478.

II. *intrans.* To travel by a fly. *Davies.*

We then *flied* to Stogursey just to see the Church.
Southey, Letters, III. 478.

fly[3] (flī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *flee*; another form of *fledge*, *fledge*, *flish*, *flush*[8], etc., through dial. *flyg*, < ME. *fligge*, *flygge*, able to fly, fledged (hence able to shift for oneself, knowing); ult. < *fly*[1], *v.*: see *fledge* and *flush*[8].] Knowing; wide-awake; quick to take one's meaning or intention: as, a *fly* young man. [Slang.]

"Do what I want, and I will pay you well" . . . "I am *fly*," says Jo. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

"I want to tell you that——" . . . "Shut up!" replied the police official, "you are too *fly*. I've had hundreds of cases like yours." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

fly[4] (flī), *n.* See *vly*.

fly-agaric (flī'a-gar'ik), *n.* A species of mushroom, *Agaricus muscarius*, found in woods, and having a bright-red pileus studded with pale warts, while the stipe and gills are ivory-white. The juice is a strong narcotic, and poisonous if taken to excess. It is employed in some countries, mixed with the juice of cranberries, to produce intoxication, and an infusion of the plant is largely employed as a poison for flies, whence the name. Also called *fubane*.

flyaway (flī'a-wā'), *a.* [< *fly away*, phr.] Flighty; restless; fluttering: as, a *flyaway* young woman; a *flyaway* costume. [Colloq.]

flyaway-grass (flī'a-wā-gras), *n.* The *Agrostis scabra*, a common grass of North America, with a very loose, light panicle, which breaks off at maturity, and is driven to great distances before the wind. Also called *hair-grass*.

fly-bait (flī'bāt), *n.* A natural fly used as bait, or an artificial fly serving as a lure.

flybane (flī'bān), *n.* Same as *fly-agaric*.

fly-bitten (flī'bit'n), *a.* Marked by the bites of insects.

fly-blister (flī'blis'tėr), *n.* A plaster made of cantharides.

fly-block (flī'blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*[1].

flyblow (flī'blō), *v.*; pp. *flyblown*, ppr. *flyblowing*. [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blow*[1]; first in the p. a. *flyblown*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make flyblown; taint with or as if with flyblows: chiefly in figurative uses.

Can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buz
Fly-blow his ears *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them.
Stillingfleet.

II. *intrans.* To deposit eggs on meat or the like, as a fly.

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

flyblow (flī'blō), *n.* [< *flyblow*, *v.*] The egg of a fly, the presence of which in numbers on meat, etc., makes it tainted and maggoty.

flyblown (flī'blon), *p. a.* [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1]. Hence *flyblow*.] Tainted with flyblows; hence, spoiled; impure.

Him, that thou magnifiest with all these titles,
Stinking and *fly-blown*, lies here at our feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Such a light as putrefaction breeds
In *fly-blown* flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 676.

fly-board (flī'bōrd), *n.* In *printing*, the board on which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

flyboat (flī'bōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flie-boat*, *flibote*; cf. F. *flibote* = Sp. *flibote*, *filibote*, G. *flieboot*, < D. *vlieboot*, flyboat. The E. term, like the others, is usually derived from the D., but the D. term does not appear in Kilian (1598), and the formation, which should rather be **vliegboot*, is unusual; the D. may be from the E. The E. word, appar. referring to the swiftness of the boat, < *fly*[1], *v.*, + *boat*, may be an accom. of Icel. *fley*, a kind of swift ship (only in poetry, but the comp. *fley-skip*, 'fly-ship,' opposed to *langskip*, 'long ship,' also in prose; a form **fleybātr* = *flyboat* does not occur). For the supposed connection with *filibuster*, see that word.] 1. A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem, of a kind chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, having a burden of from 400 to 600 tons.

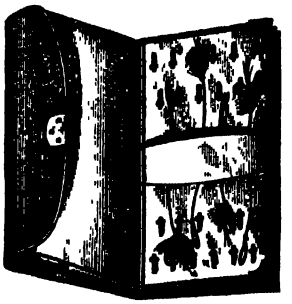
One of the Flemings *flieboats* . . . chanced . . . to be fired and blowen vp by his owne powder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 612

2. A light, swift sail-boat.

Here's such a companie of *flibotes*, hulling about this galleasse of greatnesse, that there's no boarding him
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1

3. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat used for the transportation in canals and rivers of goods requiring to be carefully packed and kept dry. Also called *swift-boat*. [Great Britain.]

fly-book (flī'bůk), *n.* A case in the form of a book in which to keep fishing-flies. It has leaves of Bristol-board or other stiff material. At the ends of the leaf are small hooks or loops to which the fish-hooks are attached so that the flies may be carried without bending the gut.



Fly-book.

fly-boy (flī'boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy who seizes printed sheets as they come from the press, and lays them in order.

fly-brush (flī'brush), *n.* A long-handled brush used for driving away flies. It is often made of peacocks' feathers.

They both had fallen asleep side by side on the grass, and the abandoned *fly-brush* lay full across his face.
The Century, XXXV. 946.

fly-bug (flī'bug), *n.* A winged bug or heteropterous insect, *Reduvius personatus*, of the family *Reduviidæ*, which preys upon the bedbug.

fly-cap (flī'kap), *n.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly women, formed like two crescents conjoined, and, by means of wire, made to stand out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed. Its name seems to come from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

fly-case (flī'kās), *n.* The case or covering of an insect; specifically, the anterior wings of beetles, so hardened as to cover the whole upper part of the body, concealing the second pair of wings; the elytra. See cut under *Coleoptera*.

fly-caster (flī'kas'tėr), *n.* An angler who casts flies, or uses a fly-rod; a fly-fisher.

fly-casting (flī'kas'ting), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The act or art of casting the fly in angling.

II. *a.* Casting the fly, as in angling; pertaining to fly-fishing in general: as, a *fly-casting* tournament.

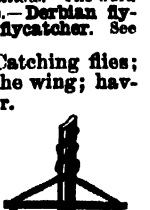
flycatcher (flī'kach'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches or entraps flies or other winged insects. — 2. Specifically, a bird which habitually pursues and captures insects on the wing. (*a*) Any species of the old world family *Muscicapidæ*, a large group of oscine passerine birds having a flattened bill garnished with rictal bristles. The species and genera are very numerous, and the limits of the family are not fixed. Among the best-known species are the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, and the pied flycatcher, *M. atricapilla*. (*b*) Any species of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, a group of non-oscine passerine birds peculiar to America; a tyrant or tyrant flycatcher, of which there are many genera and several hundred species. See, for example, *Contopus*, *Empidonax*. (*c*) Some bird of muscicapine or tyrannine affinities or of fly-catching habits, like or likened to either of the foregoing, as, for example, a fly-catching warbler of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. The word was originally used with great latitude. — **Derbian flycatcher.** See *Derbian*. — **Fork-tailed flycatcher.** See *fork-tailed*.



Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

fly-catching (flī'kach'ing), *a.* Catching flies; habitually pursuing flies upon the wing; having the characters of a flycatcher.

fly-clip (flī'klip), *n.* One of the leaves of a fly-book. See *fly-book*.



Fly-drill.

fly-dressing (flī'dres'ing), *n.* The act or art of manufacturing artificial flies and of mounting them on hooks for use in angling.

fly-drill (flī'dril), *n.* A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel having a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch.

fly-dung (flī'dung), *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to pass through a bath of strong cow-dung, or, as is now usual, of a solution of silicate of soda, of the double phosphate of soda and lime, or of arsenite or arseniate of soda, in order to get rid of the flies or spots due to irregular dyeing: said of goods dyed with madder.

fly-dunging (flī'dung'ing), *n.* In *dyeing*, the first of the two passages of a fabric through the dunging solution, the second passage being known as the *second dunging*. See *fly-dung*.

The dunging process is always performed twice: the first time in a cistern with rollers, and the second, in a beck similar to a dye-beck, washing well between. The first is called *fly-dunging;* the other, second dunging.
Ure, Dict., I 627.

flyer, *n.* See *flier*.

fly-finisher (flī'fin'ish-ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, one who fits up and places in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-finishing (flī'fin'ish-ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act of fitting and placing in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-fish (flī'fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rhodochloris*, with moderate scales, smooth cranial ridges, and pale blotches on the sides, surrounded by green shades. It is about a foot long, and is found in deep water off the coast of California.

fly-fisher (flī'fish'ėr), *n.* One who angles with flies as lures.

A sly allusion to the colossal catches reported by imaginative *fly-fishers*.
The Critic, April 3, 1886.

fly-fishing (flī'fish'ing), *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with a rod and natural or artificial flies as lures.

Fly-fishing, or fishing at the top, is, as I said before, of two sorts, with a natural and living fly, or with an artificial and made fly.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii 241

fly-flap (flī'flap), *n.* 1. Something with which to drive away flies; a fly-flapper.

A *fie-flap*, wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meate, flabellum.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 207.

2. A kind of somersault. See the extract.

There was also the feat of turning round with great rapidity, alternately bearing upon the hands and feet, denominated the *fly-flap*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317

fly-flapper (flī'flap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who drives away flies by means of a fly-flap.—2. A fly-flap.—3. One who turns fly-flaps.

fly-frame (flī'frām), *n.* 1. In *printing*, the longer rods on three sides of the fly of a printing-press, which give the smaller rods proper strength and stiffness.—2. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a machine for grinding smooth any roughnesses upon the surface of the plates. It consists of two beds of stone or cast-iron placed a short distance apart, with a pivoted frame with two arms secured between them, and oscillating on its pivot. The arms carry heavy rubbing-plates, each being secured to its arm by a pin traveling in a slot in the arm. When the machine is set in motion, sand and water are applied between the rubbing-plates and the plates of glass, which are secured upon the beds by plaster of Paris, and a vigorous grinding action is induced upon the surface of the glass. **Bobbin and fly-frame.** See *bobbin*.

fly-fringe (flī'frinj), *n.* A trimming for women's dresses worn toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was made of floss-silk, the spreading and projecting tassels of which were supposed to resemble flies.

fly-gallery (flī'gal'e-ri), *n.* One of several galleries on either side of the flies of a theater, varying in number according to the size of the house. The drop-scenes and borders are worked from the fly-galleries.

The "fly men" who work the drops and borders are at the ropes in the first *fly-gallery*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

fly-governor (flī'guv'ėr-nor), *n.* Same as *fly*[1], 3 (*a*).

fly-honeysuckle (flī'hun'i-suk-l), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) A plant, *Lonicera Xylosteum*. (*b*) A name given to a species of *Halleria*.

fly-hook (flī'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook to which is attached an artificial fly as a lure.

flying (flī'ing), *n.* [< ME. *flyinge, flyghynge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fly*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of moving through the air on wings; flight.

Some [fowls] are of ill *flyghynge* for heuynes of body and for thaire neste es noghte ferre fra the erthe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. *pl.* Loose or floating waste of any kind.

It [the dynamo-machine] should not be exposed to dust or *flyings*.
Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 87.

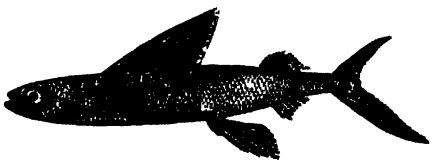
flying (flī'ing), *p. a.* Swift; equipped for swift motion: as, a *flying* party.—**Flying army**, a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which is always in motion to cover its own garrisons or to keep the enemy in continual alarm. *Farrow.*—**Flying artillery, camp, column**, etc. See the nouns.

flying-cat (flī'ing-kat), *n.* 1. Same as *flying-lemur*.—2. The taguan or flying-squirrel, a species of the rodent genus *Pteromys*. [Rare.]

flying-dragon (flī'ing-drag'on), *n.* See *dragon*, 2.

flying-feather (flī'ing-feтн'ėr), *n.* Same as *flight-feather* (which see, under *feather*).

flying-fish (flī'ing-fish), *n.* Any fish which can sustain itself or make a flight through the air by means of enlarged and wing-like pectoral fins. Specifically—(*a*) An entognathous fish of the family *Exocetidæ* and subfamily *Exocœtinæ*, especially of the genus *Exocœtus*. (See these words.) Nine species of this



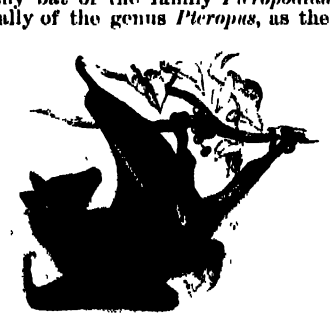
California Flying-fish (*Exocœtus californiensis*).

genus, and of the related genera *Halocypselus* and *Parexocœtus*, have been taken off the Atlantic coast of North America. There is also a large Californian species, *E. californiensis*, some 16 or 17 inches long, which has been observed to take very long flights. See the extract.

The *flying-fishes* proper, forming the subfamily of Exocœtines, are distinguished from other exocœtids by the development of the pectorals, which are elongated and capable of considerable horizontal extension, so that the fish is buoyed up in the air, which it reaches by vigorous movements of its stout tail and caudal fin. . . . The species of the family are pelagic, and representatives are found in almost all the tropical and warm seas. They associate together in schools of considerable size. The aerial flight is not strictly entitled to the name, for the pectoral fins are not used in active progression, but are simply employed as parachutes. . . . The fins are . . more or less vibrated, but it is rather by an opposition to the air than by the volition of the animal.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III 175

(*b*) The flying-gurnard, flying-robin, or bat-fish, an acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus*, having enlarged pectoral fins divided into two parts, and also able to take short flights in the air. They are pelagic like the others, and go in schools in warm seas, though the best-known species, *C.* or *D. volitans*, reaches a high latitude. Some are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and in general they resemble the gurnards (*Trigladæ*), but differ in many anatomical details. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-fox (flī'ing-foks), *n.* A large frugivorous bat; any bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Pteropus*, as the well-

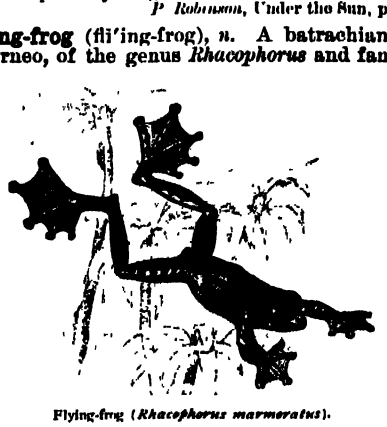


Flying-fox (*Pteropus medius*).

known *P. rubricollis:* so called from the fox-like shape of the head. There are many species, constituting collectively one of the prime divisions of the order *Chiroptera*.

The terns are all gone, but in their place the *flying-foxes* flap heavily along the water.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 88

flying-frog (flī'ing-frog), *n.* A batrachian of Borneo, of the genus *Rhacophorus* and family



Flying-frog (*Rhacophorus marmoratus*).

Ranidæ, having enormously long webbed toes, enabling it to sustain a kind of flight.

flying-gecko (flī'ing-gek ō), *n.* A kind of gecko lizard, *Ptychozoon homalocephalum*, which has large wing-like expansions of skin on the head, trunk, tail, and limbs, acting as a parachute to sustain the animal during flying leaps.

flying-gurnard (flī'ing-gėr'nārd), *n.* A flying-fish of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* or *Dactylopteridæ*. Also called *flying-robin*. See *flying-fish* (*b*), and cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-hook (flī'ing-huk), *n.* The upper or third hook on the line used by fishermen in catching whiting and other small fish. [South Carolina, U. S.]

flying-lemur (flī'ing-lē mer), *n.* A mammal of the order *Insectivora* and family *Galeopithecidæ*. It is provided with an extension of the skin like a parachute, by means of which it makes flying leaps from tree to tree. Its resemblance to a lemur is such that it was formerly referred to the order *Primates*. It has, however, no special affinities with the lemurs. *Galeopithecus volans* is a common species of Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, etc. Also called *flying-cat*. See cut under *Galeopithecus*.

flying-lizard (flī'ing-liz'ard), *n.* Any lizard of the genus *Draco*, as *D. volans*.

flying-machine (flī'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A mechanism designed to enable its user to fly or float through the air, or to carry one or more persons through the air by the use of steam, electricity, or other motive power. Recent experiments with flying-machines have thrown much light on the theory of aeronautics, but have not attained satisfactory practical results.

2. A machine designed to float in and propel itself through the air.

flying-marmot (flī'ing-mär'mot), *n.* A taguan or large flying-squirrel of the genus *Pteromys*. *Goodrich.*

flying-phalanger (flī'ing-fa-lan'jėr), *n.* A general popular name of the petaurists or flying marsupial animals of the family *Phalangistidæ*. They have a parachute-like fold of skin along the sides by which they are enabled to take flying leaps through the air. There are several species and genera, differing much in size and general appearance, some being no larger than a mouse. Also called *aerobat* and *flying-squirrel*. See cut under *Acrobates*.

flying-robin (flī'ing-rob'in), *n.* The flying-gurnard.

flying-shot (flī'ing-shot), *n.* 1. A shot fired at an object in motion, as a horseman, or a ship under sail, etc.—2. A marksman who fires at an object in motion. *Farrow.*

flying-squid (flī'ing-skwid), *n.* A sagittated calamary or sea-arrow; a cephalopod or squid of the genus *Ommastrephes:* so called from having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap so high out of water that it sometimes falls on the deck of a ship.

flying-squirrel (flī'ing-skwur'el), *n.* A squirrel or squirrel-like animal having a fold of skin like a parachute along each side of the body, by means of which it is enabled to make long flying leaps through the air. Specifically (*a*) A squirrel proper, a rodent mammal of the family *Sciuridæ*, of the above character. The smaller species, of which several inhabit North America and Europe, be-



American Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*).

long to the genus *Sciuropterus*. Such are *S. volucella*, the common flying-squirrel of North America, 6 or 7 inches long without the tail, with large black eyes and extremely soft fur, and the similar old world *S. volans*. The taguans or larger flying-squirrels are all of the old world, and belong to the genus *Pteromys*; they are sometimes called *flying-marmots* and *flying-cats*. (*b*) Same as *flying phalanger*.

flying-torch (flī'ing-tôrch), *n.* *Milit.*, a torch attached to a long staff for use in night signaling. *Farrow.*

flying-watchman (flī'ing-woch'man), *n.* The dor-beetle or dumbledor, *Geotrupes stercorarius*. [Local, Eng.]

fly-leaf (flī'lēf), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a folded circular, program, or the like.

fly-line[1] (flī'līn), *n.* [< *fly*[1] + *line*[2].] The route habitually taken by a bird in its regular migration.

One of the *fly-lines* of this species [the American bittern] crosses the Bermuda islands.
H. Seebohm, British Birds, II. 506.

fly-line[2] (flī'līn), *n.* [< *fly*[2] + *line*[2].] A line used for angling with an artificial fly. It is usually a long line of silk or linen terminating in a length of silkworm gut, called a *leader*, at the extremity of which is the *tail-fly*. Other flies, called *droppers*, are attached to the leader by snells or snoods.

Thirty yards of waterproofed and polished *fly-line* of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378

fly-maker (flī'mā'kėr), *n.* One who ties artificial flies for angling.

A certain school of *fly-makers* tie on the wings, or more properly the wing, last of all. *T. Norris*, Art of Fly making.

flyman[1] (flī'man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[1], *n.*, 4, + *man*.] One who works the ropes in the flies of a theater.

The "grips" shove off the side-scenes the *fly-men* raise the drops, the "clearers" run off the properties and set-pieces, and the stage-carpenters lower the bridges.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 445.

flyman[2] (flī'man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6, + *man*.] One who drives a fly.

fly-mixture (flī'miks'tūr), *n.* A preparation, as spirits of ammonia, oil, and tar, rubbed by anglers upon their faces and hands as a protection from flies, mosquitoes, etc.

fly-net (flī'net), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fleóh-net* (= OD. *vlieghen-net*), < *fléoge*, a fly, + *net*, a net.] 1. A net used as a protection against flies, as in an open window to prevent their entrance.—2. A fringe or a net used to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut (flī'nut), *n.* A nut having wings which are twisted by the hand, as the screw-nut of a hand-vise.

fly-oil (flī'oil), *n.* A fly-mixture in which oil is a chief ingredient.

fly-orchis (flī'ôr'kis), *n.* The common name of *Ophrys muscifera*, from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

fly-paper (flī'pā'pėr), *n.* Poisoned paper used for killing flies, or a paper with an adhesive coating to which flies adhere.

fly-powder (flī'pou'dėr), *n.* Any powder used to kill flies, usually an imperfect oxid of arsenic formed by the exposure of native arsenic to the air and mixed with sugar and water.

fly-press (flī'pres), *n.* A press for embossing, die-stamping, punching, and the like, furnished with a fly or filer. See *flier*, 4 (*d*).

fly-rail (flī'rāl), *n.* A movable part of a table which supports the leaf.

flyre, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flyer*[1].

fly-reed (flī'rēd), *n.* In *weaving*. See *reed*[1].

fly-rod (flī'rod), *n.* A rod used by anglers in fly-fishing. Fly-rods are made generally in three pieces, the butt, second joint, and tip, and are very light and flexible. There are two or more lugs on each joint, through which the line runs from the tip to the reel. The best rods have butts made of bamboo split lengthwise in strips, which are then glued and bound together, preserving as much as possible the hard enamel or outer part, the softer inner substance being cut away. The second joint and tip are made of the best selected lancewood. In size the best trout rods are from 10½ to 11½ feet long, and weigh from 8 to 10 ounces. The reel is placed behind the handle, near the end of the butt. Fly-rods are also made of steel.

flysch (flish), *n.* [Swiss.] In *geol.*, the Swiss local name of a rock of importance in Alpine geology, introduced as a scientific designation by Studer in 1827. It is a sandstone formation of great thickness, extending through the Alps along their northern slope from the southwestern extremity of Switzerland to Vienna, where it is also known as the "Vienna sandstone." The fossils which this formation contains are chiefly fucoids, of little value for determining the geological age of the rock, which however, is generally considered to be Eocene Tertiary, but the lower portion of the flysch in its eastern extension is referred to the Cretaceous.

fly-sheet (flī'shēt), *n.* A loose sheet of paper forming a single leaf, as one on which a handbill or broadside is printed.

Having been printed on a *fly sheet* at Rottweil in the same province in 1747. *The American*, XII. 154.

fly-shuttle (flī'shut'l), *n.* A shuttle with wheels propelled by a cord and driver.

fly-slow† (flī'slō), *a.* [An adj. use of the phrase *fly slow* (see def.); explainable, if genuine, as a Shaksperian caprice.] Moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions of Shakspere and some modern ones; the others have *sly slow*. The change probably arose from a printer's mistake of the old long *s* for *f*.]

The *fly slow* hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

flysnapper (flī'snap'ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the subfamily *Myiagrinæ*, and of the genus *Myiagra*, or *Terpsiphone*, etc. (*b*) A shining-black crested fly-catching bird, *Phainopepla nitens*, of the southwestern United States. It is about 7½ inches long, and has a large white area on each wing. It is commonly referred to the *Myiadestinæ*.


Flysnapper (*Phainopepla nitens*), male.

fly-speck (flī'spek), *n.* An excrementitious stain made by an insect, chiefly by the common house-fly.

fly-specked (flī'spekt), *a.* Specked or soiled with fly-dung.

The lawyers of the circuit took their seats at the breakfast-table in the meagerly furnished, *fly-specked* dining-room of the tavern. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxv.

fly-tackle (flī'tak'l), *n.* The implements used in fly-fishing, including rod, line, flies, etc.

flytail (flī'tāl), *n.* A small gill-net without sinkers, formerly used for catching perch and other small fish. [North Carolina, U. S.]

fly-taker (flī'tā'kėr), *n.* In *angling*, any fish that will take the fly.

flyte, *v.* and *n.* See *flite*.

fly-tent (flī'tent), *n.* A tent protected from rain or heat by an additional covering of canvas stretched from the ridge-pole and forming a separate roof. See *fly*[1], *n.*, 5.

He [Gen. Sherman] sleeps in a *fly-tent*, like the rest of us. *G. W. Nichols*, The Great March, p. 130.

fly-tier (flī'tī'ėr), *n.* One who ties fishing-flies on hooks; a fly-dresser; a maker of artificial flies for anglers.

fly-tip (flī'tip), *n.* The extreme end, joint, or tip of a fly-rod; the tip, as distinguished from the second joint and the butt.

fly-trap (flī'trap), *n.* 1. A trap to catch flies.—2. In *bot.*, the *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, which captures insects by means of its irritable throat-appendages.—**Venus's fly-trap**, the *Dionæa muscipula*. See *Dionæa*.

fly-up-the-creek (flī'up-thę-krēk'), *n.* 1. A common name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*, also called *shitepoke*, *chalk-line*, and *little green heron*.—2. A giddy, capricious person. [Colloq., U. S.]

fly-water (flī'wâ'tėr), *n.* A solution of arsenic, decoction of quassia-bark, or the like, used for killing flies.

fly-weevil (flī'wē'vl), *n.* The common grain-moth, *Gelechia cerealella*. [Southern U. S.]

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force or meeting with an irregular or intermittent resistance, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

F. M. An abbreviation of *field-marshal*.

fneese, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *fnǽsan* = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnýsa* = Dan. *fnyse* = Sw. *fnysa*, snort. Cf. *freeze*[2].] To breathe heavily; snort; snore.

He speketh in his nose,
And *fneseth* faste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 62.

fo[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *foe*.

Fo[2] (fō), *n.* [Chinese.] 1. Same as *Foh*[2].—2. In *Chinese decorative art*, a dog-like animal represented in carvings, porcelains, etc., considered as the guardian of the Buddhist temples, and called by this name in Europe and America when occurring in Oriental art and decoration. Also called the *Dog Fo* and the *Dog of Fo*.

F. O. An abbreviation of *field-officer*.

foal (fōl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, *foile*, < AS. *fola*, m., = OFries. *folla*, NFries. *fole* = MD. *volen*, D. *veulen* = MLG. *volen* = OHG. *folo*, MHG. *vol*, *vole*, G. *fohlen* = Icel. *folr* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole* = Goth. *fula*, a foal (see other Teut. forms under the deriv. *filly*); = L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a foal, but particularly of fowls, a chicken (whence ult. E. *pullen*, *pool*[3], *poult*, *poultry*, *pullet*, q. v.), = Gr. πῶλος, a young animal, particularly a foal or filly; cf. Skt. *pota*, the young of an animal, *putra*, a son.] 1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, of either sex; a colt or a filly.

Horne zede to stable:
Thar he tok his gode *fole*
Also blak so eny cole.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 589.

Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the *foal* of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

With that his strong dog, of no dastard kinde
(Swift as the *foales* conceived by the winde),
He set upon the wolfe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. § 4.

2. In *coal-mining*. See the extract. [Eng.]

When they [boys] reach the age of ten or twelve years, a more laborious station is allotted to them. They then become what are termed lads or *foals*; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 158.

foal (fōl), *v.* [< *foal*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or a she-ass.

In the fourth year of the reign of George III., the year of the great eclipse, the celebrated "Eclipse" was *foaled*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 268.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Then he again, by way of irrision, "yee say very true indeed, that will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole." Afterwards when this Galba began to rebell and aspire unto the empire, no thing hartened him in this designe of his so much, as the *foling* of a mule.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

foalfoot (fōl'fůt), *n.* A name of the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, and of some other plants, as the asarabacca, *Asarum Europæum*: so called from the shape of their leaves. See cut under *Asarum*.

foal-teeth (fōl'tēth), *n. pl.* The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age.

foam (fōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fome*, *foom*, < AS. *fām* = LG. *fām* = OHG. *feim*, MHG. *veim*, G. *feim*, dial. *faum*, foam. The supposed connection with L. *spūma*, foam, is doubtful: see *spume*.] 1. An aggregation of bubbles formed on the surface of water or other liquid by violent agitation or by fermentation; froth; spume: as, the *foam* of breaking waves; the *foam* of the mouth.

She whipped her steed, she spurred her steed,
Till his breast was all a *foam*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

Look how two boars
Together side by side, their threat'ning tusks do whet,
And with their gnashing teeth their angry *fome* do bite,
Whilst still they should'ring seek each others where to smite.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 325.

It is the frequency of the reflections at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders *foam* opaque.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 40.

2†. The foaming sea; a foaming wave.

flor to fare on the *fome* into fer londes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over *fomes* they flett withowtyn fayle,
The wethur then forth gan awepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

3. Figuratively, foaming rage; fury.

Our churches, in the *foam* of that good spirit which directeth such fiery tongues, they term spitefully the temples of Baal, idle synagogues, abominable styes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 11.

4. In *mineral.*, same as *aphrite*.—5†. Scum, as from molten metal.

Fome that commeth of lead tried, being in colour like gold. *Nomenclator*.

foam (fōm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fomen*; also (in older umlauted form) *fœmen*, < AS. *fēman* = OHG. **feimjan*, *feiman*, MHG. *veimen*, G. *feimen*, dial. *fäumen*, *faumen*, foam; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To form or gather foam, as water (the crest of a wave), etc., from agitation, a liquor from fermentation, or the mouth from rage or disease; froth; spume.

The frothe *fomed* at his mouth vnfayre bi the wykes,
Whettes his whyte tuschez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

To conclude, the very *foaming* channell of the river, stained and died with the barbarians bloud, was even amased to see such strange and uncouth sights.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 76.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. Mark ix. 18.

That Psyche, went to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, mix the *foaming* draught
Of fever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To become filled or covered with foam, as a steam-boiler when the water is frothy.

Derf dyuttes thai delt tho doghty betwene,
With thaire fawchons fell, *femyt* of blode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10219.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to foam; fill with something that foams; make frothy: as, to *foam* a tankard. [Rare.]—**2.** To throw out with rage or violence: usually with *out*. [Rare.]

Raging waves of the sea, *foaming out* their own shame.
Jude 13.

Slowly . . . went Leolin; then . . .
Down thro' the bright lawns to his brother's ran,
And *foam'd* away his heart at Averill's ear.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

foam-bow (fōm'bō), *n.* The iris formed by sunlight upon foam or spray, as of a cataract.

His cheek brighten'd as the *foam-bow* brightens
When the wind blows the foam. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

foam-cock (fōm'kok), *n.* In steam-boilers, a cock at the water-level by which scum is drawn off.

foam-collector (fōm'kọ-lek'tọr), *n.* A vessel placed at the water-level in a steam-boiler to collect and discharge the foam or scum.

foamingly (fō'ming-li), *adv.* With foam; frothily.

foamless (fōm'les), *a.* [< *foam* + *-less*.] Free from foam.

He who would question him
Must sail alone at sunset where the stream
Of ocean sleeps around those *foamless* isles.
Shelley, Hellas.

foam-spar (fōm'spär), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

foam-wreath (fōm'rēth), *n.* The foam that crowns or edges a breaker, or that lies on a pool.

The long wash of waves, with red and green
Tangles of weltering weed through the white *foam-wreaths* seen. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

foamy (fō'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fomy*, < ME. *fomy*, < AS. *fāmig*, *fēmig*, foamy, < *fām*, foam: see *foam*.] Covered with or consisting of foam; frothy; of a foam-like character.

That most ingrateful boy there, by your side,
From the rude sea's enrag'd and *foamy* mouth
Did I redeem. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

As the peace-making tide gradually drifted their boats asunder, their [the boatmen's] anger rose, and they danced back and forth and hurled opprobrium with a *foamy* volubility that quite left my powers of comprehension behind.
Howells, Venetian Life, viii.

fob[1] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing*. [In another form *fub*, q. v.; the same, with change of the final consonant, as *fop*[1], q. v.] **1.** To cheat; trick; impose upon.

You've borne me in hand this three months, and now *fobb'd* me. *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

His Excellence had each Man *fobb'd*,
For he had sunk their Pay.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 27.

2†. To beat; maltreat. *Beau. and Fl.*—**To fob off.** (*a*) To put off slightingly or deceitfully; get rid of by a trick; wave aside. See *to put off*, under *off*.

You must not think *to fob off* your disgrace with a tale.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

The rascal *fobbed* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

The local interest of the English in the Britons has led their scholars to complain that Mommsen ["Roman Empire," V. 4] has *fobbed off* Britain with too brief a notice.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 485.

(*b*) To pass off by a false representation; dispose of by deception: as, to *fob off* a worthless article on a customer.

fob[1]† (fob), *n.* [< ME. *fobbe*; < *fob*[1], *v.*] **1.** A tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

The man, sir, that, when gentlemen are tired, gives them a *fob*, and 'rests them. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

2. A cheat.

To lede alle these othere,
As *fobbes* and faitours that on hure fet rennen.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 193.

fob[2] (fob), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket (Brem. Diet.); Skinner also quotes G. *fupsack*.] **1.** A little pocket made in the waistband of men's breeches or trousers as a receptacle for a watch.

He who had so lately sack'd
The enemy, had done the fact,
Had rifled all his pokes and *fobs*
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 107.

2. A watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle and seals or the like, such as is worn appended to the watch and hanging from the fob. [U. S.]

——, pointing menacingly at the tempting *fob* that hung from his pocket, repeated the demand.
McHalton-Ripley, From Flag to Flag, xxiv.

fob[3] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing*. [< *fob*[2], *n.*] To put into a fob; pocket; get possession of.

Very pretty sums he has *fobbed* now and then, . . . 3000*l.* in his saddle-bags at once.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 170.

fob[3] (fob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing*. [Origin obscure.] To breathe hard or with heaving sides; gasp from violent running. [Scotch.]

The hails is won, they warsle hame,
The best they can for *fobbin*.
Tarras, Poems, p. 66.

fob[4] (fob), *n.* [E. dial., origin obscure; hardly an altered form of *foam*.] Froth or foam. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

F. O. B. An abbreviation of *free on board*, used in executing contracts of sale, and indicating that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance of a carrier is to be without expense to the buyer.

fob-chain (fob'chān), *n.* A watch-chain hanging free from the fob, and usually carrying a seal, key, or other trinket.

fob-watch (fob'woch), *n.* A watch carried in the fob.

Fob watches were not indeed unknown, for a *fob watch* is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 307.

focage† (fō'kāj), *n.* [< ML. *focagium*, a partly restored form of *foagium*, a reflex of OF. *fouage*, *feuage* (see *feuage*); ML. prop. *focaticum*, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *focus*.] Housebote or firebote.

focal (fō'kal), *a.* [= F. *focal*, < L. *focus*, focus: see *focus*.] Of or pertaining to a focus: as, a *focal* point.

To live.
Live, as the snake does in his noisome fen!
Live, as the wolf does in his bone-strewn den!
Live, clothed with cursing like a robe of flame,
The *focal* point of million-fingered shame!
Whittier, The Panorama.

Focal axis, that axis of a conic which passes through the foci.—**Focal conic, ellipse, hyperbola**, a locus of foci of a quadric surface.—**Focal curve.** See *curve*.—**Focal depth.** See *depth*.—**Focal distance.** (*a*) In *conic sections*, the distance of the focus from some fixed point: namely, from the vertex in the parabola, and from the center in the ellipse and hyperbola. (*b*) In *optics*, of a mirror or lens, the distance (also called the *focal length*) from its center to the principal focus (see *focus*), of a telescope, the distance between the focal plane and the object-glass.—**Focal lesion**, in *pathol.*, lesion of the brain of limited size.—**Focal line**, the locus of foci of a quadric cone.—**Focal plane**, in *optics*, the locus of the foci of infinitely distant objects, with reference to a lens.—**Focal property**, any property of a geometrical locus depending on lines or planes common to the locus and to the absolute, and especially on the intersections of such lines and planes.—**Umbilicar focal conic**, a focal conic passing through the umbilics of a quadric surface.

focalization (fō'kal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *focalize* + *-ation*.] The art or process of bringing to a focus, or of placing in focus.

Focalization in the eye [eye-camera].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 261.

focalize (fō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focalized*, ppr. *focalizing*. [< *focal* + *-ize*.] To bring to a focus; focus.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear.
De Quincey.

focaloid (fō'kal-oid), *n.* [< *focal* + *-oid*.] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the same through all external space as the attraction of a homogeneous *focaloid* of equal mass coinciding with its surface. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 494.

Thick focaloid, a thick shell so bounded.

foci, *n.* Plural of *focus*.

focil† (fō'sil), *n.* [= OF. *focile*, F. *focile* = Pr. *focil* = Pg. *focile* = It. *focile*, < ML. *focile* (*focile majus* and *focile minus*), prob. (by confusion with *focile*, E. *fusil*[1]) for **fusillus*, lit. a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] One of the bones of the forearm or of the leg, distinguished as the *greater focil* (ulna or tibia) and the *lesser focil* (tibia or fibula).

I was hastily fetch'd to assist one Mr. Powell, a barber-chirurgeon, in the setting of a fracture of both the *focils* of the leg in a man about 60 years of age, of a tough dry body. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

focillate† (fos'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *focillatus*, pp. of *focillare*, *focilare*, also deponent, *focillari*, revive by warmth, resuscitate, cherish, < *focus*, a fireplace, hearth: see *focus*.] To warm; cherish. *Blount.*

focillation† (fos-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *focillate* + *-ion*.] A warming, as at a hearth; a cherishing; comfort; support.

focimeter (fō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *focus* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An optical instrument for finding the focus of a lens.

focus (fō'kus), *n.*; pl. *foci* (-sī). [A mod. (NL.) use (introduced by Kepler in 1604) of L. *focus*, a fireplace, a hearth (ML. also the seat or central point of a disease). Hence ult. (< L. *focus*) *fusil*[1] = *fusee*[1] = *fuse*[2], *focage*, *feuage*, *foyer*, *fuel*, etc.] **1.** In *optics*, a point at which rays of light that originally diverged from one point meet again, or a point from which they appear to proceed. The former is called a *real*, the latter a *virtual focus*. The *principal focus* of a lens is the focus of rays striking the lens parallel to its axis. The *conjugate foci* of a mirror or lens are two points so situated that the rays emitted from a luminous body at either point are reflected (by the mirror) or refracted (by the lens) to the other. See *conjugate mirror* (under *conjugate*), *lens*, and *mirror*.

A *focus* . . . may be defined as the point to which a spherical wave converges, or from which it diverges. It may also be defined as the point at which little waves from all parts of a great wave arrive at the same time.
Airy, Optics, § 44.

Every lens which becomes thicker towards its periphery has virtual *foci*; and vice versâ, for the *focus* of a lens to be real, the lens must be thicker in the middle than at the edge. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 90.

2. In *geom.*, a point from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a syzygetic relation. Thus, the sum of the distances of any point of an ellipse from its foci is constant, and the difference of the distances of any point of a hyperbola from its foci is constant. A modern definition is that the foci are the intersections of common tangents of the curve and the absolute. In like manner, a focus of a surface is a point on the curve of intersection of common tangent planes of the surface and the absolute. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *ellipse*.

3. In the theory of perspective, with reference to two planes in perspective, one of four points —two, F_1 and F_2, on one plane, and two, f_1 and f_2, on the other—such that the angles between two points on the first plane measured at F_1 are equal to the angles between the corresponding points on the other plane measured at f_1, and so with the pair of foci F_2 and f_2. One pair of foci are called *similar*, because the angles are measured in the same direction on the two planes; the other pair are called *dissimilar*, because the angles are measured in opposite directions.

4. Figuratively (with a consciousness of the classical Latin meaning), a central or gathering point, like the fire or hearth of a household; the point at or about which anything is concentrated; a center of interest or attraction.

The virtue and wisdom of a whole people collected into one *focus*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Tell not as new what ev'ry body knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close;
There, cent'ring in a *focus* round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 229.

A public house is generally the *focus* from which gossip radiates. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxii.

Acoustic focus, a point to which sound-waves are converged, as by reflection in the case of a room having an ellipsoidal ceiling.—**Focus of mean motion**, the empty focus of the orbit of a planetary body: so called because when the orbit is nearly circular the planet describes in equal times nearly equal angles about this focus as a vertex.—**Focus of true motion**, that focus of the orbit of a planetary body which is occupied by the central body.—**Heat-focus**, the point to which the invisible heat-rays are converged, as those from the sun by a convex lens.—**In focus**, situated or fixed at a focal point, or so as to secure or exhibit a focal effect: said (1) of the condition of an image projected by a lens, or seen through a lens, when this image appears sharp and clearly defined; (2) of the position of the lens with reference to a screen or ground-glass upon which such image is projected, or of the position of the screen or ground glass with reference to the lens; (3) of a photographic positive or negative picture accurately produced by the agency of a lens.

While your head is still under the focusing-cloth, pass your hand round to the lens, and move the rack backward and forward till you find the point at which it is most distinct. It is then said to be "*in focus*," or "sharp."
Silver Sunbeam, Int.

focus (fō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focused* or *focussed*, ppr. *focusing* or *focussing* [< *focus*, *n.*] To bring or adjust to a focus; cause to be in focus; focalize; collect in one point; concentrate.

Abstraction is *focusing*, whether by sense or by Intellect. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 48.

This chapter leaves on the reader's mind the impression that its author has not thought out Federalism or been at much pains to *focus* his thoughts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 240.

focusing-cloth (fō'kus-ing-klôth), *n.* In *photog.*, a piece of opaque fabric, preferably of a dark color, large enough to envelop the camera and the head and shoulders of the operator, used in bringing a picture to focus to render the image projected by the lens on the ground-glass distinctly visible by the exclusion of other light than that passing through the lens.

If the camera needs to be placed in the sunshine, throw the *focussing cloth* over it before the shutter is drawn out to make the exposure. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

focusing-frame (fō'kus-ing-frām), *n.* In a photographic camera, the frame which holds the ground-glass used in focusing to receive the image projected by the lens.

The ground glass is also removed; the negative to be copied is secured in the *focussing frame* in its place.
Lea, Photography, p. 385.

focusing-glass (fō'kus-ing-glās), *n.* A small pocket magnifying-glass, sometimes with a shade to exclude the light, used in examining the image projected on the ground-glass of a photographic camera.

fodder[1] (fod'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fodder, foddur, foder*, fodder, < AS. *fōdor* (rare and improp. gen. dat. *fōthres, fōthre*), *fōddor, fōddus*, food, esp. for cattle, fodder, = D. *voeder* = LG. *voder, voer* = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, food, fodder, provender, = Icel. *fōdhr* = Sw. Dan. *foder*, fodder; the same, but with different suffix, as AS. *fōda*, E. *food*: see *food*[1]. Hence ult. *forage, foray*.] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is usually confined to food that grows above ground and is fed in bulk.

The sheep for *fodder* follow the shepherd.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

This was at once the mystery and misery of Mike's existence, often passing between pulls at the *fodder*, after he had finished his corn, to consider it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 182.

Further on, . . . glistening stalks of *fodder* . . . caught the level gleaming from the west, as might the rifles of a regiment that has been ordered to fire lying down.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

=Syn. See *feed*, *n.*

fodder[1] (fod'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *fodderen, fotheren*, < AS. **fōdrian* (implied in deriv. *fōdrere*, fodderer, forager) = D. *voederen* = LG. *vodern, voren* = G. *füttern* = Icel. *fōdhra* = Sw. *fodra* = Dan. *fodre*, fodder; from the noun.] 1. To feed with dry food or cut grass, etc.; supply with hay, straw, etc.: as, farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

Salt herbage for the *foddering* rack provide
To fill their bags, and swell the milky tide.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. To graze, as cattle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth (such as is taken the first half spit from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground), in a place that has been well *fother'd* on
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, May.

fodder[2]† (fod'ėr), *n.* A variant of *fother*[1].

fodderer (fod'ėr-ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fōdrere*, a fodderer, forager, < **fōdrian*: see *fodder*[1], *v. t.*] One who fodders cattle.

fodet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *food*[1].

fodge (foj), *n.* [Sc.; cf. equiv. *fudge*[4] and *fudge*[1].] A fat, puffy-cheeked person.

fodgel (foj'el), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.; also *foggel*; cf. *fodge*.] I. *a.* Fat; stout; plump.

If in your bound ye chance to light
Upon a fine, fat, *fodgel* wight,
O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *n.* A fat person.

fodient (fō'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, dig up, dig out: see *fossil*.] I. *a.* 1†. Digging; throwing up with a spade. *Blount.*—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Digging; fossorial. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Fodientia*: as, a *fodient* edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Fodientia*.

The *fodients* are only two, perhaps three, species in number.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 60.

Fodientia (fō-di-en'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, + *-ia*[2].] The fodient edentate mammals, a suborder of *Bruta* or *Edentata*, comprising only the aardvarks, family *Orycteropodidæ*.

foe (fō), *n.* [< ME. *fo, foo, fa, faa*, pl. *foe, foos, faes, faas*, also *fon, fone, fan, fane*, a foe, an enemy, < AS. *ge-fāh*, a foe, < *ge-* + *fēh, fāg*, pl *fā*, adj., guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile (never as a noun, for which *ge-fāh* or *fāh-man*, but usually *feónd*: see *fiend*), = OHG. *gi-fēh*, MHG. *ge-veck*, hostile; prob. connected with Goth *faih*, n., fraud, deception, *bi-faihōn*, overreach, defraud; ult. from the same root as *fiend*, AS. *feónd*, an enemy: see *fiend*. Hence ult. *feud*[1], orig. the abstract noun of the orig. adj. form of *foe*.] 1. An enemy; one who entertains hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

I loue hem nouȝt, thei arn my *foue*,
Ne wolde I neuer sene hem none.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Heat not a furnace for your *foe* so hot
That it do singe yourself.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

From the testimony of friends as well as of *foes*, . . . it is plain that these teachers of virtue had all the vices of their neighbours.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation or people at war with another, whether personally inimical or not; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary.

He fought great battells with his salvage *fone*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

Choose thee either three years' famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes*.
1 Chron. xxi. 11, 12.

Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the *foe*?
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

3. An opponent; a malevolent or hostile agent or principle: as, a *foe* to all measures of reform; intemperance is a *foe* to thrift.

Time-pleasers, flatterers, *foes* to nobleness.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

Some *foe* to his upright intent
Finds out his weaker part.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

4. One who or that which injures, harasses, or hinders anything: as, the climate is a *foe* to grape-culture.

To plant and tree an opon *foo* is she [the goose].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
The daily anodyne, and nightly draught,
To kill those *foes* to fair ones, time and thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

=Syn. *Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. See *adversary*.

fœdera (fē'de-rą), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty: see *federal*.] International transactions or facts, and the records relating to them.

The celebrated *fœdera* with Carthage, so much discussed of late.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 131.

fœderal†, **fœderally**†. Obsolete spellings of *federal, federally*.

fœdifragous†, *a.* See *fedifragous*.

fœdity†, *n.* See *feility*.

foehn, föhn (fēn), *n.* [G. *föhn* or *fön*, a storm, < MHG. (not found), < OHG. *fōnna*, f., *fōnno*, m., a rain-wind, whirlwind; possibly ult. due to L. *Favonius*, the west wind: see *favonian*.] A warm, dry wind which descends from the upper Alps into the valleys on the north side of the chain of the Alps, from Geneva to Salzburg. Its direction is from the south, less often from the southwest, and it is felt most in the valleys having a general north-and south trend. It is most common in the autumn and winter, and exerts an important influence upon the meteorological condition of the places subject to it: for example, by rapidly removing the snow in spring, ripening the grapes in autumn, etc. A similar warm, dry wind is recognized in other parts of the world, as on the west coast of Greenland and in New Zealand. The chinook wind of the northwestern United States is a similar phenomenon.

Of local winds the most remarkable are the *Fohn*, in the Alps, distinguished for its warmth and dryness, etc.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 690

We have had a bit of the Greenland *foehn*. The barometer rose a quarter of an inch during the day.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, II. 10.

foehood† (fō'hụd), *n.* [< *foe*[1] + *-hood*.] Enmity; hostility.

Have you forgotten S. Hieromo's and Ruffinus's deadlie *foe-hood* which was wrung over the world?
Bp. Bedell, Of Certain Letters, ii. 325.

foeman (fō'mąn), *n.*; pl. *foemen* (-men). [< ME. *foman, famon*, < AS. *fāhman, fāhmon*, foeman, < *fāh*, hostile, + *man*, man.] An active enemy; one who is in open enmity with or engaged in hostilities against another or others.

Unto his lemman Dalida he tolde,
That in his heres all his strengthe lay,
And falsly to his *foomen* she him solde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 75.

Give me this man; he presents no mark to the enemy; the *foeman* may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

So this great brand the king
Took, and by this will beat his *foemen* down.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Fœniculum (fē-nik'ū-lum), *n.* [L.: see *fennel*.] A small genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, glabrous, with divided leaves and an aromatic odor. The principal species is the fennel, *F. vulgare*. See *fennel*.

fœnugreek†, *n.* See *fenugreek*.

foeship†, *n.* [< ME. *foschip*; < *foe* + *-ship*.] Enmity.

The freke saydo, "no *foschip* oure fader hatz the schewed."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 918.

fœtal, fœtation, etc. See *fetal*, etc.

fœtid, fœtor. See *fetid, fetor*.

fog[1] (fog), *n.* [< Dan. *fog*, spray, shower, drift, storm, in comp. *sne-fog*, a snow-storm, blinding fall of snow, = Icel. *fok*, spray, any light thing tossed by the wind, a snow-drift; cf. *fjūk*, a snow-storm, < *fjūka* (pret. *fauk*, pp. *fokinn*), be driven on, be tossed by the wind (of spray, snow, dust, etc.), = Sw. *fyka* (Cleasby) = Dan. *fyge*, drift, colloq. rush, dial. *fuge*, rain fine and blow.] 1. The aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water in the air near the earth's surface, usually produced by the cooling of the air below the dew-point, whereby a portion of its vapor is condensed. The cooling may be the result of radiation, conduction, mixture with colder air, or ascension. Over surfaces of water warmer than the air the fog produced by cooling is increased by the continued evaporation of the water into the already saturated air. Solid particles in the air constitute nuclei for condensation, and are thereby great promoters of the formation of fog. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *f.*

Therefore the winds, piping to us in vain,
As in revenge, have suck'd up from the sea
Contagious *fogs*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Beyond the difference in the place of origin there is really little or no distinction to be drawn between a *fog* and a cloud. A *fog* is a cloud resting on the earth; a cloud is a *fog* floating high in the air.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 44.

Hence—2. A state of mental obscurity or confusion: as, to be in a *fog* of doubt.

One fighting with death in the *fog* of a typhoid fever.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 50.

3. In *photog.*, a uniform coating covering a developed plate, more or less destructive to the picture in proportion to its opacity. It results from chemical impurities, from exposure of the sensitized film to light, from errors in manipulation, etc.

On the deepest shades should be a pure photographic deposit, and not *fog*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 273.

Green fog, in *photog.*, a coating or discoloration of the same nature as red fog, but greenish in color.—**Red fog**, in *photog.*, a more or less opaque reddish discoloration in those parts of dry-plate negatives which should be clear. It may result from over-development, from impurities in the developing solutions, from their non-accordance chemically with the brand of plate used, or from imperfection in the manufacture of the plate.=Syn. 1. *Mist, Haze*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

fog[1] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging*. [< *fog*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To envelop with or as with fog; shroud in mist or gloom; obscure; befog. [Rare.]

That the light of divine truth may shine clear in them, and not be *fogged* and misled with filthy vapours.
Leighton, Commentary on Peter, i.

2. To cloud or coat with a uniform coating or discoloration, as in photography: as, an overalkaline developer will *fog* the plate. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

To prevent the mishap of *fogged* plates [in photography] from scattering and extraneous light.
Science, I. 94.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become covered or filled with fog.—2. In *photog.*, to become clouded or coated with a uniform coating or discoloration: said of a negative in course of development. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

A peculiar change of colour in the high lights of the picture . . . takes place just before *fogging* commences.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 254.

fog[2] (fog), *n.* [E. dial. also *feg*; < ME. *fogge*, grass (see extract); perhaps of Celtic origin, W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] 1. Aftergrass; a second growth of grass; aftermath; also, long grass that remains on land through the winter; foggage. [Eng.]

He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* wats his mete [compare Dan. iv. 33].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1683.

One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 512.

2. Moss. [Scotch.]

A rowing [rolling] stane gathers nae *fog*.
Scotch Proverbs (Ramsay, p. 15).

fog[2] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging*. [< *fog*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed off the fog or pasture in winter: as, to *fog* cattle.—2. To eat off the fog from: as, to *fog* a field. [Eng. in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]

About this town [Peebles] both fruit and forest trees have a smoother skin than elsewhere, and are seldom seen either to *fog* or be bark-bound.
Pennecuik, Tweeddale, p. 31.

fog[3]† (fog), *v. t.* [Developed from *fogger*[1], q. v.] To seek gain by base or servile practices (whence *pettifogger*).

As for the *fogging* proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [Excommunication] looke, and so threaten her firy whip.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he),
Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee?
Dryden.

fog[4] (fog), *a.* [E. dial., formerly also *foggy*; origin obscure; cf. *faggy*[1].] Gross; fat; clumsy.

A fowle *fog* monster, great swad, deprived of eyesight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 672.

fog-alarm (fog'ə-lärm'), *n.* A signal or warning by sound from a bell, gun, whistle, or horn, to indicate to passing vessels the position of rocks, shoals, bars, lighthouses, light-ships, buoys, etc., in thick or foggy weather, or to warn one vessel of the approach of another. A fog-alarm may be sounded by the tides or a current, by the pulsation or swaying of the waves, by the wind, by clockwork impelled by weights or springs, or by the rolling of a ship.

fog-bank (fog'bangk), *n.* 1. A stratum of fog as seen from a distance.—2. An appearance at sea in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but vanishing as it is approached: sometimes called by sailors *Cape Fly-away*, *Dutchman's Land*, and *No-man's Land*.

fog-bell (fog'bel), *n.* A bell placed on an anchored vessel, buoy, headland, rock, or shoal, rung by the motion of the waves or the force of the wind, and serving as a warning to mariners in foggy weather.

> "O father! I hear the church-bells ring,
> O say, what may it be?"
> "'Tis a *fog-bell* on a rock-bound coast!"
> *Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

fog-bound (fog'bound), *a.* Impeded, detained, embarrassed, or confined by fog.

> We were *fog-bound* in Penobscot bay.
> *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 3, 1885.

fog-bow (fog'bō), *n.* A faintish white arch seen in fog, similar to the rainbow, and due to the action of the same causes, the globules of water of the fog playing the same part as the raindrops. It is, however, usually less extended and less sharply defined, and if colored at all has only a slightly rosy tint. Fog-bows are sometimes observed at sea when the fog is very dense, as off the coast of Newfoundland.

> Among various meteorological phenomena witnessed during the cruise were parhellias and *fog-bows*, which were of common occurrence off Wrangel Island.
> *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 13.

fog-cheese (fog'chēz), *n.* In Yorkshire, England, a cheese made from the milk of cows fed on fog, or aftergrass. *Nares.*

fog-dog (fog'dog), *n.* A break or clearing spot in a fog-bank, presaging the lifting of the fog.

fog-eater (fog'ē'tėr), *n.* A break in a fog-bank or mist, a sign of clearing weather; also applied to the fog-bow.

fogfruit (fog'frōt), *n.* The *Lippia lanceolata*, a procumbent verbenaceous plant of the eastern United States, with close heads of small flowers.

foggage (fog'āj), *n.* [Also written *fogage*; < *fog*[2] + *-age*.] Rank grass which remains on land in winter; also, grass which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed; aftergrass.

> Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin! . . .
> An' nae thing, now, to big a new ane,
> O' *foggage* green! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

> A simple and sufficiently accurate rule . . . is to mow when the [forage] plants are in full flower. If this stage is exceeded, both the quality of the hay and the amount of the *foggage* or aftermath are seriously injured.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 379.

fogged (fogd), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with fog; misty; dim; dark. [Rare.]

> It must be such a dawn and shade
> As that day cast, wherein was made
> The sun, before man's damning fall
> Threw a *fogg'd* guilt upon this all.
> *Feltham*, Lusoria.

fogger[1] (fog'ėr), *n.* [Prob. < MD. *focker*, a monopolist or an engrosser of wares and commodities (ML. reflex *fuggerus*), < *focken*, pack up, gather secretly. See *pettifogger*, i. e., *petty fogger*, orig. two words.] 1. A huckster. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A cheat; one who engages in mean or disreputable practices or professional arts for gain, especially in the practice of law; a pettifogger.

> An infectious law-*fogger*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage. *Terence in English* (1614).

3. A groom or man-servant. [Prov. Eng.]

fogger[2] (fog'ėr), *n.* [< *fog*[2] + *-er*[1].] In England, a farm-laborer who fodders cattle and carries out the hay in the morning and evening.

> *Foggers* know all the game on the places where they work; there is not a hare or a rabbit, a pheasant or a partridge, whose ways are not plain to them.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 812.

foggily (fog'i-li), *adv.* With fog; obscurely; darkly. *Johnson.*

fogginess (fog'i-nes), *n.* The state of being foggy, in any sense of that word.

> It ought to be observed that in order to produce such deceptions from the clearness or *fogginess* of the air it must be uncommonly clear, or uncommonly foggy.
> *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, vi. § 22.

fog-gun (fog'gun), *n.* A gun fired in foggy weather as a warning to sailors.

foggy[1] (fog'i), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with fog; damp with fog; misty: as, a *foggy* morning.

> Is not their climate *foggy*, raw, and dull?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5.

Hence—2. Figuratively, dull; stupid.

> Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit.
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Ans. to Doleman, p. 35.

3. Dim; not clear; obscure: as, his description was rather *foggy*.—4. In *photog.*, affected by fog; fogged: said of a negative.

> Many weak, thin, *foggy* negatives may . . . be made to produce passable prints.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 292.

foggy[2] (fog'i), *a.* [< *fog*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding or covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]—2. Coarse; rank, as grass.

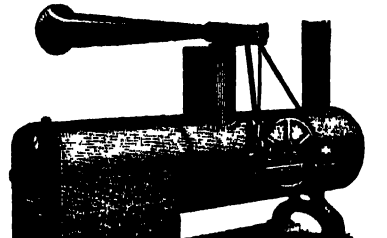
foggy[3]† (fog'i), *a.* [< *fog*[4] + *-y*[1].] Same as *fog*[4].

> Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen to-gether. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus.

> Travelling on the way, the weather being extreame hot and the horse no lesse fat and *foggie* with over much former ease, fell downe and died.
> *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

foggy-bee (fog'i-bē), *n.* [< *foggy*[3] + *bee*[1].] A name of the carder-bee, *Bombus muscorum*.

fog-horn (fog'hôrn), *n.* 1. A horn used on board a vessel to sound a warning signal to other vessels in foggy weather.—2. A sounding instrument for warning vessels off shore during a fog.



Brown's Siren Fog-horn

The most powerful of these instruments is the *siren*, or *siren fog-horn* (see *siren*), in which the sound is produced by means of a disk with twelve radial slits, which is made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus. The moving disk revolves 2,800 times a minute, and in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air per minute. The pulsations thus developed impinge upon the sides of the trumpet and are reflected outward in parallel rays, producing a blast of very great power in the direction required.

fogie, *n.* See *fogy*.

fogle (fō'gl), *n.* A pocket-handkerchief. [Thieves' slang.]

> "If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket-handkechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

fogless (fog'les), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-less*.] Without fog; clear.

foglietto (fō-lyi-et'tō), *n.* [It., a sheet of paper, leaf of a book, dim. of *foglio*, leaf: see *foil*[1], *folio*.] In *orchestral music*, the part for the first violin; the leader's part. It is written with more detailed directions than the other parts, and hence is often used by the conductor in the absence of the score.

fogram† (fog'ram), *n.* See *fogrum*.

fog-ring (fog'ring), *n.* In *meteor.*, a bank of fog in a circular or ring form: a phenomenon not unusual off the coast of Newfoundland. *Brande and Cox.*

fogrum† (fog'rum), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *fogram*; appar. the same as *fogy*, with capriciously altered termination.] I. *n.* A fogy.

> Never mind, old *fogrum*; run away with me.
> *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

II. *a.* Fogyish. *Davies.*

> Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools.
> *Foote*, Trip to Calais, i.

fog-signal (fog'sig'nal), *n.* Any signal made in foggy weather to prevent danger to ships or railroad-trains by collision or otherwise. (*a*) A signal made on board ship in a fog to prevent collision, as by the ringing of a bell, the discharge of musketry or cannon, the fog-whistle, etc. (*b*) A signal made on shore, as by a powerful fog-horn or steam-whistle, to warn ships off a coast. See *fog-alarm*. Specifically—(*c*) In *rail.*, a signal made by placing detonating caps or torpedoes on the rails, which, being exploded by the engine passing over them, give warning of danger ahead.

fog-smoke (fog'smōk), *n.* Fog; mist. [Poetical.]

> Whiles all the night, through *fog-smoke* white,
> Glimmered the white moonshine.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

fogy (fō'gi), *n.*; pl. *fogies* (-giz). [Connections unknown; Jamieson cites Sw. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison; this is doubtful. Sw. *fogde*, a country steward, = Dan. *foged*, a bailiff, = MLG. *voget* = G. *vogt*, bailiff, constable, steward, < MHG. *vogt*, *voget*, OHG. *fogat*, < ML. *vocātus* for *advocātus*, advocate, patron, protector, lord, etc.: see *advocate*, *n.*] 1. A slow or dull fellow; an old-fashioned or very conservative person; one who is averse to change or novelty: usually with the epithet *old*. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of *old fogies* in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs.

2. An invalid or garrison soldier. *Jamieson.*—3. Extra pay for long service. *Hamersly.* [Colloq.]

Also written *fogie*, *fogey*.

fogydom (fō'gi-dum), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a fogy; fogies collectively.

fogyish (fō'gi-ish), *a.* [< *fogy* + *-ish*.] Having the old-fashioned or conservative ideas or tastes of a fogy.

> The banker, if he were not too old *fogyish*, wore paper collars. *Paper World*, XIII. 15.

fogyism (fō'gi-izm), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-ism*.] The habits or practices of a fogy; the state of being a fogy; whatever is characteristic of a fogy.

foh[1] (fo), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, q. v.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt: same as *poh*.

> *Foh!* one may smell in such a will most rank,
> Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Foh[2] (fō), *n.* [A mod. Chin. form (anciently *Bod*) of the name *Buddha*: see *Buddha*.] The name in China of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, which was introduced into that country about A. D. 67. Also written *Fo* and *Foh-to*.

Fohism (fō'izm), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ism*: see *Foh*[2].] Chinese Buddhism.

Fohist (fō'ist), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ist*.] A Chinese Buddhist; a votary of Foh or Buddha.

foialt, **foyalt**, *a.* [OF.: see *feal*[1].] Same as *feal*[1].

> The act of homage to the king implied and was accompanied by the oath of fealty; the oath recognised that it was the same thing to be *foial* and loial.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 785.

foible (foi'bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *feeble*, another form of *faible* (as a noun, *faible*, a weak point, a weakness, failing), < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] I.† *a.* Feeble; weak.

> The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Memoirs, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. That part of the blade of a sword which is included between the middle and the point. Formerly also *feeble* and *faible*.—2. A special weakness of character; a failing; a weak point; a fault of a not very serious kind.

> His strong good sense saved him from the faults and *foibles* incident to poets—from nervous egotism, sham modesty, or jealousy. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

=Syn. 2. Infirmity, imperfection, defect, fault.

foil[1] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foile*, a leaf, = D. *foelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *folie*, foil (def. 3), < OF. *foil*, *foel*, *fuel*, *fueil*, *fueill*, m., *foille*, *fuile*, *fueille*, f., F. *feuille*, f., a leaf, sheet of paper, metal, etc., foil in jewelry, a scale, lamina, = Pr. *folh*, *fuelh*, m., *folha*, *fuelha*, f., = OSp. *foja*, Sp. *hoja*, f., = Pg. *folha*, f., = It. *foglio*, m., leaf of paper, page, paper, *foglia*, f., leaf, lamina, < L. *folium*, a leaf, LL. a leaf of paper (pl. *folia*, whence the fem. Rom. forms), = Gr. φύλλον, a leaf. From the same source (L. *folium*) are *folio*, *foliage*, *foliate*, *exfoliate*, etc., *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc., *feuillet*, *feuilleton*, etc.] 1†. A leaf, as of a plant.

> If the list her [onions'] hedes forto swelle,
> Plucke of the *foiles* alle aboute on lofte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

> The mast-holm may be cut into fine thin *foile* or leaves like plates, and those also are of a daintie or pleasant colour. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43.

2. A metallic substance formed into very thin sheets by rolling and hammering: as, gold, tin, or lead *foil*. Gold foil is beaten out to the utmost tenuity. Tin foil has a slight alloy of copper, lead, etc. Dutch foil is made by rolling a plate of copper coated with silver into thin sheets, polishing the silver surface, varnishing it, and then laying on a coat of transparent color mixed with isinglass. A variegated Japanese foil is made by combining thin sheets of different metals in a single plate, which is so treated that the different metals or alloys show in the completed sheet like the lines or figures on a Damascus blade. These sheets are extremely flexible, and can be stamped, engraved, etc., for decorative use.

Whose wals were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foils* all over them displaid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4

Gold in the form of *foil*, or in that condition known as sponge gold, tin in the form of *foil*, and amalgams . . . are the principal material in use as stoppings [for teeth]
Encyc. Brit., VII. 98.

3. In *jewelry*, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone to change its color, or to give it more color in case of its being inferior in that respect, or to give it additional luster by the reflection of light from the surface of the metal. Much old jewelry is made with thin and poor stones, to which effect is given by this means

The stone had need to be rich that is set without *foil*.
Bacon, Ceremonies and Respects (ed. 1887).

So diamonds owe a lustre to their *foil*. *Pope*.

4. Leaf-metal placed behind translucent enamel for the same purpose as that used for precious stones. (See def. 3.) In this sense often called *paillon* (which see). Hence—**5.** Anything of a different color or of different qualities which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
He needs no *foil*, but shines by his own proper light.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 140

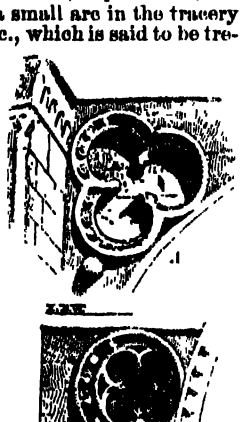
The general good sense and worthiness of his character make his friends observe these little singularities as *foils* that rather set off than blemish his good qualities.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church

6. An amalgam of tin with quicksilver laid on one side of a sheet of glass to produce a reflecting surface in making a mirror.

Feuille [F.], . . . the *foyle* of precious stones, or looking-glasses; and hence, a grace, beautie, or glosse given unto. *Cotgrave*.

I now begin to see my vanity
Shine in this glass, reflected by the *foil*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

7. In *medieval arch.*, a small arc in the tracery of a window, panel, etc., which is said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, multifoiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which it contains.—**Foil arch.** See *arch*[1], 2.



Foils, from Amiens Cathedral, France, 13th century. *A*, trefoil. *B*, quatrefoil.

foil[2] (foil), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle;* < ME. *foilen, foylen*, more commonly in comp. *defoilen, defoylen* (with irreg. *oi, oy*, for reg. *ou*), generally *defoulen*, trample upon, tread under foot, fig. subdue, oppress (whence in part the mod. sense 'baffle, frustrate,' but see *to run the foil*, under *foil*[2], *n.*), < OF. *fouler, foler, foller*, trample upon, subdue, defeat, etc., in another form *fouller*, full (cloth) (mod. F. *fouler*, trample upon, etc., sprain, full (cloth), etc.), in comp. *defoler, defuler, deffouler* (= Pr. *defolar*), also *afoler*, trample upon, tread down, etc., < ML. *fullare* (also spelled *folare*, after the OF. form), full cloth, namely by trampling or beating, < L. *fullo*(*n*-), a fuller: see *fuller*[1] and *full*[2].] **1**†. To trample upon; tread under foot.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 33.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pull'd down and *foiled* under foot.
Knolles, Hist Turks.

2. To blunt; dull; deaden: as, to *foil* the scent in a chase.

When light winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and officed instruments.
Shak., Othello, i. 3 (ed. Collier).

3. To frustrate; baffle; mislead; render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; thwart; balk: as, the enemy was *foiled* in his attempt to pass the river.

This your courtesy
Foil'd me a second. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

His superior craft enabled him to *foil* every attempt of his enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The plot was a good plot, but the admiral of France was destined to be *foiled* by an old woman.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 168.

=**Syn. 3.** *Thwart, Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

foil[2] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle;* < ME. *foyle;* < *foil*[2], *v.*] **1.** The track or trail of game when pursued.

Sometimes, all Day, we hunt the tedious *Foil*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. Defeat; frustration; failure when on the point of achievement.

Never had the Turkish Emperor
So great a *foil* by any foreign foe.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., III. 3.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden*.

3. In *wrestling*, a partial fall; a fall not complete according to the rules.

If he be only indangered, and makes a narrow escape, it is called a *foyle*.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 150.

Look, how many *foils* go to a fair fall, so many excuses to a full lie. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

And three indirect insinuations will go as far in law towards giving a downright lie as three *foils* will go towards a fall in wrestling.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

To put to (the) foil†, to mar; blemish.

For several virtues
Have I lik'd several women; never any
With so full soul, but some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
And *put* it *to the foil*. *Shak.*, Tempest, III. 1.

For monye maks, and mars (say they), and coyne it keepes the coyle,
It binds the beare, it rules the roste, it *putts* all things *to foyle*. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

To run the foil, in *hunting*, to run over the same track a second time in order to put the hounds at fault: said of game.

No hare when hardly put to it by the hounds, and *running foil*, makes more doublings and redoublings than the fetcht compass, circuits, turns, and returns in this their intricate peregrination. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. iii. 6.

To take the foil†, to accept discomfiture or defeat. *Davies*.

Sundrie of theyme then of the common counsell of the Citie, standinge upon theire reputation, and myndynge not to *take the foyle*, stande to meaneteame and defende theyre cause. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now *the foil*,
Lest thou didst lose what foretime thou didst gain.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 168.

foil[3] (foil), *n.* [Prob. < *foil*[2], *v.*, 2, in the lit. sense 'blunt'; but examples of this sense are wanting.] A bated or blunted sword used in fencing-practice and friendly contests; now, usually, an implement used in fencing-schools, for small-sword practice only. It has a blade of small quadrangular section, a button on the point, and for the guard two open lunettes or loops, which it is common to reinforce by "shells" of thick leather. The French fencing-masters and amateurs distinguish between the *fleuret* or light foil and the *épée d'exercice*, which is like the dueling-sword or *épée de combat*, except in having a buttoned point, and is therefore much heavier than the fleuret. See *fleuret*.

Bene. Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth, it catches
Mars. And yours as blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit, but hurt not. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

Against Friends at first with *Foils* we fence
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

foil[4]† (foil), *v. t.* [ME. *foilen, foylen*, a rare and improp. form (by confusion with *foulen, foylen, foil*[2], q. v.) of *foulen, fylen*, defile (cf. ME. *defoilen* for *defoulen, defylen*, defile): see *file*[2], *foul*[1], *v.*, and *defile*[1], *defoul*[1].] To defile: same as *file*[2], *foul*[1].

foilable (foi'la-bl), *a.* [< *foil*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being foiled.

foil-carrier (foil'kar'i-ėr), *n.* A kind of dental pliers for holding gold foil or other filling for teeth.

foiled (foild), *a.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *medieval arch.*, having foils: as, a *foiled* arch.

foiler (foi'lėr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates; one who thwarts or baffles.

foiling[1] (foi'ling), *n.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, a foil.

foiling[2] (foi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foil*[2], tread.] In *hunting*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

foil-stone (foil'stōn), *n.* An imitation jewel. *Simmonds*.

foin[1]† (foin), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < ME. *foynen* (once var. *funen*), thrust at (with a weapon), rarely tr., pierce, prob. < OF. *foine, foyne, foene, fouane, fouine*, F. *fouine*, a pitchfork, a fish-spear (> F. dial. *fouiner*, catch fish with a spear), prob. < L. *fuscina*, a three-pronged spear, a trident (Littré); hardly < L. **fodina*, lit. 'digger'? (*fodina* occurs only in sense of a pit, mine, 'digging'), < *fodere*, dig (Scheler). The particular use of *foin* in fencing may be due in part to F. dial. *foindre*, for F. *feindre*, feign: see *feign, feint*.] **I.** *intrans.* To thrust with a weapon; push, as in fencing; let drive.

He hewd and lasht, and *foynd*, and thondred blowes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

Than they assembled togyder in al partes, and began to *foyne* with speares and stryke with axes and swordes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart.

Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake
But flatling.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xl. 78.

II. *trans.* To thrust through with a weapon; pierce; stab.

He egerlyche to Charlis ran
And hente hym by the nekke than,
And *foynde* hym with that knyf.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 5640.

foin[1]† (foin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrust; a push.

At hand strokes they used not swords, but pollaxes; which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and down strokes.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 284.

It shall not be lawfull to the challengers, nor to the answearers, with the bastard sword to give or offer any *foyne* to his match.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 15.

foin[2]† (foin), *n.* [< ME. *foyn, foyne*, < OF. *foine, foyne, faine, fayne*, F. *fouine* = Pr. *faina*, mod. Pr. *faguino, fahino* = Cat. *fagina* = It. *faina* (cf. Sp. *funa* = Pg. *fuinha* = It. dial. *fuina, foina, foin*, < F.), a polecat, < ML. *fagina*, a marten, orig. applied to the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), < L. *faginus*, fem. *fagina*, of the beech, < *fagus*, the beech, = E. *beech*: see *Fagus* and *beech*[1].] **1.** A name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—**2.** The dressed fur of the same animal.

A cote hath he furred
With *foyne* or with fichewes
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

Ermine, *foine*, sables, martin, badger, bear.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

foina (foi'nạ), *n.* [NL.: see *foin*[2].] **1.** The technical specific name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A generic name of the same.

foinery† (foi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *foin*[1] + *-ery*.] In *fencing*, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play. *Marston*.

foining† (foi'ning), *n.* [ME. *foynyng;* verbal n. of *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrusting, as with spear or sword; foinery.

ffell was the fight with *foynyng* of speires,
Mallyng thurgh metall maynly with hondes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9591.

York . . . was . . . famous . . . as the first to introduce the custom of *foining* or thrusting with the rapier in single combats. . . . Before his day, it had been customary among the English to fight with sword and shield.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 156.

foiningly† (foi'ning-li), *adv.* In a pushing or thrusting manner. *Johnson*.

foining-sword† (foi'ning-sōrd), *n.* A sword used for thrusting. See *estoc, tuck*[2], *foin*[1], *fencing*.

foison (foi'zon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyson, foizon;* Sc. also *fissen, fizzen;* < ME. *foison, foisoun, fuson*, < OF. *foison, foyson, fuison, fuson*, F. *foison* = Pr. *foyso*, abundance, profusion, < L. *fusio*(*n*-), an outpouring, effusion, < *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fusion*, which is a doublet of *foison*.] **1.** Plenty; abundance. [Archaic.]

It yaf so gret *foison* of water that the brooke ran down the launde, that was right feire and del[e]ctable.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

For he has a perennial *foison* of sappiness.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2†. Strength; ability.

The paiens [heathen] were so ferd, thei myght haf no *foyson*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 17.

foisonless† (foi'zon-les), *a.* [Sc. *fizzenless;* < *foison* + *-less*.] Weak; feeble; pithless. *Scott*.

foist[1] (foist, formerly also fist), *n.* [A var. of *fist*[2].] **1**†. A breaking wind without noise: same as *fist*[2], 1.—**2.** A puffball. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[2]† (foist), *n.* [A particular use of *foist*[1].] 1. A sly trick; a juggle; an imposition.

Put not your *foists* upon me; I shall scent them.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. A cheat; a sharper.—3. A cutpurse; a pick-pocket. Also *foister*.

He that picks the pocket is called a *foist*.
Dekker, Belman of London.

Nol. Foist! what's that?
Moll. A diver with two fingers, a pickpocket.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foist[2] (foist), *v. t.* [< *foist*[2], *n.*] 1. To work in by a trick; thrust in wrongfully, surreptitiously, or without warrant; insert or obtrude fraudulently or by imposition; pass or palm off as genuine or worthy: followed by *in* or *into* before the thing affected, and by *upon* before the person: as, to *foist* a spurious document *upon* one.

This gentleman, being a follower of . . . the chancellor, was by him (as it seemed) *foisted into* that service of purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

Our dates are brief, and therefore we admire
What thou [Time] dost *foist upon* us that is old.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

The misgrowth of infectious mistletoe
Foisted into his stock for honest graft.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 226.

The provisional authorities—partly self-elected, partly voted in by acclamation, partly *foisted in* by low and impudent intrigue—had proclaimed a republic.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 11.

2†. To falsify or make fraudulent by some insertion; cog, as a die.

Thou cogging,
Base, *foysting* lawyer.
Dryden, Misc., III 339.

foist[3] (foist), *v. i.* [E. dial., another form (by confusion with *foist*[1]) of *fust*[2], q. v.; so *foisty* for *fusty*.] To smell musty: same as *fust*[2].

foist[3] (foist), *a.* Same as *foisty*. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[4]† (foist), *n.* [Altered (like *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]) < OF. *fuste*, "a *foist*, a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare" (Cotgrave), a particular use of *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1].] A light and fast-sailing ship.

Foyst, a bote like a gallye. *Palsgrave.*

A *Foist* is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 128.

220 gallies, with five course of oares on a side, and twenty *foists* were set aflote. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 402.

foister (fois'tėr), *n.* [< *foist*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who foists, or inserts without authority.—2†. Same as *foist*[2], 3.

These able are at needs to stande and keepe stake,
When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies
Are food-sick faint, or hart sicke run their waies.
Mir. for Mags., p. 483.

foistied† (fois'tid), *a.* [< *foisty*, *a.*, + *-ed*[2].] Made fusty or musty.

foistiness† (fois'ti-nes), *n.* Fustiness; mustiness.

Such wheat as ye keep for the baker to buy,
Unthreshed till March, in the sheaf let it lie;
Lest *foistiness* take it, if sooner ye thresh it.
Although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.
Tusser, Husbandry, November.

foisting† (fois'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foist*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of using foists or tricking.—2. Pocket-picking.

A pickpocket; all his train study the figging law: that's to say, cutting of purses and *foisting*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foisting-hound†, *n.* Same as *fisting-hound*.

foisty† (fois'ti), *a.* [Another form of *fusty*, as *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]: see *fusty*.] Fusty; musty; moldy.

Look well to thy horses in stable thou must,
That hay be not *foisty*, nor chaff full of dust.
Tusser, Husbandry, December.

fol†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

fol. An abbreviation of *folio*.

folcland (AS. pron. fōlk'länd), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *folkland*.

fold[1] (fōld), *v.* [< ME. *folden*, *fulden*, < AS. *fealdan* (pret. *feóld*, pl. *feóldon*, pp. *fealden*), fold, wrap up, = OD. *vouden*, D. *vouwen* = OHG. *faldan*, *faltan*, MHG. *valten*, G. *falten* = Icel. *falda* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *folde* = Goth. *falthan*, fold. Akin to *-fold*, q. v. Not akin to L. *plicare*, fold, *plectere*, Gr. πλέκειν, weave, plait: see *plait*.] I. *trans.* 1. To double over upon itself; lay or bring one part of over or toward another by bending; bend over: used of things thin and flexible, or relatively so, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of paper, a stratum of rock, etc.: often with *up*.

An or than we rose from the borde the warden rose from ye borde, and toke a basyn full of *folden* papres with relyques in eche of them.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Anone our kynge, with that word,
He *folde* up his sleve.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

While they [the Lord's enemies] be *folden* together as thorns, . . . they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.
Nahum i. 10.

Now *folds* the lily all her sweetness up
And slips into the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. To bring together or place over each other, as two correlated parts: as, to *fold* together the ends of a piece of cloth; to *fold* one's arms or one's hands.

Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair. *Collier.*

Viola sat aloof, with her beautiful arms *folded* and her head averted. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 343.

3. To inclose in a fold or in folds; wrap up; cover up or hide away.

"Cortayse quen," thenne sayde that gaye,
Knelande to grounde, *folde* vp hyr face,
"Makeleg moder & myryest may,
Blessed bygynner of vch a grace!"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 434.

Lay open to my earthy gross conceit . . .
The *folded* meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

These businesses were not ended till many years after, nor well understood of a longe time, but *foulded* up in obscuritie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 276.

Her [Britannia's] armed fleet she sends
To Climates *folded* yet from human Eye.
Prior, Solomon, i.

She, with slim hand *folded* in her gown,
Went o'er the dewy grass to where he stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 116.

4. To inclose in or as in the arms; embrace.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

5†. To throw down; overthrow; cause to yield.

That no mon scholde hym lette,
The feendes strengthe to *folde*
Kyng of Tars, l. 1117 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

Folded or **plicate wings**, in *entom.*, wings which, in repose, are longitudinally doubled one or more times.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become doubled upon itself; become bent so that one part lies over upon another.

Faults are known to be in a large proportion of cases the result of a tendency to *fold* carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 208.

2. To infold; embrace.

Sleep, weary soul! the *folding* arms of night
For thee are spread. *R. T. Cooke*, Nocturn.

3†. To yield; give way; fail.

Vr feithe is frele to flecche and *folde*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte,
Of that worme when he had a syghte,
His herte began to *folde*.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

Folding boat, a boat with a hinged frame covered with water-tight fabrics, and so arranged that when not in use it can be folded and stowed away in a small space.—**Folding chair, door, floor**, etc. See the nouns.—**Folding fan**, a fan which opens and closes, as distinguished from fans of fixed form.—**Folding stool**, a stool or small chair which shuts up on hinges or pivots. Compare *campchair*, *faldstool*, and *curule chair* (under *curule*).

fold[1] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, *folde* (not in AS.) = OD. *voude*, D. *vouw* = OHG. *fald*, *falt*, m., MHG. *valde*, *valte*, f., *valt*, m., G. *falte*, f., = Icel. *falda*, f., *faldr*, m., = Sw. *fåll*, m., = Dan. *folde*, *fold* (cf. OF. *faude* = Pr. *falda*, *fauda* = Sp. *falda*, *halda* = It. *falda*, of G. origin), a fold, etc.; from the verb.] 1. A double or bend in a more or less flexible substance, as cloth; a flexure, especially one so extensive as to bring the parts on either side of the line of bending near together.

The habit of a man or of a woman, which appeared to us in one uniform colour, variously folded and shaded, would present to his eye [that of a man newly made to see] neither *fold* nor shade, but variety of colour.
Reid, Inq. into Human Mind, vi. § 3.

2. The parts which are brought together by bending or folding, or one of them; specifically, a plait in a garment or in drapery: as, a broad *fold* of cloth.

That remedy
Must be a winding-sheet, a *fold* of lead,
And some untrod-on corner of the earth.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Down droop'd, in many a floating *fold*,
Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Knights.

3. In *entom.*, a plica or ridge, generally inclined to one side, appearing as if the surface had been folded.—4. *pl.* Involved parts of a complex whole; windings; a complex arrangement or constitution; intricacy.

This is most strange!
That she, who even now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Our author . . . understood the *folds* and doubles of Sylla's disposition. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

5. A clasp; an embrace. [Rare.]

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

6. A sheaf or bundle, as of straw. [North. Eng.]—**Amniotic folds.** See *amnion*.—**Aryteno-epiglottic, branchial, cervical, duodenal, elytral, epiploical, esophageal, Haverstian, hypopharyngeal**, etc., **fold.** See the adjectives.

fold[2] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, earlier *fald*, Sc. *fald*, *fauld*, < AS. *fald*, *falod*, a fold, stall (for sheep, deer, horses, etc.), = MLG. *vālt*, *valt*, an inclosed space, a yard. The AS. form *falod*, which occurs only in a gloss, suggests a connection with the gloss "*fala*, tabula," i. e., a board; cf. Icel. *fjöl* (pl. *fjalar*, later *fjalir*) = Dan. *fjæl* = Sw. *fjäl*, a board, plank; *falod* (orig. a neut. pp.?) would thus mean lit. an inclosure of boards or palings. Dan. *fold* is appar. from the E.; Sw. *fälla*, a hurdle, a fold, is not related, but goes with *fold*[1].] 1. A place of protection or inclosure for domestic animals, usually for sheep.

The *fold* stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was! . . .
And silent was the flock in woolly *fold*.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, i.

Hence—2. A flock of sheep.

The hope and promise of my failing *fold*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3†. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

4. A farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]—5. The inclosure of a farm-house. [Prov. Eng.]

The room, furnished for himself in an old Yorkshire *fold*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 806.

fold[2] (fōld), *v.* [< *fold*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* To confine, as sheep, in a fold.

These happy pair of lovers meet straightway,
Soon as they *fold* their flocks up with the day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

While to my ear from uplands far away
The bleating of the *folded* flocks is borne.
M. Arnold, Scholar Gipsy.

II. *intrans.* To confine sheep in a fold. [Rare.]

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heaven doth hold.
Milton, Comus, l. 93.

fold[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *folde*; < AS. *folde*, the earth.] The earth; earth.

He gaf to the kowherde a kastel ful nobul,
The fairest vpon *fold* that euer freke sele
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5382.

He that hyze is in heuen his aungels that weldes;
If he hatz formed the *folde* & folk ther vpone,
I haf bigged Babiloyne, burg alther-rychest.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1665.

-fold. [< ME. *-fold*, *-fald*, < AS. *-feald* = OS. *-fald* = OFries. *-fald* = D. *-voud* = OHG. *-falt*, MHG. *-valt*, G. *-falt* = Icel. *-faldr* = Sw. *-fald* = Dan. *-fold* = Goth. *-falths*, a multiplicative suffix (connected with AS. *fealdan*, E. *fold*[1], etc.; cf. L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), etc., with *plicare*, fold), = Gr. *-πλοῦς* (in *δίπλους* = AS. *twifeald*, E. *twofold*, *τρίπλους* = AS. *thrīfeald*, E. *threefold*, etc.), commonly in secondary form *-πλάσιος* (in *διπλάσιος*, twofold, etc.), orig. **-πλοῦς*, perhaps akin to *-πλόος*, *-πλόῦς* = L. *-plus*, as in Gr. *διπλόος*, *διπλοῦς* (whence E. *diploë*, etc.) = L. *duplus* (whence ult. E. *duple*, *double*).] A multiplicative suffix, attached to numerals, as in *twofold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, etc., in algebra *n-fold*, etc., signifying 'two, three, four, etc., *n*, etc., times as much'; so in *many-fold*, of which the older form, with modified meaning, remains in *manyfold*.

foldage[1] (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-age*.] In *her.*, the doubling or turning over of a mantle or mantlet, or of the ribbon on which the motto is written. In the former sense also called *doubling*.

foldage[2]† (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*[2] + *-age*.] Same as *faldage*.

fold-course†, *n.* 1. Land used as a sheep-walk.—2. Land to which is appurtenant the sole right of folding the cattle of others.—3. This right of folding.

foldet, foldent†. Obsolete strong past participles of *fold*[1]. *Chaucer.*

folded (fōl'ded), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *compressed* (*a*) (2).

foldedly† (fōl'ded-li), *adv.* In folds.

The habite of her Priest was . . . a pentacle of allucred stuffe about her shoulders, hanging *foldedly* down. *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple.

folder (fōl'dėr), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which folds; specifically, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paper.—2. A circular, time-table, map, or other printed paper folded in such a way that it may be spread out in one sheet. [U. S.]

The Fitchburg Railroad has just issued a local *folder* corrected to July 5. It is one of the best, containing well-arranged time-tables, a good map, and much local information. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. In *entom.*, one of many insects which fold leaves: as, the grape-leaf *folder*. See *Desmia* and *leaf-folder*.

folderol (fol'dė-rol), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *falderall*; appar. from similar syllables, without meaning, forming the refrain of various old songs; cf. *fallal*.] 1. Mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

The *folderols* which I think they call accomplishments. *Spurgeon*, John Ploughman's Talk.

2. *pl.* Trivial ornaments; fallals.

They can get their dresses and *folde rols* fresh from the loom of fashion in a few hours. *The New Mirror*, II. 353.

fold-garth (fōld'gärth), *n.* A farm-yard. [North. Eng.]

folding (fōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fold*[1], *v.*] A fold; a double.

The lower *foldings* of the vest. *Addison.*

That darkness of character where we can see no heart, those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth. *H. Blair*, Works, I. xi.

folding-boards (fōl'ding-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, a form of cage-shuts used in Scotland.

folding-machine (fōl'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets. Such machines have sometimes attachments for cutting, inserting, covering, and pasting.—2. A pressing and shaping machine for forming hollow ware from sheet-metal.

foldless (fōld'les), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no folds.

fold-net (fōld'net), *n.* A sort of net with which small birds are taken.

foldure† (fōl'dūr), *n.* [< *fold*[1], *v.*, + *-ure*.] The act of folding. *Lamb.*

foldy (fōl'di), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.]

Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving. *J Baillie.*

fold-yard (fōld'yärd), *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

fole[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal*.

fole[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

folehardinesse†, **folehardy**†. Middle English forms of *foolhardiness*, *foolhardy*.

folelarge†, *a.* A Middle English form of *foollarge*.

folewe[1]†, *v.* See *follow*.

folewe[2]†, *v.* See *full*[3].

foleye†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *fool*[1].

folia[1] (fō-lē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *folia* (= Pg. *folia*), a sort of dance, lit. folly, extravagance: see *folly*.] 1. A Spanish dance for one person.—2. Music for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm, which is triple and slow.

folia[2], *n.* Plural of *folium*.

foliaceous (fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *foliáceo* = Pg. *foliaceo* = It. *fogliaceo*, *foliaceo*, < L. *foliaceus*, leafy, of leaves, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. Being or resembling a leaf.

One of these creatures [*Ceroxylus laceratus*] was covered over with *foliaceous* excrescences of a clear olive green colour, so as exactly to resemble a stick grown over by a creeping moss. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 64.

(*a*) In *bot.*, having the texture or form of a leaf; bearing leaves; leafy. (*b*) In *zool.*, having parts or processes like leaves; ramifying like a leafy branch; foliate; expanded and thin, but not flat. Also *frondose*.

The first and second maxillæ are *foliaceous*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 255.

2. Consisting of thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate: as, *foliaceous* spar.—**Foliaceous lichen**, one that is peltate and attached only by the center, as *Umbilicaria*, or expanded, variously lobed, attached by rhizoids, and separable from the substratum, as *Parmelia* and others. Compare *crustaceous* and *fruticose*.—**Foliaceous tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are entirely or partly expanded into a thin, horny plate, which often resembles a leaf or flower-petal: a form found in certain *Heteroptera*.

foliage (fō'li-āj), *n.* [Altered (to suit *foliaceous*, *foliation*, etc., directly from L.) < OF. *fuellage*, F. *feuillage*, leaves, foliage, < OF. *fueille*, *foille*, F. *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1] and *folio*.] 1. Leaves in general; especially, growing leaves, collectively, in their natural form and condition.

There is not an hearbe throughout the garden that taketh vp greater compasse with *fuellage* than doth the beet. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new *foliage* on,
The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen.
Cowper, Stanzas for 1787.

Thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of *foliage*, towering sycamore.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in *arch.*, the more or less conventionalized representation of leaves, flowers, and branches used to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.



Medieval Conventionalized Foliage, Notre Dame, Paris: end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

A Myrtle *Foliage* round the Thimble-case. *Pope*, The Basset-Table.

The arch of triumph . . . looks very much as if it had been preserved from the earlier church; and such is clearly the case with two columns and one capital, whose classical Corinthian *foliage* stands in marked contrast with the Venetian imitations on each side of it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 120.

foliaged (fō'li-ājd), *a.* [< *foliage* + *-ed*[2].] Having foliage; covered or decorated with foliage.

Lifting tow'rd the sky
The *foliaged* head in cloudlike majesty,
The shadow-casting race of trees survive.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iii.

foliage-plant (fō'li-āj-plant), *n.* A plant conspicuous for its fine foliage rather than for its flowers, as the various kinds of coleus and crotons, etc. Beautiful and striking effects are produced by the cultivation of foliage-plants in artistically disposed masses, forming beds, borders, fantastic patterns, etc.

foliage-tree (fō'li-āj-trē), *n.* A tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, and ash, as distinguished from a needle-leafed tree.

folial (fō'li-al), *a.* [< L. *folium*, leaf (see *foil*[1]), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling foliage; belonging to leaves. [Rare.]

Wolff in 1759, Linnæus between 1760 and 1770, Goethe in 1790, De Candolle in 1827, and Schleiden in 1836, alike asserted the community of structure in the *folial* and the floral leaves. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 314.

foliar (fō'li-ėr), *a.* [= F. *foliaire* = Pg. *folhear*, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in, proceeding from, or resembling a leaf: as, *foliar* appendages.

Not only colour, but even form, may be thus affected [by the foliage], and the strange leaf-insects crawl about, each in limb and body a perfect *foliar* fragment. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 8.

The ripened capsule, with bursting sides, afforded evidence of the *foliar* nature of the carpels. *Science*, V. 478.

Foliar gap, in vascular cryptogams, a mesh or break in the fibrovascular bundle-cylinder of the stem, from the margin of which a bundle diverges into a leaf, and through which the pith communicates with the outer tissue.

foliate (fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foliated*, ppr. *foliating*. [< ML. *foliatus*, pp. of *foliare* (> It. *fogliare* = Pg. *folhear* = Sp. *hojear* = Pr. *folhar*, *foillar*, *fuelhar*, *fulhar* = F. *feuiller*), put forth leaves, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; shape or dispose like a leaf; divide into foils or leaves.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, etc.: as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

foliate (fō'li-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *folheado* = It. *fogliato*, < L. *foliatus*, a., leafy, leafed, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. Beaten into the form of a leaf or thin plate; foliated.

And therefore gold *foliate*, or any metal *foliate*, cleaveth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 293.

2. In *bot.*, leafy; furnished with leaves: as, a *foliate* stalk.—3. In *zoöl.*, expanded in a leaf-like form; foliaceous.—**Foliate curve.** See *curve*.

foliated (fō'li-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Spread or beaten out into a thin plate or leaf.—2. Covered with a thin plate or foil.—3. Consisting of plates or laminæ; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar: as, a *foliated* structure.—4. (*a*) In *art:* (1) Decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments, or with ornaments whose disposition and form are suggestive of foliage. (2) Cut into leaf-shaped divisions or irregularities of outline.

A very curious bas-relief of a lion, with *foliated* body, curling hair, and staring eyes.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxvii.

(*b*) In *arch.*, containing foils: as, a *foliated* arch.—5. In *her.*, decorated with foliations or lobes; growing into or decorated with natural leaves.—6. In *music*, having notes added above or below: said of a plain-song melody.—**Foliated tellurium.** See *nagyagite*.

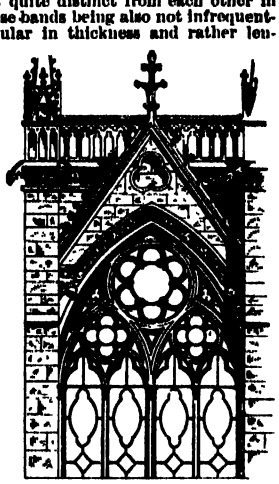
foliation (fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *feuillaison* = Sp. *foliacion* = Pg. *foleação*, < ML. as if **foliatio(n-)*, < *foliare*, put forth leaves: see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. The leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud; also, leafage; foliage.

Nor will that sov'reign arbitress admit
Where'er her nod decrees a mass of shade,
Plants of unequal size, discordant kind,
Or ruled by *foliation's* different laws.
Mason, English Garden.

2†. A leaf or scale.

Thus are also disposed the triangular *foliations*, in the conical fruit of the firre tree, orderly shadowing and protecting the winged seeds below them.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

3. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.—4. The act or operation of spreading foil over the surface of a piece of glass to form a mirror.—5. The state of being foliaceous or foliated.—6. In *geol.*, an arrangement of the constituent minerals of a rock in thinly lamellar or often scale-like forms, the result of which is that the mass splits easily in a certain definite direction. Foliation may be congenital with the formation of the rock itself, or posterior to it: in the latter case the epithet *foliated* indicates a structure not essentially different from that more generally designated as *schistose*. The relations of foliation to cleavage are somewhat obscure. The essential difference between them appears to be that cleavage is rarely well developed except in fine-grained, argillaceous rock, which by its effects is usually rendered capable of almost indefinite subdivision in one direction, while foliation separates the rock into bands sometimes quite distinct from each other in mineral character, these bands being also not infrequently more or less irregular in thickness and rather lenticular in form. By some geologists it is thought that in foliation a more advanced stage of metamorphism has been reached than that indicated by cleavage; but it is also highly probable that the original lithological and structural character of the mass had much to do with bringing about the observed differences. See *schist* and *schistose*.



Foliations in Tracery.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris, A. D. 1240. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

7. In *arch.*, enrichment with ornamental cusps or groups of cusps, as in the tracery of medieval windows; foils collectively; feathering. — 8. Arrangement by leaves; specifically, a numbering of the leaves of a book instead of the pages.

Pagination or rather *foliation* was first used by Arn. Ther Hoernen, at Cologne in 1471, in Adrianus's Liber de Remediis Fortuitorum Casuum, having each leaf (not page) numbered by figures placed in the end of the line on the middle of each right-hand page.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.

Obvolute foliation. See *obvolute*.

foliature (fō'li-ā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. *foliatura*, numbering the pages of a book, *hojeadura*, the act of turning over the leaves of a book, = Pg. *folheatura*, foliation, = It. *fogliatura*, work made to represent leaves, < L. *foliatura*, leaf-work, foliage, < *foliatus*, leafy: see *foliate*.] Same as *foliation*.

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.
Shuckford, The Creation, p. 203.

foliet, *n.* A Middle English form of *folly*.

folier (fō'li-ėr), *n.* 1. Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.]—2. A leaf (of an herb or a tree); a sheet of

paper; also, foil of precious stones. *Richardson.*

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared. *Hist. Royal Society*, II. 489.

foliicolous (fō-li-ik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *colere*, dwell.] Growing upon leaves; parasitic on leaves, as many fungi, or merely attached, as some *Hepaticæ* and lichens.

Some *foliicolous* species (e. g., Platygramma phyllosema). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

foliiferous (fō-li-if'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages or expansions.—**Foliiferous staff**, a baton or pastoral staff decorated with buds or leaves at regular intervals, generally on opposite sides alternately: appearing in decorative work of the middle ages as an attribute of certain saints.

foliiform (fō'li-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a leaf.

foliiparous (fō-li-ip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. *Maunder.*

follily†, *adv.* [ME., also *folili*, *folliche*; < *foly*, *folliche*, foolish: see *folly*, *a.*] Foolishly.

Faire fader, bi mi feith *folili* ge wrougten,
To wilne after wedlok that wold nougt a-sente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4590.

Yef ye do as *follily* as your syster dede, ye sholde be deed therfore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Follily we have doon. *Wyclif*, Num. xii. 11 (Oxf.).

I have my body *follily* dispended,
Blessed be God that it schal been amended.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 159.

folio (fō'liō), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *folio*, in the phrase (NL.) *in folio*, i. e., in (one) sheet, a book being *in folio* when the two opposite leaves form or are equal to one sheet (so *quarto*, *octavo*, etc., for *in quarto*, etc.); *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, a sheet of paper: see *foil*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A sheet of paper folded once, usually through the shorter diameter, so as to consist of two equal leaves.—2. A book or other publication, or a blank book, etc., consisting of sheets or of a single sheet folded once.

This *folio* of four pages, happy work!
Cowper, Task, iv. 50.

3. The size of such a book, etc.: as, an edition of a work in *folio*. Abbreviated *fol.*: as, 3 vols. *fol.*—4. One of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well-proportioned leaves, whether intended for such use or not, distinguished by specific names. The untrimmed leaf of a *pot folio* is about 7½ × 12½ inches; *foolscap folio*, about 8 × 12½; *flat-cap folio*, 8½ × 14; *crown folio* or *post folio*, 9½ × 15; *demy folio*, 10½ × 16; *medium folio*, 12 × 19; *royal folio*, 12½ × 20; *superroyal folio*, 14 × 22; *imperial folio*, 16 × 22; *elephant folio*, 14 × 23; *atlas folio*, 16½ × 26; *columbier folio*, 17½ × 24; *double-elephant folio*, 20 × 27; *antiquarian folio*, 26½ × 31.

5. In *bookkeeping*, a page of an account-book, or both the right- and left-hand pages numbered with the same figure.—6. In *printing*, the number of a page, inserted at top or bottom.—7. In *law*, a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document. In the United States, generally, a folio is one hundred words, each figure being counted as a word; in England, in conveyancing, etc., seventy-two words, or in parliamentary and probate proceedings ninety.

8. A wrapper or case for loose papers, sheet music, engravings, etc.: as, a music-*folio*.—**Broad folio.** See *broad*.—**In folio.** (*a*) In (one) sheet; in sheets folded but once; in the form of a folio.

The World's a Book *in Folio*, printed all with God's great Works in letters Capitall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Devise, wit; write, pen; for I am for whole volumes *in folio*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

(*b*†) In abundance; in great style (*Nares*); but, perhaps, in separate leaves; in flakes or fragments.

The flint, the stake, the stone *in folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.
Fanshaw, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, i. 91.

In full folio, in full dress. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a folio; folded or adapted for folding once; consisting of leaves formed by one folding: as, a sheet or book of *folio* size; a *folio* sheet, page, newspaper, or book.

The usual price of the brothers Wierix for engraving a plate of *folio* size was thirty florins.
The Century, XXXVI. 241.

Folio post, a size of writing-paper, generally 17 × 22 inches.

folio (fō'liō), *v. t.* [< *folio*, *n.*] 1. In *printing*, to number the pages of, as a book or periodical; page; paginate.—2. In *law-copying*, to mark with its proper figure the end of every folio in; in *law-printing*, to mark with its proper figure the space that should be occupied by a folio in. See *folio*, *n.*, 7.

foliolate (fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foliolatus*, < *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliole*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to, or consisting of, leaflets: used in composition: as, *bifoliolate*, having two leaflets; *trifoliolate*, having three leaflets.

foliole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* [= F. *foliole*, < NL. *foliolum*, dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio*, *foil*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a leaflet; a separate part of a compound or divided leaf, or a division of a thallus; a squamule.—2. In *zoöl.*, some foliate part or organ of small size.

The margins of the body and the limbs are furnished with a series of flat transparent leaflets . . . Similar *folioles* also arise from the basal joint of the antennæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 221.

folioliferous (fō'li-ō-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foliolum*, foliole, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing leaf-like processes or organs: applied especially to the abdomen when it is terminated by two thin leaf-like appendages, as in certain dragon-flies.

foliomort (fō'li-ō-môrt), *a.* [An accom. form of *feuillemorte*, q. v.] Same as *feuillemorte*.

foliose (fō'li-ōs), *a.* [< L. *foliosus*, leafy, full of leaves, < *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1].] Bearing or covered with leaflets or with small leaf-like appendages.

foliosity (fō-li-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *foliose* (in sense 2 with humorous allusion to *folio*) + *-sty*.] 1. The state of being foliose.—2. The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness; copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schlosser finds him "intolerable." *De Quincey*, Schlosser's Lit. Hist. of 18th Cent.

foliot† (fō'li-ot), *n.* [< OF. *follet*, *folet*, or, in full, *esprit folet* or *follet*, a hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow, bugbear (Cotgrave); prop. an adj. (> ME. *folett*), foolish, stupid, dim. of *fol*, adj. foolish, n. a fool, a madcap: see *fool*[1].] A goblin: associated in popular mythology with Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

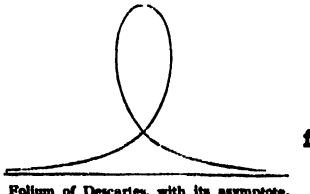
Terrestrial devils are . . . wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 47.

folious (fō'li-us), *a.* [= OF. *foillus*, *foillos*, < L. *foliosus*, leafy: see *foliose*.] 1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—2. In *bot.*, foliose.

folium (fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *folia* (-ä). [L., a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. A leaf; a lamina; a lamella; a layer.

The minerals retain their positions in *folia* ranging in the usual direction. *Darwin*, Geol Observations, ii. 427.

2. In *geom.*, a loop, being a part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node.—**Folium cacuminis**, in *anat.*, a lamella of the vermis superior of the cerebellum, connecting the lobi semilunares superiores.—**Folium of Descartes**, in *geom.*, a plane cubic curve having a crunode, and one real inflexion, which lies at infinity.



Folium of Descartes, with its asymptote. The equation is $(x-y)(y-z)^2=3x^2y$.

folk (fōk), *n.* [< ME. *folk*, *folc*, < AS. *folc* = OFries. OS. *folk* = D. MLG. *volk* = OHG. *folc*, MHG. *volc*, G. *volk* = Icel. *fōlk* = Dan. Sw. *folk*, people, people collectively, the people, a people or nation, = Lith. *pulkas*, a crowd, = OBulg. *plŭkŭ* = Russ. *polkŭ*, an army. The OF. *folc*, *foulc*, *fulc*, *fouc*, *fouk*, etc., people, multitude, crowd, troop, is of G. origin. Connection with *flock*[1] (by transposition) is improbable; with L. *vulgus*, out of the question. The AS. pl. was the same in form as the sing. (*folc*), and meant only 'peoples, nations'; so ME., where also pl. *folkes*, peoples, occurs; but the pl. *folks*, meaning persons, appears in late ME.] People, considered either distributively or collectively. Specifically—(*a*) People in general; persons regarded individually: used in a plural sense either as *folk* or *folks*.

Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder . . .
Als sal be sene byfor Crist than.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6013.

Edi [blessed] be thu, hevene quene,
Folkes frovre [comforter] and engles blis.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 255.

He laid his hands upon a few sick *folk* and healed them. Mark vi. 5.

So when they came to the door, they went in, not knocking; for *folks* use not to knock at the door of an inn. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

(*b*) *pl.* Persons mentally classed together as forming a special group: with a qualifying adjective or clause: in this use chiefly colloquial and generally in the form *folks*: as, old *folks*; young *folks*; poor *folks*.

Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because other *folks* have what some *folks* would be glad of.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

Our ancestors are very good kind of *folks*; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*c*) The people as an aggregate; the common people: in this use without a plural form.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously.
Ps. lxvii. 4 (Book of Common Prayer).

(*d*) An aggregate or corporate body of persons; a people; a nation: as singular *folk*, as plural *folks* (but rare in the plural).

The *folc* of Denemark. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 8.

The cowes are but a feeble *folk*. Prov. xxx. 26.

Some of the wordes the weren spoken bitwene two *folkes*, that on was of Ierusalem, and that other of Babilonie. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 51.

But, if we [English-speaking people] do not belong to the same nation, I do hold that we belong to the same people: or rather, to use a word of our own tongue, to the same *folk*. By that I mean that we come of the same stock, that we speak the same tongue, that we have a long common history and a crowd of common memories. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 15.

(*e*) *pl.* Friends: as, we are not *folks* now. [Prov. Eng.]—**Good folk.** See *good*.—**One's folks**, or **the folks**, one's people; one's family or relatives: as, he has gone to see *his folks*; how are *the folks* at home? [Colloq.]

Folkething (fōl'ke-ting), *n.* [Dan., < *folk*, folk (= G. *volk*), + *thing*, a meeting (of lawmakers): see *Landsthing*.] The lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag. It consists of 114 members elected for three years by all male citizens 30 years of age and over. All matters regarding the budget and taxation must first be introduced into the Folkething and discussed by it before being taken up by the Landsthing or upper house. The Folkething may be dissolved by the king as often as he pleases.

folk-free (fōk'frē), *a.* Free.—**Folk-free and sackless**, a term applied to one who is a lawful freeman. *Wharton.*

folk-frith (fōk'frith), *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the rightful peace of the whole people. Men having a controversy with each other were not allowed to settle it by violence without first obtaining leave of the people on showing sufficient cause. To fight without leave was a breach of the folk-frith.

The conquerors came as "folks"; and the very existence of a folk implied a "*folk frith*" of the community as a whole. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

folkland (fōk'land), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folcland*, < *folc*, the people, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, the land of the folk or people, as distinguished from *bookland*, which was held by charter or deed. It comprised the whole area that was not assigned to individuals or communities at the original allotment, and that was not subsequently divided into estates of bookland. (*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.) It corresponded to the *ager publicus* of the Romans.

The *folkland*, the common land of the community or of the nation, out of which the ancient allodial possessions were carved. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 63.

Portions of the *folk-land* might be, and frequently were, turned into private property by grant from the sovereign power; or, without altering the ultimate public property in the land, the possession and enjoyment of it might be, and constantly were, let out to individuals
E. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 20.

folk-lore (fōk'lōr), *n.* [< *folk* + *lore*; first suggested by Mr. Thoms in 1846 ("Athenæum," 1846, p. 862), in imitation of G. compounds like *volkslied*, 'folk-song,' *volksepos*, popular epic, etc.] The lore of the common people; the traditional beliefs and customs of the people, especially such as are obsolete or archaic; traditional knowledge; popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Among the proofs of his [William John Thoms's] happiness of hitting on names may be cited his . . . invention of the word *folk-lore*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 141.

Mr. Gomme offers as a definition of the science of *folk-lore* the following: it is "the comparison and identification of the survivals, archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages." *Science*, IX. 479.

folkloric (fōk'lōr-ik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to folk-lore. [Recent.]

Folk-lorist and *folk-loric* are not pleasant forms, but students have been driven to use both. *Nature*, XXXIV. 38.

folklorist (fōk'lōr-ist), *n.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ist*.] One skilled in or engaged in the study of folk-lore. [Recent.]

The question whether the personality of the giant Gargantua is an emanation of the fertile genius of Rabelais, or whether that writer grafted his own immortal ideas on to an ancient Celtic stock, has for some time past been a matter of friendly dispute amongst French *folk lorists*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 404.

folkloristic (fōk-lō-ris'tik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to the field of the folklorist; of the nature of folk-lore. [Recent.]

A recent visit to the Mississaguas of Scugog Island (a remnant of a once powerful branch of the great Ojibwa confederacy) has enabled me to collect some interesting philological and *folk-loristic* information. *Science*, XII. 132

folkmoot (fōk'mōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. ME. **folkmote*, AS. *folc-gemōt* (= Dan. *folkemöde* = Sw. *folkmöte*), < *folc*, the people, + *gemōt*, a meeting: see *folk* and *moot*. The form *folkmote* is also used archaically in mod. law writings, histories, etc.; it scarcely occurs in ME. literature.] 1. Formerly, in England, an assembly of the shire, containing representatives from townships and hundreds; also, a local court.

To which *folke-mote* they all with one consent . . Agreed to travell and their fortunes try.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 6.

Four representative burghers attend like the four men and the reeve in the ancient *folkmoots*, and on behalf of their neighbours transact the business of the day
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. A place where assemblies of the people were held. [Rare.]

These rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye see soe strongly trenched and throwen up, were (they say) at first ordayned for the same purpose, that people might assemble theron; and therefore aunciently they were called *Folkemotes*: that is, a place for people to meete or talke of any thing that concerned any difference betwene partyes and townships. *Spenser*, State of Ireland

folkmooter† (fōk'mō-tėr), *n.* [< *folkmoot* + *-er*1.] A frequenter of folkmoots or popular meetings; a democrat.

Keep your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for pragmatics and *folk-mooters* to babble in.
Milton, Colasterion.

folkmote†, *n.* See *folkmoot*.

folk-psychology (fōk'sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Tr. G. *völkerpsychologie*.] Same as *ethnopsychology*.

folk-right (fōk'rīt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-riht*, < *folc*, the people, + *riht*, right, law.] The common law or right of the people; the law or right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

When one of Beowulf's "comrades" saw his lord hard bestead, "he minded him of the homestead he had given him, of the *folk-right* he gave him as his father had it, nor might he hold back then."
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 168.

folk-song (fōk'sông), *n.* [Tr. G. *volkslied*.] 1. A song of the people; a song based on a legendary or historical event, or on some incident of common life, the words and generally the music of which have originated among the common people and are extensively used by them.

The idyllic bond between shepherd and sheep has formed the subject of many quaintly graceful Roumanian *folk-songs*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 338

2. A song written in imitation of the simple and artless style of such a popular song.

folk-speech (fōk'spēch), *n.* [< *folk* + *speech*; after G. *volkssprache*.] Popular language; the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

There must have been very great diversity in the *folk speech*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11.

folk-story (fōk'stō'ri), *n.* A popular legend.

Quaint *folk-stories* handed down by tradition from generation to generation.
Scribner's Mag., III., p. 4 of Book Notices, etc.

follet, *v. t.* Same as *full*3.

follet† (fo-lā'), *n.* [F.] Same as *foliot*.

follia (fōl-lē'ä), *n.* [It., folly, madness, extravagance: see *folly*.] In *music*, a series of variations on a theme, the only merit of which is their ingenuity.

follicle (fol'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *follicule* = Sp. Pg. It. (obs.) *folliculo* = It. *follicolo*, < L. *follicŭlus*, a small bag or sack, dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows, a wind-bag, a money-bag, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A dry one-celled seed-vessel consisting of a single carpel, and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as in the milkweed and larkspur. (*b*†) Any bladder-shaped appendage; a utricle.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a minute secretory or excretory cavity, sac, or tube; one of the ultimate blind ramifications of a secretory surface; a glandular cul-de-sac; a mucous crypt or lacuna; a minute nodule of lymphoid tissue. A *sebaceous follicle* is a gland of the skin secreting a greasy substance; a *gastric follicle* is one of the glandular tubes of the mucous membrane of the stomach secreting gastric juice; an *intestinal follicle* is one of the secretory mucous crypts of the intestines; a *Graafian follicle* is a little sac in an ovary in which an ovum matures. The solitary and agminate glands, glands of Brunner, Peyer's patches, crypts of Lieberkühn, etc., are all follicles or aggregations of follicles. The term is sometimes extended to a cluster of follicles, thus being made synonymous with *gland*.


Follicle, def. (*a*). Fruit of Larkspur.

3. In *entom.*, a cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

follicular (fo-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *follicularis*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle*.] 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or having the character of a follicle: as, a *follicular* secretion or parasite; *follicular* pores.—2. Composed or consisting of follicles.

The four tentacles of the posterior division have undergone much modification, and are converted into a peculiar organ termed the spadix, which bears a discoidal *follicular* gland. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 457.

3. Provided with follicles.

folliculate, folliculated (fo-lik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* 1. Same as *follicular*, 3.—2. In *entom.*, having a case or cocoon: applied to many pupæ and some larvæ which are so protected.

follicule (fol'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle*.] 1. A follicle. Hence—2. A wind-bag; a puffed-up, conceited person. [Rare.]

The reporters and other literary and social *follicules* who have contributed to her ridiculous reputation.
The American, I. 251.

Folliculina (fo-lik-ū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *folliculus*, a small bag.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians, established by Lamarck in 1816: called *Freia* by Claparède and Lachmann in 1856. They are trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*, with the peristome divided into two lappet-like parts. *F. ampulla* is an example.


Trumpet-animalcule (*Folliculina ampulla*), magnified 300 times.

folliculitis (fo-lik-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *folliculo* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of one or more follicles.

folliculose, folliculous (fo-lik'ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< LL. *folliculosus*, full of husks, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, etc.: see *follicle*.] Having the appearance or nature of a follicle.

Antheridia in *folliculose* bodies on the surface of separate thalli. *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.*, II. 30.

follifult (fol'i-fūl), *a.* [< *folly* + *-ful*.] Full of folly. *Shenstone*.

follow (fol'ō), *v.* [< ME. *folowen, foluwen, folwen, folghen, folgen, folgien*, etc. (also with umlaut *filigen, filihen, fulien*), < AS. *folgian* (also with reg. umlaut *fylgan, fylgean*, with syncope *fylgan*, with intrusive *i fylgian, fylgean, fyligan*) = OS. *folgōn* = OFries. *folgia, fulgia, folia* = D. MLG. *volgen* = OHG. *folgēn*, MHG. *volgen*, G. *folgen* = Icel. *fylgja* = Dan. *følge* = Sw. *följa*, follow; not in Goth.; connections unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To go or come after; move behind in the same direction: as, the dog *followed* his master home; *follow* me.

He [Edward the Confessor] took the greatest delight, says William of Malmesbury, "to *follow* a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them with his voice." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 60.

Of him who walked in glory and in joy,
Following his plough, along the mountain side.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

Fain had he *follow'd* their receding steps.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. To come after in natural sequence, or in order of time; succeed.

The nexte houre of Mars *folwynge* this,
Arcite unto the temple walked is
Of fierse Mars. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1509.

They were free from that childish love of titles which characterized the . . . generation which preceded them, and . . . that which *followed* them.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Sweet thou how tears still *follow* earthly bliss?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 390.

3. To engage in the pursuit of; seek to overtake or come up with; pursue; chase: as, to *follow* game or an enemy.

Whilst her neglected child holds her in chase,
Cries to catch her whose busy care is bent
To *follow* that which flies before her face.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

4. To pursue as an object or purpose; strive after; endeavor to obtain or attain to.

Follow peace with all men. Heb. xii. 14.

5. To keep up with, or with the course or progress of; observe or comprehend the sequence or connecting links of: as, to *follow* an argument, or the plot of a play.—6. To watch or regard the movements, progress, or course of: as, to *follow* a person with the eye.

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden*.

Is there not one face you study? One figure whose movements you *follow* with, at least, curiosity?
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

7. To accept as a leader or guide; be led or guided by; accompany; hence, to adhere to, as disciples to a master or his teachings; accept as authority; adopt the opinions, cause, or side of.

The house of Judah *followed* David. 2 Sam. ii. 10.

A young man of unblemished character [Gladstone], . . . the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who *follow* . . . a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

8. To conform to; comply with; take as a guide, example, or model: as, to *follow* the fashion; to *follow* advice or admonition.

The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to *follow* it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

It has often been alleged as an excuse for the misgovernment of her [Elizabeth's] successors that they only *followed* her example. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

9. To engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit; pursue the duties or requirements of; carry on the business of; prosecute: as, to *follow* trade, a calling, or a profession; to *follow* the stage.

I would I had bestowed that time in the tongues that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting: O, had I but *followed* the arts! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

In peace every man *followed* his building and planting.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

Women, girls, and boys often *follow* this occupation.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

10. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; come after as a result or consequence: as, poverty often *follows* extravagance or idleness; intemperance is often *followed* by disease.

A duty well discharg'd is never *follow'd*
By sad repentance.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

It is written in the eternal laws of the universe of God, that sin shall be *followed* by suffering.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 278.

Follow my leader, a game played by children, in which each in turn does whatever another, called the leader, does, or suffers some specified penalty.—**To follow home**, to follow up closely.

The Prophet, having this fair opportunity, *followed* the blow he had given him so *home* that Ahab was not able to stand before him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

To follow suit. (*a*) In *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as that first played. Hence—(*b*) To follow the line of speech, argument, or conduct adopted by a predecessor.—**To follow up**, to pursue closely; prosecute with vigor or promptness, as something already begun; act upon with energy: as, to *follow up* an advantage.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come or go behind; come in the wake or rear; come next, or in natural sequence or order.

Ioseph ferde bi-foren and the flote *folewede*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

When all these things are thus disposed and prepared, then *follows* the action of the war. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

The famine . . . shall *follow* close after you. Jer. xlii. 16.

2. To result as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; be a consequent: as, from such conduct great scandal is sure to *follow*; the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow*.

This above all—to thine own self be true;
And it must *follow*, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

In a short time it *followed*, that could not be had for a pound of Copper which before was sould vs for an ounce.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

If he suspects me without cause, it *follows* that the best way of curing his jealousy is to give him reason for't.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=**Syn.** *Follow, Succeed, Ensue.* *Follow* and *succeed*, or *succeed to*, are applied to persons or things; *ensue*, in modern literature, to things only. *Follow* may denote the mere going in order in a track or line, and it commonly suggests that the things mentioned are near together. *Succeed* (transitive or intransitive), implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; a crowd may *follow* a man, but only one person or event can *succeed to* another; upon the death of a sovereign his oldest son *succeeds* him and *succeeds to* the throne; day *follows* night. To *ensue* is to *follow* close upon, to *follow* as the effect of some settled principle of order, to *follow* by a necessary connection: as, nothing but suffering can *ensue* from such a course.

I yield, I *follow* where heaven shows the way. *Dryden*.

One sorrow never comes, but brings an heir,
That may *succeed* as his inheritor.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope*.

follow (fol'ō), *n.* [< *follow*, *v.*] In *billiards*, a stroke which causes the cue-ball to follow the object-ball after impact.

follow-board (fol'ō-bōrd), *n.* In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a molding-board.

follower (fol'ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **folwere, foluer*, < AS. *folgere* (= OFries. *folgere* = D. MLG. *volger* = OHG. *folgari*, MHG. *volgære*, G. *folger* = Icel. *fylgjari* = Dan. (*efter-*)*følger* = Sw. (*efter-*)*följare*), a follower, attendant, < *folgian*, follow: see *follow*.] 1. One who follows another, in any sense of the verb *follow*. In particular—(*a*) One who follows or accompanies a master or leader as servant, attendant, dependent, associate, or supporter.

I haue ben his *folwar* al this fifty wyntre;
Bothe ysowen his sede and sued his bestes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 549.

Else the lady's mad: yet, if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her *followers*, . . .
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft courage makes your *followers* faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

(*b*) One who follows a master or teacher as a disciple or adherent; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinion, or example, or an adherent of a particular doctrine or system.

So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency, . . . the *followers* of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

(*c*) One who follows in practice the conduct, course, or example of another; one who conforms his conduct or course to that of some person or thing regarded as a model or pattern; an imitator: as, Terence was a *follower* of Menander.

Followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Heb. vi. 12.

(*d*) A man who "keeps company" with a young woman; especially, one who is in the habit of calling upon a maid-servant to pay his addresses; a beau. [Colloq.]

Mrs Marker . . . offers eighteen guineas. . . . Five servants kept. No man. No *followers*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

2. In *mach.*, any part of a machine moving in a limited range, as in guides, and following the motion of another part.—3. In a steam-engine, the cover of a piston or of a stuffing-box.

follower-plate (fol'ō-ėr-plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a plate serving as a follower.

following (fol'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *follow*, *v.*] 1. A body of followers, retainers, attendants, or supporters; the adherents, disciples, or imitators of a particular leader or system, considered collectively; the persons composing a sect or party that follows the lead of a chief, or is devoted to the same cause, body of principles, or system of teaching or action.

While burghers, with important face,
Described each new-come lord,
Discussed his lineage, told his name,
His *following*, and his feudal fame.
Scott, Marmion, v. 6.

The Queen . . . took her hand, call'd her sweet sister, and kiss'd not her alone, but all the ladies of her *following*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

With a small *following* of servants, he reached Naples.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, vi.

2. What one follows as an occupation or trade; vocation; calling; occupation. [Rare.]

In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions.
S. Turner, Hist. Eng. during Middle Ages, vii. 5.

following (fol'ō-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *follow*, *v.*] 1. Immediately succeeding; coming next in order; ensuing: as, during the *following* week.

And euery ffre sower shall paye, euery yere vij. yere *volwyng*, to the ffyndyng of a prest, iiij d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

The Mondaye *folowynge*, that was the daye of Viti and Modesti, and the .xvj. day of June.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

2. That is now to follow; now to be related, set forth, described, or explained: as, the *following* story I can vouch for; in the *following* order.

My friend answered what I said in the *following* manner. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

followingly† (fol'ō-ing-li), *adv.* In what follows; immediately; next.

So that we come to him the way that he hath appointed; which way is Jesus Christ only, we shall see *followingly*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 274.

following-time (fol'ō-ing-tīm), *n.* A wet season, when showers follow one another in rapid succession. [Prov. Eng.]

folly (fol'i), *n.*; pl. *follies* (-iz). [< ME. *folye, folie*, < OF. *folie*, folly, foolishness, indiscretion, wantonness, F. *folie*, folly, also madness, lunacy (= Pr. *folia, follia, folhia, fulhia* = Sp. (obs.) *folia* = It. *follia*), < OF. *fol*, fool, foolish: see *fool*[1].] 1. The character or conduct of a fool; the state of being foolish; weakness of judgment or character, or actions which spring from it; want of understanding; weak or light-minded conduct.

He . . . that reproveth or chydeth a fool for his *folie*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Patriarkes and prophetes repreued her science,
And seiden, her wordes ne her wisdomes was but a *folye*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 139.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

What *Folly* must in such Expence appear!
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Something regard for or attention to which is foolish.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable let not us presume to condemn as *follies* and toys, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

Specifically—3†. Conduct morally bad; wickedness; wantonness.

Sche hadde moche Tresoure abouten hire: and he trowed, that sche hadde ben a comoun Woman, that dwelled there to resceyve Men to *Folye*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24

4. A costly structure or other undertaking left unfinished for want of means, too expensive to be properly maintained, built in a very ill-chosen place, or the like; an enterprise that exhausts or ruins the projector.

They saw an object amidst the woods on the edge of the hill, which upon enquiry they were told was called Shenstone's *folly*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 7.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly*; and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years.
Abp. Trench, Westminster Abbey Sermons, p. 180.

=Syn. 1. Nonsense, foolishness, senselessness, ridiculousness, extravagance, indiscretion, imbecility. See list under *absurdity*.

folly (fol'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *follied*, ppr. *follying*. [< *folly*, *n.*] To act with folly; act foolishly. [Rare.]

Let me shun
Such *follying* before thee. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

folly†, *a.* [ME., also *folliche, foly* (mod. as if **foolly*), < *fol*, fool, + *-ly, -lyche*, E. -ly[1].] Foolish.

Than bring they to her remembraunce
The *foly* dedes of her enfaunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5006.

Job synnede not with his lippis, none any *foly* thing agen God spac. *Wyclif*, Job i. 22 (Oxf.).

folmarde†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *foulmart*.

folt†, *n.* [ME. *folte*, contr. of *folet*, < OF. *folet*, dim. of *fol*, a fool: see *folet*.] A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folt†, *v. i.* [ME., < *folt*, *n.* Cf. OF. *enfoletir*, act foolishly.] To act like a fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folted†, *p. a.* [ME., < *folt* + *-ed*[2].] Foolish; silly.

Fendes crepte tho ymages withelme,
And lad *folted* men to synne.
Cursor Mundi, l. 2304.

Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 39 (*Halliwell.*)

folthead†, *n.* [ME. *foltheed*; < *folt* + *-head*.] Folly.

That non at zoure nede zoure name wolde nempne
In ffersnesse ne in *foltheed*, but ffaste flie away-ward.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 7.

foltish†, *a.* [ME., also *foltisch*; < *folt*, *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

Wher God hath not mand the wysdom of this worlde *foltisch*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Oxf.).

A *Foltyssche* face, rude of eloquence,
Bostyn with borias, and [at] a brownte wul flee.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

foltrye†, *n.* [ME.; < *folt* + *-ry*.] Foolishness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folwe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *follow*.

folwe[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *full*[3].

foly†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *folly*.

foment†, *n.* [< L. *fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice, a mitigation, alleviation, nourishment, contr. of **fovimentum*, < *fovere*, warm, keep warm, foment.] A warm lotion; fomentation.

That [ointment] was not vnpleasaunt to our Lorde: but those superfluous sauors & *fomentes* of the body, which the more it is cherished, the more it riseth & rebelleth against the soul. *Vives*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 9.

foment (fō-ment'), *v. t.* [< F. *fomenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fomentar* = It. *fomentare*, < L. *fomentare*, foment, < *fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice: see *foment*, *n.*] 1. To apply warm lotions to; bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water.

Creeps Chillness on him? She *foments* and heats
His flesh, but more profoundly burns her own.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 155.

For, whether he cauterize or *foment*, whether he draw blood or apply cordials, he is the same physician, and seeks but one end (our spiritual health) by his divers ways. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

2. To cherish with heat; encourage or promote the growth of by or as if by heat. [Rare.]

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 338.

3. To encourage; abet; instigate or promote by incitement: commonly used in a bad sense: as, to *foment* discord.

The Swedes bear up still, being *fomented* and supported by the French. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

Proud Egypt would dissembled friendship bring;
Foment the war, but not support the king
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 284.

The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented*, and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

fomentation (fō-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fomentation* = Pr. *fomentacio* = Sp. *fomentacion* = Pg. *fomentação* = It. *fomentazione*, < L. *fomentatio*(*n*-), < *fomentare*, foment: see *foment*.] 1. The act of heating, warming, or cherishing; warmth.

The temper'd heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft *fomentation*, and invite the seed
Cowper, Task, iii. 510.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of applying warm liquids to a part of the body, by means of flannels or other cloths dipped in them. (*b*) The liquid thus applied.

Fomentations properly be devises for to be applied unto any affected part, either to comfort and to cherish it, or to allay the paine, or else to open the pores to make way for ointments and plastres.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of Words of Art.

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

And dive in science for distinguished names,
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride!
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

Dry fomentation, in *med.*, an application to a part of the body of something warm and dry, as hot flannel, etc.

fomenter (fō-men'tėr), *n.* 1. One who foments; one who encourages or instigates: commonly in a bad sense: as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 25.

They [vicars] would not then have become the authors and *fomenters* of all that discord and confusion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

The small English community was little amenable to the authority of the king's Government, and appears to have been the main *fomenters*, for purposes of gain, of disorder among the native Irish. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 567.

2. A device for applying heat to any part of the body, consisting usually of a tin vessel made to contain hot water, and shaped as its purpose requires.

fomes (fō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *fomites* (fō'mi-tēz). [L., kindling-wood, touchwood, tinder, < *fovere*, warm, keep warm: see *foment*.] 1. In *med.*, any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

The most important *fomites* are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, etc
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mycology*, a subgenus of *Polyporus*, or, according to some authors, a genus of *Polyporei*, composed of perennial indurated species.

fon†, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *fon, fonne*, fool (also as adj.), < Sw. *fåne*, a fool (*fånig*, foolish), = Icel. *fáni*, "a buoyant, high-flying person" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), a metaphorical use (according to the same authority) of *fáni*, a standard, = AS. *fana*, E. *fane*, vane: see *fane*[1], *vane*. Hence *fond*[3], q. v.] I. *n.* A fool; a simpleton; an idiot.

By God, thou is a *fon*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

Thus longe where have ye lent?
Certes, walkyd aboute lyk a *fon*,
I wist never what I ment.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 80.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to boste,
All that is lent to love wyll be lost.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

II. *a.* Foolish; simple; silly.

This knyght weddid a woman of the kynrede of Levi, but she was *fon* and bitter. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

fon†, *v. i.* [ME. *fonnen*, < *fon*, a fool; most common in the pp. *fonned, fond*, as adj.: see *fond*[3], *a.* and *v.*] To be foolish or simple; act like a fool; dote.

When age approchith on, . . .
Than thoue shalte begynne to *fonne*,
And dote in love. *Court of Love*, l. 458.

Herk, syrs, ye *fon*, I shalle you teche.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 94.

What, thu *fonnyst* as a best? *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 36.

fond[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *find*.

fond[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *fand*[2].

fond[3] (fond), *a.* [< ME. *fond*, contr. of usual *fonned*, sometimes *fonnet*, foolish, pp. of *fonnen*, act like a fool, be foolish: see *fon*, *v.*] 1. Foolish; simple; silly.

> The riche man fulle *fonned* is, ywys,
> That weneth that he loved is.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5367.

> Whether God hath not maad the wisdom of this world *fonned* *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Purv.).

> I do wonder,
> Thou naughty gaoler, that thou art so *fond*
> To come abroad with him at his request
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii 3.

> An old man, that by reason of his age was a little *fond* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 32.

2. Exhibiting or expressing foolishness or folly.

> Thus shalle we hym refe alle his *fonde* talys
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 201.

> Let men be assured that a *fond* opinion they have already acquired enough is a principal reason why they have acquired so little. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii, Expl.

3. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; also (without implication of weakness or foolishness), tender; loving; very affectionate.

> *Coach.* But does she draw kindly with the captain?
> *Fag.* As *fond* as pigeons *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

> A passion *fond* even to idolatry.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Foolishly or extravagantly prized; hence, trifling; trivial.

> Poynt not thy tale with thy fynger, vse thou no such *fond* toyes *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

> Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
> Or stones whose rates are either rich or poor
> As fancy values them. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii 2.

5. Disposed to prize highly or to like very much; feeling affection or pleasure: usually followed by *of*, rarely by an infinitive: as, to be *fond of* children; to be *fond of* oysters.

> As for their Recreations and Walks, there are no People more *fond of* coming together to see and be seen.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 14.

> They seem also to be credulous, and *fond of* believing strange things. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 266.

> Ah! jolly mercer, they who have good wares are *fond* to show them. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ii.

6. Cloyingly sweet in taste or smell; fulsome; luscious. [Prov. Eng.]

fond[3]† (fond), *v.* [< *fond*[3], *a.*; in part prob. an altered form of the older verb *fon*. Cf. *fondle*.]

I. *intrans.* To be fond; be in love; dote.

> My master loves her dearly:
> And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; caress; fondle.

> The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast
> *Dryden*, Æneid, i

fond[4] (fond), *n.* [< F. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*.] 1†. Bottom.—2†. Fund; stock.

> Some new *fonds* of wit should if possible be provided
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

3 (F. pron. fôn). A background or groundwork, especially of lace.—**Fond clair**, in *lace-making*, a background of the more simple sort, such as a net pattern or mesh like ground.—**Fond de cuve**†, a cloak of round form like a cope or Spanish cloak, worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

fondant (fôn-dôn'), *a.* [F., ppr. of *fondre*, found, ground: see *found*[3].] In *her.*, stooping, as for prey: said of an eagle, a falcon, etc.

fondle (fon'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fondled*, ppr. *fondling*. [Freq. of *fond*[3], *v.*, < *fond*[3], *a.*] I. *trans.* To treat with tender caresses; bestow tokens of love upon; caress: as, to *fondle* a child.

> The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> He knew it was not in their mother's nature to bear to see any living thing caressed but herself; she would have felt annoyed had he *fondled* a kitten in her presence.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

II. *intrans.* To show fondness, as by manners, words, or caresses.

> *Fondling* together, as I'm alive. . . . Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves?
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

> Persuasion *fondled* in his look and tone.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

fondler (fond'lèr), *n.* One who fondles or caresses. *Johnson.*

fondling (fond'ling), *n.* [< *fond*[3] + *-ling*[1].] 1†. A person who is fond or foolish; one of weak mind or character; a fool.

> Yet were her words and lookes but false and fayned,
> To some hid end to make more easie way,
> Or to allure such *fondlings* whom she trayned
> Into her trap unto their owne decay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

> We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 568.

2. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

> The badges of a *fondlynge*, as
> Braue napkyns, braceletes, rynges,
> He layde away, and went to schoole
> To learn more sober thinges.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 3.

> He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling*. *Fuller.*

fondly (fond'li), *adv.* In a fond manner. (*a*) Foolishly; simply; sillily.

> Sometimes her head she *fondly* would aguize
> With gaudy girlonds. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

> Sorrow and grief of heart
> Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3.

> *Fondly* we think we merit honour then,
> When we but praise ourselves in other men.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 454.

(*b*) With indiscreet or excessive affection; also (without implication of indiscretion), affectionately, tenderly.

> He to lips that *fondly* falter
> Presses his without reproof.
> *Tennyson*, Lord of Burleigh.

> It was natural in the early days of Wordsworth's career to dwell most *fondly* on those profounder qualities to appreciate which settled in some sort the measure of a man's right to judge of poetry at all.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 202.

fondness (fond'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fonnednesse*, foolishness, < *fonned*, fond, foolish, + *-nesse*, -ness.] 1. The state or character of being fond. (*a*) Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment.

> In the profetis of Samarie Y siȝ *fonnednesse* [Latin *fatuitatem*]. *Wyclif*, Jer. xxiii. 13 (Purv.).

> *Fondnesse* it were for any, being free,
> To covet fetters, though they golden bee!
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xxxvii.

> He is in mourning for his wife's grandmother, which is thought a great piece of *fondness*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 233.

(*b*) Foolish tenderness; tender passion, strong or demonstrative affection.

> Some said he died of melancholy, some of love,
> And of that *fondness* perish'd.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

> Her *fondness* for a certain earl
> Began when I was but a girl.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

> And still, that deep and hidden love,
> With its first *fondness*, wept above
> The victim of its own revenge!
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. Strong inclination, propensity, or appetite.

> Being all poor as rats, they dwelt with peculiar *fondness* upon the popular theme of the enchanted riches.
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 302.

> Every one has noticed Milton's *fondness* for sonorous proper names. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 291.

=**Syn.** *Attachment*, *Affection*, etc. (see *love*); partiality, inclination, propensity.

fondon (Sp. pron. fon-dōn'), *n.* [Sp., bottom, < *fondo*, bottom: see *fund*.] A tub or kettle with a copper bottom and sides of wood or stone, larger than the cazo, in which silver ores are ground and amalgamated. This is effected by the action of rotating pulverizers (voladoras), as in the arrastre, except that in the case of the fondon the pulverizers are made not of stone, but of copper. The fondon is used in the Catorce mining district in Mexico. See *cazo*.

fondu (fôn-dü'), *a.* [F., pp. of *fondre*, melt, cast, found, dissolve, soften, blend: see *found*[3].] Blended; softened. In *decorative art*, noting anything in which colors are so applied as to pass insensibly into each other through delicate gradations: especially said of color-printing, as in wall-paper and calicoes.

> The *fondu* or rainbow style of paper-hangings.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 479.

fondue (fôn-dü'), *n.* [F. *fondue*, a cheese-pudding, lit. melted, fem. of *fondu*, pp. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*[3].] A cheese-pudding, made of grated cheese, eggs, butter, and seasoning.

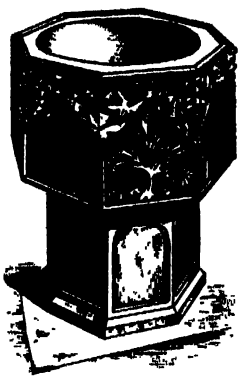
fone[1]† (fōn), *n.* A Middle English form of the plural of *foe*[1].

fone[2]†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *few*.

fong†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fang*.

fonly† (fon'li), *adv.* [< *fon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Fondly. *Spenser.*

font[1] (font), *n.* [< ME. *font*, rarely *fant* (often *funt*, see below) (often in equiv. comp. *font-ston*: see *fontstone*), < AS. *font* (once in comp. *font*), a font, = OFries. *font*, *funt* = D. *vont* = MLG. *funte*, *vunte* = Icel. *fontr* = Sw. *funt*, in comp. *dop-funt* = Dan. *font*, in comp. *döbefont*, a font, < ML. *fon(t-)s*, a baptismal font, a particular use of L. *fon(t-)s*, a fountain, spring. From the ME. *funt*, a font, parallel to *font*, comes E. *fount*, now used chiefly in the orig. L. sense 'a spring,' which is in both cases later in E. use than the baptismal sense, and in *fount*[1] is to be referred directly to the L.: see *fount*[1].] 1. A repository for the water used in baptism; now, specifically, a basin, usually of marble or other fine stone, permanently fixed within a church, to contain the water for baptism by sprinkling or immersion: distinctively called a *baptismal font*. Ritually, its proper position is near the entrance of the church, but it is very commonly placed near the chancel. In the early ages of the church the font was placed in a separate building or chapel called the baptistery; and this usage has maintained itself in some regions, notably in Italy. By the eleventh century it had become customary to locate the font within the main church edifice. The earliest medieval fonts were of considerable size, as it was then the practice to administer the rite by immersion. They were usually of massive stone or marble, and even the oldest surviving examples are, as a rule, richly sculptured. See *baptistery*.



Font, Cathedral of Langres, France; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> In the *font* we weren eft iboren. . . . In the *font* ther we iclensed weren. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 59.

> A *Font* of baptisme, made of porphyrie stone.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

> I have no name, no title;
> No, not that name was given me at the *font*,
> But 'tis usurp'd. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

2. A fount; fountain; source. [Archaic.]

> In this garden there are two *fonts* wherein are two auncient Images of great antiquity made of stone.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

> Wherefore Moylvennil wyll'd hys Cluyd [river] herself to show,
> Who from her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow,
> Her handmaids Manian hath, and Hespin, her to bring
> To Ruthin. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 110.

Holy-water font, a basin or receptacle for holy water in Roman Catholic churches; a bénitier or stoup. Formerly also called *holy-water stock*, *stone*, *stoup*, *vat*, etc. See cut under *bénitier*.

font[2] (font), *n.* [In sense 2 also *faunt*; < F. *fonte*, a casting, a founding, a cast, a cast of type, a font, < *fondre*, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3].] 1. A casting; the act or process of casting; founding.

> When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the *font*, he could not go on without the assistance of a skilled workman.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 273.

2. A complete assortment and just apportionment of all the characters of a particular face and size of printing-type, as required for ordinary printed work. The ordinary font of 500 pounds of Roman and Italic type for book- or newspaper-work in the English language is divided in about the following proportions: small or lower-case letters, 265 pounds; capital letters, 37 pounds; small-capital letters, 17 pounds; figures, 14 pounds; points and references, 20 pounds; braces, dashes, fractions, etc., 12 pounds; spaces and quadrats, 99 pounds; Italic letters, 36 pounds. For other languages than English different apportionments are necessary.

fontal (fon'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *fontal*, < ML. *fontalis*, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount, source: see *fount*[1], *font*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

> This day among the faithful placed,
> And fed with *fontal* manna,
> O with maternal title graced—
> Dear Anna's dearest Anna.
> *Coleridge*, Christening of a Friend's Child.

> From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* In *her.*, a vase or water-pot depicted with a fountain or stream running from it.

fontanelle, fontanel (fon-ta-nel'), *n.* [< F. *fontanelle*, a fontanelle: see *fontinel*.] 1. In *pathol.*, an opening for the discharge of pus.—2. A vacancy between bones of the skull of a young animal, due to incompleteness of the process of ossification. The principal fontanelles of the human infant's skull are at the corners of the parietal bones, between these and the frontal, occipital, and squamosal, respectively. The frontoparietal fontanelle is the largest and lasts the longest, causing the "soft spot" which may be felt just above the forehead.

> The *fontanelles* remain patent [in rickets] much longer than in a healthy infant. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. Some similar opening between other bones, as in the scapular arch of some batrachians.

Also *fontinel*.

Coracoid fontanelle, in *Batrachia*. See *coracoid*, and cut under *omosternum*.

fontange (fôn-tonsh'), *n.* [F., after the Duchesse de *Fontanges*, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. See def.] A head-dress fashion-

able in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It arose from the use of a ribbon by the Duchesse (then Mademoiselle) de Fontanges (about 1680) to fasten her coiffure when her hat had blown off, with bows falling gracefully over the brow. The name was applied to many modifications of the original simple ribbon or band of lace. A cap with trimmings of lace, and later a high head-dress similar to the commode, were successively called by this name.

The Duchess of Burgundy immediately undressed, and appeared in a *fontange* of the new standard.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 105.

fontanier†, *n.* See *fountaineer*.

Fontarabian (fon-ta-rā'bi-an), *a.* [< *Fontarabia*, Sp. *Fuenterrabía*, in Spain, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Fontarabia or Fuenterrabia, a town in northern Spain near the French frontier, near which occurred the defeat of the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army by the Saracens and the death of Roland; hence, relating to this battle in the legends of Roland.

O for a blast of that dread horn
On *Fontarabian* echoes borne.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

fonticulus (fon-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fonticuli* (-lī). [L., a little fountain, dim. of *fon(t-)s*, a fountain: see *font*[1], *fount*[1].] 1. In *surg.*, a small ulcer produced artificially either by caustics or by incisions.—2. In *anat.*, the depression (fonticulus gutturis) at the root of the neck in front, just over the top of the breast-bone, formed by the slanting backward of the windpipe. It is well marked in emaciated persons.

Fontinales (fon-ti-nā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fontinalis* + *-eæ*.] The tribe of mosses which constitute the group *Cladocarpei;* the water-mosses. They are aquatic plants with dicœcious flowers. The genera are *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma*.

Fontinalis (fon-ti-nā'lis), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to the place of growth, < L. *fontinalis*, pertaining to a fountain: see *fontinel*.] A genus of cladocarpous aquatic mosses, representative of the tribe *Fontinaleæ*. The cilia of the inner peristome are united into a cone by transverse bars.

fontinel (fon'ti-nel), *n.* [< OF. *fontenele, fontanele, fontenelle*, etc., f., a little fountain (F. *fontanelle*, in a special sense, fontanelle: see *fontanelle*), dim. of *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] 1. A little fount or fountain.

Let some of those precious distilling tears, which nature, and thy compassion, and thy sufferings, did cause to distil and drop from those sacred *fontinels*, water my stony heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. Same as *fontanelle*.

font-name† (font'nām), *n.* A baptismal or Christian name.

Some presume Boston to be his Christian, of Bury [de Bury] his Sirname. But . . . Boston is no *Font-name*.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 20.

fontstone†, *n.* [ME. *fontston, fontstan, fantston, fantstan* (also *funtston, fountston*), < *font, fant*, etc., font[1], + *ston, stan*, stone; cf. equiv. ME. *funtfat* = AS. *fantfæt*, < *fant*, font, + *fæt*, fat, vat, a vessel.] A baptismal font of stone.

The same year Edmund receav'd at the *Fontstone* this or another Anlas. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

foo, *n.* See *fu*.

food[1] (fōd), *n.* [< ME. *foode, fode*, < AS. *fōda*, food; cf. LG. *vōde* = Icel. *fæðki*, n., *fæðma*, f., = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdeins*, food; to the same root belong *feed* (AS. *fēdan*, < *fōda*, food), *fodder*[1], *foster*[1]; cf. OHG. *fatunga*, food, nourishment; < Teut. √ **fōd*, **fad* = Gr. *πατεῖσθαι*, eat; cf. L. *pascere*, feed: see *pasture, pastor*.] 1. What is eaten for nourishment; whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions: as, the *food* of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of *food;* the *food* of plants.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8.

But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's *food* for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

Hence—2. Anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

If music be the *food* of love, play on,
Give me excess of it. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

The *food* of hope
Is meditated action. *Tennyson*.

3. Anything serving as material for consumption or use.

P. Hen. I did never see such pitiful rascals.
Fal. Tut, tut; good enough to toss: *food* for powder, *food* for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I am tempted to believe that plots, conspiracies, wars, victories, and massacres are ordained by Providence only as *food* for the historian. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 206.

4†. A person fed or brought up; a person, as a child, under nurture; in an extended sense, any person; a creature.

Among hem athulf the gode,
Min ogene child, my leue *fode*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1340.

My *foods* that I have fed. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 223.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode!*
What has thou to do here?
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

Animal food. See *animal, a.* — **Nitrogenized** and **non-nitrogenized foods.** See *nitrogenized.* = **Syn. 1.** *Provender*, etc. (see *feed*, *n.*); sustenance, fare, cheer, viands.

food[1]† (fōd), *v. t.* [< ME. *foden*, a parallel form of *feden*, feed: see *food*[1], *feed*.] To feed; supply; figuratively, to soothe; flatter; entertain with promises.

[He] acoyed it [the child] to come to him & clepud [called] hit oft,
& *foded* it with floures & wite fairh by-heat.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk
Baret, Alvearie

food[2]†, *n.* An improper form of *feud*[1].

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly *food*
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 9.

food-fish (fōd'fish), *n.* A kind of fish or fishes suitable for and used as food.

In order for Congress to be able to legislate intelligently for the protection of *food-fishes*, it is necessary that their habits should be understood. *Science*, XI. 236.

foodful (fōd'fūl), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-ful*.] Supplying food; full of food. [Poetical.]

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.
Dryden.

The falling waters led me,
The *foodful* waters fed me.
Emerson, Woodnotes, I.

fooding†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *food*[1], *v.*] A provision of food.

Thou might'st have thought and prov'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her *fooding* bought) som good, som bad.
Wits' Recreations (1654).

foodless (fōd'les), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-less*.] Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants
Thomson, Winter, l. 256.

food-plant (fōd'plant), *n.* Any plant that is used for food.

food-rent† (fōd'rent), *n.* Rent in kind.

The rent in kind, or *food-rent*, which was thus proportioned to the stock received, unquestionably developed in time into a rent payable in respect of the tenants' land.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 160.

food-stuff (fōd'stuf), *n.* A substance or material suitable for food; anything used for the sustenance of man.

food-vacuole (fōd'vak'ū-ōl), *n.* A temporary vacuole or clear space in the endosarc of a protozoan, due to the presence of a particle of food, usually with a little water. It forms a kind of digestive cavity which travels about in the substance of the animal, and often has a kind of rhythmic systole and diastole.

foody† (fō'di), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Eatable; fit for food.—2. Food-bearing; fertile; fruitful.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* leas.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 104.

food-yolk (fōd'yōk), *n.* That part of the yolk of a meroblastic egg which serves to nourish the embryo, as distinguished from the formative or germinative substance; deutoplasm. Thus, in a hen's egg all of the ball of yellow except the little tread or cicatricula is food-yolk.

foo-foo (fō'fō), *n.* 1. A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.—2. A person not worth notice: a term of contempt. *Bartlett.* [Colloq.]

fool[1] (fōl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fool, fole, fol*, a fool, sometimes of a court fool, rarely a wanton, = Icel. *fōl* = ODan. *fool, fol*, a fool, a madman, < OF. *fol*, a fool, ninny, idiot, F. *fol, fou*, a madman, lunatic, madcap, fool, buffoon, jester, = Pr. *fol, folh* = OSp. *fol* = It. *folle*, a fool (also as adj.), < ML. *follus, follis*, adj., foolish, fatuous; perhaps orig. in allusion to the puffed cheeks of a buffoon (see *buffoon*), < L. *follis*, a bellows, a wind-bag, pl. *folles*, puffed cheeks (Juvenal): see *follicle*.] I. *n.* 1. One who is deficient in intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person.

By the Statute De Prerogativâ Regis, 17 Edw. II., c. 9, the king shall have the custody of the lands of natural *fools*, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessaries.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Law Dict., p. 623.

2. One who is deficient in judgment or sense; a silly or stupid person; one who manifests either habitual or occasional lack of discernment or common sense: chiefly used as a term of disparagement, contempt, or self-depreciation.

Sche . . . seyde that he was a *fool*, to desire that he myghte not have. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 146.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God.
Ps. xiv. 1.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *Fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

[Used formerly, like *wretch*, as a term of endearment and tenderness (with a spice of pity).

'Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me. . . . Do not weep, good *fools;*
There is no cause. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.]

3. One who counterfeits mental weakness or folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on his head, and a mock scepter or bauble in his hand, formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport. See *bauble*[2].

We say also, Give the *fools* his bable; or what's a *foole* without a bable? *Cotgrave.*

I protest I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of *fools*, no better than the *fools'* zanies.
Shak., T. N., i. 5

There was a Whitsuntide *foole* disguised like a foole, wearing a long coate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

Can they think me so broken, so debased, . . .
Although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester?
Milton, S. A., l. 1338.

4. Figuratively, a tool, toy, sport, butt, or victim: as, to be the *fool* of circumstances.

Thought's the slave of life, and life time's *fool*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v 4

With morning wakes the will, and cries,
"Thou shalt not be the *fool* of loss."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

5†. A wanton, bad, or wicked person.—**All Fools' day**, the first day of April, on which it has long been customary to "fool" or mock the unwary by sending them on some bootless errand, or by making them the subjects of some deceptive pleasantry or good-humored practical joke. The origin of the custom is unknown.—**April fool**, one who has been fooled or mocked on All Fools' day.—**Feast of fools.** See *feast*.—**Fool sage**† [OF. *fol sage*, lit. a sage or witty fool], a professional jester.

Ye lordes and ladyes and legates of holicherche,
That fedeth *folen sages*, flatereres and lyeres,
And han likynge to lythen hem to do gow to lawghe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 423.

Fool's cap. (*a*) A head-dress formerly worn by licensed jesters. It consisted usually of a hood called a coxcomb-hood, the top rising into the form of a cock's head and neck, the whole surmounted by a bell or bells. Asses' ears were added at the sides. "Naturall Idiots and Fooles haue, and still doe accustome themselves to weare in their Cappes cocks feathers, or a hat with a necke and head of a cocke on the top and a bell thereon." *Minsheu*, 1617.

Who builds his house on sands,
Pricks his blind horse across the fallow lands,
Or lets his wife abroad with pilgrims roam,
Deserves a *fool's-cap* and long ears at home.
Pope, Wife of Bath, l. 350.

(*b*) A conical paper cap which dunces at school are sometimes compelled to wear by way of punishment. **Fool's errand.** See *errand*[1]. **Fools' paradise**, a state of deceptive happiness; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

If ye should lead her into a *fool's paradise*, . . . it were a gross . . . behaviour *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

Hence the *fool's paradise*, the statesman's scheme,
The air-built castle, and the golden dream.
Pope, Dunciad, iii 9.

To beg a person for a fool†. See *beg*[1]. - **To make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous; lead into useless or ridiculous acts by deception; raise false expectations in; disappoint **To play bob fool**†, to mock. *Davies*

What, do they think to *play bob fool* with me?
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

To play the fool. (*a*) To act as a buffoon; jest; make sport.

Let me *play the fool*
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To act like one void of understanding.

I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly.
1 Sam xxvi 21.

They all *played the fool* at first, and would by no means be persuaded by either the tears or entreaties of Christian.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 229.

To put the fool on or **upon**†, to charge with folly; account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind. *Dryden*

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Simpleton, ninny, dolt, witling, blockhead, driveler.—**3.** Harlequin, clown, jester. See *zany*.

II. *a.* Foolish; silly. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sibrîht, . . . that was a *fols* kyng.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 14.

A *fol* womman tho ert. *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. 53.

fool[1] (fōl), *v.* [< ME. *folen, folien*, < OF. *foler, folier, folleir* = Pr. *foleiar* = Olt. *folleare*, be foolish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play the fool; act like a weak-minded or foolish person; potter aimlessly or mischievously; toy; trifle.

Semeth thanne that folk *folyen* and erren.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2

So faste they weged to hym wyne, hit warmed his hert,
And breythed up in to his brayn and blemyst his mynde,
And al wayknod his wyt, and wel neze [nigh] be *folen*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1420.

Prithee, leave *fooling*;
I am in no humour now to *fool* and prattle
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I went to London, where I stayed till 5th March, studying a little, but dancing and *fooling* more
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 19, 1642.

2. To play the buffoon; act as a fool or jester.

Hadst nothing but three suits of apparel, and some few benevolences that the lords gave thee to *fool* to them.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To fool with, to play, tamper, or meddle with foolishly.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make a fool of; expose to contempt; disappoint; deceive; impose on.

They *fool* me to the top of my bent.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

My conscience *fools* my wit!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

No man should *fool* himself by disputing about the philosophy of justification
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 21.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet, *fooled* with hope, men favour the deceit.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

2. To make foolish; infatuate.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

3. To beguile; cheat: as, to *fool* one out of his money.

And such as come to be thus happily frighted into their wits, are not so easily *fool'd* out of them again.
South, Works, IV. vi.

To fool away, to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value: as, to *fool away* time or opportunity; to *fool away* money.

Without much Delight or Grief,
I *fool away* an idle Life.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

fool[2] (fōl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, prob. < OF. *foulex, fole, folle*, a pressing, treading, press, fulling-mill, < *fouler, foler*, F. *fouler*, press, tread, crush: see *foil*[2], *full*[2].] **1**†. A light paste of flour and water, like pie-crust.

Make a *fole* of doghe and close this fast.
Liber Cure Cocorum (ed. Morris), p. 41

2. A sort of custard; a dish made of fruit crushed and scalded or stewed and mixed with whipped cream and sugar: as, gooseberry *fool*.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome, whether it be Sawsedge, or Custard, . . . or Flawne, or *Foole*. *John Taylor*, Great Eater (1610).

Apple-tarts, *fools*, and strong cheese to keep down
The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689).

Then came sweets, . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange and quince-custards, and gooseberry *fool*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 303.

fool-begged† (fōl'begd), *a.* [In ref. to *to beg for a fool*: see *beg*[1].] Foolish.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,
This *fool-begg'd* patience in thee will be left.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

fool-bold† (fōl'bōld), *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy.

Some in corners have been *fool-bold*.
Leland, Journey (enlarged by Bale), Sig. L. 3 b.

fool-born (fōl'bôrn), *a.* Begotten by or born of a fool.

Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

[The old editions read *fool-borne*, probably intended for *fool-born*, but taken by some to mean 'tolerated by a fool or by fools.']

fool-duck (fōl'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

foolery (fō'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fooleries* (-iz). [< *fool*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** The habit of acting foolishly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines everywhere. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

How little giddiness, rant, and *foolery* do you see there!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 67.

2. An act of folly; a trifling or senseless action.

"To what request for what strange boon," he said,
"Are these your pretty tricks and *fooleries*?"
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A foolish performance; a farcical exhibition; a mummery; a farce.

I went to London, invited to the solemn *fooleria* of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1662.

4. A foolish belief or practice; anything based on fatuity.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

They have it at Court, as well as we here, that a fatal day is to be expected shortly, of some great mischief; whether by the Papists, or what, they are not certain. But the day is disputed; some say next Friday, others a day sooner, others later; and I hope all will prove a *foolery*.
Pepys, Diary, III. 5.

fool-fangle (fōl'fang'gl), *n.* A foolish fancy; a silly trifle.

These Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique *foole-fangles*, meerly for fashion and novelty sake.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 30.

fool-fish (fōl'fish), *n.* **1.** A kind of plaice, *Pleuronectes glaber*: so called from the readiness with which it takes any bait. The mouth is very small; the teeth are chiefly confined to the blind or white side; the scales are small; and the color is grayish-brown mottled with darker and with blackish spots on the fins. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

2. A balistoid fish, *Monacanthus hispidus*; the long-finned file-fish: so called from its method of swimming with a wriggling motion with its mouth upward, by means of undulations of its dorsal fin. It has a short compressed body, rough skin, and a single dorsal spine, and is of a dull greenish or brownish color mottled with a darker shade. [Eastern coast of the United States.]

fool-happy† (fōl'hap'i), *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

The Marriner yet halfe amazed stares
At perill past, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappie* oversight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

foolhardily (fōl'här'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *foolhardili*; < *foolhardy* + *-ly*[2].] With foolhardiness.

If I hadde doon agens my soul *foolhardili*.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Who, when they would not lend their helping hand to any man in engine-worke, nor making of bulwarkes and fortifications, used *foole-hardily* to sallie forth and fight most courageously. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 127.

foolhardiness (fōl'här'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *foolhardinesse, folehardynesse*; < *foolhardy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being foolhardy; courage without prudence or judgment; senseless rashness.

Haue I not striven with ful greet strife, in olde tyme before the age of my Plato, ayeins the *foolhardines* of foly?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i.

Had rebel man's *fool-hardiness* extended
No farther than himself, and there had ended,
It had been just. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was venturesome almost to *foolhardiness*, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage moods. *Edinburgh Rev.*

foolhardise† (fōl'här'dis), *n.* [< *foolhardy* + *-ise*; formed by Spenser; cf. *cowardice*.] Foolhardiness.

More huge in strength then wise in workes he was,
And reason with *foole-hardize* over ran.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 17.

foolhardy (fōl'här'di), *a.* [< ME. *folhardy, folehardi, folherdi*, < OF. *fol hardi*, foolishly bold: see *fool*[1] and *hardy*. Cf. *fool-bold, fool-large*.] Bold without judgment or moderation; foolishly rash and venturesome.

Folhardy he ys ynou, ac al withoute rede [judgment].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 457.

I find my tongue is too *fool-hardy*; but my heart hath the fear of Mars before it. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And over-daring?—there now 's my disease—
Fool-hardy, as they say?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); hot-headed, hare-brained. See *rash*.

fool-hasty† (fōl'hās'ti), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *hasty*; after *foolhardy*.] Foolishly hasty.

Annibal . . . rather made full reckning that he had caught (as it were) with a bait and fleshed the audaciousnesse of the *foole-hastie* consuls and of the souldiers especially. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 458.

fool-hen (fōl'hen), *n.* A grouse, especially the young bird. See the extract. [Western U. S.]

In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and at this time are often known by the name of *fool-hens* among the frontiers-men.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 94.

foolify† (fōl'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *fool*[1] + *-i-fy*, make: see *-fy*.] To make a fool of; befool.

They, being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, *foolified* and gulled the man.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 42.

fooling (fō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fool*[1], *v.*] **1.** The speech or actions of one who fools or banters another; jesting; banter; levity; frivolity; nonsense.

In sooth, thou wast in very gracious *fooling* last night, when thou spokest of Pigrogromitus. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Ah, there's no *fooling* with the Devil!
Cowley, The Mistress, Dissembler.

Such *fooling*, if not properly animadverted upon, and seasonably suppressed, may arrive to a greater height, and be attended with very mischievous effects.
Waterland, Works, IV. 295.

2. Ridiculous or absurd behavior; foolery; idle, aimless, or meddlesome action.

Cres. You shall not go:—One cannot speak a word
But it straight starts you.
Dio. I do not like this *fooling*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Will anyone dare to tell me that business is more entertaining than *fooling* among boats?
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 37.

3. Playful actions; play; sport.

Ant. 'Twas you we laugh'd at.
Gon. Who in this kind of merry *fooling* am nothing to you: so you may continue, and laugh at nothing still.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Tol-de-rol—'gad, I should like to have a little *fooling* myself—Tol-de-rol! de-rol! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

foolish (fō'lish), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *-ish*[1].] The older adjectives were *fool* and *folly*.] **1.** Like a fool; manifesting folly; deficient in understanding, sense, or discretion; weak in intellect or judgment; unwise.

Now hand your tongues, ye *foolish* boys,
For small sall be their part.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 175).

A *foolish* man, which built his house upon the sand.
Mat. vii. 26.

Pray you now, forget and forgive: I am old and *foolish*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

2. Proceeding from or prompted by folly; exhibiting a want of discretion or discrimination; silly; vain; trifling.

Foolish delights and fond abusions,
Which doe that sence besiege with light illusions.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

But *foolish* and unlearned questions avoid. 2 Tim. ii. 23.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a *foolish* thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.
Earl of Rochester, Written on the Bedchamber Door of [Charles II.

Whatever *foolish* notions the novelists may have instilled into our minds, woman is not all emotion.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 408.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. Denoting or indicative of folly.

A *foolish* hanging of thy nether lip.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

While wits and Templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a *foolish* face of praise.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 212.

5†. Slight; insignificant.

Nay, gentlemen, prepare not to be gone;
We have a trifling *foolish* banquet towards.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Silly, Foolish* (see *absurd*); shallow, brainless, hare-brained, simple.

foolishly (fō'lish-li), *adv.* In a foolish manner; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very *foolishly*, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

As *foolishly* . . . as I
Deal with the chess when I am drunk?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 35.

foolishness (fō'lish-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understanding; folly.

Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere fallacy, or *foolishness*, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

"Ugh!" cried the Sun, and visoring up a red
And cipher face of rounded *foolishness*,
Push'd horse across the foamings of the ford.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 Cor. i. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Silliness, stupidity, imbecility, dullness, doltishness, nonsense, absurdity.

foolish-witty†, *a.* Foolish in wisdom.

And [she] sings extemporally a woeful ditty;
How love makes young men thrall, and old men dote;
How love is wise in folly, *foolish-witty*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 838.

fool-killer (fōl'kil'ėr), *n.* An imaginary personage invested with authority to put to death

anybody notoriously guilty of great folly. [Humorous, U. S.]

Now and then Niagara has ably assisted the *fool-killer* by knocking out gentlemen who bid for fame by going over the Falls in a barrel.
New York Tribune, Dec. 23, 1888.

fool-large†, *a.* [< ME. *folelarge*, < OF. *fol large*, foolishly liberal: see *fool*[1] and *large*.] Foolishly liberal; improvident. *Chaucer.*

fool-largesse† (fōl'lär'jes), *n.* Foolish expenditure; waste.

Eschue *fool-largesse*, the which men clepen waste.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

foolocracy (fōl-ok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *foolocracies* (-siz). [< *fool*[1] + *-o-cracy*, government, as *democracy, aristocracy*, etc.] The rule of fools; government by fools or incompetent persons. [Humorous.]

What oceans of absurdity and nonsense will the new liberties of Scotland disclose! Yet this is better than the old infamous jobbing and the *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

fool-plough† (fōl'plou), *n.* A rustic sport or pageant in which a number of sword-dancers dragged a plow, attended with music and persons grotesquely attired.

The *fool plough* was, perhaps, the yule-plough; it is also called the white-plough, because the gallant young men that compose the pageant appear to be dressed in their shirts, without coats or waistcoats; upon which great numbers of ribbands folded into roses are loosely stitched.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 450.

foolscap (fōlz'kap), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. See *fool's cap*, under *fool*[1].—2. A writing-paper, usually folded, varying in size from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 16 inches: so called from its former watermark, the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which other devices are now substituted.

[The Rump Parliament ordered that the royal arms in the watermark of the paper should be removed and a *fool's cap* and bells substituted. See 'N. & Q.,' 2d ser., I. 251, and Archæologia, XII. 117. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 420.]

The precious lines were written out on *foolscap*—all too short for the purpose. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 57.

3. A bivalve mollusk, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

II. *a.* Of the size known as *foolscap*.

fool's-coat (fōlz'kōt), *n.* The European goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

fool's-parsley (fōlz'pärs'li), *n.* See *parsley*.

foolstones (fōl'stōnz), *n.* An old name for the British orchids *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*. Also called *dogstones*.

fool-trap (fōl'trap), *n.* A trap or snare to catch fools.

Bets, at first, were *foultraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

foor[1] (fōr). [< ME. *for*, < AS. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pret. of *faran*, fare: see *fare*[1], *v.*] A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *fare*[1].

As o'er the moor they lightly *foor*.
Burns, There was a Lass, they ca'd her Meg.

foor[2] (fōr), *n.* [A var. of *ford*, or perhaps ult. < AS. *fōr*, a journey, < *faran*, go: see *fare*[1], *v.*, *foor*[1], *ford*.] A ford over a river. [Prov. Eng.]

foor[3] (fōr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *furrow*. [North. Eng.]

foor[4] (fōr), *n.* [E. dial.] A strong scent or odor. [Prov. Eng.]

Foorsday (fōrz'dā), *n.* [Sc. dial., = E. *Thursday*; cf. *fill*[2] = *thill*, etc.] Thursday. [Scotch.]

foot (fůt), *n.*; pl. *feet* (fēt). [< ME. *foot, fot*, pl. *feet, fet*, < AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt* = OS. OFries. *fōt* = D. *voet* = MLG. *vōt*, LG. *foot, fot, fōt* = OHG. *fuoz*, MHG. *vuoz*, G. *fuss* = Icel. *fōtr* = Dan. *fod* = Sw. *fot* = Goth. *fōtus*, feet; Teut. stem *fōt-*, in ablaut relation with a stem *fat-, fet-*, appearing in AS. *fæt* (in comp.), a step, going, Icel. *fet* (= Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*), a pace, step, foot (of length), *fit*, the webbed foot of a waterbird, Sc. *fit*, foot (see *fit*[4]); AS. *feter*, E. *fetter*, etc.; ME. *fetlak*, E. *fetlock*, etc.; AS. *fetian*, E. *fet*, bring, Icel. *feta*, find one's way, etc. (see *fet*[1]); = L. *pes* (*ped-*) (> It. *piede* = Sp. *pié* = Pg. Pr. *pe* = F. *pied*), foot, stem *ped-* appearing also in *peda*, a footstep, *pedica*, a fetter, etc., *oppidum*, town, etc., related to stem *pod-* in *tripudium*, a dance, etc., = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), Æolic *πός*, foot, related to stem *πεδ-* in *πέδη*, a fetter, *πέδον*, the ground, *πέδιλον*, a sandal, *πέζα*, instep, bottom, end, dial. foot, *πεζός*, on foot, etc.; = Lith. *padas* = Lett. *pehda* = Zend *pādha* (Pers. *pāi, pā*, Hind. *pā*), foot, = Skt. *pad*, foot, *pada*, step, foot, < Skt. √ *pad*, go, step, tread. Hence ult., from the AS., *fetter, fetlock, fet*[1], *fet*[3], *fit*[4], etc.; from the L., *pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, pedicel, pediment*, etc., *biped, quadruped, centiped*, etc., *expede, impede, expedite*, etc., *peon, pawn*[3], etc.; from the Gr., *podagra, podocarp*, etc., *podium, pew*, etc., *dipody, tripod*, etc., *octopus, polypus, polyp*, etc.] 1. In man and other vertebrate animals, the terminal part of the leg, upon which the body rests in standing; one of the pedal extremities.

Thou makes the for to kysse His mouthe by deuocyone and gastely prayere, bot thou tredis apone his *fete* and defoules thame.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

If the *foot* shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?
1 Cor. xii. 15.

Many a light *foot* shone like a jewel set
In the dark crag. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

In man the feet are the terminal segments of the posterior limbs, corresponding to the hands or the anterior extremities, and extending from the ankle joint or tibiotarsal articulation to the end of the toes. The foot is divided into three parts, the tarsus or ankle, the metatarsus or instep, and the phalanges, digits, or toes. It contains 26 bones: namely, 7 tarsals, the astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, cuboid, and 3 cuneiform bones; 5 metatarsals; and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the digits except the great toe, which has 2. The axis of the foot is at right angles with that of the leg, and the whole sole rests upon the ground. The principal muscles acting upon the foot are the anterior and posterior tibial, the three peroneal, the gastrocnemii and soleus, and the flexors and extensors of the toes. In many mammals the structure of the foot is much the same as in man, especially in those which are plantigrade; but the term is extended usually to the corresponding segment of the fore limb. In digitigrade mammals which walk upon the toes, as cats and dogs, or upon the ends of the toes, as in hoofed quadrupeds, the foot, properly speaking, extends up the limb: thus, in the horse, for example, the feet reach up to the hock of the hind limb and the so-called knee of the fore limb (see cut under *perissodactyl*); but in popular language *foot* is restricted to the phalangeal part of the foot, which rests on the ground in walking. In birds the foot is properly the whole of the hind limb up to the tibiotarsal joint, commonly but wrongly called the knee, and includes the tarsometatarsus and toes; but it is popularly restricted to the toes alone. In reptiles and batrachians which have limbs, the foot is the terminal segment of either fore or hind limb, as in other vertebrates. The hind foot is technically called the *pes*.



Bones of Human Foot, or Pes, the third principal segment of the hind limb, consisting of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges.

a, astragalus; *ca*, calcaneum; *n*, navicular, or scaphoid; *co*, cuboid; c_1, c_2, c_3, entocuneiform, mesocuneiform, and ectocuneiform, or inner, middle, and outer cuneiform bones. The foregoing seven bones constitute the tarsus, and m_1 to m_5, first to the fifth metatarsal, constitute the metatarsus. The remaining fourteen bones are the phalanges, three to each digit excepting the great toe. *h*, distal phalanx of the hallux or great toe.

2. In invertebrate animals, some part serving the purpose of a foot. (*a*) In mollusks, any surface or part of the body upon which the animal rests or moves. It is often extensile or protrusible, as in gastropods, and is technically called the *podium*. See cuts under *Heteropoda* and *Lamellibranchiata*. (*b*) In insects, specifically, the tarsus. (*c*) In arthropods, the leg. The modifications of the limbs have different names, as *swimming-feet* or *pleopods*, *ambulatory feet*, etc. (*d*) In worms, one of the bristly appendages called *parapodia*. See cut under *prostomium*. (*e*) In echinoderms, a tubular prolongation of the body through an ambulacrum. See *tube-foot*. (*f*) In protozoans, a temporary prolongation of the body, called a *false foot*. See *pseudopodium*.

3. *Milit.*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry as distinguished from cavalry: used collectively for *foot-soldiers*: as, a regiment of *foot*; the Tenth (regiment of) *foot*.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed,
Single or in array of battle ranged
Both horse and *foot*, nor idly mustering stood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 645.

Here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second *foot*.
Hood, Faithless Nelly Gray.

4. Something which bears a resemblance to an animal's foot in shape, or in its office as a support or base, or in its position as a terminus or lowest part.

The groove . . . divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the *feet*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

Specifically—(*a*) The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance acting like the foot of a man in the propulsion of automatic machines. (*c*) The lower part of the leg of a chair or any other support or shaft.

5. The lowest part or foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series: as, the *foot* of a mountain, of a column, or of a class.

Departyng owt of thys forseyd churche of ower lady, we Came to the *fote* of the Mounte of Olyvete.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

In a Parlour at his beds *feete* were 3000 Talents of golde.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 363.

When she cam to the gallows *foot*,
The saut tear blinded her ee.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

The generous man in the ordinary acceptation, without respect of the demands of his own family, will soon find upon the *foot* of his account that he has sacrificed to fools, knaves, flatterers, or the deservedly unhappy, all the opportunities of affording any future assistance where it ought to be. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

6. A blow with the foot. [Rare.]

Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II.

7†. The concluding refrain or burden of a song.

Fote, or repote of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted. *Huloet*, 1552.

Elo, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is the *foot* of some song of triumph.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 11.

8†. Footing; basis; principle: used only in the singular.

This distinction set the controversy upon a new *foot*, and seemed to be very well approved by most that heard it. *Addison*, Coffee-House Debates.

I . . . shall take it ill if you don't keep up the correspondence on the same *foot*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 126.

I continued upon the same *foot* of acquaintance with the two lords last mentioned, until the time of prince George's death. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

We ought not to treat such miscreants as these upon the same *foot* of fair disputants. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

9†. Regular or normal value or price; par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far under *foot*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

10. A unit of length, originally the length of a man's foot. Abbreviated *ft.* The English foot (in use in the United States) contains 12 inches, and is equal to 30.48 centimeters. It seems to have slightly lengthened since the time of Henry VII. The feet in use in different European countries before the introduction of the metric system varied from 9 to 21 English inches. The ancient Roman foot is known from a number of extant standards to have been equal to 11.65 English inches. Other ancient feet are of uncertain length, even when their existence is not in doubt; especially, there is at present much dispute concerning the Attic foot. (See *geometrical foot*, below.) The following table gives the prevalent opinions concerning the lengths of the ancient feet and well-determined values of the more important modern units of this name, all expressed in English inches:

Ancient feet.	*Inches.*
Great Ptolemaic	13.98
Lesser Ptolemaic	12.14
Ionic	13.78
Phileterian	12.99
Phrygian	10.93
Æginetan	13.11
Olympic	12.62
Attic	11.64
Italic	10.83
Roman	11.65
Ancient German	13.11
Medieval feet.	
Ancient Welsh	9
Scotch	12.064
Modern feet.	
(Measures of the Russian commission.)	
Sicily	10.183
Spain (foot of Burgos)	10.968
Dresden commercial foot	11.128
Würtemberg	11.276
Poland	11.325
Cassel Werkfuss	11.328
Lubeck	11.329
Bremen	11.337
Bavaria	11.458
Sweden	11.689
Nuremberg	11.926
Prussia	12.357
Vienna	12.443
Venice	13.672
Cassel Ruthenfuss	15.700
Piedmont (piede Liprando)	20.223
(From other authorities.)	
French pied du roi	12.789

A foot of grindstone was formerly 8 inches.

The great culverin [of 155] was nearly 10 *feet* long, [and] weighed 4,000 lbs. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 21.

[In this sense *foot* was formerly, and still is dialectally, often used for the plural, as well as in idiomatic combinations like a three *foot* reflector, an 8-*foot* stop.

The boke seith, he was xiiij *foote* of lengthe, and half a palme be-twene his browes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.]

11. In *pros.*, a group of syllables, of which one is distinguished above the others, which are relatively less marked in enunciation; a section of a rhythmical series consisting of a thesis and an arsis. The Greeks first gave the name *foot* (*πούς*) to the group of times marked by and coincident with one rise and one fall of the human foot in dancing or in beating time. The time or syllable marked alike by the ictus or stress of voice, and by the beat of foot or hand in marking time, they accordingly called the *thesis* (*θέσις*) or 'setting down' (of the foot), and the remaining interval before or after this the *arsis* (*ἄρσις*) or 'raising' (of the foot). Many Latin and modern writers have introduced great confusion into metrical nomenclature by directly interchanging the meaning of the words *arsis* and *thesis*. (See *arsis*.) An uninterrupted succession of feet constitutes a colon or series, and the name *line* or *verse* is given to a colon, cola, or period, if written in one line. In accentual poetry, as in English, and other modern languages in which the syllable accent is chiefly a stress of the voice, the rhythmical ictus regularly coincides with the syllable accent, and the relative length of time taken in pro-

nouncing a syllable is almost entirely disregarded. In the poetry of the Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and other nations in whose languages the syllabic accent was chiefly a matter of tone or pitch, quantity — that is, the length of time taken in pronouncing each syllable — determined the rhythm. In Greek and Roman rhythmics and metrics a unit of time is assumed, called a *primary* or *fundamental time* or *mora*, or specifically a *time*, and this is regarded as the ordinary or normal short (marked ⏑), and expressed in verbal composition by a short syllable. The ordinary or normal long (marked –) is equal to two times or moræ, and is expressed by a long syllable. Metrical classification of such feet is based either on metrical *magnitude* — that is, on the length of the foot as measured in moræ or times, each long being reckoned as two shorts — or on the *pedal ratio* — that is, the proportion of the number of times in the thesis to that in the arsis.

> From long to long in solemn sort
> Slow Spondee stalks; strong *foot!* yet ill able
> Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable.
> *Coleridge*, Metrical Feet.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A drone-bass. (*b*) A chorus or refrain; a burden. (*c*) In *organ-building:* (1) The part of a pipe below its mouth. (2) A measure or name used in denoting the pitch of stops. The standard of reference is the length of an open pipe belonging to the second C below middle C. A unison stop is called an 8-foot stop, because in this case the pipe is about 8 feet long. Similarly, an octave stop is called a 4-foot stop; a double or suboctave stop, a 16-foot stop, etc. (See *stop*.) The usage has been extended to the designation of the pitch of particular tones and of instruments. Thus, the second C below middle C is called 8-foot C, and all the tones in the octave above it 8-foot tones, or tones in the 8-foot octave, while the first C below middle C is called 4-foot C, etc. Thus, also, the piccolo is called a 4-foot instrument, because its tones are an octave above the notes written.

13. The commercial name for one of the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace: commonly used in the plural. — **14.** One of the small marginal plates of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. Also called *nose*. — **15**†. Sediment: same as *foots*.

Much of this Waxe had a great *foote* and is not so faire waxe as in times past wee haue had. You must cause the *foote* to bee taken off before you doe weigh it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 306.

Accentual feet. See *accentual*. — **Ball of the foot.** See *ball*[1]. — **By foot,** by walking. — **Cubic foot,** a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches. — **Dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic*. — **Druid's foot.** See *Druid*. — **Drusian foot.** See *Drusian*. — **False feet.** (*a*) In *Protozoa*, pseudopods. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, the swimming-feet or abdominal appendages. **Foot-and-mouth disease,** aphthæ epizootica, a contagious affection which attacks cattle and other animals, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with eruptions of small vesicles on the feet, in the mouth, and elsewhere. It may be communicated to persons who drink the unboiled milk of cows affected with the disease. — **Foot of a fine.** See *fine*[1]. — **Fungus foot of India, Madura foot.** Same as *mycetoma*. — **Geometrical** or **philosophical foot,** a foot in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by writers of all countries, equal, according to the researches of De Morgan, to about 9.8 English inches.

> An inch [is] one-tenth of a *philosophical foot*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10, note

On foot. (*a*) Standing or moving on the feet; afoot.

> And Vlfin light down *on foote* to speke with this man, and hym axed what he was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.
>
> To come *on fote* to hunt and shote
> To get us mete in store.
> *The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Though I got very close up to my game, they were *on foot* before I saw them, and I did not get a standing shot.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 301.

(*b*) In health or activity; able to go about. [Colloq.] (*c*) In progress; going on.

It was a glorious July morning, and there was nothing particular *on foot*. In the afternoon, there would be drives and walks, perhaps.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

Square foot, a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches. — **To bind** or **tie hand and foot.** See *hand*. — **To brace the feet,** to understand (something); be or become posted (on any subject); learn or know the ropes: a sailors' phrase, apparently from the literal bracing of the feet in the rigging of a ship. — **To cover the feet,** in *Scrip.*, to ease nature.

> And he came to the sheepcotes by the way, where was a cave; and Saul went in to *cover* his *feet*. 1 Sam. xxiv. 3.

To fall on one's feet, to find one's feet. See the verbs. — **To keep one's foot**†, to maintain proper conduct.

> *Keep* thy *foot* when thou goest to the house of God.
> Eccl. v. 1.

To know the length of one's foot, to understand a person thoroughly; take his measure

> Nosce teipsum, *take the length of your* own *foot*.
> *Withals.*

To put one's best foot forward or **foremost.** (*a*) To use all possible despatch.

> But *put your best foot forward*, or I fear
> That we shall miss the mail.
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To appear to the best advantage; make as good an appearance or impression as possible; use one's most effective resources; do one's very best. **To put one's foot in it,** to spoil a thing completely; ruin it; make a mess of it; get one's self into a scrape. — **To put one's foot into,** to enter into; join in.

> The Dutch Captain here *put his foot into* the conversation. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

To set on foot, to originate; begin; put in motion: as, to *set on foot* a subscription.

> Such designs are generally *set on foot* by the secret motion and instigation of the peers and nobles.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii., Expl.
>
> He, then, who *sets* a colony *on foot*, designs a great work.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 90.

To take foot†, to take to one's heels.

> Come on to me now, Livingston,
> Or then *take foot* and flee.
> *Lord Livingston* (Child's Ballads, III. 346).

Washing of feet, a ceremony in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian, and some other churches, as those of the Dunkers, Winebrennerians, etc., in commemoration of Christ's washing of the feet of his disciples after the last supper (John xiii. 4–17), both as a symbol of spiritual cleansing and as a lesson to them of humility and good will. The washing of others' feet, for their relief from the effects of exposure in a hot climate with but slight or no covering, has always been a common practice in Oriental countries, generally performed by menials; and religious ideas have often been associated with the practice. In the Roman Catholic Church the ceremony is observed on Thursday of Holy Week. The pope washes the feet of thirteen poor priests, and the principal priests or prelates of the Roman Catholic churches wash the feet of twelve poor persons. The ceremony is also called *mandatum* or *maundy*. See *Maundy Thursday*.

foot (fůt), *v.* [< *foot*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go on foot; walk.

> The little girls were timid and grave. As they *footed* slowly up the aisle, each one took a moment's glance at the Englishman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 193.

2. To tread to measure or music; dance; skip.

> He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
> That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 216.
>
> My feet, which only nature taught to go,
> Did never yet the art of *footing* know.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

3. In *falconry*, to seize the game with the talons and kill it.

> A hawk is said to *foot* well, or to be a good footer, when she is successful in killing. Many hawks are very fine flyers without being good footers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

4. To amount to; sum up: as, their purchases *footed* up pretty high. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To tread with the feet, as in walking; traverse on foot; pass over by walking: as, to *foot* the green; to *foot* the whole distance.

> Swithold *footed* thrice the old [wold].
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.
>
> Then aye he harped, and aye he carped,
> Till a' the lordlings *footed* the floor.
> *Lochmaben Harper* (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. To strike with the foot; kick; spurn.

> You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
> And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur,
> Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.
>
> For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
> When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

3. To fix firmly on the feet; set up; settle; establish.

> Despatch us with all speed, lest that our king
> Come here himself to question our delay;
> For he is *footed* in this land already
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4
>
> What confederacy have you with the traitors
> Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

4†. To seize with the foot or feet, or paws or talons.

> The holy eagle
> Stoop'd, as to *foot* us.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

5. To add or make a foot to: as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

> 80 women were carried in chaires *footed* with gold, and 500 in others *footed* with silver, very sumptuously attired.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 85.

6. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot: generally with *up*: as, to *foot up* an account. — **7.** To pay; liquidate: as, to *foot* the bill. [Colloq., U. S.] — **To foot her up,** in *seine-fishing*, to keep the bottom of the net from lifting from the ground during the process of hauling, by putting first one foot and then the other on its lower edge. — **To foot it.** (*a*) To walk.

> Who that has seen it can forget . . . the strange, elastic rhythm of the whole regiment *footing it* in time?
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 203.

(*b*) To dance.

> Lo! how finely the Graces can *it foote*
> To the Instrument. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.
>
> I'd *foot it* with e'er a captain in the county; — but these outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillons are quite beyond me. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

foot-artillery (fůt'är-til'e-ri), *n.* See phrase under *artillery*.

footback (fůt'bak), *n.* [< *foot* + *back*[1].] Foot: a humorous imitation of *horseback*.

> Tolosa hath forgot that it was sometime sackt, and beggars that euer they carried their fardles on *footback*.
> *Nash*, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon.

foot-balister† (fůt'bal'is-tėr), *n.* An unmounted archer.

foot-ball (fůt'bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball consisting originally of an inflated bladder, now of a hollow globe of india-rubber or of heavy canvas saturated with rubber, cased in leather, round or oval in shape, and designed to be driven by the foot in the game called by the same name. See def. 2.

> The sturdie plowman, lustie, strong, and bold,
> Overcometh the winter with driving the *foote-ball*,
> Forgetting labour and many a grievous fall.
> *Alex. Barclay*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 169.

2. A game played with such a ball by two parties of players on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through or beyond which the players strive to drive the ball. There are various ways of playing the game, the two most commonly recognized being the "Association" and the "Rugby" game, the latter either in its original form or as played in America in a modified form. The field is 330 feet long by 160 wide, and in the middle of each end is a goal formed of two upright posts, in the Rugby game 18½ feet apart with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, and in the Association game 24 feet apart with a cross-bar 8 feet from the ground. There are 11 players on each side (in the Rugby game sometimes 15), divided into *rushers* and *backs;* the special object of the former being to check their opponents and to rush or push forward the ball in a body, and of the latter to kick or run with the ball. The two sides cast lots, the winner having the privilege of beginning the game with possession of the ball, or of selecting the goal. In the Rugby game the players can kick, run with, or throw the ball (but not throw it forward toward their opponents' goal); in the Association game they can only kick it. The playing is begun by *kicking off* the ball from midway between the goals, and the players strive to force the ball through or beyond their opponents' goal. In the Association game, to win a goal the ball must be kicked through the goal below the cross-bar, and the side securing the largest number of goals wins the game. In the Rugby game scoring is by *goals, touch-downs,* and *safety touch-downs* or *safeties*. A goal is won by kicking the ball through or above the goal-posts over the cross-bar; a touch-down, by carrying the ball behind the goal and there touching it to the ground, which gives the player a *try* — that is, the right to carry the ball out in front of the goal and try to kick a goal; a safety touch-down or safety, by forcing one's opponents to touch the ball to the ground behind one's own goal. The play continues for a certain length of time (in 1899 one hour and ten minutes), divided into two parts by a short intermission, at which time the players change sides. Football is an ancient game, probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans, though the first distinct mention of it is in Fitzstephen's History of London, about 1175.

> *Stew.* I'll not be strucken, my lord.
> *Kent.* Nor tripped neither; you base *foot-ball* player [Tripping up his heels.] *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4

The danger attending this pastime occasioned king James I to say, "From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises, as the *foot-ball*, meeter for laming than making able the users thereof."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 169.

3. Figuratively, an object or a person subjected to hard usage or to many vicissitudes or changes of condition: as, he was the *foot-ball* of fortune.

foot-band (fůt'band), *n.* [< *foot* + *band*[3].] A band of infantry.

foot-bank (fůt'bangk), *n.* In *fort.*, a raised way along the inside of a parapet; a banquette.

foot-barracks (fůt'bar'aks), *n. pl.* Barracks for infantry.

foot-base (fůt'bās), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding above a plinth.

foot-bath (fůt'bâth), *n.* **1.** The act of bathing the feet. — **2.** A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.

foot-bench (fůt'bench), *n.* A low bench for several persons sitting in a row to rest their feet upon, as in a church pew or the like.

foot-blower (fůt'blō'ėr), *n.* A bellows worked by the foot.

A *foot-blower*, from which the blast is created by air-pressure, caused by repeated strokes of a pair of bellows filling an elastic air-reservoir. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 1.

foot-board (fůt'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A support for the foot, as in a boat or carriage, or at a workman's bench. — **2.** An upright piece across the foot of a bedstead. — **3.** The platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate. — **4.** A small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands.

footboy (fůt'boi), *n.* [< *foot* + *boy*. Cf. the older term *footknabe*.] A boy in waiting; an attendant in livery; a lackey; a link-boy.

> The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
> Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants,
> Pages, and *footboys*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.
>
> O, sir, his lackey, . . . a monster, a very monster in apparel; and not like a Christian *footboy*, or a gentleman's lackey. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Too proud for dairy-work, or sale of eggs,
Expect her soon with *footboy* at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

foot-breadth (fůt'bredth), *n.* The breadth of the foot; an area as large as the sole of the foot.

I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a *foot breadth*. Deut. ii. 5.

foot-bridge (fůt'brij), *n.* [< ME. *fotebrydge*; < *foot* + *bridge*[1].] 1. A bridge for foot-passengers.

And many yeres byfore ye passyon of our Lorde there lay ouer the same a tree for a *fote brydge*, wherof the holy crosse was afterwardes made.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

2. In *mach.*, a curved bar which serves as a step for the foot or toe of a mill-spindle.

foot-brig (fůt'brig), *n.* A dialectal form of *foot-bridge*.

foot-cloth (fůt'klôth), *n.* 1. A large sumpter-cloth, or housing of a horse, formerly in use and considered a mark of dignity and state.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth* horse did stumble,
And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Cade. Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not?
Say. What of that?
Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honester men than thou go in their hose and doublets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

How he should worshipped be, and reverenced,
Ride with his furs and *foot-cloths*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. A carpet or rug.

Abbot Egelric . . . gave to that church [at Croyland] before the year 992, "two large *foot-cloths* (so carpets were then called) woven with lions to be laid out before the high altar, and two shorter ones trailed all over with flowers." *S. K. Handbook*, Textile Fabrics, p. 103.

Tumbled on the purple *footcloth*, lay
The lily-shining child. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

foot-cushion (fůt'kůsh'ọn), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *foot-pad*, 3.

footed (fůt'ed), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition: as, four-*footed*.

She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique
And little-*footed* China. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii

footer (fůt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes on foot; a walker. [Colloq.]

He had the reputation of being the best *footer* in the West. . . . The next day some of the chiefs determined that their best walker should accompany him to see if he could not be walked down.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 21, 1881.

2. In *falconry*, a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

They [the great northern falcons] are considerably swifter than the peregrines, and are most deadly *footers*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 10.

3. A stroke with the foot; a kick at a foot-ball. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]—4. An idler. [Prov. Eng.]

foote-saunte†, *n.* [Perhaps < *foot* + **saunt* = *saunt*[2], var. of *cent*, F. *cent*, a hundred; allusion obscure.] A certain game at cards. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (1579).

footfall (fůt'fâl), *n.* A footstep; the tread of the foot.

I should evermore be vext with thee
In hanging robe or vacant ornament,
Or ghostly *footfall* echoing on the stair.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

footfast† (fůt'fâst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fotefest* (as noun); < *foot* + *fast*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Held by the foot; hence, fettered; captive.

II. *n.* A captive; a prisoner.

That he herde sighinge of *fotefeste* sone [authorized version, To hear the groaning of the prisoner].
Ps. cl. 21, ME. version (cii. 20, authorized version).

foot-fight (fůt'fit), *n.* A fight between persons on foot.

So began our *footfight*, in such sort that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

foot-folk (fůt'fōk), *n.* [< ME. *footefolk*, *fotefolke* (= D. *voetvolk* = MHG. *vouzvolc*, G. *fussvolk* = Sw. *fotfolk* = Dan. *fodfolk*); < *foot* + *folk*.] Infantry.

The *footefolk* and sympyl knaves
In hand they hente ful good staves.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4529.

A favourite book of his grandfather had been the life of old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of *foot-folk* in the Imperial service at Pavia fight.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

foot-follower†, *n.* [ME. *footfolower*, *feetfolower* (tr. L. *pedisequus*, m., *pedisequa*, f.); < *foot* + *follower*.] A follower; an attendant; a retainer.

Abigail hizede and roos and stiede vpon the asse, and fyue childwymmen hir *feetfolowers* weuten with hir.
Wyclif, 1 Kt. (1 Sam.) xxv. 42 (Oxf.).

foot-gear (fůt'gēr), *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes or boots and stockings.

Their *foot-gear* testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in. *Carlyle.*

foot-geld†, *n.* [In old law, repr. ME. **fotgeld* or **fotgild*, < *fot*, foot, + *geld*, *gild*, a payment: see *yield*.] In *old Eng. forest law*, a fine for not expeditating dogs in a royal forest.

foot-gin†, *n.* [< ME. **footgin*, *feetgyn*; < *foot* + *gin*[3].] A snare for the feet.

Vnpitous men, waltende, as foulers, grenes puttende and *fretgynnes*, to ben cast men. *Wyclif*, Jer. v. 26.

foot-glove† (fůt'gluv), *n.* A kind of stocking; a warm muffler for the feet.

The buskins and *foot-gloves* we wore *Defoe.*

foot-grain (fůt'grān), *n.* A unit of mechanical work, equal to the work done by a force of one grain acting through a distance of one foot.

foot-grint, *n.* [ME. *footgrene*; < *foot* + *grin*[2].] A snare for the feet.

His *footgrene* [var. *foottrappe*, Purv.] is hid in the erthe.
Wyclif, Job xviii. 10 (Oxf.).

foot-guard (fůt'gärd), *n.* 1. A boot or pad worn by a horse to prevent wounding the feet by interfering or overreaching.—2. *pl.* Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army form the garrison of the metropolis and the guard of the sovereign at Windsor. They consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

foot-halt (fůt'hâlt), *n.* [< *foot* + *halt*[1].] A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the hoofs.

foot-handed (fůt'han'ded), *a.* Pedimanous: a term applied to certain *Chiropoda* (which see).

foot-hawker (fůt'hâ'kėr), *n.* One who travels on foot to sell his wares; a peddler.

The revenue from the *foot-hawkers'* licences, about 30,000*l.* per annum, was collected with considerable difficulty. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 38.

foot-hedge (fůt'hej), *n.* A slight dry hedge of thorns, to protect a newly planted hedge. Also called *footset*. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-hill (fůt'hil), *n.* A distinct lower part of a mountain; one of the hills or minor elevations of a mountain range which lie next the valley and form the transitions between that and the higher portions: most commonly in the plural: as, the *foot-hills* of the Sierra Nevada.

The tangled, woody, and almost trackless *foot-hills* that enclose the valley . . . were dwarfed into satellites by the bulk and bearing of Mount Saint Helena.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 34.

There are towns situated at various elevations among our mountains and *foot-hills*, so sheltered as to be very free from winds. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 673.

foothold (fůt'hōld), *n.* 1. That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping; that on which one may stand or tread securely; hence, firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement; establishment.

He determined to march at once against the enemy, and prevent his gaining a permanent *foothold* in the kingdom.
Prescott.

It was the first *foothold* of the barbarian, the gate by which he seemed likely to open his way to the possession of the central peninsula of Europe
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 321.

Fancy flutters over these vague wastes like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no *foothold*
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called *tip*.

foothook (fůt'hůk), *n.* The supposed original of *futtock* (which see). [The word *foothook* has not been found in actual use.]

foot-hot (fůt'hot), *adv.* [< ME. *foothot*, *fotehote*; < *foot* + *hot*; cf. *hotfoot*.] In *hunting*, in hot haste; hence, in extended use, with all expedition.

And Custance han they take anon, *foot-hot*,
And in a ship al sterelees, God wot,
They han hir set. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 340.

footing (fůt'ing), *n.* [< ME. *foting* (= G. *fussung*); verbal n. of *foot*, *v.*] 1. Walk; tread; step; footstep.

The famous witnesse of our wonted praise,
They trampled have with their fowle *footings* trade [tread],
And like to troubled puddles have them made.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 276.

I would out-night you, did no body come;
But, hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shak., M. of V., v 1.

Yet, in the bulk of empty house above him, he could surely hear a stir of delicate *footing*—he was surely conscious, inexplicably conscious, of some presence.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

2. Dance; rhythmical tread.

Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Your dance is the best language of some comedies,
And *footing* runs away with all.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

3. Track; footprint. [Rare.]

I follow here the *footing* of thy feete.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 34.

Or, like a nymph with long dishevell'd hair,
Dance on the sands, and yet no *footing* seen.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 148.

Master Kniuet writeth that hee saw *footings* at Port Desire as bigge as foure of oures: and two men newly buried, one of which was fourteene spans long.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 851.

4. Place for the foot; ground to stand on.

Stand sure and take good *foting*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 1071.

Such spoils her desperate step had sought,
Where scarce was *footing* for the goat.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 21.

Rubbing his eyes, he followed Joe down the dark, uncertain *footing* of the stairs.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 126.

Hence—5. Established place; secure position; foothold.

Next to the third reigned his fourth Son Alfred, in whose Time came over greater Swarms of Danes than ever before, and had now got *Footing* in the North, the West, and South Parts of this Island. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 8.

What he [Christ] had said concerning the Resurrection was only to be understood of the state of Regeneration: which doctrine, it seems, had gotten great *footing* in the Church of Corinth by their means.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court.
Macaulay.

6. Basis; foundation.

Shall we, upon the *footing* of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make compromise?
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

[These things] had no *footing* in scripture, nor had been in use in the purest churches for three hundred years after Christ *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 343.

If our law is not already on this *footing*, I wish extremely it were put on it.
Jefferson, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 480.

7. Mutual standing; reciprocal relation: as, a friendly *footing*.

I should carefully avoid any intercourse with Philip on any other *footing* than that of quiet friendship
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 3.

Frankness invites frankness, puts the parties on a convenient *footing*, and makes their business a friendship.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

8. The act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot.—9. The act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column.—10. A narrow piece of netting or the like, having two parallel edges, used in women's dress as a basis upon which a scalloped or other ornamental edging can be sewed.—11. The straight edge of a piece of lace which is sewed to a garment, as distinguished from the scalloped edge, which is left free.—12. The finer detached fragments of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—13. In *arch.*, a spreading course at the base or foundation of a wall.—14. The lower division of the slope of an embankment exposed to the sea.—15. A piece of wood inserted in the shaftment of an arrow at the nock. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 674.—16. An entertainment given on entering a school, or any new place or office. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To pay one's footing**, to pay money, usually to be spent for drink, on first doing something, as on entering upon a trade, or upon one's engagement in a place of employment.

footing-beam (fůt'ing-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, the tie-beam of a roof.

footingly†, *adv.* Nimbly; featly.

For who, for number or for grace,
Dare mell with me in ryme?
Or who can daunce so *footingly*,
Observing tune and time?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

foot-iron (fůt'ī'ėrn), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. A fetter for the feet.

foot-jaw (fůt'jâ), *n.* A maxilliped or gnathopodite; one of those limbs of crustaceans and other arthropods which are modified into accessory mouth-parts. See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

foot-joint (fůt'joint), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, the podarthrum; the junction of the toes collectively with the metatarsus.—2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the foot or tarsus of an insect, commonly five in number.

foot-key (fůt'kē), *n.* The pedal of an organ.

footknave†, *n.* [ME. *foteknave*; < *foot* + *knave*.] A footboy; a lackey.

Of my lloun no helpe I crave,
I no have none other *foteknave*.
Ywaine and Gawin (ed. Ritson), l. 2575.

foot-lathe (fůt'lāтн), *n.* A lathe in which motion is imparted to the spindle by a treadle; a lathe moved by foot-power.

footless (fůt'les), *a.* [< *foot* + *-less*.] Having no feet; without footing or basis.

Dreamful wastes where *footless* fancies dwell
Among the fragments of the golden day.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

foot-level (fůt'lev'el), *n.* A hinged one-foot rule, with a spirit-level in the upper edge of one arm, and a pivoted steel blade, graduated up to 45°, in the other arm. Also called *combination-level*.

footlights (fůt'lits), *n. pl.* In theaters, a row of lights placed on the front of the stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the performers. Formerly called *floats*.

As long as Clairon exercised the power, when she advanced to the *footlights*, to make the (then standing) pit recoil several feet, by the mere magic of her eyes, the pit . . . flung crowns to her, and wept at the thought of losing her. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xix.

While the floor of the stage runs from the *footlights* to the rear wall of the building, the entire depth is rarely utilized. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

To appear before the footlights, to appear on the stage. — **To smell of the footlights**, to show an inclination for or connection with theatrical concerns; be stagy in deportment or language: as, her manners *smell of the footlights*. — **To smell the footlights**, to acquire a taste for acting.

foot-line (fůt'lin), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine, to which sinkers are attached opposite the cork-line. — 2. In *printing*, the last line of a page of type, usually blank, or containing only the signature of the sheet at regular intervals, but sometimes having in it the folio or number of the page.

footling[1] (fůt'ling), *n.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A small foot. *Wright*. — 2. Anything no bigger than one's foot. *Wright*.

footling[2] (fůt'ling), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] Having the foot foremost: applied in obstetrics to cases in which a foot presents.

foot-loose (fůt'lōs), *a.* Free; untrammeled; disengaged.

footman (fůt'man), *n.*; pl. *footmen* (-men). [< ME. *footman*, *fotman*, *fotman*, a foot-soldier, a running footman; < *foot* + *man*.] 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

They assembled . . .
Sixty thousand *footmen*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2051 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.).

Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd *footmen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii 7.

The other princes put on harnesse light,
An *footmen* use. *Fairfax*

2. A walker; a pedestrian. [Rare.]

Though practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able *footman*, yet, as a help to bear fatigue, I used to chew a root of ginseng as I walked along.
William Byrd, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 277.

3†. Formerly, a runner in attendance upon a person of rank; later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage for the purpose of rendering assistance on bad roads or in crossing streams, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveler: distinctively called a *running footman*. He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey coat, and white linen trousers, and carried a pole six or seven feet long.

Many of hem *fotemen* ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys scheue [sheen, bright, fair]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

I will dismount, and by the waggon-wheel
Trot like a servile *footman* all day long.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

4. In later and present use, a male servant whose duty it is to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.; a man in waiting.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her *footman* put it in her head.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. ii. 178.

The dessert was not carried out till after nine; and at ten *footmen* were still running to and fro with trays and coffee-cups. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

5†. A stand of brass or other metal placed in front of a fire to hold anything which is to be kept hot.

They were to me like a dumb waiter, or the instrument constructed by the smith, and by courtesy called a *footman*, they did what I required, and I was no further concerned with them *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 67.

6. In *entom.*, one of certain bombycid moths; a lithosiid. — **Cuckoo's footman**, the wryneck.

footman-moth (fůt'man-môth), *n.* A bombycid moth of the family *Lithosiidæ*.

footmanship (fůt'man-ship), *n.* [< *footman* + *-ship*.] The art or business of a footman.

Come, Tony, the *footmanship* I taught you.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

footman's-inn†, *n.* A poor lodging. *Nares*.

Which at the heeles so hants his frighted ghost,
That he at last in *footman's-inne* must host,
Some castle dolorous compos'd of stone,
Like (let me see) — Newgate is such a one.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1613).

foot-mantle† (fůt'man'tl), *n.* [< ME. *fotemantel*; < *foot* + *mantle*.] In the fourteenth century and later, an outer garment used to protect the dress when riding. Apparently it was used by women only, and was the original of the modern riding-habit.

A *foot-mantel* about hire hipes large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 472.

footmark (fůt'märk), *n.* A mark of a foot; a footprint; track.

foot-muff (fůt'muf), *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, etc., to keep them warm in winter, especially in a carriage or sleigh.

foot-note (fůt'nōt), *n.* In *printing*, a note at the bottom of a page as an appendage to something in the text, usually explaining a passage in the text, or specifying authority for a statement.

footpace (fůt'pās), *n.* 1. A slow step, as in walking. — 2†. A mat; something on which to place the feet.

Storea, a mat, a *footpase* of sedges. *Nomenclator*.

Unless I knew
It were a truth I stood for, any coward
Might make my breast his *foot-pace*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

3. A landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps, being a stair or tread broader than the others. Also called *half-pace*. When it occurs at the angle where the stair turns it is called *quarter-pace*. — 4†. Formerly, the dais in a hall. See the extract.

The term *footpace*, Fr. haut pas, was given to the raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall Vide Parker's Glossary of Architecture. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 438.

5. *Eccles.*, the platform or raised dais upon which an altar immediately stands. It extends a short distance beyond each end of the altar, and two steps lead up to it from the floor of the sanctuary or chancel. Throughout the greater part of the mass or communion-office the celebrant stands on the footpace, the deacon one step and the subdeacon two steps lower; but after the first words of the Gloria in Excelsis and the Creed, and at the Sanctus, the deacon and subdeacon ascend to the priest's side; and the deacon also does so at certain other times, as at the beginning of the canon or prayer of consecration, in order to assist the priest.

6†. A hearthstone. *Halliwell*.

footpad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[6].] A highwayman who robs on foot; specifically, one of a large class, existing in Europe when police authority was still in an ineffective condition, who made a business of robbing people passing on horseback or in carriages.

foot-pad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[2].] 1. A pad fitted over the sole of a horse's foot to prevent balling in snow. — 2. An anklet of leather strapped on a horse's foot to prevent interfering; a boot. — 3. In *entom.*, a cushion-like expansion on the lower surface of the tarsal joints: applied especially to the onychium, or membranous cushion between the tarsal claws. Also called *foot-cushion* and *pulvillus*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

foot-page (fůt'pāj), *n.* A footboy; an attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

He has call'd his little *foot-page*
An errand for to gang.
Jellon Grame (Child's Ballads, II. 286).

foot-passenger (fůt'pas'en-jėr), *n.* One who travels on foot; especially, one who pays toll for passing on foot, as over a bridge.

The arches [of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge] are to carry a double railway track, and above the track a roadway 54 feet wide for carriages and *foot passengers*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 340.

foot-path (fůt'pάth), *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Glo. Know'st thou the way to Dover?
Edg. Both stile and gate, horse-way and *foot-path*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty *footpath's* niggard space.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 7.

foot-picker (fůt'pik'ėr), *n.* An iron instrument for removing stones or dirt from between the shoe and the foot of a horse. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 406.

foot-plate (fůt'plāt), *n.* 1. A carriage-step. — 2. The platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive engine stand.

foot-plow (fůt'plou), *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

foot-poet (fůt'pō'et), *n.* A servile or inferior poet. *Dryden*. [Rare.]

foot-post (fůt'pōst), *n.* A post or messenger who travels on foot.

Carriers and *footposts* will be arrant rebels.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Ant. Mr. Tridewel! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took you for a *foot-post*.
Tri. A *foot-post*! indeed, your fine wit will post you into another world one of these days, if it take not the whipping post i' th' way. And why *foot-post*, in your little witty apprehension? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

foot-pound (fůt'pound), *n.* A compound unit formed of a foot paired with the weight of a pound, used in measuring energy or work; the energy required to raise a weight of one pound against gravity to the height of one foot. One foot-pound at the equator and the level of the sea represents an amount of energy equal to 13.56 megaergs.

foot-poundal (fůt'poun-dal), *n.* [< *foot-pound* + *-al*.] An absolute unit of energy, being the energy of an avoirdupois pound moving with a velocity of one English foot per mean solar second. It is equal to a foot-pound divided by the acceleration of gravity expressed in feet per second, or about 32.2, and is equivalent to 421,402 ergs.

foot-press (fůt'pres), *n.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle. *E. H. Knight*.

footprint (fůt'print), *n.* 1. The mark of a foot; an impression left by the foot in walking.

We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy *footprint* harden into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. In *geol.*, an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of a rock, such impression having been made at a time when the stone was in the state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.



Fossil Footprint, from the Triassic rocks near Boonton, New Jersey.

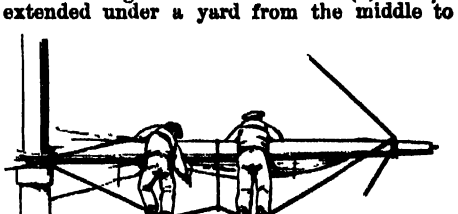
foot-race (fůt'-rās), *n.* A race run by persons on foot.

The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures: now and then
A wrestling match, a *foot-race*, or a fair.
Cowper, Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail (fůt'rāl), *n.* 1. In a railroad, a rail which has the foot-flanges wide-spreading, the web vertical, and the head bulb-shaped. *E. H. Knight*. — 2. A horizontal wooden bar underneath a car-seat for the passengers who occupy the next seat behind to rest their feet on. *Car-Builder's Dict.* — 3. In *cabinet-making*, a crosspiece, brace, or tie near the floor, as in some chairs, tables, etc.

foot-rest (fůt'rest), *n.* 1. A short bench or stool used to support a person's feet. — 2. A support for the foot of a horse while it is being shod.

foot-rope (fůt'rōp), *n.* [< ME. **fotrope*, < AS. *fōtrāp*, a foot-rope (LL. *propes*), < *fōt*, foot, + *rāp*, rope.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (*b*) A rope extended under a yard from the middle to



Foot-rope.

the yardarm, and under the jib- and spanker-booms, for the men to stand on while reefing or furling.

foot-rot (fůt'rot), *n.* A name applied to certain inflammatory affections about the hoof in

cattle and sheep. *Simple, contagious,* and *tuberculous foot-rot* are distinguished.

foot-rule (fůt'rōl'), *n.* A rule or measure 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

If a bundle of faggots were made of *foot-rules*, one from every nation ancient and modern, there would not be any very unreasonable difference in the length of the sticks.
De Morgan, Arith. Books, p. 6.

foots (fůts), *n. pl.* [A conformed pl. of *foot*, in the deflected sense of sediment: see *foot*, *n.*, 15.] Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar- or oil-cask, etc.

Foots, bottoms, or such like names, have been borrowed from the tar-distiller to signify the refuse products of the stills. *Ure*, Dict., III. 771.

The darkest *foots* [in sugar], so called from its receiving the drainage or moisture from the other portion of sugar in the hogshead while in a horizontal position during the voyage from the West Indies. *H. Weatherby*, Sugar, p. 18.

footsam (fůt'sam), *n.* [For **footseam*, < *foot* + *seam*[2], grease.] Neat's-foot oil. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-scent (fůt'sent), *n.* In *hunting*, the scent of a trail.

Pointers find their game by the scent being blown to them from the body, constituting what is called a "body-scent," and not from that left by the foot on the ground, which is called a "*foot-scent*."
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 230.

foot-screw (fůt'skrō), *n.* An adjusting-screw fitted to the leg of a table or bench, to bring the surface of the table to a perfectly horizontal position.

foot-secretion (fůt'sē-krē'shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the extrinsic sclerobase or sclerobasic corallum of the black corals or *Antipathidæ*, secreted by the cœnosarc, not by the polyps themselves, and of horny consistency: opposed to *tissue-secretion*.

footset (fůt'set), *n.* Same as *foot-hedge*.

footsheet†, *n.* [< ME. *fotesheete*; < *foot* + *sheet*.] 1. A cloth spread over the chair and floor for a person to sit upon while his toilet was made.

Se ye lane a *fote sheete* made in this maner. Fyrst set a chayre by the fyre with a cuysshen, an other vnder his fete, than sprede a sheete ouer the chayre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 282.

2. A sheet used at the bottom of a bed. *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.*

foot-soldier (fůt'sōl'jėr), *n.* A soldier who serves on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (fůt'sōr), *a.* Having the feet sore or tender, as from much walking.

The heat of the ground made me *foot-sore*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

A *footsore* ox in crowded ways,
Stumbling across the market to his death
Unpitied. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

footspace-rail (fůt'spās-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

footstake†, *n.* [ME. *footstake*; < *foot* + *stake*.] The foot or base of a thing.

Thre pilers, and so feele *footstakes*.
Wyclif, Ex. xxvii. 14 (Oxf.).

footstalk (fůt'stâk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the stalk or petiole of a leaf, or peduncle of a flower.

In making black teas the *foot-stalks* are often collected with the leaves, unless for the very finest sorts, such as Pekoe, which are made from leaf-buds not expanded.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 346.

2. In *zoöl.*, a peduncle, pedicel, or crus; a process or part of the body likened to the petiole of a plant, as supporting some other part of the body, or the rest of the body, as the muscular process by which some brachiopods are attached, the peduncle of a cirriped, the stem of a crinoid, the ophthalmite of a stalk-eyed crustacean, etc.—3. In *mach.*, the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (fůt'stâl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle.—2. [Cf. G. *fussgestell*, Sw. *fotställning*.] In *arch.*, the plinth or base of a pillar: probably a sort of translation of French *piédestal*, pedestal.

footstep (fůt'step), *n.* [< ME. *footesteppe*, *fotesteppe*, *footstappe*, *fotsteppe* (= MHG. *vuozstapfe*, G. *fuss-stapfe*); < *foot* + *step*.] 1. A tread of the foot; a footfall; a stepping: as, I hear his *footstep* on the stair.

Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my *footsteps* slip not. Ps. xvii. 5.

But hark! the chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred *footsteps* scrape the marble hall.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

2. The mark or impression of a foot; a footprint; a track.

Alle hise *fotesteppes*
After him he [the lion] filleth. *Bestiary*, l. 7.

Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock, and feed thy kids beside the shepherds' tents. Cant. i. 8.

Hence—3. *pl.* The steps taken or methods pursued in any series of actions; a course of proceedings or measures, or the track or path marked out by such a course: as, the conqueror's *footsteps* were everywhere marked by blood; to follow the *footsteps* or in the *footsteps* of one's predecessor.

Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy *footsteps* are not known. Ps. lxxvii. 19.

Which [flattery] though I will not practise to deceive,
Yet to avoid deceit I mean to learn;
For it shall strew the *footsteps* of my rising.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Johnson proposed to follow in Lincoln's *footsteps*, but for a cautious experiment he substituted a dogmatic theory. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 18.

4†. An evidence or token of anything done; a manifest mark or indication.

I am an utter stranger to these things, and know not the least *foot-steps* for them so to charge me.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 373.

Relations heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many *foot-steps* and reliques of something true. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

No *Footsteps* of the Victor's Rage
Left in the Camp where William did engage.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 12.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. (*b*) An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot-stick (fůt'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a tapering strip of wood or metal placed between the foot of a page or pages and the chase, to receive the impact of the quoins used in locking up the form.

footstool (fůt'stōl), *n.* [< *foot* + *stool*; cf. ME. *fotscoomel*, < AS. *fōtscamel*, *-scoamol*, *-scamul*, *-scamel* (= OS. *fōtskamel* = OHG. *fuozscamal*, MHG. *vuozschamel*, G. *fuss-schemel* = Dan. *fodskammel*), a footstool: see *foot* and *shamble*[1].] 1. A stool, usually small and low, to rest the feet upon while sitting; by extension, anything serving for the same use.

Adele . . . sat down, without a word, on the *footstool* I pointed out to her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sir Aylmer . . . with a sudden execration drove
The *footstool* from before him, and arose.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Fredericus Barbarossa the Emperour lay downe his necke as a *foote-stool* to Pope Alexander the third to treade upon it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 266.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing that is trodden upon or oppressed; hence, one who is an abject thrall, dependent, or tool.

The people of the land are the *foot-stools* of the Pharisees. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 147.

Hold, mightiest of kings! I am thy vassal,
Thy *footstool*, that durst not presume to look
On thy offended face.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 2.

God's footstool, or **the footstool**, the earth: in allusion to the following passage of the Bible:

Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my *footstool*. Isa. lxvi. 1.

foot-stove (fůt'stōv), *n.* A contrivance for warming the feet; a foot-warmer; specifically, a perforated tin or sheet-iron box with a wooden frame, provided with a pan for live coals in a bed of ashes, formerly carried by women to church in cold weather.

foot-stump (fůt'stump), *n.* One of the parapodia of a chætopodous worm. See *parapodium*. Also called *foot-tubercle*.

foot-tempered†, *a.* [ME. *foote-tempred*.] Tempered or worked with the feet.

And wel *foote-tempred* morter theron trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

foot-ton (fůt'tun), *n.* A foot coupled with a ton; the energy expended in raising a long ton of 2,240 pounds one foot against gravity. Its value varies with the latitude and elevation, but is about 30,400 megaergs. The power of modern guns is estimated in "foot-tons per inch of the shot's circumference." The formula generally used is

$$E = \frac{WV^2}{2g \cdot \pi d \times 2240},$$

in which E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of the circumference of the shot, W = the weight of the shot in pounds, V = the velocity in feet, d = the diameter of the shot in inches, and g = the acceleration due to the force of gravity (= 32.2 approximately).

English ordnance officers have adopted a larger unit [than foot-pound] for work, namely *foot-ton*, which is used for expressing work of heavy ordnance.
Nystrom, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 68.

A blow of 541 *foot-tons* per ton of plate.
The Engineer, LVII., No. 1483.

foot-trap†, *n.* [< ME. *foot-trappe*; < *foot* + *trap*[1].] 1. A trap or snare for the feet.

The *foottrappe* [var. *footgrene*, Oxf.] of hym is hid in the erthe. *Wyclif*, Job xviii. 10 (Purv.).

2. The stocks. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

foot-tubercle (fůt'tū'bėr-kl), *n.* Same as *foot-stump*.

foot-valve (fůt'valv), *n.* The valve between the condenser and the air-pump in a steam-engine.

foot-vise (fůt'vis), *n.* A bench-vise so arranged that its jaws may be opened or closed by means of a treadle beneath the bench.

foot-waling (fůt'wā'ling), *n.* The whole inside planking or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

Formerly, the several assemblages of inside plank of a ship of the line were known as clamps, quickwork, abutment pieces, spirketting, thick strakes, side keelsons, and limber strakes; all the plank below the orlop deck clamps being collectively termed *footwaling*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 218.

footwalk (fůt'wâk), *n.* A sidewalk.

foot-wall (fůt'wâl), *n.* In *mining*, that wall of a vein or lode which is under the miner's feet when he is at work: opposed to *hanging wall*. Where the vein has no decided dip, the walls are designated by reference to the points of the compass.

foot-warmer (fůt'wâr'mėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fodvarmer* = Sw. *fotvärmare*.] A foot-stove, hot-water pipe, or other contrivance for warming the feet or keeping them warm.

foot-washing (fůt'wosh'ing), *n.* See *washing of feet*, under *foot*.

footway (fůt'wā), *n.* [= D. *voetweg* = G. *fussweg*.] 1. A path for pedestrians; a walk; a sidewalk.

And, whilst our horses are walk'd down the hill,
Let thou and I walk here over this close;
The *footway* is more pleasant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

2. In *mining*, the ladders by which the miners descend into and ascend from the mine.

foot-worn (fůt'wōrn), *a.* 1. Worn by the feet: as, a *foot-worn* pavement.—2. Worn or wearied in the feet; foot-sore: as, a *foot-worn* traveler.

footy[1] (fůt'i), *a.* [< *foot* + *-y*[1].] Having foots or settlings: as, *footy* oil, molasses, etc.

footy[2] (fůt'i), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. and U. S.; var. of *fouty*, q. v.] I. *a.* Poor; mean; worthless; trashy.

I think it would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that *footy* battery. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxxiii.

Nobody wants you to shoot crooked; take good iron to it, and not *footy* paving-stones.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ix.

II. *n.*; pl. *footies* (-iz). Any one or anything slightly valued. [Local, New Eng.]

foozle (fö'zl), *n.* 1. A tedious person; a fogy. [Slang.]

So is Lady Lancaster; entertaining kindred frumps and *foozles* in Eaton Square.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xxvi.

2. In *golf*, a badly played stroke. [Scotch.]

fop[1]† (fop), *v. t.* [Also *fob*: see *fob*[1] and *fub*[1]; < D. *foppen*, cheat, mock, prate, = LG. *foppen*, G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppen* (Brem. Dict.), mock, jeer, etc., = G. *foppen*, mock, jeer, banter (regarded as slang). Hence *fop*[2].] To mock; fool; cheat.

Very well! go too! I cannot go too (man); nor 'tis not very well! Nay, I think it is scurvy: and begin to finde my selfe *fopt* in it. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2 (folio, 1623).

[Most modern editions read *fobbed*, *fob* being a later form of *fop*.]

fop[2] (fop), *n.* [< ME. *fop*, *foppe*, a fool; cf. D. *fopper*, a wag, G. *fopper*, a jeerer, scoffer, mocker; < *fop*[1], *v.*] 1. A fool; a shallow pretender; an ostentatious dunce.

Foppe, i. q. [same as] folet [a fool: see *follet*, *foliot*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 170.

May such malicious *Fops* this Fortune find,
To think themselves alone the Fools design'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, Epil.

There is no *fop* so very near a madman in indifferent company as a poetical one. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

The solemn *fop*, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 299.

2. A man who is ostentatiously nice in manner and appearance; one who invites admiration by conspicuous dress and affectations; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *Fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien,
Civetted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 329.

Now a French *Fop*, like a Poet, is born so, and wou'd be known without cloaths; it is his Eyes, his Nose, his Fingers, his Elbows, his Heels, they Dance when they Walk, and Sing when they speak
C. Burnaby, The Reform'd Wife, p. 32.

=Syn. 2. *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

fopdoodle (fop'dö'dl), *n.* [Formerly also *fobdoodle* (so cited in Brem. Dict., I. 437), and *fopdoudell*; < *fop*[2] + *doodle*[1].] An insignificant or contemptible fellow.

Bee blith, *fopdoudells.*
MS. Ashmole, Cat., col. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

fopling (fop'ling), *n.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ling*[2].] A petty fop.

'Tis mean for empty praise of wit to write,
As *fopplings* grin to show their teeth are white.
Brown, Essay on Satire, ii.

Let *foplings* sneer, let fools deride.
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

foppery (fop'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ery*, after D. *fopperij* = G. *fopperei*, *vopperei*, cheating, hoax, mystification.] I. *n.*; pl. *fopperies* (-iz). 1. Foolishness; foolery; foolish vanity; vain show.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

But I shall discover to ye, readers, that this his praising of them is as full of nonsense and scholastic *foppery* as his meaning he himself discovers to be full of close malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The design spreads, till at last true piety and goodness be swallowed up by superstitious *fopperies.*
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2†. A foolish or mocking exhibition.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much tax the English of their incivility to public ministers of state, and what ballads and pasquils, and *fopperies* and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his master's business. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

3. Vain ornaments; gewgaws.

To adorn them [pipes] with beautiful wings and feathers of birds, as likewise with peak, beads, or other such *foppery.* *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 20.

4. Affectation of precision in trifles, or fastidious observance of the prevailing fashion; dandyism: as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift*

I have known a woman that never was out of the parish of the St. James's betray as many foreign *fopperies* in her carriage as she could have gleaned up in half the countries of Europe *Addison*, Fashions from France

II.† *a.* Foppish; foolish. *Davies.*

Let any Persian oppugn this, and in spite of his hairie tuft, or lovelock, . . . I'll set my foot to his, and fight it out with him, that their *foppery* god is not so good as a Red-herring. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

foppish (fop'ish), *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a fop; affecting or manifesting ostentatious nicety in dress and manner; dandyish.

I appeal, whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old Fashion of a dead Friend, or Relation, or of a Man of Distinction, Painted as he was, than a *foppish* Night-Gown, and odd Quolfure which never belonged to the Person Painted. *Luter*, Journey to Paris, p. 40

He was a handsome fellow in a manly way, which even the faultless precision of his attire could not make *foppish.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

=Syn. See *finical.*

foppishly (fop'ish-li), *adv.* In a foppish manner; in a vain, trifling, or affected manner as to dress or deportment.

foppishness (fop'ish-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

But this *foppishness*
Is wearisome; I could at our saint Antlins,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long.
Randolph, Muses Looking glass, ii. 4.

foppity† (fop'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *fop*[2] + *-ity* (here dim.).] A simpleton; a foolish trifler.

Why does this little *foppitee* laugh always? 'tis such a ninny that she betrays her mistris, and thinks she does not hurt at all, no, not she.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

for (fôr), *prep.* and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *for*, 'for,' in most of the mod. uses, also, rarely, in the orig. sense 'before' (in place or time), < AS. *for*, before (in place, L. *coram*), for, on account of, because of, with, by, through, according to, instead of, etc., in all uses alternating with its fuller form, AS. and ME. *fore*, before, for, etc.; = OS. *for*, *far*, and *fora*, *furi* = OFries. *for* and *fore*, *fori* = D. *voor* = MLG. LG. *vor*, *vör*, *för* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore*, *vor*, G. *vor*, before, also OHG. *furi*, before, for, MHG. *vür*, G. *für*, for, = Icel. *fyrir*, before, for, = Sw. *för*, before, for, = Dan. *for*, for, *før*, before, = Goth. *faur* and *faura*, before, for. Closely connected with *fore*[1] and *for-*[1], *for*[2], and remotely with *forth*[1], *from*, and *far*[1]. The various forms and uses mingle, and cannot be entirely separated; so with the cognate L. *præ*, before, in front (see *pre-*); L. *pro* = Gr. πρό, before, for, instead of, etc., = Skt. *pra*, forward, forth, fore (see *pro-*); Gr. πάρος, before, for, etc., παρά, before, beside, etc., πέρα, beyond; Skt. *purâ*, before, forward, in front, *parâ*, away, forth, *para*, far, beyond, etc. (see *para-*). See *fore*[1], *afore*, *before*, etc., *for-*[1], *for*[2], *forth*, *from*, *far*[1], *farther*, *further*, etc. II. *conj.* < ME. *for* (= Dan. *for*, *førds*), conj., abbr. of the various conjunctional phrases *for that*, *for thon that*, *for thon the*, *for thi that*, *for thi the*, < AS. *for tham*, *for thon*, *for thỹ*, *for tham the*, *for thon the*, *for thỹ the*, i. e., 'for this [reason, namely,] that' . . . *for*, prep.; *tham*, *thỹ*, dat. and instr., respectively, of *that*, that, neut. demonst. pron.; *the*, conj., that. Similarly *ere*[1], *before*, *after*, etc., conj., from the prep.] I. *prep.* 1†. Before. (*a*) In place: Before the face of; in presence of.

Moni mon is . . . erm [poor] *for* worlde and unisell [unblessed, *i. e.*, wicked] *for* Gode.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 113.

(*b*) In time.

Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

(*c*) In order or degree.

The statutz of Clarendone ech bischop holde scholde
And nameliche theo *for* alle other.
Life of Beket (ed. Black), l. 720.

[In these uses rare and only in early Middle English.]

2. In the direction of; toward; with the view of reaching. (*a*) Expressing the objective point or end in view: as, he set out *for* London; bound *for* Hong Kong.

What, are you *for* this great solemnity
This morn intended?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Seeing many Isles in the midst of the Bay, we bore vp *for* them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

I intend, God willing, to go *for* Sardinia this Spring.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 13.

(*b*) Expressing inclination, tendency, or bent: as, an itch *for* scribbling; a taste *for* art; a love *for* drink.

A passion *for* dress and ornament pervaded all ranks.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

3. In quest of; with a view to the coming or attainment of; in order to obtain or attain to; as expecting or seeking: as, waiting *for* the morning; to send *for* persons and papers; to write *for* money or *for* fame.

I kneel *for* justice: shall I have it, sir?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

4. In place of; instead of; in consideration of: as, to pay a dollar *for* a thing; two *for* five cents.

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, . . . to comfort all that mourn, . . . to give unto them beauty *for* ashes, the oil of joy *for* mourning, the garment of praise *for* the spirit of heaviness Isa. lxi. 2, 3.

I'll give my jewels *for* a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace *for* a hermitage.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

And *for* loud hymns,
Chanted by kneeling multitudes, the wind
Shrieks in the solitary aisles
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

5. As an offset to; as offsetting; corresponding to: as, to give blow *for* blow.

Another Nightingale repeats her Layes,
Iust Note *for* Note, and adds som Strain at last,
That she hath conned all the Winter past.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

For one virtue you shall find ten vices in the same party.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 50.

Weight *for* weight is not much more than one half of the strength in tin of the crystals.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 435.

6. In the place and behalf of: as, he acted as attorney *for* another.

In due time Christ died *for* the ungodly. Rom. v. 6.

He with his whole posterity must die;
Die he or justice must: unless *for* him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid satisfaction, death for death.
Milton, P. L., iii. 210.

7. In the interest of; with a view to the use, benefit, comfort, convenience, etc., of: expressing purpose or object: as, the earth was made *for* man; to provide *for* a family.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not for protection, but to be devoured?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

8. On account of; because of; with regard to: as, to fear *for* one's life.

Than he comaunded to the kynge Gondofles to go take vengaunce *for* his nevewes, and he seide he wolde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 593.

They embrace not virtue *for* itself, but its reward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The criminals would answer nothing *for* themselves.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

9. In favor of; on the side of: as, to vote *for* a person or a measure; I am *for* peace.

The Danes and Londoners, grown now in a manner Danish, were all *for* Hardecanute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

If you are *for* pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. *Jer. Taylor.*

A body of men, numerous, respectable, and not without influence, who leaned toward monarchy and were *for* setting up a King.
J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 302.

10. With reference to the needs, purposes, or uses of: as, salt is good *for* cattle; skins are used *for* rugs.

The Birch *for* shaftes; the Sallow *for* the mill;
The Mirrhe sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound;
The warlike Beech; the Ash *for* nothing ill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rocky Ile . . . in May, that grew so well as it serued vs *for* Sallets in Iune and Iuly. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 188.

11. In the character of; as; as being: as, to be taken *for* a thief; he was left *for* dead on the field.

Thei clayme Bretaigne *for* theiers, and I clayme Rome *for* myn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Whilom he serued in his panterie,
& was outlawed *for* a felone.
Robert of Brunne, p. 33.

A man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not to vend them about *for* cordials.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

12. Because or by reason of; as affected or influenced by: as, he cried out *for* anguish; but *for* me he would have gone.

Edward and Richard, . . .
With fiery eyes, sparkling *for* very wrath, . . .
Are at our backs. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

We could not get two myles vp it [the river] with our boat *for* rockes. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

There is scarce any one bad, but some others are the worse *for* him. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

Princess Caroline is going to the Bath *for* a rheumatism.
Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

13. By the want of; in the absence or insufficiency of: as, to be cramped *for* space; to be straitened *for* means.

With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd *for* room,
She now presaged approaching doom.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

14. To the extent, number, quantity, or amount of: as, he is liable *for* the whole sum.

The Lord's men [that is, the team from Lord's cricket-ground in London] were out by half-past twelve o'clock, *for* ninety-eight runs.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Then, no matter how rough the ground nor how pitchy black the night, the cowboys must ride *for* all there is in them and spare neither their own nor their horses' necks.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

15. Through; throughout; during the continuance of: as, we traveled *for* three days; to be appointed *for* life.

He came to town last week with his family *for* the winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

It is not reasonable that the king of Spain should quit the sovereignty [of the Netherlands] *for* always.
Deventer (trans.), quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, IV. 469.

16. In relation to; with respect or regard to; as affects or concerns; as regards: as, sorrow is past *for* him; as *for* me, I am content; *for* the present everything is right.

Never was there such a state *for* magnanimity as Rome.
Bacon, Atheism.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet.

17. In proportion or with reference to; considering the state or character of: as, he is tall *for* his age; it is very well done *for* him.—18. Appropriate or adapted to; suitable to the purpose, requirement, character, or state of: as, a subject *for* speculation; a remedy *for* the toothache; stores *for* the winter; this is no place *for* a sick man.

First whan the fre [man] was in the forest founde in his denne,
In comely clothes was he clad *for* any kinges sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Let me alone; I am not *for* your purpose.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

The Sultana Ayxa, apprised of the imminent danger of her son, concerted a plan *for* his escape.
Irving, Granada, p. 25.

19. In the direction of, or conducive or necessary to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

20. In assignment or attribution to; the share, lot, possession, right, duty, or privilege of: as, freedom is *for* the brave; it is *for* you to decide.

A heavy reckoning *for* you, sir: but the comfort is, you shall be called to no more payments.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

What methods they will take is not *for* me to prescribe.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

For himself Julian reserved a more difficult part.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall.

It was *for* the prætor to consider and determine whether the action or exception should or should not be granted.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 707.

21. To be or become; designing or designed to be or serve as; with the purpose or function of (becoming or doing something): as, the boy is intended *for* a lawyer; to run *for* sheriff; a mill *for* grinding corn; a sketch *for* a picture.

The national republican convention assembled at Baltimore on June 7, 1864, and nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and *for* vice president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.
Amer. Cyc., XVI. 185.

22†. In order to prevent or avoid; against.

And some of hem took on hem *for* the colde,
More than ynough, so seydestow ful ofte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 918.

We'll have a bib *for* spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

The wife of Granganamoe came running out to meete vs (her husband was absent), commanding her people to draw our Boat ashore *for* beating on the billowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 84.

Ah, how light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings.
L. Barry, Ram Alley.

23. In spite of; without regard to; notwithstanding: as, that is true *for* aught I know.

Then he stert vp full stithly, with his store might,
Was on hys wight horse, *for* wepyn or other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6439.

Others are fain to go home with weeping tears, *for* any help they can obtain at any judge's hand
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The owl *for* all his feathers was a' cold.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 1.

24. In order; with the intent: used redundantly before the infinitive with *to*: formerly common, but now obsolete or vulgar: as, I came *for to* see you.

The boy asked a boun;
"I wish we were in the good church,
For to get christendoun."
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 187).

What went ye out *for to* see? Mat. xi. 8.

The Lord had called us *for to* preach the gospel unto them. Acts xvi. 10.

For all. See *all*.—**For all the world.** See *world*.—**For ay.** See *ayl*.—**For cause.** See *cause* and *forcause*. **For certain.** See *certain*.—**For effect, fear, shame,** etc. See the nouns.—**For ever.** See *ever* and *forever*.—**For it,** to be done for the case; advisable: usually preceded by a negative, and with the emphasis on the preposition.

There is nothing *for it* but to cultivate comity between the States.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 147.

For my (his, her, or **your) head** or **life,** for fear of disastrous consequences; as apprehending extreme danger.

I dare not *for my head* fill my belly; one fruitful meal would set me to 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

For the best. See *best*.—**For to.** See def. 24.—**What for a,** interrogatively, what kind of: as, *what for a* man is he? [Now rare, and regarded as a Germanism (German *was für ein*).]

What is he *for a* Ladde you so lament?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Mr. Speaker, I demand to know who dared present such a petition. *What for a* boldness is that?
St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21, 1860.

[*For*, governing prepositionally a noun or pronoun followed by an infinitive, is sometimes used, in familiar or careless style, with the value of *that* before a verb in the conditional: for example, *for* him to do that (that is, that he should do that) would be a pity.

I feare it would but harme the truth *for* me to reason in her behalfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

These expressions are too oft'n metl, and too well understood, *for* any man to doubt his meaning.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

I am anxious *for* you to know my new address.
George Eliot, in Cross, iv.

I should be glad *for* the new edition to be printed, and not the old. *Darwin* (letter), Life, II. 40.

No one cared *for* him to call.
Quoted in *Academy*, No. 826, p. 146.]

II. *conj.* **1.** For the reason that; because; seeing that; since: in modern usage employed only to introduce an independent clause, or frequently a separate sentence, giving a reason for, or a justification or explanation of, something previously said. It is an elliptical use of the preposition *for*, thus: "So death passed upon all men, *for* [the reason] that all have sinned: [I say so] *for* [this reason, that] until the law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law." Rom. v. 12, 13. The use of *that* after *for*, as above, was formerly common, as was also that of *for* before the reason for a succeeding statement, or to introduce a subordinate and inseparable clause, as in the following extracts; but both locutions are now antiquated or obsolete.

Partenedon parted first, of palerne the quenes brother;
For he hade ferreet to fare, formest he went.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5079.

Ac, *for* the poure may nat paye, ich wol paye myself.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 106.

But this a-peired moche his bewte and his visage *for* *that* he was blinde, and yet were the iyen [eyes] in his heed feire and clier. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

They all shall dye in theyr sinnes *for* they have all erred and gone out of the way togither.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

Master Nelson arrived with his lost Phœnix; lost (I say) *for* *that* we all deemed him lost.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 170.

Famed Beauclerc called, *for* *that* he loved
The minstrel, and his lay approved.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

2†. In order that.

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befell me.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

For as much. See *foramuch*.—**For because†,** and **for that†,** equivalent to *because*.

Not *for because* your brows are blacker
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

For why, because; for; for what reason. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The magistrates do not exercise their citizens against their wills in unneedful labours. *For why*, in the institution of the weal-public, this end [one afterward mentioned] is only and chiefly pretended and minded.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii 4.

But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclin'd to tarry there;
For why?—his owner had a house
Full ten miles off, at Ware.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

=Syn. 1. See *since*.

for-[1], [< ME. *for-*, < AS. *for-* = OS. *far-* = OFries. *for-* = D. *ver-* = MLG. *vor-*, LG. *for-* = OHG. *fir-*, *far-*, MHG. *ver-*, G. *ver-* = Icel. *for-* (rarely *fyr-*, *ir-*) = Sw. *för-* = Dan. *for-* = Goth. *fra-*, *faur-*, *fair-*: a prefix involving several different developments (oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration) of the radical meaning 'before,' and varying in its force accordingly; akin to *for*, *fore*[1], etc., and ult. to the L., Gr., and Skt. forms cited under *for*. The three Goth. forms *faur-*, *fair-*, *fra-*, are phonetically near to Gr. παρά, before, beside, περί, around, and πρό, before, respectively. See further under *for*, *prep*. In some words *for-*[1] has become confused with *for-*[2], equiv. to *fore-*[1]; e. g., *forego*[2] for *forgo*[1], *forward*[1] for *foreward*[1], *forward*[2] for *foreward*[2], etc. See *for-*[3].] An inseparable prefix in words of Middle English and Anglo-Saxon origin, formerly attachable at will to any verb admitting of the qualification conveyed by this prefix, but no longer used or felt as a living formative. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon it conveyed various notions, as oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration, etc., often intensity, these notions being traceable in the modern words; thus, *for-* is negative in *forbid*, *forswear*, negative or pejorative in *forspeak*, etc., alterative in *forshape*, etc., intensive in *forlorn*, *forweary*, *forwounded*, *forspent*, etc. From its intensive use in participial forms of verbs it came to be used also as an intensive prefix to adjectives, as in *forblack*, very black, *fordry*, very dry, etc. (See the etymology, and compare *for-*[3].) This prefix, once extremely common, has not only ceased to be used in forming new words, but most of the old words containing it have become obsolete, *forbear*[1], *forbid*, *forget*, *forgive*, *forgo*[1], *forsake*, *forswear*, and *forlorn* in its adjective use being the only ones now in familiar use. Only the principal Middle English words with this prefix are entered in this dictionary.

for-[2]. [See *fore-*[1], *forby*, *forenent*, etc.] A form of *fore-*[1], in *forward*[1], *forward*[2], *forgo*[2].

for-[3]. [See *forclose*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, in *forclose* (= *foreclose*), *forfeit*, and *forjudge* (which see).

for. An abbreviation of *foreign*: as, *for. sec.*, foreign secretary.

fora, *n.* Latin plural of *forum*.

forage (for'āj), *n.* [< ME. *forage*, < OF. *fourrage*, forage, pillage, F. *fourrage* (Pr. *fouratge* = Sp. *forraje* = Pg. *forragem* = It. *foraggio* = ML. *foragium*, *fodragium*, < F.), forage, < OF. *forrer*, forage, < *forre*, *fuerre*, F. *feurre*, fodder, straw, < ML. *fodrum*, < LG. *voder* = Sw. Dan. *foder* = AS. *fōdor* = E. *fodder*, etc.: see *fodder*[1]. Cf. *foray*, a doublet of *forage*.] **1.** Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, etc.: also used humorously of human food.

And by his side his steed the grassy *forage* ate.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

She was really hungry, so the chicken and tarts served to divert her attention for a time. It was well I secured this *forage*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Our poor animals, having no *forage* but bitter pine leaves, began to falter and die from starvation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400

2. The act of providing forage; the act of searching for provisions of any kind: as, the troop subsisted by *forage*.

Colonel Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested.
Marshall.

=Syn. 1. *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

forage (for'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foraged*, ppr. *foraging*. [= F. *fourrager* = Pr. *fourrejar*, *fourregiar* = Sp. *forrajear* = Pg. *forragear* = It. *foraggiare*; from the noun. Cf. *foray*, *v.*]
I. *intrans.* **1.** To procure food for horses or cattle by a roving search from place to place; specifically (*milit.*), to collect supplies for horses, and also for men or stock, from an enemy by force, or from friends by impressment; in general, to procure provisions or goods of any kind in a predatory manner.

Forage through
The country; spare no prey of life or goods.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

The rooks, with busy caw,
Foraging for sticks and straw. *Keats*, Fancy.

2†. To ravage; feed on spoil.

Having felt the sweetness of the spoil,
With blindfold fury she begins to *forage*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 554.

3†. To wander far; rove; range.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure further from the doors;
And grapple with him, ere he comes so nigh.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Foraging ants. See *Eciton*.—**Foraging party** (*milit.*), a party of soldiers sent out to collect provisions for troops or horses from the surrounding country.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strip of provisions, as for horses, troops, etc.

They will . . . also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Wherin victorie letted them, that thei went not to pillage and *fourrage* all your townes and cyties of Peloponese. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder: as, to *forage* horses.—**3.** To ransack; overrun, as when searching for forage.

Though Assur's Prince had with his Legion fell
Forray'd Samaria
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The brain
That *forages* all climes to line its cells.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To procure by forage.

With stolen beeves and *foraged* corn.
Whittier, Yorktown.

forage-cap (for'āj-kap), *n.* A small low cap worn by soldiers when not in full dress. Also called *foraging-cap*.

forage-guard (for'āj-gärd), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers detailed to guard and protect a foraging party, or a forage-train on the march or when packed.—**2.** A party of foragers. [Rare.]

forage-master (for'āj-mās'tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of the forage and forage-trains of an army or a military post, receiving and issuing the forage, and having the care of it during transportation. In some cases he is empowered to collect or purchase the forage.

forager (for'ā-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forager* (cf. F. *fourrageur* = Sp. *forrajero* = Pg. *forrageiro* = It. *foraggiere*); < *forage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who forages; one who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

Ther *forigers* a forn gan to send
For ther hostes to make ordinance,
Of whome the instrumentes sounded at end.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1815.

But about midday, when Cæsar had sent forth a lieutenant of his called Caius Trebonius with three legions, and all his men of armes for forage, sodenly they came flying vpon the *forragers* on all sides
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 118.

foraging (for'ā-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forage*, *v.*] The act of searching for or collecting food.

foraging-cap (for'ā-jing-kap), *n.* Same as *forage-cap*.

foralite (for'a-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *forare*, = E. *bore*[1], + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] In *geol.*, a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which resembles the burrow of a worm.

foramen (fō-rā'men), *n.*; pl. *foramina* (fō-ram'i-nē). [L., a hole, < *forare* = E. *bore*[1]: see *bore*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hole or an opening; an orifice; a fissure; a short passage. Specifically: (*a*) A hole in or through a bone or other structure, or between contiguous bones, giving passage to a vessel or a nerve; also, a communication between two cavities of the same organ; less frequently, a cul-de-sac. See examples below. (*b*) An aperture in the beak of a brachiopod shell, giving exit to a pedicel by means of which the animal is attached. (*c*) One of the perforations in the shell of a foraminifer. (*d*) In the arthropods, an aperture in the integument of a part or joint where another part is articulated to it, giving passage to tendons, visceral organs, etc.: as, the occipital *foramen* in the back of an insect's head. Such foramina are connected with the cor-

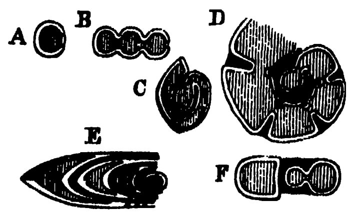
responding cavities by membranes, and are often externally visible, as those at the ends of the femora of most insects; their form is then useful in classification. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

2. In *bot.*, an opening of any kind; specifically, the orifice of the coats of the ovule.—**Anteorbital, atlantal, auricular,** etc., **foramen.** See the adjectives.—**Carotid foramen.** (*a*) The lower aperture of the carotid canal. (*b*) The carotid canal itself.—**Condyloid foramen.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the hypoglossal nerve. See cut under *craniofacial*. (*b*) *Posterior*, for the passage of a vein.—**Coracoscapular foramen,** in some animals, a hole formed by the articulation of the coracoid bone with the scapula.—**Cordiform foramen.** See *cordiform*.—**Cotyloid foramen,** a notch in the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone, converted into a hole by a ligament, for the passage of vessels and nerves. See cut under *innominate*.—**Dental foramen,** the termination of the dental canal of the lower jaw, through which vessels and nerves emerge from the interior of the bone upon the face.—**Diaphragmatic foramina,** several holes through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, the aorta, the pneumogastric nerves, the vena cava inferior, and other structures.—**Epitrochlear foramen,** foramen epitrochleare, the supracondyloid foramen upon the inner condyle of the humerus of many animals, sometimes present, or represented by a groove, in man.—**Ethmoidal foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, openings in the orbit, in the articulation between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, for the passage of vessels and nerves.—**External carotid foramen,** the external orifice of the carotid canal.—**Foramen cæcum.** (*a*) Of the frontal bone, a depression lodging a process of the dura mater, and either impervious or transmitting a vein. (*b*) Of the medulla oblongata, a cul-de-sac forming the termination of the anterior median fissure behind the pons. Also called *foramen cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr*. (*c*) Of the tongue, a depression about the large middle circumvallate papilla.—**Foramen commune anterius.** Same as *foramen of Monro*.—**Foramen intercarpi,** the foramen of the intercarpus, an opening between or among certain bones of the carpus of batrachians.—**Foramen lacerum anterius,** the sphenoidal fissure between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, transmitting the third, fourth, first division of the fifth, and the sixth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen lacerum medium,** the interval between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid and occipital bones, in relation with the inner opening of the carotid canal. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen lacerum posterius,** the jugular foramen, a fissure between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, giving passage to the internal jugular vein, and to the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen magnum,** the great hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerve, and the vertebral arteries; the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal.—**Foramen of Monro,** the communication between the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle, transmitting the choroid plexus. See cut under *encephalon*.—**Foramen of Soemmering,** a deceptive appearance, as of an opening, presented by the retina of the eye at the yellow-spot. See *retina*.—**Foramen of Stenson.** Same as *canalis incisivus*. See *canalis*.—**Foramen of Winslow,** the communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum.—**Foramen ovale.** (*a*) Of the heart, the communication, in the fetus, between the right and the left auricle, closed soon after birth: when persistent it gives rise to cyanosis. (*b*) Of the sphenoid bone, a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, or between this and the temporal bone, for the passage of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen Panizzæ,** the foramen of Panizza, the communication between the right and the left aortic arches of reptiles.—**Foramen rotundum,** a round hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, for the passage of the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen spinosum,** a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the principal meningeal artery.—**Foramen transversarium,** a hole in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, as in birds and mammals, formed by ankylosis of a cervical rib with the transverse process proper; the vertebrarterial foramen. *Gegenbaur*.—**Foramen Vesalii,** a minute inconstant hole in the sphenoid bone, transmitting a vein.—**Foramina Thebesii,** orifices of small veins which empty into the right auricle of the heart.—**Inferior dental foramen,** the inlet of the inferior dental canal in the lower jaw-bone.—**Infraorbital foramen,** a hole in the superior maxillary bone, near the lower border of the orbit, for the exit of so much of the second division of the fifth nerve as appears upon the face. See cut under *orbit*.—**Internal auditory foramen,** the meatus auditorius internus, for the passage from the cranial cavity into the temporal bone of the auditory and facial nerve. See cuts under *craniofacial* and *ear*.—**Internal carotid foramen,** the internal orifice of the carotid canal.—**Interorbital foramen,** a vacuity in the bony plate separating the orbits in birds, etc.—**Intervertebral foramina,** holes formed between any two contiguous vertebræ for the exit of spinal nerves.—**Jugular foramen.** See *foramen lacerum posterius*.—**Malar foramina,** holes in the malar bone for the passage of nerves and vessels.—**Mastoid foramen,** a hole in or near the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of a vein.—**Medullary foramen,** the hole in any bone giving entrance to the proper nutrient artery of the bone. Also called *nutrient foramen*.—**Mental foramen,** the outlet upon the chin of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw-bone, giving exit to so much of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve as appears upon the chin.—**Nutrient foramen.** See *medullary foramen*.—**Obturator foramen,** the thyroid foramen, a large opening or fenestra in the innominate bone, representing an interval between the pubis and ischium, mostly closed by the obturator membrane, and transmitting the obturator vessels and nerve: sometimes in lower animals a notch. See cut under *innominate*.—**Occipital foramen,** in *entom.*, the opening by which the cavity of the head communicates with that of the neck. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—**Olfactory foramina,** the numerous holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, transmitting the olfactory nerves.—**Optic foramen,** the round hole in the sphenoid bone transmitting the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. See cuts under *orbit* and *sphenoid*.—**Palatine foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, holes in the bony palate for the passage of vessels and nerves: small in man, in some mammals constituting great vacuities. Also called *palatine fossæ*.—**Pterygopalatine foramen,** an opening between the pterygoid and the palatine bones.—**Sacral foramina,** intervertebral foramina in the sacral region.—**Sacrosciatic foramen,** a notch in the posterior border of the haunch-bone, converted by ligament into a hole, through which passes the pyriformis muscle, the sciatic nerve, and other structures.—**Sphenopalatine foramen,** a notch or hole in the palatine bone, by which the sphenomaxillary fossa communicates with the nasal cavity.—**Stylomastoid foramen,** a hole in the temporal bone, near the root of the styloid process, giving exit to the facial nerve, and entrance to the stylomastoid artery. See cut under *skull*.—**Thyroid foramen.** See *obturator foramen*.—**Vertebral** or **vertebrarterial foramen,** a hole in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ, transmitting the vertebral artery. See cut under *cervical*.—**Vidian foramen,** the Vidian canal. See *canal*[1].

foraminate, foraminated (fǭ-ram'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *foraminatus*, having holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Furnished with foramina; cribrate; ethmoid.

foraminifer (fō-ra-min'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *foraminifer*: see *foraminiferous*.] One of the *Foraminifera*.

Foraminifera (fǭ-ram-i-nif'ę-rą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *foraminifer*: see *foraminiferous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, belonging to the subkingdom *Protozoa*, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together extraneous matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resemblance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized mollusks. In reality they are among the simplest of the *Protozoa*. The body of a foraminifer is composed of granular, gelatinous, highly elastic sarcode,



Diagrams of *Foraminifera*.
A, monothalamian; *B*, *C*, polythalamian, *D*, horizontal, and *E*, *F*, vertical sections of the helicoid forms.

which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perforations to the exterior, there giving off long thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing one another so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcode-body exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has been discovered in these organisms. A remarkable formation known as *nummulitic limestone* receives its name from the presence of large coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as an English shilling. The name is based on the French *foraminifères* of A. d'Orbigny, who regarded these organisms as cephalopodous mollusks, and named them from the foramina by means of which the cells communicate. He divided them into *Helicostègues* (with the subdivisions *H. nautiloides*, *ammonoides*, and *turbinoides*), *Stichostègues*, *Enallostègues*, *Agathistègues*, and *Entomostègues*, terms corresponding to *Helicostega*, *Stichostega*, *Enallostega*, *Agathistega*, and *Entomostega*. The most approved recent classification of the *Foraminifera* is by H. B. Brady, who divides the order into the families *Gromidæ*, *Miliolidæ*, *Astrorhizidæ*, *Lituolidæ*, *Textulariidæ*, *Chilostomellidæ*, *Lagenidæ*, *Globigerinidæ*, *Rotalidæ*, and *Nummulinidæ*. The problematic fossil of the Laurentian rocks of Canada, named *Eozoon canadense*, has been referred to the order, but its foraminiferal nature has been denied by most recent naturalists. By some authors the *Foraminifera*, under the name *Reticularia*, are regarded as a class of protozoans, and divided into 10 orders, corresponding with the above-named families. *Thalamophora* is a third name of these organisms.

foraminiferal (fǭ-ram-i-nif'ę-ral), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal* mud; *foraminiferal* deposits.

> There can be no doubt that the *foraminiferal* shower falls over the area occupied by the grey ooze and the red clay just as persistently as elsewhere.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 269.

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal* life. *Huxley*.

foraminiferous (fǭ-ram-i-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foraminifer*, < L. *foramen* (*foramin-*), a hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having perforations or pores (foramina).—2. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: same as *foraminiferal*, 1.

> The bottom composed of *foraminiferous* ooze and coarse sand. *Science*, III. 591.

foraminous (fǭ-ram'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *foraminosus*, full of holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Full of holes or foramina; perforated in many places; porous. [Rare.]

> Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will dead it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 215.

foraminule (fǭ-ram'i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *foraminulum*, dim. of L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] 1. A small foramen.—2. In certain fungi, the ostiolum or orifice through which the spores are discharged. *Imp. Dict.* [Not in use.]

foraminulose (fō-ra-min'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *foraminule* + *-ose*.] Pierced with small holes.

foraminulous (fō-ra-min'ų-lus), *a.* Same as *foraminulose*.

forane (fō-rān'), *a.* [< F. *forain* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, < ML. *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors, abroad. It is thus a doublet to *foreign*, q. v.] Pertaining to places or things remote: specifically used in the Roman Catholic Church, in the title *vicar forane*. See *vicar*.

foranent†, *prep.* See *foreanent*.

forasmuch (fôr'az-much'), *conj.* [< ME. *forasmuch*, *forasmyche*, etc., also, separately, *for as much*: see *for*, *as*[1], *much*.] In view of the fact that; in consideration that; seeing that; since: with *as*: as, *forasmuch as* the time is short.

> *Forasmuch as* the knowingis of these things is a maner pocion or medicine to thee, al be it so that I haue little time to done it, yet neuerthelesse I would enforcen me to showen somewhat of it. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv.

> *Forasmuch* then *as* we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone. Acts xvii. 29.

foray (for'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *forray*, *ferray*; < ME. *forray*, *forrey*, *forraye*; a northern form of *forage*, q. v.] The act of foraging; a predatory excursion.

> Feire oncle, yef ye will suffre me to go on *forrey* in to a londe that I knowe, I shall bringe yow vitaile plente, for the contre is full of all goode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 253.

> When time hangs heavy in the hall,
> And snow comes thick at Christmas-tide,
> And we can neither hunt, nor ride
> A *foray* on the Scottish side.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 22.

foray (for'ā), *v.* [Formerly also *forray*; < ME. **forrayen*, *forreyen*; from the noun. Cf. *forage*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To ravage; pillage.

> The Abbot and his community having retreated beyond the Forth, their lands were severely *forayed*.
> *Scott*, Monastery, ii.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a foray; pillage.

> Ofte tymes he faught with the saisnes [Saxons] whan that he herde telle that thei come to *forrey*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

> The people of Granada resumed all at once their ancient activity, *foraying* into the Christian territories.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

forayer (for'ā-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foreyour*; < *foray* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *forager*.] One who takes part in a foray; a marauder. Formerly also *forrayer*.

> Kynde [Nature] huyrde tho Conscience and cam out of the planetes,
> And sente forth his *foreyours* feuers and fluxes,
> Couhes, and cardiacles, crampes, and toth-aches.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 81.

> They might not choose the lowland road,
> For the Merse *forayers* were abroad.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 1.

forbad†. An obsolete preterit of *forbid*.

forbade (fǫr-bad' or -bād'). Preterit of *forbid*.

forbar†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbarren* (= MHG. *verbarren*); < *for-*[1] + *bar*[1], *v.*] 1. To bar in; shut up.

> Whi lete ȝe foulli ȝour fon *for-barre* ȝou her-inne,
> & do ȝou alle the duresse that thei deuise konne.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3333.

2. To bar; fend off; ward off.

> Thei with fyn force *for-barred* his strokes,
> & wounded him wikkedly & wonne him of his stede.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1217.

3. To exclude; deny.

> As well be domes as by statutes many tymes they [citizens] haue been lettyd, and of some of her fraunches *forbarred*.
> *Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 28.

forbathe† (fǫr-bāᴛʜ'), *v. t.* [< *for-*[1] + *bathe*.] To bathe abundantly.

> And Priam eke with iron murdred thus,
> And Troye town consumed all with flame,
> Whose shores hath ben so oft *forbathed* in blood.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

forbear[1] (fǫr-bãr'), *v.*; pret. *forbore*, pp. *forborne*, ppr. *forbearing*. [< ME. *forberen*, tr. refrain from, intr. (by omission of refl.) refrain, abstain, tr. spare, excuse, < AS. *forberan* (pret. *forbær* (whence the obs. E. pret. *forbare*), pp. *forboren*), tr. restrain, abstain from, bear with, suffer, endure (= OHG. **farberan*, *ferberen*, MHG. *verbern* = Goth. *frabairan*, endure), < *for-*

+ *beran*, bear: see *for-*[1] and *bear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To refrain from; abstain from; omit; avoid the doing or use of.

Mourning lasteth a Moone, after which they make drinkings: but many after this will *forbeare* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

I had much ado
To *forbear* laughing. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

Then, but *forbear* your food a little while.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

To hear meekly, sir, and to laugh moderately; or to *forbear* both *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

2. To spare; excuse; treat indulgently. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whi beet thou him & *forbare* me?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Forebearing one another in love. Eph. iv. 2.

Agrippa desires you to *forbear* him till the next week; his mules are not yet come up. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

I pray tell my brother that his tenant Gage desires him to *forbear* him £10 till Whitsuntide.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 426.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; decline; stop; cease; hold off or back.

Seven days I mot *forbere*,
That I ne gyf no answere.
Seven Sages, l. 870.

Shall I go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Ki. xxii. 6.

Forbear!
Who's he that is so rude? what's he that dares
To interrupt our counsels?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1

2. To be patient; endure; restrain one's self from action or from violence.

To *forbeare* in anger is the poynt of a friendly leeche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded. Prov. xxv. 15.

The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear*.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

=**Syn. 1.** To abstain, give over, desist, stay, leave off.

forbear[2], *n.* See *forebear*.

forbearance (fôr-bâr'ans), *n.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ance*.] **1.** The act or state of forbearing; the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a refraining from beginning an act.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South*, Sermons.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence toward an offender or injurer; lenity.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and *forbearance* and longsuffering? Rom. ii. 4.

3. In *law*, an abstaining from the enforcement of a right; specifically, a creditor's giving of indulgence after the day originally fixed for payment: as, the loan or *forbearance* of money.

—**4†.** A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

At my entreaty forbear his presence, till some little time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. . . . I pray you have a continent *forbearance* till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

I shall crave your *forbearance* a little: may be I will call upon you anon. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Abstinence, refraining.—**2.** Patience, indulgence, mildness.

forbearant (fôr-bâr'ant), *a.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ant*[1].] Forbearing. [Rare.]

Whosoever had preferred sincerity, earnestness, depth of practical rather than theoretic insight, . . . must have come over to London, and with *forbearant* submissiveness listened to our Johnson. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 237.

forbearantly (fôr-bâr'ant-li), *adv.* Forbearingly. [Rare.]

forbearer (fôr-bâr'ėr), *n.* One who forbears.

The West, as a father, all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing.
Tusser, Properties of the Winds.

forbearing (fôr-bâr'ing), *p. a.* Characterized by patience and indulgence; long-suffering: as, a *forbearing* temper.

forbearingly (fôr-bâr'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

forbeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbeten*; < *for-*[1] + *beat*[1], *v.*] To beat; beat in pieces or to death.

Blyndld were hise faire ygen,
And al his fleisch blood *for-bete*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And Lucifer bynde,
And *forbete* and adown brynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 35.

forbede†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbid*.

forbere†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbear*[1].

forbid (fôr-bid'), *v.*; pret. *forbade*, pp. *forbidden*, *forbid*, ppr. *forbidding*. [< ME. *forboden*, *forbeoden* (pret. *forbad*, *forbade*, *forbed*, *forbead*, pl. *forbode*, pp. *forboden*, *forbedun*; rarely with weak pret. *forbedde*, pp. *forbeded*), < AS. *forbéddan* (pret. *forbeád*, pl. *forbudon*, pp. *forboden*) (= OFries. *forbiada* = D. *verbieden* = MLG. *verboden*, LG. *verboen*, *verbeien* = OHG. *farbiotan*, MHG. G. *verbieten* = Icel. *fyrirbjódha* = Dan. *forbyde* = Sw. *förbjuda*), forbid, prohibit, < *for-* + *béddan*, command, bid: see *for-*[1] and *bid* (2).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bid or command, as to a thing, that it shall not be done; prohibit by command, or as with authority; issue an order against, as the doing of or being something; interdict: often with a person as indirect object and an act or thing as direct object: as, to *forbid* the banns (that is, the proclamation of the banns); I *forbid* you my house (that is, to enter my house).

I expressly am *forbid* to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God *forbid* it should be necessary to be a scholar, or a critic, in order to be a Christian.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

2. To prohibit the use or action of; put under ban; restrain within limits.

Thei seye that wee synne dedly in etynge of Bestes that weren *forboden* in the Old Testement, and of the olde Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

The Firmament shall retrograde his course . . .
Yer I presume with fingers ends to touch
(Much less with lips) the Fruit *forbod* so much.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Too much of water hast thou, poor Ophelia,
And therefore I *forbid* my tears.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his pent-house lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3

3. To prohibit in effect; stand in the way of; prevent: as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

Fear *forbade* her tongue to move.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 63.

Any real political union between the United States of America and the kingdom of Great Britain is a thing which geographical conditions *forbid*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 57.

4†. To defy; challenge. *Davies.*

To them whom the mist of envy hath so blinded that they can see no good at all done but by themselves, I *forbid* them, the best of them, to show me in Rhelms or in Rome, or any popish city Christian, such a show as we have seen here these last two days.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 36.

To forbid the banns. See *banns*. =**Syn. 1.** *Forbid*, *Prohibit*, *Interdict*. *Forbid* is the common word; *prohibit* is formal, legal, and generally more emphatic; *interdict* is legal, and especially ecclesiastical: as, to *forbid* the use of a private way; to *prohibit* the importation of opium; to *interdict* intercourse.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or *forbid*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 495.

Thomas Jefferson first summoned congress to *prohibit* slavery in all the territory of the United States.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 116.

Alone I pass'd through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton*, P. L., v. 52.

II. *intrans.* To utter a prohibition.

Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold
Longer thy offer'd good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 62.

God forbid. See *God*.

forbiddance (fôr-bid'ans), *n.* [< *forbid* + *-ance*.] The act of forbidding, or the state of being forbidden; prohibition; a command or edict against a thing. [Rare.]

The *forbiddance* of Gilds in the Frankish Empire could also be justified from religious motives, in consequence of the gluttony and pagan customs always associated with them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. lxxix.

Other and yet grander mountain ramparts thrust their great *forbiddance* on the reaching vision.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

forbidden (fôr-bid'n), *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted.

The fruit
Of that *forbidden* tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

To joys *forbidden* man aspires,
Consumes his soul with vain desires.
Cowper, Pineapple and Bee.

Forbidden degrees, in *law*. See *degree*.—**Forbidden fruit.** (*a*) The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, of which Adam and Eve partook, according to the account in Gen. iii. (*b*) A large variety of the common orange. (*c*) Figuratively, unlawful pleasure of any kind; specifically, illicit love.

forbiddenly (fôr-bid'n-li), *adv.* In a forbidden or unlawful manner.

He thinks that you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

forbiddennesst (fôr-bid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being forbidden or prohibited.

These suggested such strange and hideous thoughts, and such distracting doubts of some of the fundamentals of Christianity, that though his looks did little betray his thoughts, nothing but *forbiddenness* of self dispatch hindered his acting it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 23.

forbidder (fôr-bid'ėr), *n.* One who or that which forbids.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *Forbidder*, safe with all his spies
About him *Milton*, P. L., ix. 815.

forbidding (fôr-bid'ing), *p. a.* Repelling approach; repellent; repulsive; raising aversion or dislike; disagreeable: as, a *forbidding* aspect; *forbidding* weather; *forbidding* manners.

There was something, I fear, *forbidding* in my look.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 7.

Not all his large estate in Derbyshire could . . . save him from having a most *forbidding*, disagreeable countenance. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 7.

=**Syn.** Unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, odious, abhorrent, repellent.

forbiddingly (fôr-bid'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repellently.

forbiddingness (fôr-bid'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being forbidding; repulsiveness. *Richardson.*

forbid-tree†, *n.* [ME. **forboden tre*, forbidden tree, i. e., one forbidden to be cut down.] See the etymology and the extract.

Concerning the Forest of Deane, and the timber there, . . . with the age of many trees there left, at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of *forbid-trees*, which at this day are called *vorbid trees*.
Peppys, Diary, I. 311.

forbischt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *furbish*.

forbiset, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forbisen*, *v.*] Same as *forbisen*, 2.

It nedeth me noght the longe to *forbise*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1390

forbisent, *n.* [ME., also *forbison*, *forbysen*, *forbysne*, etc., < AS. *forebysen*, an example, < *fore*, fore, + *bysen*, an example, pattern, parable, command, = OS. (in comp.) *am-busan* = Goth. *ana-busns*, a command.] **1.** An example; a model; a pattern.

Holy cherche is honoured heyghliche thorug his deynge,
He is a *forbysene* to alle bishopes and a brigt myroure.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 555.

2. A parable; a fable.

"By a *forbisene*," quod the frere, "I shal the faire shewe."
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 29.

3. A proverb. *Ayenbite of Inwit.*

forbisent, *v. t.* [ME. *forbisenen*, *forbisne* (also abbr. *forbise*); from the noun.] **1.** To give as an example.

Fele men hauen the tokning of this *forbisnede* thing.
Bestiary, l. 588.

2. To furnish with examples.

forbitet, *v. t.* [ME. *forbiten* (= D. *verbijten* = LG. *verbiten* = G. *verbeissen*); < *for-*[1] + *bite*, *v.*] To bite to pieces.

It norissheth nice sigtes and some tyme wordes,
And wikked werkes ther-of wormes of synne,
And *forbiteth* the blosmes rigt to the bare lenes.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 35.

forblackt, *a.* [ME., < *for-*[1] + *black*.] Exceedingly black.

As eny ravenes fether it schon *forblak*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1286.

forbodt, **forbodet**, *n.* [ME. *forbod*, *forbode*, < AS. *forbod* (= D. *verbod* = MHG. G. *verbot* = Sw. *förbud* = Dan. *forbud*, a forbidding, prohibition), < *forbéodan* (pp. *forboden*), forbid: see *forbid*.] A forbidding; a command forbidding a thing; a prohibition.—**God's forbode, Lord's forbode**, used elliptically as an exclamation, like the verb use *God forbid*.

"*Godys forbode*," quath [his] fellawe, "but he forth passe
Wil he la in purpose with vs to departen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 415.

Secondly he is beyond all reason or, *God's forbod*, distractedly enamourd of his own beautie.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden, sig. L.

forbodet, **forbodent**. Obsolete forms of *forbidden*, past participle of *forbid*.

forbore (fôr-bōr'). Preterit of *forbear*[1].

forborne (fôr-bōrn'). Past participle of *forbear*[1].

forboughtt. Past participle of *forbuy*.

forbreakt (fôr-brāk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forbreken*, < AS. *forbrecan* (pret. *forbræc*, pp. *forbrocen*), break, break down, violate (= D. *verbreken* = OHG. *farbrechan*, MHG. G. *verbrechen*), < *for-* + *brecan*, break: see *for-*[1] and *break*.] **1.** To break in pieces; destroy.

Vndiscrete trauellynge turnes the braynes in his heuede, and *forbrekes* the myghtes and the wittes of the saule and of the body. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

2. To break through; interrupt.

I than . . . *forbrak* the entencioun of hir that entendede yit to seyn other thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

forbruise†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbrusen, forbrosen, forbrisen*; < *for-*[1] + *bruise*, *v.*] To bruise badly or exceedingly.

In a chayer men aboute him bare
Al *forbrused*, bothe bak and syde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 624.

forbuy†, *v. t.* [ME. **forbyen, forbiggen, forbuggen*; < *for-*[1] + *buy*, *v.*] To buy off; ransom; redeem.

But he, whiche hyndreth euery kinde,
And for no golde mail be *forbought*.
Gower, Conf Amant., ii

forby, foreby (fôr-bī′, fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* [The form *foreby*, which is less common, shows more clearly the origin of the first element; < ME. *forby, forbi, forbe*, adv. and prep., by, past, near (of LG. or Scand. origin: D. *voorbij* = MLG. *vorbi*, LG. *vorbi, vörbi* = G. *vorbei* = Dan. *forbi* = Sw. *förbi*, past, by, over, at an end); < *for* (equiv. to *fore*[1]), before, + *by*[1].] **I.** *adv.* 1†. By; past; near.

The child gan *forby* for to pace.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 117.

When he cam to his lady's bour door
He stude a little *forbye*.
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 61).

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Scotch.]

Lang mayst thou teach . .
What plough fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And mony a thousand useful things *forby*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 393.

II. *prep.* 1†. By; past; near; hard by.

Alle that gane *forbi* the wai. Ps. lxxix. 30 (ME. version).

A little beyond . . . the river waxeth sweet, and runneth *fore by* the city fresh and pleasant.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii 2

As when a Faulcon hath, with nimble flight,
Flowne at a flush of Ducks *forelye* the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Now only Scotch.]

I helded mi hert to do, *forbi* al thinge, thi rightwisenesses. Ps. cxviii. 112 (ME. version).

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room diuna vent weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi

forcarve†, *v. t.* [ME. *forkerven* (pret. *forkarf, forcarf*, pp. *forcorven*), < AS. *forceorfan* (pret. *forcearf*, pl. *forcurfon*, pp. *forcorfen*), cut through, cut off or away, cut down, < *for-* + *ceorfan*, cut, carve: see *for-*[1] and *carve*[1].] To cut through; cut completely; cut off.

Seven chains with his sworde
Our king *forcarf* amidward.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1825

forçat (for-sä′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *forsat* (= Sp. *forzado* = Pg. *forçado* = It. *forzato*), prop. pp. (= F. *forcé*) of *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare* = F. *forcer*, E. *force*: see *force*[1], *v.*] In France, a convict condemned to forced labor in a prison or in a penal colony: a substitute for the older term *galérien* (galley-slave), under changed conditions.

forcat†, *n.* [< It. *forcata*, fork, crotch (cf. *forcato*, forked), < *forca*, a fork: see *fork*.] A rest for a musket.

forcause†, *conj.* [Adv. phr. *for cause* run together as one word, as *by cause*, now *because*.] Because; for the reason that.

And *forcause* it is so necessary for hime, I do not onelie cause him to rede it over, but also to practise the preceptes of the same. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), xxii.

force[1] (fôrs), *n.* [< ME. *force, fors*, < OF. *force*, F. *force* = Pr. *forsa, forza* = OSp. *forza*, Sp. *fuerza* = Pg. *força* = It. *forza*, < ML. *fortia*, strength, force, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis*, strong: see *fort*.] 1. In general, strength, physical or mental, material or spiritual; active power; vigor; might.

O myhty lord, of power myhtiest,
Withouto whom al *force* is feblinesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 247.

Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural *force* abated.
Deut. xxxiv. 7.

Beauty loses its *force*, if not accompanied with modesty.
Steele, Tatler, No. 34.

It is as if only from the *force* of habit
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

What he [Dryden] valued above all things was *Force*, though in his haste he is willing to make a shift with its counterfeit, Effect.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 74.

2. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion; violence; especially, violence to person or property. In law it implies either the exertion of physical power upon persons or things, or the exercise of constraint of the will by display of physical menace. Words do not constitute force in this sense, but gestures may. Force is implied in every case of trespass, disseizin, or rescue.

To synge also, bi *force* he was constreyned.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

Who overcomes
By *force*, hath overcome but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 649.

Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead:
'Tis *force*, when done, must justify the deed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 521.

It seems I broke a close with *force* and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Moral power to convince the mind; power to act as a motive or a reason; convincing power: as, the *force* of an argument.

The examples of others calamity and misfortunes, though ever so manifest and apparent, have yet but little *force* to deter the corrupt nature of man from pleasures.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi, Expl.

4. Power to bind or hold, as of a law, agreement, or contract.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the *force* of a law, whether they approve or dislike it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. Heb. ix. 17.

The high duties which came into *force* had the effect of diminishing the supply of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 55.

This act had been in *force* a quarter of a century.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Value; significance; meaning; import: as, I do not see the *force* of your remark.

Several who make use of that word [proportion] do not always seem to understand very clearly the *force* of the term. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. § 2.

6†. Weight; matter; importance; consequence. Compare *no force*, below.

What *fors* were it though al the toun bihelde?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 878.

And those occasions, uncle, were of *force*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

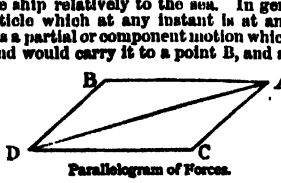
7. A union of individuals and means for a common purpose; a body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind; especially, a military organization; an army or navy, or any distinct military aggregation: as, a *force* of workmen; a police *force*; the military and naval *forces* of a country; the party rallied its *forces* for the election.

He placed *forces* in all the fenced cities of Judah.
2 Chron. xvii. 2.

Macb. What soldiers? . . .
Serv. The English *force*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

His Body was not only rescued, but his *Forces* had the better of the Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi 6.

8. In *physics*: (*a*) Strictly, the immediate cause of a change in the velocity or direction of motion of a body; a component acceleration, due to a special cause, paired with the mass of the moving body; a directed or vector quantity of the dimensions of a mass multiplied by an acceleration or rate of change of a velocity, this quantity representing the instantaneous effect of any definite cause affecting the motion of a body. The distinct mechanical apprehension of force is modern. Archimedes discovered the elements of the theory of the pressures upon bodies at rest, but it was not until the seventeenth century that, by the labors of mathematicians from Galileo to Newton, the general mode in which bodies move became sufficiently understood to give a perfectly definite meaning to the word, and indeed the development of the idea has not yet ceased. A particle infinitely remote from others, so that no special influences would work upon it, would retain a velocity constant in amount and direction. The effect of any cause is to produce an alteration of velocity; and when this happens the cause is said to exert *force* upon the particle. The explanation of what is meant by a *force* is dependent upon the mechanical notion of the composition of motions, according to which, for example, if a man walks on the deck of a ship, his motion relatively to the sea is said to be compounded of his motion relatively to the ship and of the motion of the ship relatively to the sea. In general terms, if a particle which at any instant is at any point of space, A, has a partial or component motion which at the end of a second would carry it to a point B, and at the same time has another component motion which would carry it in the same time to a point C, the result of the two motions will be that it is carried to a point D, such that ABCD is a parallelogram, as in the figure. It necessarily follows that accelerations of velocity are compounded in a similar manner: namely, if a particle is at any instant under such circumstances that according to a law of nature its velocity undergoes the acceleration represented by the line AB, while at the same time, owing to other circumstances, it undergoes another alteration represented by the line AC, these two alterations are compounded by the same principle; and if the point D completes the parallelogram ABCD, the alteration represented by the diagonal AD is the result of compounding the two other alterations. This is called the principle of the *parallelogram of forces*. The *polygon of forces* is merely a complicated application of the same principle, according to which, if the velocity of a particle experiences several simultaneous alterations, represented by all the successive sides but one of a polygon taken in one continuous order, the result is an alteration represented by the last side in the direction of the last point from the first. The operation of thus compounding several simultaneous changes of velocity is termed the *composition of forces*, the partial changes are termed *components*, and the result of the operation the *resultant*. When a body is under the influence of a *force*, it has what is called a tendency to motion, which consists in its actually receiving, under all circumstances, in each unit of time, so long as the force acts, a motion in a definite direction and of fixed amount, which motion is compounded with the motion already impressed upon the body, together with the effects of other *forces* to which it may be simultaneously subject. Thus, every body at the surface of the earth, in consequence of the *force* of gravity, actually receives an increase of downward velocity at the rate of 32 feet per second; and if it does not fall on the whole, it is because it is at the same time, in consequence of the elastic compression of the support upon which it rests, projected upward with the same increase of velocity per second. The component forces when due to definite causes are also called *impressed forces*; the resultant of all of them is called the *effective force*. By the same principle, any alteration of velocity may be separated into several, and this is called the *resolution of forces*, although no one of the components may represent the total effect of any definite cause. When a velocity or alteration of velocity is thus resolved into three components at right angles to one another, each is termed the *resultant resolved* in that direction. By the law of action and reaction, whenever a body has its velocity altered owing to any cause, some other body has its velocity altered in precisely the opposite direction. The alterations are not of equal magnitude, but when each is multiplied by a quantity which is constant for each portion of matter undergoing an alteration of velocity—this constant being termed the *mass* or *amount of matter*—the two products are equal. All alterations of velocity take place gradually and continuously. The rate of change of velocity, together with its direction, coupled with or multiplied by the mass of the body undergoing the change of motion, is a *force*, properly so called, or *accelerating force*. According to this, the accepted view of the matter, *force* is nothing occult, but is simply the product of a mass by a component acceleration due to a definite position relatively to another body or to some other circumstance. Nevertheless, many writers regard *force* as an occult something which causes or explains the alterations of the velocities of bodies; and no writers who employ the word at all altogether avoid the use of phrases which seem to bear such a meaning. An *impulsive force* is the amount of a sudden finite change of motion multiplied by the mass of the moving body; it is not supposed there really are any such forces, but it is occasionally convenient to regard forces as impulsive. A *force* is defined by its intensity or amount, its direction, its point of application, and the time at which it exists. The *point of application of a force* is the particle which is immediately and directly affected by it.



Parallelogram of Forces.

Forces, then, is of two kinds, the stress of a strained adjoining body, and the attraction or repulsion of a distant body. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 26.

Loosely—(*b*) Any mechanical cause or element. This use of the word, which dates from before the development of clear conceptions of dynamics, is now obsolete with physicists except in special connections. Older writers speak of momentum and even of inertia as a *force*. Such expressions, and even the reference to pressures as *forces* (except in the phrase *centrifugal force*), are now obsolete. On the other hand, accelerations are still frequently called *forces*. Energy is now rarely termed *force*, except in the phrase *living force* (vis viva): thus, in technical language, it is no longer correct to speak of the *force* of the waves or of a cannon-ball, but of their *power* or *energy*. Special affections of matter giving rise to *force*, such as elasticity and electrification, are frequently called *forces*, although they are properly powers. Other phenomena, such as electricity, light, etc., are still loosely called *forces* by some technical writers.

If we accept *force* as the dynamic aspect of existence, the correlate of matter, we have a firm, speculative foundation for the first law of motion, which expresses in an intelligible formula both the constancy of existence and the varieties of its distribution.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 13.

9. Some influence or agency conceived of as analogous to physical forces: as, vital *forces*; social *forces*; economic *forces*; developmental *forces*.

The belief that the living hand is a natural collector and conveyor of *force* has been current in all ages and is by no means extinct. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 53.

We witness with our own eyes the action of those *forces* which govern the great migration of the peoples now historical in Europe. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 16.

10. In *billiards*, a stroke on the cue-ball somewhat below the center, causing it to recoil after striking the object-ball.—11. The upper die in a stamping-press. *E. H. Knight*.

The upper die was the cameo, technically the male-die, punch, or *force* [in stamping sheet-metal].
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 327.

Ablatitious force. See *ablatitious*.—**Active force.** See *vis viva*.—**Animal force**, that force which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals.—**Arm of a force.** See *moment of a force*, under *moment*.—**Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian*.—**Catalytic force.** See *catalytic*.—**Center of force.** See *center*[1].—**Central force.** See *central*.—**Centrifugal force.** [NL. *vis centrifuga*: a term introduced by Huygens in 1673. The principle had been vaguely employed by the ancient astronomer Aristarchus to explain why the moon does not fall to the earth.] (*a*) Properly, a quantity of the dimensions of a force, the product of the mass of a particle

moving along a curved path into a component accelerative elongation of the radius of curvature of the path ($md^2\rho/dt^2$), due to the inertia of the particle; inertia considered as the cause of such acceleration. If, while a wheel is revolving uniformly, a particle is suddenly released from its periphery, this particle will (in the absence of forces) fly off on a tangent without change of velocity. The path of the particle, considered as relative to the revolving wheel, is an involute of the circle. Hence, at the instant of release the direction of the relative motion of the particle is radial to the wheel, and it can be shown that, while the velocity of this motion would be null at that instant, its acceleration would be equal to the square of the velocity of the particle divided by the radius of the wheel. It is simplest to say that this accelerative elongation of the radius vector always takes place, and that if, notwithstanding, the particle does not leave the wheel, it is because the centrifugal acceleration due to inertia is precisely balanced by a centripetal acceleration due to the forces which hold the particle in place. But the centrifugal force does not at all depend upon the principle of action and reaction. If a particle moves upon any curved path whatever, any infinitesimal part of this path is osculated by a circle, and inertia will produce the same accelerative elongation of the radius vector from the center of this circle as before; and this radius vector is the radius of curvature of the path. As thus defined, the centrifugal force is not a true force, since it results from the resolution of the motion into a radial and a circular part, while the principle of the parallelogram of forces (see def. 8 (*a*)) forbids such a resolution of forces proper. Thus, if a particle moves in a circular orbit about an attracting center, since the radius of curvature is constant, the centrifugal force must be balanced by a precisely equal and opposite attracting force. But a body which was really subjected to two equal and opposite forces would move as if subjected to none — that is, not in a circle, but in a straight line. The fact is that the only influences to which the body is subjected are I, its inertia, and A, the attraction — that is, I + A. The centrifugal force is equal to —A, and balances the attraction, but it is a part of the inertia, the remainder of which is I + A. (*b*) In an erroneous use, a repulsive force causing a revolving body to fly away from the center of revolution. Writers on attractions sometimes so use the word. (*c*) A fictitious force repelling every particle of the earth from the axis by an amount equal to the centrifugal force in sense (*a*) With this hypothesis, and supposing the earth not to rotate, the statical effects are the same as in the actual case; but the dynamical effects are different. (*d*) As used by many high authorities, the reaction of a moving body against the force which makes it move in a curved path. In this sense it is a real force. It does not, however, act upon the moving body, but upon the deflecting body; and, far from giving the former a tendency to fly away from the center, it is but an aspect of that stress which holds it to the curved trajectory. The centrifugal force in sense (*a*) may be regarded as that in sense (*d*) transferred from the deflecting to the deflected bodies. [These differences of meaning explain the apparently conflicting views of writers.]

When I was about nine years old I was taken to hear a course of lectures, given by an itinerant lecturer in a country town, to get as much as I could of the second half of a good, sound, philosophical omniscience. . . . "You have heard what I have said of the wonderful centripetal force, by which Divine Wisdom has retained the planets in their orbits round the Sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, it must be clear to you that if there were no other force in action, this centripetal force would draw our earth and the other planets into the Sun, and universal ruin would ensue. To prevent such a catastrophe, the same wisdom has implanted a *centrifugal force* of the same amount, and directly opposite," &c. I had never heard of Alfonso X. of Castile, but I ventured to think that if Divine Wisdom had just let the planets alone it would come to the same thing, with equal and opposite troubles saved. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 431.

Deviating force and *centrifugal force* are but two different names for the same force, applied to it according as its action on the revolving body or on the guiding body is under consideration. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, § 538.

The student cannot be too early warned of the dangerous error into which so many have fallen, who have supposed that a mass has a tendency to fly outwards from a centre about which it is revolving, and therefore exerts a *centrifugal force* which requires to be balanced by a centripetal force. *Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 682.

Although the earth is really revolving about its axis, so that all problems relating to the relative equilibrium of the earth itself and the bodies on its surface are really dynamical problems, we know that they may be treated statically by introducing, in addition to the attraction, that fictitious force which we call the *centrifugal force*.
Stokes, On Attractions, § 1.

Centripetal force, a force which draws a body toward a center. — **Chemical force.** See *chemical*. — **Coercive** or **coercitive force.** See *coercive*. — **Complex of forces, component of a force, congruency of forces,** etc. See *complex*, *component*, etc. — **Composition of forces.** See *composition*, and def. 8 (*a*), above. — **Compound force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by another crime: distinguished from *simple force*. — **Conservation of force.** See *the law of the conservation of energy* or *of force*, under *energy*. — **Conservative force,** an attraction or repulsion depending upon the relative position of the pair of bodies concerned. All fundamental forces are believed to be conservative or fixed. Whatever motion takes place under the influence of conservative forces alone might take place under the same forces in precisely the reverse order, the velocities being the same, but opposite in direction. A determinate order among phenomena is therefore never due to the action of forces, but is a result of probabilities. — **Corpuscular force,** a force which, like cohesion and adhesion, acts between the molecules of a body or of different bodies; molecular force. — **Correlation of energies** or **of forces.** See *energy*. — **Decomposition of forces.** Same as *resolution of forces*. — **Defective force.** See *defective*. — **Deviating force** or **tangential force,** a force acting in a direction at right angles to that of the motion of the body, and producing a curvature of its path. — **Diffusion of force.** See *diffusion*. — **Distributed force,** in *mech.*, a force which is not applied at a point, but is spread over a surface or disseminated through a solid. All real forces are distributed. — **Electromotive force.** See *electromotive*. — **Equilibrium of forces.** See *equilibrium*, 1. — **Equivalence of force.** See *equivalence*. — **External forces,** those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation. — **Fine force**†. See *fine*², 16. — **Fixed force.** See *fixed*. — **Force Bill,** in *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A bill to enforce the tariff, introduced into Congress at the time of the nullification excitement in 1833. It became a law **March 2d, 1833.** (*b*) A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South. It became a law May 31st, 1870. (*c*) A bill similar to (*b*), but of still more stringent character, enacted April 20th, 1871. — **Force of detrusion.** See *detrusion*. — **Force of inertia.** See *momentum*. — **In great force,** exceedingly vivacious or energetic; in effective condition: generally applied to powers of conversation or oratory: as, he was *in great force* at the dinner or the meeting last night. [Colloq.] — **Internal forces,** forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion. — **Line of force.** See *equipotential surface*, under *equipotential*. — **Living force.** See *vis viva*. — **Magne-crystallic force.** See *magne-crystallic*. — **Molar force,** a force producing motions in large masses of matter. — **Molecular force,** a force acting between molecules, but insensible at sensible distances. — **Moment of a force.** See *moment*. — **Moral force,** the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. — **Motive power** or **force.** See *motive*, *a.* **Moving force.** See *momentum*. — **No force**†, no matter; no consequence. See def. 6, above, and *to make no force*, below.

No fors, quod he, tellith me al youre greef.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 489

"*No force*," quod Merlin, "he shall do right wele; but take a spere, and folowe after, ye and youre brother and Vlfin." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii 221

Non-conservative forces, forces which depend upon the velocities of the bodies between which they act. Such forces are alone capable of setting up rotations. Friction and viscosity are examples of such forces, and these are explained by physicists as the result of chance encounters, etc., among almost innumerable molecules. Other effects of this sort are the conduction of heat, the dissipation of energy, the development of living forms, etc. — **Odic force, odylic force.** See *od*. — **Of force**†, of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably; perforce.

Good reasons must, *of force*, give place to better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

This prince, *of force*, must be belov'd of Heaven,
Whom Heaven hath thus preserv'd.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Parallelogram of forces. See def. 8 (*a*). — **Physical-force men.** See *Chartist*. — **Reciprocating force,** a force which acts alternately with and against the motion of the body, as gravity does upon an oscillating pendulum. — **Resolution of forces.** See def. 8 (*a*). — **Simple force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by no other crime: distinguished from *compound force*. — **Tangential force.** See *deviating force*. — **Thermo-electric** or **thermo-electromotive force.** See *thermo-electric*. — **To be in force** (*milit.*), to be prepared for action with a large or full force.

The enemy *was in force* at Corinth, the junction of the two most important railroads in the Mississippi valley.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

To hunt at force†. See *hunt*. — **To make, do,** or **give no force**†, to care not; consider of no importance. See *no force*, above.

When thei here speke of the grete light and blisse of heven, thei *make no force*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 14.

To my bettre did no reverence,
Of my sovereyns *gaf no fors* at al.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xliii.

Triangle of forces. See *triangle*. — **Tube of force.** See *tube*. — **Unit of force.** See *unit*. — **Syn.** *Strength*, etc. (see *power*); efficacy, efficiency, potency, cogency, virtue; *Force*, *Compulsion*, *Coercion*, *Constraint*, *Restraint*. Among these *force* is the most general. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are generally more active, pushing one onward; *constraint* and *restraint* less active, the last being simply a holding back. The first three could be applied to a person's treatment of himself only by a lively figure; *constraint* and *restraint* express equally self-control and control of others. *Constraint* upon one's self is much harder than *restraint*.

By *force* they could not introduce these gods;
For ten to one in former days was odds.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 122.

Give you a reason on *compulsion!* If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Congress had neglected to provide measures and means for *coercion* [in dealing with the seceding States]. The conservative sentiment of the country protested loudly against everything but concession.
The Century, XXXV. 614.

Bitter *constraint*, and sad occasion dear,
Compels me to disturb your season due.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 6.

Certain complex *restraints* on excesses of altruism exist, which, in another way, force back the individual upon a normal egoism. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

force[1] (fôrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen*, *forsen* (= D. *forceren* = G. *forciren* = Dan. *forcere* = Sw. *forcera*), < OF. *forcer*, *forcier*, F. *forcer* = Pr. *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare*, < ML. *fortiare*, force, fortify, < *fortia*, force, strength, etc.: see *force*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To act effectively upon by force, physical, mental, or moral, in any manner; impel by force; compel; constrain.

A smalle sparke kyndles a great fyre if it be *forste* to burne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

I'll undertake to land them on our coast,
And *force* the tyrant from his seat by war.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I have been told that one hundred and sixty minnows have been found in a Trout's belly; either the Trout had devoured so many, or the miller that gave it a friend of mine had *forced* them down his throat after he had taken him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 95.

Like a bow long *forc'd* into a curve,
The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,
Flew to its first position with a spring.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 622.

2. To overcome or overthrow by force; accomplish one's purpose upon or in regard to by force or compulsion; compel to succumb, give way, or yield.

Will he *force* the queen also before me in the house?
Esther vii. 8.

Then they flatter'd him and made him do ill things; now they would *force* him against his Conscience.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1096.

When wine has given indecent language birth,
And *forced* the floodgates of licentious mirth.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 264.

Some *forced* the breach, others scaled the ramparts.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii 10.

3. To effect by effort or a special or unusual application of force; bring about or promote by some artificial means: as, to *force* the passage of a river against an enemy; to *force* a jest.

If you bow low, may be he'll touch the bonnet,
Or fling a *forc'd* smile at you for a favour.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Some twenty times a day, nay, not so little,
Do I *force* errands, frame ways and excuses,
To come into her sight.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

A successful speculator or a "merchant prince" may *force* his way into good society in England; he may be presented at court, and flourish at court-balls.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 152.

4. To cause to grow, develop, or mature under unnaturally stimulating or favorable conditions. Specifically — (*a*) To hasten or enlarge the growth of, as flowers, fruits, etc., by means of artificial heat and shelter, as in hothouses or hotbeds. (*b*) To fine, as wine, by a short process or in a short time. (*c*) In general, to subject to unnatural stimulation or pressure, in order to accomplish a desired result before the usual or natural time, as in training the young.

5. To impose or impress by force; compel the acceptance or endurance of: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *force* one's company or views *on* another; to *force* conviction *on* the mind. — 6†. To furnish with a force; man; garrison.

Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

7†. To put in force; make binding; enforce. — 8. In *card-playing*: (*a*) In *whist*, to compel (a player) to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none, which trick otherwise would be taken by an opponent: as, to *force* one's partner. (*b*) To compel (a person) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand. — 9†. To attach force or importance to; have regard to; care for.

I *force* not Philautus his fury, so I may haue Euphues his friendship. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 81.

For me, I *force* not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1021.

Forced heir, in *law*: (*a*) An heir in whose favor the law provides that a part at least of the inheritance shall not be devised away from him. (*b*) In *Rom. law*, one obliged to accept a succession, however involved the estate might be. — **Forced march, sale,** etc. See the nouns. — **To force one's hand.** (*a*) In *card-playing*, same as 8 (*b*). Hence — (*b*) To compel one to disclose his intentions, plans, or resources.

The potato famine in Ireland precipitated a crisis, *forced* Peel's *hand*, and compelled him to open the ports, which, once open, could not, it was clear, again be closed.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 13.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** To oblige, necessitate, coerce.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To use force or violence; make violent effort; strive; endeavor.

Forring with gyfts to winne his wanton heart
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Howbeit, in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 327.

2. To be of force or importance; be of significance or consequence.

It little *forceth* how long a man line, but how wel and vertuously. *J. Udall*, On Mark v.

3. To care; hesitate; scruple.

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I *force* not of such fooleries [omens], but if I have any skill in South-saying (as in sooth I have none), it doth prognosticate that I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. *Camden*, Remains, Wise Speeches.

force[2] (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen, forsen;* a corruption of *farce*[1], *v. t.*, by confusion with *force*[1], *v. t.*] To stuff; farce.

Fors hit with powder of canel or good gynger.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 31.

To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit, turn him?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

force[3] (fōrs), *n.* [E. dial., also written *forse, fors, foss;* < Icel. *fors*, mod. *foss*, a waterfall, also a brook, stream, = Sw. *fors*, a torrent, = Dan. *fos*, a waterfall; hence Icel. *forsa*, stream in torrents, = Sw. *forsa*, gush, rush, = Dan. *fosse*, stream in torrents, foam, boil.] A waterfall. [North. Eng.]

After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 9, 1769.

force[4] (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. **forcen, foorcyn*, < AF. *forcer*, clip, shear, < OF. *forces*, F. *forces*, shears, = Pr. *force, forsa* = It. *force, forbici, forbice, forbici*, < L. *forpices*, pl. of *forpex*, tongs, a confused form, mixing *forfex*, scissors, and *forceps*, tongs: see *forceps* and *forfex*.] 1. To clip or shear, as the beard or wool. In particular—2. To clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool), for export: a practice forbidden by stat. 8 Henry VI., c. 20.

forceable (fōr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-able*. Cf. *forcible*.] That may be forced; amenable to force.

Since in humane lawes there be more things arbitrable than *forceable*, he [Trajan] should advise his Judges to approach more unto reason than opinion.
Letters of Sir Antonie of Guerrara (trans. 1577), p. 20.

forced (fōrst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *force*[1], *v.*] 1. Effected by an unusual application of force or effort.

He travelled by *forced* journeys, frequently changing his jaded horses. *Irving*, Granada, p. 50.

If there were no other phenomena of will than those of *forced* attention, it would be necessary to admit the probability that all the mental activities are purely mechanical and absolutely dependent upon the action of the nervous system under the exciting influences of stimuli.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 530.

2. Overstrained; unnatural; affected; artificial.

Whether or no the city of Clazomene might extend across any part of the high ground, so as that an island or two in that bay might be said to lie opposite to it, is very uncertain, and rather too *forced* an interpretation of Strabo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii 41.

The joy assumed, while sorrow dimm'd the eyes,
The *forced* sad smiles that follow'd sudden sighs.
Crabbe, Works, I. 49.

force-diagram (fōrs'dī-a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

forcedly (fōr'sed-li), *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. *T. Burnet.* [Rare.]

forcedness (fōr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being forced. *Worthington.*

forceful (fōrs'fūl), *a.* [< *force* + *-ful*.] 1. Possessing force; forcible; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Ruysdael's in the Louvre, which, though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least *forceful*, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, II. v. § 21.

The more *forceful* the current, the more sharp the ripple from any alien substance interposed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 193.

2. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 65.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

forcefully (fōrs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a forceful or violent manner; violently; impetuously.

Not so *forcefully* as half a generation ago, perhaps, but still *forcefully*. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 467.

forcefulness (fōrs'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being forceful.

Its *forcefulness* and wildness stand in antithesis to the spirit of great beauty and culture.
The Academy, May 3, 1888, p. 155.

force-function (fōrs'fungk'shon), *n.* In *math.*, a function expressing work in terms of position. It is commonly written $\Sigma f(Xdx+Ydy+Zdz)$, where X, Y, and Z are the rectangular components of the impressed force, and x, y, and z those of the position, and where the sign of summation refers to the different particles. Gravitation and all the primordial forces of nature have force-functions, but viscosity and other forces which are merely phenomena derived from the action of chance upon innumerable molecules have none.

forceless (fōrs'les), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-less*.] Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

The tiranous bishops are ejected, their courts dissolved, their cannons *forceless*, their servise casheired, their ceremonies uselesse and despised.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 7.

forcelet† (fōrs'let), *n.* [< ME. *forcelette*, < ML. *forcelletum, forciletum*, accom. dim. forms, after OF., of ML. *fortis*, OF. *force*, a stronghold, a fort, fortification, a particular use of ML. *fortia*, force, strength: see *force*[1], and cf. the equiv. *fort, fortress, fortalice*, etc.] A small fort; a blockhouse.

In Egypt there ben but fewe *Forcelettes* or Castelles, be cause that the Contree is so strong of him self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

forcely† (fōrs'li), *a.* [ME. *forsely;* < *force*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Strong; powerful.

The fifte was a faire mane thane fele of thies other,
A *forsely* mane and a ferse with fomand lippis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

forcemeat (fōrs'mēt), *n.* [For *farce meat* or *farced meat:* see *force*[2] for *farce*[1], and *meat*.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing; farced meat.

forcement† (fōrs'ment), *n.* [< *force*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of forcing; violence.

We sought no kingdom, we desir'd no crown:
It was imposed upon us by constraint,
Like golden fruit hung on a barren tree;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery?
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

forcené (for-se-nā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse. Also *frighted*.

force-piece (fōrs'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

forceps (fōr'seps), *n.* [< L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps, appar. lit. something by which to grasp hot things, < *for-* (?) in *formus*, warm, *fornax*, a furnace, etc., + *capere*, take: see *captive*, etc.] 1. An instrument, such as pincers or tongs, used for seizing, holding, or moving objects which it would be impracticable to manipulate with the fingers. Such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewelers in delicate manipulations; by dentists for the forcible extraction of teeth; by accoucheurs for grasping and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or for extracting the fetus; by surgeons for grasping and holding parts in dissection, for taking up an artery, etc.; and in blowpipe analysis (and then platinum-pointed) to hold the fragment of the mineral whose fusibility, etc., is being tested.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or process of the body like a forceps; any forcipate organ. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the fibers passing backward on each side from the splenium of the corpus callosum to the posterior and upper part of the occipital lobes. (*b*) In *entom.*, a pair of movable horny appendages, curved or bent inward like forceps, found on the extremity of the abdomen of many insects. In the earwigs they are often very long, and are used in tucking the delicate folding wings under the short tegmina, and also as weapons of defense. (See cut under *earwig*.) In most other groups they are found only in the males, and serve for seizing and retaining the females.—**Alveolar, anal, bicuspid, bulldog**, etc., **forceps**. See the qualifying words.—**Cataract forceps**, an instrument resembling the dissecting forceps, but much finer, used in operating for cataract.—**Dilating forceps**, a surgical forceps used to dilate a passage or meatus.—**Dissecting** or **ligature forceps**, a forceps used in dissecting, to lay hold of delicate parts.—**Fulcrum forceps**, an instrument used by dentists, consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.—**Polypus forceps**. See *polypus*.

forceps-candlestick (fōr'seps-kan'dl-stik), *n.* Same as *clip-candlestick*.

forceps-tail (fōr'seps-tāl), *n.* A book-name of an earwig; any insect of the family *Forficulidæ:* so called from the anal forceps.

force-pump (fōrs'pump), *n.* A pump, of widely varying types, which delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly: distinguished from a *lift-pump*, in which the liquid is simply lifted and runs out of the spout. Also called *forcing-pump*. See *pump*[1].

forcer[1] (fōr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which forces, drives, compels, or constrains.

How much bloodshed have the *forcers* of conscience to answer for! *Milton*, Civil Power.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, a solid piston applied to a pump for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See *pump*[1]. (*b*) In *Cornish mining*, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small simples or pits.

forcer[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also corruptly *foser, fosar;* < ME. *forcer, forser, forcier*, < OF. *forcier, forchier, forgier, forjier, fourgier* = It. *forziere, forsiere* (ML. reflex *forsarius*), a chest, casket; perhaps lit. 'a strong box,' ult. < L. *fortis*, strong (see *force*[1], *n.*); or otherwise ult. (like *forge*[1]) < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, *fabricari*, frame, build, make: see *forge*[1]. Cf. *forcet*.] A chest; a coffer.

And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,
That same God that Judas solde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

I have a girdil in my *forcers*.
MS. Douce 175, p. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

forcet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forset, forsette;* var. (with dim. *-et*) of *forcer*[2], q. v.] Same as *forcer*[2]. *Florio.*

forchet, *n.* [ME.: see *fourch*.] Same as *fourch*.

And after the ragge-boon kytteth euyn also,
The *forchis* and the sydes euyn bytwene,
And loke that your knyues ay whettyd bene;
Thenne turne vp the *forchis*, and frote theym wyth blood,
For to saue grece; so doo men of good.
Boke of St. Albans, 1496.

forcible (fōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-ible*. Cf. *forceable*.] 1. Characterized by the exertion or use of force; energetic; vigorous; violent: as, a *forcible* current; *forcible* means or measures.

Common *forcible* ways make not an end of evil, but leave hatred and malice behind them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

2. Done or effected by force; procured or brought about by the use of force: as, a *forcible* abduction.

The abdication of king James the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

3. Having force or cogency; strong; potent; efficacious: as, a *forcible* argument.

How *forcible* are right words! Job vi. 25.

But I have reasons strong and *forcible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All the most weighty arguments and most *forcible* perswasions are to such [hardened sinners] but like showers falling upon a Rock. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Forcible detainer, in *law*, a violent withholding from a person of lands or goods belonging to him.—**Forcible entry**, in *law*, an actual entry, by means of violence or menaces, into houses or lands without authority of law. It implies intent to take possession, as distinguished from a mere trespass.—**Syn.** 1 and 3. Potent, weighty, impressive, cogent, energetic, vigorous.

forcible-feeble (fōr'si-bl-fē'bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *forcible* + *feeble:* in allusion to one of Shakspere's characters, named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as "valiant as a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse, . . . most *forcible Feeble*," 2 Hen. IV., iii. 12.] I. *a.* Striving to be or appear strong or vigorous while being in reality feeble: as, a *forcible-feeble* style.

Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school. *North British Rev.*

II. *n.* A feeble person striving to appear strong or vigorous: usually said of a writer.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles*. *Disraeli.*

forcibleness (fōr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

forcibly (fōr'si-bli), *adv.* In a forcible manner; by force; strongly; energetically; impressively.

The proud control of fierce and bloody war,
To enforce these rights so *forcibly* withheld.
Shak. K. John, i. 1.

But, of the objects which I have endeavoured to describe, none arrested my attention so *forcibly* as two others.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 196.

No man can express his convictions more *forcibly* than by acting upon them in a great and solemn matter of national importance. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 222.

forcing (fōr'sing), *n.* [< ME. *forsynge*, verbal n. of *force*[1], *v.*] 1. In *hort.*, the art or practice of raising plants by artificial heat, at a season earlier than the natural one.

Portuguese gardeners are about the very worst and most ignorant in the civilized world, . . . knowing almost nothing of potting, and soils, and cuttings, and grafts, and *forcing*, and the management of glass.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 811.

2. In *gun.*, the act of making a bullet take the grooves of a rifle.

forcing-house (fōr'sing-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a hothouse for forcing plants.

forcing-pit (fōr'sing-pit), *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.

forcing-pump (fōr'sing-pump), *n.* Same as *force-pump*.

forcipal† (fōr'si-pal), *a.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, + *-al*.] Of the nature of forceps.

Mechanicks made use hereof in *forcipal* organs, and instruments of incision. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

forcipate, forcipated (fôr'si-pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *forcipatus*, < L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps: see *forceps*.] 1. In *soöl.*, forceps-like; formed like a forceps; forficate; furcate; deeply forked: applied to various parts or organs of animals, as the anal styles of insects, the chelate limbs of crustaceans, the scissor-like tails of birds, etc.—2. In *bot.*, having bowed tips which approach each other like those of a forceps. The tips of branches of the alga *Ceramium* are forcipate.—**Forcipate labrum**, a labrum much elongated, and terminated with two movable hooks which act as jaws in seizing prey: a structure found only in larval dragon-flies. Also called *mask*.

forcipation (fôr-si-pā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, pincers, + *-ation*.] 1. Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers.

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

2. In *soöl.*, the state of being forcipated; forfication; bifurcation.

forcite (fôr'sīt), *n.* A disruptive compound containing nitroglycerin and other explosive substances. *Eissler.*

forclose† (fôr-klōz'), *v. t.* The more correct form, etymologically, of *foreclose* (which see).

forcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forcutten*, *forkutten*; < *for-* + *cut*.] To cut through or completely.

Right as a sword *forcutteth* and forkerveth
An arm atwo, my dere sone, right so
A tonge cutteth frendshipe al atwo.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 237.

ford (fôrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foord*; < ME. *ford* (also frequently *forth*, *furth*, prob. by confusion with *firth*[2], q. v.), < AS. *ford* = OS. **ford* (in the compound local name *Herisford*) = OFries. *forda* = OD. *vord*, D. *voort* (in compound local names) = OHG. *furt*, MHG. *vort*, G. *furt*, a ford (much used in Teut. local names, as in E. *Hartford*, *Hertford*, *Oxford*, etc., G. *Frankfurt*, *Erfurt*, etc.); akin to L. *portus*, a harbor, port, Gr. πόρος, a passage, ford (Βόσπορος, Bosporus, lit. 'Oxford'), Zend *peretu*, a bridge, etc., and prob. to Icel. *fjörðr*, Sw. *fjärd*, Norw. Dan. *fjord*, whence E. *firth*[2], *fiord*, q. v.; all ult. from the root of AS. *faran*, E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1].] 1. A place in a river or other body of water where it may be passed or crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

This flood-loss *Foord* the Faithfull Legions pass,
And all the way their shoo scarce moisted was.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2. A stream to be crossed.

This deep *Ford* of Affection and Gratitude to you I intend to cut out hereafter into small Currents.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 19.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*

ford (fôrd), *v. t.* [< *ford*, *n.*] To pass or cross, as a river or other body of water, by walking on the bottom; pass through by wading.

Stalking through the deep,
He *fords* the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

In *fording* streams, it is well, if the water be deep and swift, to carry heavy stones in the hands, in order to resist being borne away by the current.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 191.

fordable (fôr'da-bl), *a.* [< *ford* + *-able*.] That may be waded or passed through on foot, as a body of water.

The water being deep, and not *fordable*, he sav'd himself by the help of a willow. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Towards night he came cautiously forth, and finding the Chickahominy *fordable* within a hundred yards, he succeeded in wading across. *The Century*, XXV. 787.

fordableness (fôr'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being fordable.

fordede†, *n.* [ME., < *for-*, for, + *dede*, deed.] A deed done for another; a benefit.

All myghtfull lorde, grete is thi grace,
I thanke the of thi grete *fordede*. *York Plays*, p. 175.

fordeel†, *n.* See *foredeal*.

fordo (fôr-dō'), *v. t.*; pret. *fordid*, pp. *fordone*, ppr. *fordoing*. [Also improp. *foredo*; < ME. *fordon*, < AS. *fordōn*, destroy, ruin, kill (= OS. *fardōn* = D. *verdoen*, kill, waste, = OHG. *fartuon*, MHG. *vertuon*, G. *verthun*, consume, spend, waste), < *for-* priv., away, + *dōn*, put, do: see *for-*[1] and *do*[1], *v.* The word has nothing to do with the slang phrase *do for*, which is sometimes used in explaining it.] 1. To do away; undo; destroy; ruin.

Deth seith he wol *for-do* and a-doun brynge
Al that lyueth other loketh a londe and a watere.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 28.

That synne will *fordoo* all my beaute.
Thomas of Ercseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 101).

This is the night
That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite.
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

2. To exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by fatigue.

Give leave to rest me being half *fordonne*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxx.

The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

The soldier on the war-field spread,
When all *foredone* with toils and wounds,
Death-like he dozes among heaps of dead.
Coleridge, Ode on the Departing Year, vi.

[Obsolete or poetical.]

fordread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordroden*, < AS. *fordrǣdan*, terrify, < *for-* + *drǣdan*, fear, dread: see *for-*[1] and *dread*, *v.*] To terrify greatly. *Chaucer.*

The hethyn men were so *for-dredd*,
To Cleremount with the maydo they fledd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

fordrive†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordriven*, < AS. *fordrīfan* (= OS. *fordrībhan* = OFries. *fordrīva* = D. *verdrijven* = LG. *verdriben* = OHG. *fartrīban*, MHG. *vertriben*, G. *vertreiben* = Sw. *fördrifva* = Dan. *fordrive*), drive away, < *for-*, away, + *drīfan*, drive: see *for-*[1] and *drive*, *v.*] 1. To drive away; drive about; drive here and there.

We beoth see-weri men mid wedere al *fordreven*.
Layamon, I. 265 (later text).

Whenne they in ese wene beste to lyve,
They ben with tempest alle *fordryve*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

fordrunken†, *a.* [ME. *fordrunken*, *fordronken*, < AS. *fordruncen* (= Icel. *fordrukkinn* = Sw. *förd rukken* = Dan. *fordrukken*), drunken, very drunken, < *for-* intensive + *druncen*, drunken: see *for-*[1] and *drunken*.] Very drunk.

The miller that *fordronken* was al pale,
So that unnethe upon his hors he sat,
He nolde avalen neither hood ne hat.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 12.

fordry†, *a.* [ME. *fordruye*, < *for-* intensive + *druye*, *drye*, dry: see *for-*[1] and *dry*, *a.*] Very dry; withered.

Amydde a tree *fordrye*, as whyt as chalk, . . .
There sat a faucon. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

fordull†, *v. t.* [Also improp. *foredull*; < *for-*[1] + *dull*[1], *v.*] To make dull; stupefy. *Nash.*

What well of tears may serve
To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eys?
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 170.

fordwine†, *v. i.* [ME. *fordwinen*, < AS. *fordwīnan*, dwindle away, vanish (= D. *verdwijnen*), < *for-*, away, + *dwīnan*, dwine: see *for-*[1] and *dwine*.] To waste away; dwindle.

So long he laie in prisoun, in hunger and in pyne,
That his lymes clonge awei, his bodie gan al *fordwine*.
Pilate (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 214.

fore[1] (fōr), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *fore*, before, in front of, for, on account of, < AS. *fore*, before (in place, L. *coram*, or in time, L. *ante*), for, on account of, cf. *foran*, prep., before (in time), = OS. *fora* = OFries. *fore* = D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore*, *vor*, G. *vor* = Icel. *fyrir* = Sw. *för* = Dan. *for* = Goth. *faura*, before, for; the longer and more orig. form of *for*, q. v. II. *adv.* < ME. *fore*, before (in time), < AS. *fore*, before (in time), aforetime (= D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vor*, *vore*, G. *vor* = Dan. *for*, before (in place), *för*, before (in time), = Sw. *för*, *förr*); cf. *foran*, before (in place) (= D. *vooraan* = OHG. *forna*, MHG. *vorne*, *vorn*, *vornen*, *vornān*, G. *vorn*, before), = Dan. *foran*: see I. Cf. *fore*[1], *a.* III. *conj.* < *fore*, *adv.*: see I. and II. *Fore* (prep., adv., conj.), as an orig. simple form, has merged with *fore*, an abbr., by apheresis, of *afore* or *before*, and is now commonly regarded as such abbr., and hence often printed '*fore*. Both *fore* and *afore* are now only dial. or colloq., *before* having pushed them out of literary use. See *afore*, *before*.] I. *prep.* Before (in place); in presence of. [Obsolete except as an accepted abbreviation of *before*.]

The justise tolde the kinge *fore*,
That such a man he seg [saw].
St. Christopher, l. 133.

What would you '*fore* our tent? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

II. *adv.* 1. Before (in place); in the part that precedes or goes first; specifically, *naut.*, toward or in the parts of a ship that lie near the bows; forward: opposed to *aft*.—2†. Before (in time); previously.

Sende wittili to thi wif, and warne hire *fore*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4142.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].

III.† *conj.* Before.

Not a month
'*Fore* your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

fore[1] (fōr), *interj.* [A contraction of *before*.] In *golf*, a warning cry, uttered to attract the attention of a person who is liable to be struck by the ball.

fore[1] (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< *fore-*[1], prefix; being the prefix (to nouns) written separately, as in *fore part*. Strictly, as the regular accent in such compounds shows, *fore*, however written, is still, as always in ME. and AS., a prefix or component element, and not an independent adj.; but the accent varies, and as to the manner of writing, whether as a prefix, with or without a hyphen, or as a separate word, usage wavers: *forepart*, *fore-part*, and *fore part*, for example, being used indifferently.] I. *a.*; superl. *foremost* (fōr'mōst). Situated at the fore or front; front; forward; anterior; prior; former; being, coming, or going before or in front in place, or earlier in time: as, the *fore* legs of a horse; the *fore* part of the day.

Neither were those things laid on his back which he after suffered, to make satisfaction for his *fore* sins.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 112.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them.
Cheyne.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].—**Fore course.** See *course*[1], 18.

II. *n.* 1. The front: in the phrases *at* and *to the fore* (see below).—2. *Naut.*, the foremast.—**At the fore.** (*a*) *Naut.*, set or shown on the foremast: said of a flag or signal.

Medina Sidonia hoisted the royal standard *at the fore*.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 475.

(*b*) At or in the front.

Madison stood *at the fore* [in 1809].
Congregationalist, June 3, 1886.

To the fore, to or at the front; ahead; at hand; forthcoming; also (Scotch), in being; alive.

If Christ had not been *to the fore*, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul. *Rutherford*, Letters, I. 198.

How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore*? *Thackeray.*

Mr. Ruskin comes *to the fore* with some characteristic remarks on the education of children.
New York Tribune, April 2, 1886.

fore[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

fore[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *for*, < AS. *fōr*, journey, < *faran* (pret. *fōr*), go: see *fare*[1], *v.* Cf. *fare*[1], *n.*] Way; course; manner of proceeding.

Who folwith Cristes gospel and his *fore*,
But we that humble ben and chast and pore?
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 227.

fore-[1]. [< ME. *fore-*, often *for-*, < AS. *fore-*, often *for-* (with equiv. *foran-*), fore-, before, being the adv. and prep. *fore* used as prefix; so in other languages: see *fore*[1], *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.*, and *for*, *for-*[1].] A prefix, equivalent to *before* (in place or time): before nouns often written separately and regarded as an adjective (see *fore*[1], *a.*). *Fore* (*fore*[1], adverb or adjective) is much used in the formation of compounds, most of them modern and of obvious origin. Such modern compounds are, in this dictionary, usually left without etymological note. In nautical usage *fore*[1] as a prefix notes relation to the foremast, as distinguished from the mainmast and mizzenmast: as, *foresail*; *foretop*.

fore-[2]. [See *for-*[1].] An erroneous form of *for-*[1] in some words, as in *forego*[2], *forespend*, *forespeak*, etc., for *forgo*[1], *forspend*, *forspeak*, etc., being obsolete in all but *forego*[2].

fore-[3]. [See *for-*[3].] An erroneous form of *for-*[3], as in *foreclose*.

fore-admonish† (fōr-ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

Foreadmonishing him of dangers future and invisible.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 12.

fore-advise† (fōr-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action; pre-admonish.

Thus to have said,
As you were *fore-advis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

fore-allege† (fōr-ạ-lej'), *v. t.* To allege or cite before.

Good authors make it justly questionable whether these *forealleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

fore-and-aft (fōr'ạnd-aft'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* See the following nautical phrase.—**Fore-and-aft sails**, sails extending from the center line to the lee side of a ship or boat, and generally set on stays or gaffs. Besides the jibs, staysails, trysails, and gaff-topsails of seagoing vessels, they include the lug-sails, lateen-sails, spritsails, and shoulder-of mutton sails used in boats. As they may be trimmed more nearly in a line with the keel than square sails, they enable a vessel to sail closer to the wind.

II. *n.* 1. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel.—2. A small cap with vizors before and behind. Also called *steamer-cap*.

On the platform were crowds of men in conventional tweed knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets, and women in jockey caps and *fore-and-afts*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.

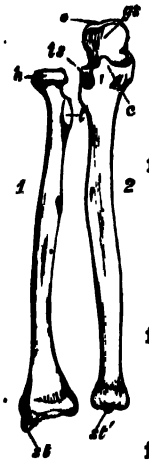
foreanent† (fōr-ą-nent'), *prep.* [Also **forenent*, *fornent* (and with addition *forenenst*, etc.: see *forenenst*); < *fore*[1] + *anent*, q. v.] Over against; opposite to.

Utheris inhabiting the bordouris *fore-anent* England.
Acts James VI., c. 227 (1594).

fore-appoint† (fōr-ą-point'), *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand. *Bailey*, 1727.

fore-appointment† (fōr-ą-point'ment), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

forearm[1] (fōr'ärm), *n.* [= D. *voorarm* (cf. G. *vorderarm*) = Dan. *forarm* = Sw. *förarm*; as *fore-*[1] + *arm*[1], *n.*] In *anat.*, that part of the arm which is between the elbow-joint and the wrist; the antebrachium, represented by the length of the radius and ulna, or the radius alone.



Front View of Bones of Right Human Forearm

1. Radius: *h*, head or capitellum of radius; *t*, tubercle of radius; *st*, styloid process. 2. Ulna: *c*, coronoid process; *gs*, greater sigmoid cavity; *ls*, lesser do.; *o*, olecranon; *st'*, styloid process.

forearm[2] (fōr-ärm'), *v. t.* [< *fore-*[1] + *arm*[2], *v.*] To arm or prepare beforehand for attack or resistance.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion: that during his passion whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.
South, Sermons.

fore-backwardly†, *adv.* In an inverted order; preposterously.

Exercise indeed we do, but that very *fore-backwardly*; for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as having known. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

forebay (fōr'bā), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *bay*[3].] That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

forebeak† (fōr'bēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the beak; the head of a vessel; the prow.

The fight continued very hot betweene them for a good space: in the end the Swan . . . had her *forebeake* strooken off. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 600.

forebeam (fōr'bēm), *n.* The breast-beam of a loom. *E. H. Knight.*

forebear (fōr-bēr'), *n.* [Sc., also *forbear*, prop. **forebeer*, < *fore*[1] + *beer*[2], < *be*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who has existed before another; an ancestor; a forefather. [Scotch.]

I and my *forbears* here did haunt
Three hundred years and more.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

My name is Graeme, so please you — Roland Graeme, whose *forbears* were designated of Heathergill, in the Debateable Land. *Scott*, Abbot, xviii

We pick up the round-bowed spectacles of our *forebears* and see things as they saw them.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

forebelief (fōr'bē-lēf), *n.* Previous belief.

forebemoaned† (fōr-bē-mōnd'), *a.* Bemoaned in former times.

Heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of *fore-bemoaned* moan.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

forebode (fōr-bōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreboded*, ppr. *foreboding*. [< ME. **foreboden*, < AS. *forebodian* (= Icel. *fyrirbodha*), announce, declare, < *fore*, before, + *bodian*, announce, bode: see *fore-*[1] and *bode*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bode or announce beforehand; prognosticate; presage, especially something unfortunate or undesirable: as, the public temper *forebodes* war; the clouds *forebode* rain.

What shall we *forebode* of so many modern poems, full of splendid passages, beginning everywhere and leading nowhere? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 179.

2. To foresee; be prescient of; feel a secret premonition of, especially of something evil.

We all but apprehend, we dimly *forebode* the truth.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

Yet my heart *forebodes*
Danger or death awaits thee on this field.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

=Syn. 1. *Predict*, *Presage*, etc (see *foretell*); to augur, portend, betoken, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. *intrans.* To prophesy; presage.

A North Wind never comes without . . . a *foreboding* Cloud. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 61.

I came because your horse would come;
And, if I well *forebode*,
My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

As when, beneath the street's familiar jar,
An earthquake's alien omen rumbles far,
Men listen and *forebode*; I hung my head,
And strove the present to recall.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 2.

forebode† (fōr-bōd'), *n.* [< *forebode*, *v.*] Presage; prognostication.

There is upon many *fore-bodes*, and seeming more than probabilities, out of the Revelation, one great fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 72.

forebodement† (fōr-bōd'ment), *n.* [< *forebode* + *-ment*.] The act of foreboding.

foreboder (fōr-bō'dėr), *n.* One who forebodes or presages.

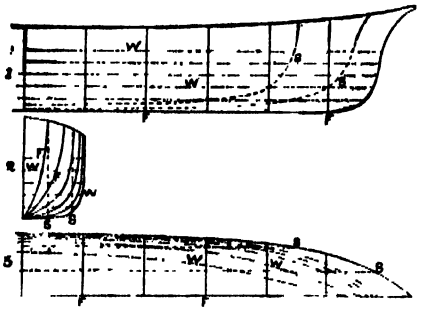
foreboding (fōr-bō'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forebode*, *v.*] Presage; foreshadowing; ominous suggestion.

For the Atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *fore-bodings* of conscience. *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

=Syn. *Portent*, *Prognostic*, etc. See *omen*.

forebodingly (fōr-bō'ding-li), *adv.* In a foreboding or threatening manner.

forebody (fōr'bod'i), *n.*; pl. *forebodies* (-iz). [< *fore-*[1] + *body*; cf. AS. *foran-bodig*, the chest, thorax.] That part of a ship which lies forward of the midship section. See also cut under *body-plan*.



Forebody.

1. Profile, or sheer plan. 2. Body-plan. 3. Half breadth plan. *FF*, frames or transverse sections; *SS*, section-lines or vertical sections; *WW*, water-lines or horizontal sections.

fore-boom (fōr'bōm), *n.* See *boom*[2].

forebrace (fōr'brās), *n.* *Naut.*, a brace attached to a foreyard. See *brace*[1], 9.

fore-brain (fōr'brān), *n.* The foremost cerebral segment; the prosencephalon; hence, loosely, some anterior division of the brain. See cut under *encephalon*.

These primitive cerebral vesicles give rise to new segments, so that we can soon distinguish five. The first is known as the *Fore-brain* or Prosencephalon.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

fore-brunt† (fōr'brunt), *n.* The foremost stress or strain.

Blessed be God in the rest — Hooper, Saunders and Taylor, whom it hath pleased the Lord likewise to set in the *fore-brunt* now of battle against his adversaries.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 192.

foreby (fōr-bī'), *adv.* and *prep.* See *forby*.

fore-caddie (fōr'kad-i), *n.* In *golf*, a person employed to go in advance of the players to watch where their balls alight. [Scotch.]

fore-carriage (fōr'kar'āj), *n.* The front part of the running-gear of a four-wheeled carriage, including the fore axle and wheels.

When the boat is in her place on the trail, the carriage is so nearly balanced that it is easily lifted to replace the *fore-carriage*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8775

forecast (fōr-kast'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forecast*, ppr. *forecasting*. **I.** *trans.* 1. To cast or contrive beforehand; plan before execution.

A rapid Torrent,
Bounding from Rock to Rock with roaring Current,
Deaffens the Shepheards: so that it should seem
Nature *fore-cast* it for som Stratagem.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Man is an intelligent Creature, and apt to *forecast* and contrive things for his future advantage.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

2. To consider or calculate beforehand; discern beforehand.

In *forecasting* the result of a motion in the House of Commons much depends on the person who brings it forward. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxvii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a plan or scheme in advance; contrive something beforehand.

For of sotyltee and of Malice and of *forecastynge*, thei passen alle men undre Hevene. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 219.

2. To foresee; surmise.

If it happen as I did *forecast*. *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 13.

forecast (fōr'kast), *n.* [< *forecast*, *v.*] 1. Previous contrivance or provision; predetermination.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

The busy days of Spring drew near,
That call'd for all the *forecast* of the year.
Crabbe, Works, I. 103.

2. Foresight; prescience; prevision.

The heart's *forecast* and prophecy
Took form and life before my eye.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

The ultimate prosperity of the just, asserted and foretold by prophets and poets, is but a *forecast* of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 237.

=Syn. 2. *Prudence*, *Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*); forethought, anticipation.

forecaster (fōr-kas'tėr), *n.* One who forecasts.

forecasting (fōr-kas'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forecast*, *v.*] The act of one who forecasts, or provides for consequences; premeditation.

forecasting, *a.* Having forethought; characterized by premeditation.

They who wish fortune to be lasting
Must be both prudent and *forecasting*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

forecastle (fōr'kas-l; in sailors' pron., fōk'sl), *n.* [In accordance with sailors' pron. often written *fo'c'sle* or *fokesel*; < ME. *forecastel*, *forcastel*; < *fore-*[1] + *castle*.] *Naut.*: (*a*) That part

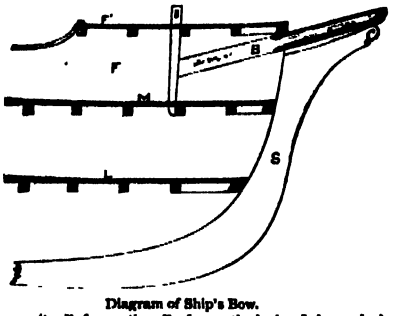


Diagram of Ship's Bow.

B, bowsprit; *F*, forecastle; *F'*, forecastle-deck; *L*, lower deck; *M*, main deck or spar-deck; *S*, stem.

of the spar-deck which lies forward of the fore rigging.

The *forcastels* full of fierce men of armys,
With shot & with shildis shalkes to noy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5657.

(*b*) A section of a merchant vessel where the seamen live, either a house on deck or a place below the spar-deck in the eyes of the ship.

I felt a seaman's curiosity to have a good look at a ship of which there were a thousand stories afloat in every *forecastle* throughout the world
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xviii.

Break of the forecastle. See *break*.—**Captains of the forecastle.** See *captain*.—**Topgallant-forecastle**, a short deck above the spar-deck, extending aft from the stem nearly to the foremast.

forecastleman (fōr'kas-l-man or fōk'sl-man), *n.*; pl. *forecastlemen* (-men). One of a number of the crew who are stationed on the forecastle of a man-of-war.

forechase†, *n.* 1. The front of the hunt.—2. The first assault.

But when th' Ajaces turn'd on them, and made their stand, their hearts
Drunk from their faces all their bloods, and not a man sustain'd
The *forechase* nor the after-fight.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 687.

fore-choir (fōr'kwīr), *n.* Same as *antechoir*.

forechoose† (fōr-chōz'), *v. t.* [ME. *forcheosen*; < *fore-*[1] + *choose*.] To make choice of beforehand.

The lady Philocles, . . . whose tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' behests, without framing out of her own will the *forechoosing* of anything.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

fore-cited (fōr'sī'ted), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

foreclose (fōr-klōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreclosed*, ppr. *foreclosing*. [More correctly *forclose*, which, however, is scarcely used; < OF. *forclos*, pp. of *forclorre*, *forsclore*, exclude, shut out, < *for-*, *fors-* (< L. *foris*, outside), + *clorre*, *clore*, pp. *clos*, < L. *claudere*, close, shut: see *for-*[3] and *close*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shut out; exclude; prevent.

The ways whereby temporal men provide for themselves and their families are *fore-closed* unto us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Nor hope discovery to *foreclose*,
By giving me to feed the crows.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 16.

Southey had afflicted Shelley by *foreclosing* discussion with the words, "When you are as old as I am you will think with me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 220.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To shut out by a judicial decree from further opportunity to assert a right or claim: said of the process by which all persons previously having right to redeem property from a forfeiture for non-payment of a debt are finally cut off from that right: as, to *foreclose* a mortgager of his equity of redemption. Hence —(*b*) To enforce, as a mortgage, by shutting out in due process of law a mortgager and those claiming under him from the right to redeem the property mortgaged.

II. *intrans.* To enforce a mortgage.

foreclosure (fōr-klō′ẓūr), *n.* [< *foreclose* + *-ure*.] The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming his mortgaged estate. *Foreclosure*, as commonly used in the United States, or, more fully, *foreclosure and sale*, is effected by causing a public sale of the mortgaged property, after notice to all parties (either (*a*) by *action of foreclosure*, or (*b*), under the power in the mortgage, in a manner usually regulated by statute, called *foreclosure by advertisement* or *statutory foreclosure*), and applying the proceeds to the payment of the mortgage and other liens, returning the surplus, if any, to the mortgager.

The property was finally sold under *foreclosure* on the 12th of July, 1798. *The Century*, XXXV. 746.

Strict foreclosure, foreclosure by obtaining a judgment or decree which gives the mortgager a short time to redeem, and, in default thereof, declares the property to belong absolutely to the mortgagee.—**To open a foreclosure.** See *open*.

foreconceive (fōr-kon-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreconceived*, ppr. *foreconceiving*. To conceive beforehand; preconceive.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prolepsis, a certain preventive, or *foreconceived* information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

foreconclude† (fōr-kon-klōd′), *v. t.* To arrange or settle beforehand.

They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 12.

forecondemn† (fōr-kon-dem′), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

What can equally savour of injustice and plaine arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemne* his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

forecourt (fōr′kōrt), *n.* The front or first court in a series of courts or courtyards; the court or inclosed space in front of a building.

His Maty was pleas'd to grant me a lease of a slip of ground out of Brick Close, to enlarge my *fore-court*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 14, 1668.

There is first the ethnic *forecourt*, then the purgatorial middle-space, and at last the holiest of holies dedicated to the eternal presence of the mediatorial God. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

fore-covert† (fōr′kuv′ėrt), *n.* Same as *forefence*.

And verily of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert* and defence Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

foredate (fōr-dāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foredated*, ppr. *foredating*. To date before the true time; antedate.

foreday (fōr′dā), *n.* That part of a day which comes between breakfast-time and noon; forenoon. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The settin moon shone evin in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *foreday*. *Hogg*, Brownie, i. 13.

foredays (fōr′dāz), *adv.* 1. Toward noon.—2. Toward evening. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

foredealt, *n.* [Early mod. E. *foredele*; < ME. *foredel*, *fordele* (= D. *voordeel* = LG. *vortel* = G. *vortheil* = Sw. *fördel* = Dan. *fordel*), advantage, benefit; < *fore*-1 + *deal*1.] Advantage; benefit.

To one demaunding what awantage he had by his philosophie, "Though nothing ela," saied he, "yet at leastwise this *foredele* I haue, that I am readie prepared to al maner fortune, good or badde." *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 157.

fore-deck (fōr′dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward part of the spar-deck.

foredeclare† (fōr-dē-klār′), *v. t.* To declare beforehand.

That which, if all the gods had *fore-declared*,
Would not have been believed.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

foredeem† (fōr-dēm′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To judge or declare beforehand; foretell.

Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Testament.*

II. *trans.* To deem; consider; take for granted; expect.

Of a frende it was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeeme* the worste. *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 320.

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you
An idle meteor. *Webster.*

foredesign (fōr-dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *v. t.* To design or plan beforehand; forecast. *Johnson.*

foredetermine† (fōr-dē-tėr′min), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; predetermine. *Bp. Hopkins.*

foredispose† (fōr-dis-pōz′), *v. t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand; predispose.

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller.*

foredo1 (fōr-dō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foredid*, pp. *foredone*, ppr. *foredoing*. [< *fore*-1 + *do*1.] To do beforehand; perform or perpetrate previously.

And then behoveth us to take upon us sharp penance, continuing therein, for to obtain of the Lord forgivness of our *foredone* sins, and grace to abstain us hereafter from sin. *Bp. Bale*, Exam. of W. Thorpe.

foredo2, *v. t.* An incorrect form of *fordo*.

fore-documentary (fōr′dok-ū-men′ta-ri), *a.* Preceding all written descriptions or accounts. [Rare.]

In the nature of things we cannot know anything of the prehistoric, or rather *fore-documentary* condition of what appears in history as Israel. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 485.

foredoom (fōr-dōm′), *v. t.* To doom beforehand; predestinate. [Rare.]

The clerk, *foredoom'd* his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 17.

Faintly flickering suns
Foredoomed like him to waste away.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

foredoom† (fōr′dōm), *n.* [< *foredoom*, *v.*] Previous doom or sentence.

fore-door (fōr′dōr), *n.* The front door. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I set him to wear the *fore-door* wi' the speir, while I kept the back-door wi' the lance.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

The tiger-hearted man . . . by force carried me through a long entry to the *fore-door*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 248.

fore-elder (fōr′el′dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, parents; as *fore*-1 + *elder*1, *n.*] An ancestor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Beanlands, Irthington, now in his sixty-ninth year, . . . whose *fore-elders*, alternating all the way down as Thomas and David, have owned Beanlands since 1603. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 184.

When we read in history of a brave deed done by an Englishman seven centuries since or more, we may say with confidence it was done by one of our *fore-elders*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 378.

fore-end (fōr′end), *n.* The early or fore part of anything. [Properly written as two words.]

This rock and these demesnes have been my world;
Where I have liv'd at honest freedom, paid
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end* o' har'st, and I trust to find ye baith haill and fere. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii.

forefaint†, *a.* See *forfaint*.

forefairn (fōr-fārn′), *p. a.* See *forfairn*.

forefather (fōr′fä′ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefader*, *forfader* (= D. *voorvader* = G. *vorvater* = Icel. *forfadhir* = Dan. *forfædre* = Sw. *förfäder*, only in pl., ancestors); < *fore*-1 + *father*. Cf. AS. *forth-fæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father.] An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree.

Ryght vnder the morteys of the crosse was founde ye hede of our *forefather* Adam.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

No, if I digg'd up thy *forefathers'* graves, . . .
It could not slake mine ire. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

Forefathers' day, the anniversary of the day (December 21st, 1620) on which the Pilgrims or first settlers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, annually celebrated in New England, and by New Englanders elsewhere. Owing to an error in changing the date from the old style to the new, the anniversary was formerly celebrated on December 22d.

forefeel (fōr-fēl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forefelt*, ppr. *forefeeling*. To feel beforehand; feel as if by presentiment.

Full loth was Erona to let us depart from her—as it were, *fore-feeling* the harms which after fell to her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The keenest pleasure is where, against the surviving pain of want, the satisfaction is felt or *forefelt* as actual.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 260, note.

fore-fence† (fōr′fens), *n.* Defense in front. Also called *fore-covert*.

Whiles part of the souldiers maketh the *fore-fences* abroad in the fields. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

forefend (fōr-fend′), *v. t.* See *forfend*.

forefinger (fōr′fing′gėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefynger*; < *fore*-1 + *finger*.] The finger next to the thumb; the index or second digit of the hand (counting the thumb as first). See *finger*.

Jewels five-words-long,
That on the stretch'd *forefinger* of all Time
Sparkle forever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

fore-flank (fōr′flangk), *n.* A projection of fat upon the ribs of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

foreflow (fōr-flō′), *v. t.* To flow before.

forefoot (fōr′fůt), *n.*; pl. *forefeet* (-fēt). [< ME. *forefot*; < *fore*-1 + *foot*.] 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or other animal having more than two feet. [Properly written as two words.]

Give me thy fist; thy *fore-foot* to me give.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

As the dog
With inward yelp and restless *forefoot* plies
His function of the woodland
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. In *Mollusca*, the anterior division of the foot or podium; the propodium.—3. The forward end of the keel of a vessel.—**Athwart the forefoot.** See *athwart*.

forefront (fōr′frunt), *n.* 1. The foremost part or place: as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

And made the vij Psalmys for the sleyng of Vrye, whom he put in the *forth frontt* of the batell porposly to have hym slayne. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

I haue not bene vnmindefull . . . to place in the *forefront* of this booke those forren conquests, exploits, and trauels of our English nation which haue bene atchieued of old. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

2†. The forehead.

forefront (fōr-frunt′), *v. t.* [< *forefront*, *n.*] To build or add a forefront to. [Rare.]

He would new *fore-front* his house, and add a new wing to make it even. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

forefront† (fōr′frunt), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in the forefront*.] In front.

To the entry *forefront* of this a court, at the other back front a plot walled in. *Evelyn*, To Hon. Robert Boyle.

fore-gaff (fōr′gaf), *n.* *Naut.*, the gaff of the fore-trysail, or of the foresail in a schooner.

foregame† (fōr′gām), *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

foreganger (fōr′gang′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forganger*, a forogoer, forerunner (= D. *voorganger* = G. *vorgänger* = Dan. *forgjænger* = Sw. *föregångare*, predecessor), < *forganzen*, < AS. *foregangan*, equiv. to *forgān*, *foregān*, forego: see *forego*1 and *gang*.] 1†. One who goes before; a forerunner. *Hampole.*—2. In *whaling*, a piece of rope, of the same kind as the tow-line, made fast to the shank of a toggle-iron or harpoon, with an eye-splice in one end: so called by English and Scotch whalemen, more frequently by Americans the *strap* or *iron-strap*. The process of adjusting this rope to the iron is known to the latter as *strapping*, to the former as *spanning*.

foregate†, *n.* An entrance gate.

The nether towne . . . fensed with a wall, with a castle also thereto, and a *foregate* at the entrance into it.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 81.

foregather (fōr-gaᵺ′ėr), *v. i.* See *forgather*.

fore-gift (fōr′gift), *n.* In *law*, a payment in advance; specifically, a premium paid by a lessee on taking his lease, in distinction from the *rent*.

foregirth (fōr′gėrth), *n.* A girth or strap for the fore part, as of a horse; a martingale.

foregleam (fōr′glēm), *n.* A gleam or glimpse of the future.

So many thrilling *foregleams* of his fulness.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, 4th ser., p. 89.

An indication that the moral is in the mind and purpose of God, even so far back as in the brute world—a *foregleam* of the approaching issue.
The Century, XXXII. 112.

foreglimpse (fōr′glimps), *n.* A glimpse or revelation of the future.

Had I had a *foreglimpse* of what was to be.
Christian Union, April 7, 1887.

fore-glow (fōr′glō), *n.* A glow seen in the east before sunrise, corresponding to the after-glow seen in the western sky after sunset.

forego1 (fōr-gō′), *v.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing*. [< ME. *forgan* (rare), go before, < AS. *forgān*, more commonly *foregān* (= D. *voorgaan* = G. *vorgehen* = Dan. *foregaa* = Sw. *föregå*), with equiv. *forgangan*, *foregangan*, go before, precede, < *fore*, before, + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *fore*1 and *go*, and *gang*.] I. *trans.* To go before; precede.

Milthe [mercy] and sothnes sal *forgan* thi face.
Ps. lxxxviii. 15 (ME. version) (lxxxix. 14).

Morning shadows huger than the shapes
That cast them, not those gloomier which *forego*
The darkness of that battle in the West,
Where all of high and holy dies away.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

II.† *intrans.* To go forward; go on.

Her selfe, well as I might, I reskewd tho,
But could not stay, so fast she did *foregoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 6.

forego[2] (fōr-gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing*. See *forgo*[1].

foregoer[1] (fōr-gō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgoere*, < *forgan*, forego, go before: see *forego*[1].] 1. One who goes before another; hence, a predecessor; an ancestor; a progenitor.

Thou shuldist understonde that thou maist not entre in holy scriptures withouto a *forgoers* and shewynge the weie therof. *Wyclif*, Pref. to Epistles vi. 60.

Yesterday was but as to-day, and to-morrow will tread the same footsteps of his *foregoers*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

We have no right to condemn our *foregoers*.
J. Morley, On Compromise, p. 79.

2†. A harbinger; a forerunner.

Boto Gyle was *for-goere* and gyede hem alle.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 162.

foregoer[2] (fōr-gō'ėr), *n.* See *forgoer*.

foregoing (fōr-gō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forego*[1], *v.*] The act of preceding, going before, or leading the way.

After whom, encouraged and delighted with theyr excellent *fore-going*, others haue followed, to beautifie oure mother tongue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

foregoing (fōr-gō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forego*[1], *v.*] Preceding; going before, in time or place or in a series; antecedent: as, a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

He casts his eye over the *foregoing* list.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 75.

=Syn. See *previous*.

foregone (fōr-gôn'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *forego*[1], *v.*] 1. That has gone before; previous; past; former.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past, . . .
Then can I grieve at grievances *foregone*.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

To keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin *foregone*.
Mrs. Browning.

2. Predetermined; made up or settled beforehand.

But this denoted a *foregone* conclusion;
'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

I plunge into *foregone* visions and conclusions.
Lamb, Elia, p. 33.

foreground (fōr'ground), *n.* [= D. *voorgrond* = G. *vorgrund* = Dan. *forgrund* = Sw. *forgrund*; as *fore*-[1] + *ground*.] That part of a landscape or other scene, as actually perceived or as represented in a picture, which is nearest the eye of the observer: opposed to *background* or *distance*.

On all the *foreground* lies the river, broad as a bay.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

foregrown†, *a.* See *forgrown*.

foreguess (fōr-ges'), *v. t.* To guess beforehand; conjecture.

fore-gut (fōr'gut), *n.* See *gut*.

forehammer (fōr'ham'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *foirhammer* (= OD. *veurhamer*, D. *voorhamer* = Dan. *forhammer*, a sledge-hammer); < *fore*-[1] + *hammer*.] A sledge or sledge-hammer; the large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller one.

Wi' coulters, and wi' *forehammers*,
We garr'd the bars bang merrilie.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 66).

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong *forehammer*,
Till block an' studdie ring an' reel
Wi' dinsome clamour. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

forehand (fōr'hand), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *hand*.] 1. The part of a horse which is in front of the rider.—2†. The chief part; main dependence.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

3†. Advantage; the better.

Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,
Hath the *fore-hand* and vantage of a king.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

forehand (fōr'hand), *a.* 1†. Done beforehand; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

If I have known her,
You'll say, she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. Being ahead or in advance; front. [Scotch.]

I'm as honest as our auld *forehand* ox, puir fallow.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

forehanded (fōr'han'ded), *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable: as, *forehanded* provision.

If, by thus doing, you have not secured your time by an early and *fore-handed* care, yet be sure by a timely diligence to redeem the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

2. Formed in the forehand or fore parts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*.
Dryden.

3. Well circumstanced as regards property and financial condition generally: as, a *forehanded* farmer. [U. S.]

Mr. Palmer was in popular phrase a *forehanded* man; his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated thrift. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 9.

The Rambos were *forehanded*, and probably as well satisfied as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be.
B. Taylor.

forehard (fōr'härd), *n.* In *rope-making*, the proper twist of the separate strands of which a rope is made up.

The *forehard*, or proper twist in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is at once attained. *Ure*, Dict., III. 718.

forehead (for'ed or fōr'hed), *n.* [< ME. *forhed*, *forheed*, *forehed*, *forehede*, earlier *foreheved*, *forheaved*, < AS. *forhēafod*, also *forānhēafod* (**forehēafod* not found), forehead (= D. *voorhoofd* = G. *vorhaupt* = Dan. *forhoved*, the front part of the head), < *for*, *foran*, before, fore-, + *hēafod*, head: see *fore*-[1] and *head*.] 1. The fore or front upper part of the head; the part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

With the *forhed* plain gain hym went, & smote
Emmyddes of the brest.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4216.

And I put a jewel on thy *forehead*, and ear-rings in thine ears. Ezek. xvi. 12.

2. Confidence; assurance; audacity; front: same as *face*[1], 5.

It is certain, nor can it with any *forehead* be opposed, that the too much licence of poetasters in this time hath much deformed their mistress. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

With what *forehead*
Do you speak this to me, who (as I know't)
Must and will say 'tis false?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

Not any College of Mountebanks but would think scorn to discover in themselves with such a brazen *forehead* the outrageous desire of filthy lucre
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part of an insect's epicranium, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

forehead-cloth (for'ed-klôth), *n.* A band surrounding the forehead, worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either alone or in combination with a cap or the like: said to have been used to prevent wrinkles.

E'en like the *forehead-cloth* that in the night,
Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi.

forehear† (fōr-hėr'), *v. t.* To hear or be informed of before.

forehearth (fōr'härth), *n.* In *metal.*, the front part of the hearth of a blast-furnace, or that part which is directly under the tymp-arch.

forehent†, *v. t.* See *forhent*.

forehew (fōr-hū'), *v. t.* To hew or cut in front.

forehold (fōr'hōld), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *hold*[2].] The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

foreholding† (fōr-hol'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of **forehold* (not used), predict, < *fore*-[1] + *hold*[1].] Prediction; ominous foreboding; superstitious prognostication.

How are superstitious men nagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales!
Sir R. L'Estrange.

forehood (fōr'hud), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

forehook (fōr'huk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breast-hook. See cut under *stem*.

forehorse†, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock (that is, walking before a woman as usher or squire).
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

It is not your Poet Garish and your *forehorse* of the parish that shall redeeme you from her fingers.
Nash, Strange News (1592), sig. F.

foreign (for'ən), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreign* (as in *sovereign*, the *g* is a mod. insertion, prob. due to a confused association with *reign*; the reg. mod. form would be **forain* or **foren*); < ME. *foren*, *forene*, *forein*, *foreyn*, *forayn*, < OF. *forain*, *forein*, F. *forain* = Pr. *forāneo* = Sp. *forāneo* = It. *foraneo*, foreign, strange, alien, < ML. *foranus*, outside, exterior (as a noun, applied to a canon not in residence, a peddler, etc.), < L. *foras*, out of doors, < *foris*, commonly in pl. *fores*, a door, gate, = E. *door*, q. v.; connected with *forum*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Not native; alien; belonging to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; exotic; not indigenous: as, *foreign* animals or plants; the large *foreign* population in the United States; *foreign* manner.

His often concurrence with ancient and *foreign* authors.
Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1876, p. 468.

A wide commerce . . . imported enough *foreign* refinement to humanize, not enough *foreign* luxury to corrupt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 95.

2. Having an alien situation or relation; external to or away from one's native country: as, a *foreign* country or jurisdiction; to enter a *foreign* army or school.

Whan men gon bezonde the iourneyes, toward Ynde and to the *foreyn* Yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnesse of the Erthe and of the See, undre oure Contrees on this half. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

There is no *foreign* land; it is the traveller only that is *foreign*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 114.

[In law, for certain purposes, chiefly in the determination of private rights in a case of conflict of laws, the legislation and the judicial decisions of any one of the United States are commonly spoken of as *foreign* with respect to the other States, especially as regards matters not within the jurisdiction of the national government. Thus, in each State corporations formed under the law of any other State are termed *foreign corporations*. On the other hand, as commerce is subject to regulation by Congress, the term *foreign port*, when used in reference to such commerce, implies a port outside of the United States; when used, however, in reference to a State law giving a lien upon shipping, it may also mean a port of any other State.]

3. Relating to or connected with another country or other countries; pertaining to external relations or jurisdiction: as, *foreign* diplomacy; a *foreign* minister; the department of *foreign* affairs in a government.—4. Being in a place other than its own; not naturally connected with its surroundings: specifically said of an object, as a bullet or any material, present in a part of the body or in any other situation which is normally free from such intrusion. Thus, sand in the eye, or a splinter or dead bone in the flesh, is *foreign* matter or a *foreign* body.

When a bullet, or other *foreign* substance, is lodged in the flesh, the vital powers go to work and build up a little wall around it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.

5. Not belonging (to); not connected (with); extraneous; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to*, or sometimes *from*: as, the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart; this design is *foreign from* my thoughts.

He never quits his Simile till it rises to some very great Idea, which is often *foreign to* the Occasion which gave Birth to it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

This innovation by means of the Episode . . . was *foreign to* the intention of the Chorus.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

6. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. [Rare.]

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

Foreign administration, in *law*. See *administration*, 2.—**Foreign attachment**, in *law*. See *attachment*, 1.—**Foreign bill of exchange**. See *bill*[3] *of exchange*, under *bill*[3].—**Foreign canon**. See *canon*[2].—**Foreign Office**, the department of state through which the sovereign or sovereign power communicates with foreign powers: called in the United States the *Department of State*.

In nearly every *Foreign Office* in the world a thorough knowledge of French is required of every clerk as a preliminary to his appointment.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 15.

Foreign Process Acts, English statutes of 1832, 1834, and 1852, providing for the service of process of certain courts in places beyond their territorial jurisdiction.=Syn. 5. Unrelated (with), disconnected (with), uncongenial (to), adventitious.

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner; specifically, one who is not a citizen of the place referred to: opposed to *freeman*.

The touns, the countes, the *foreyns* alle aboute
To the kyng fell on knees, his powere tham loute,
Unto his pes them zald, feante did him suere.
Rob of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 322.

Also, that *forene* as wel as other may make attournays in hustingis as wel as the playntif as the defendaunt as it is done in other court.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 20.

foreigner (for'ən-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreigner*; < ME. *foreyner*; < *foreign* + *-er*[1]. The earlier noun was *foreign*.] 1. A person born or domiciled in a foreign country, or outside of the country or jurisdiction referred to; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift*.

2†. One who does not belong to a certain class, association, society, etc.; an outsider.

That no *Forreigners*—that is to say, such an one as has not served seven years to the art of Printing, under a lawful Master Printer, as an Apprentice—may be entertained and employed by any Master Printer for the time to come.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

In 1660, the headmaster [of Harrow], taking advantage of a concession in Lyon's statutes, began to receive *foreigners*, i. e., boys from other parishes, who were to pay for their education. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 495.

foreignism (for'ān-izm), *n.* [< *foreign* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being foreign.—2. A foreign idiom or custom.

That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few *foreignisms* and some inverted English is not surprising, when we find that the dozen corps of revisers since have not seen fit, or been able, to exclude them.
Congregationalist, Aug. 15, 1877.

foreignize (for'ān-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreignized*, ppr. *foreignizing*. [< *foreign* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To render foreign; adapt to foreign ideas.

One of the questions that come vividly into the foreground to-day is that of Americanizing the foreigner, so that he cannot *foreignize* our institutions.
Congregationalist, Aug. 12, 1886.

II. *intrans.* To become foreign.

Our country-man, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 417.

foreignness (for'ān-nes), *n.* The condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of natural connection with the surroundings.

Simple *foreignness* may itself make the picturesque.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 83.

foreint, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *foreign*.

foreint, *n.* [ME., a particular use of *forein*, outside: see *foreign*.] A jakes; a cesspool. *Chaucer*.

forejudge[1] (fōr-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forejudged*, ppr. *forejudging*. [< *fore*-[1] + *judge*, *v.*] To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; prejudge.

We commonly *fore-judge* them ere we understand them.
M[illegible], Areopagitica, p. 56.

forejudge[2], *v.* See *forjudge*.

forejudgment (fōr'juj'ment), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *judgment*.] 1. Judgment rendered in advance; prejudgment.

That all the Gods which saw his wondrous might
Did surely deeme the victorie his due;
But seldome seene *forejudgment* proveth true.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 320.

2. A judgment previously rendered; a judicial precedent.

What call you *fore-judgements* or ruled cases? They be judgements or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby judges take example to give like judgement in like cases.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 3.

foreking (fōr'king), *n.* A preceding king; a predecessor on the throne. [Rare.]

Why didst thou let so many Norsemen hence?
Thy fierce *forekings* had cleuch'd their pirate hides
To the bleak church doors, like kites upon a barn.
Tennyson, Harold, iv. 3.

foreknow (fōr-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreknew*, pp. *foreknown*, ppr. *foreknowing*. [< *fore*-[1] + *know*[1].] To have previous knowledge of; know beforehand; think of or contemplate beforehand.

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

And by their nature and aspect, things to come may be *foreknowne*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden*.

foreknowable (fōr-nō'a-bl), *a.* [< *foreknow* + *-able*.] That may be foreknown.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Dr. H. More*, Divine [illegible]gues.

foreknower (fōr-nō'ėr), *n.* One who fo[illegible]nows.

God the *foreknower* of al thinges before the world was made. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxv.

foreknowingly (fōr-nō'ing-li), *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.

He does very imprudently serve his ends who seemingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life in the prosecution of them.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiii. 9.

foreknowledge (fōr-nol'ej), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *knowledge*.] Knowledge that precedes the existence of the thing or the happening of the event known; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 117.

Since therefore neither the *foreknowledge* of God nor the liberty of man can without a plain contradiction be denied, it follows unavoidably that the *foreknowledge* of God must be of such a nature as is not inconsistent with the liberty of man. *Clarke*, Sermons, I. xlvii.

forel (for'el), *n.* [Also written *forrel*, *forril*; < ME. *forel*, a case or cover (for a book), < OF. *forel*, later *fourrel*, F. *fourreau*, a case, sheath (ML. reflex *forellus*, *forulus*), dim. of OF. *forre*, *foure*, *fuere*, *fuerre* = It. *fodero*, < ML. *fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case (cf. equiv. D. *foedraal* = G. *futteral* = Dan. *futteral*, *foderal* = Sw. *foderal*, *fodral*, an accom. of ML. *fotrale*, < OHG. *fōtar*, *fuotar*, aforesaid), = Icel. *fōðr* = Dan. *foer* = Sw. *foder*, lining. From the same source comes *fur*[1], q. v.] 1†. A case of leather or similar material in which manuscripts were formerly preserved.

Take witnesse of the trinite and take his felawe to witnesse,
What he fond in a *forel* of a freres lyuynge;
And bote the ferste leef be leayngc, leyf [believe] me neuere after!
Piers Ploweman (C), xvi. 103.

Forelle, to kepe yn a boke [to keep a book in], forulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 171.

2. A kind of parchment for the covers of books. [Eng.]—3. The border of a handkerchief. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

forel (for'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreled*, *forelled*, ppr. *foreling*, *forelling*. [< *forel*, *n.*] To cover or bind with forel; hence, to adorn. *Fuller*.

foreland (fōr'land), *n.* [< ME. *forlond* (= D. *voorland*); < *fore*-[1] + *land*.] 1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the water some distance from the line of the shore; a headland: as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, England.

Their whole fleete lay within the very mouth of the Thames, all from ye North *foreland*, Margate, even to ye buoy of the Nore. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1667.

The seaboard went in a rugged line east and west by the compass, sometimes coming very low down, sometimes soaring into great *forelands*, plentifully covered with wild growths. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xiv.

2. In *fort.*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

forelay[1]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* [< *fore*-[1] + *lay*[1].] To contrive in advance. *Meele*.

forelay[2]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* See *forlay*.

forelend† (fōr-lend'), *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser*.

foreliet, *v. t.* To lie before.

A golden bauldricke which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy brest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 29.

forelift† (fōr-lift'), *v. t.* To lift up in front.

So dreadfully he towardes him did pas,
Forelifting vp a-loft his speckled brest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 15.

forelighten†, *v. t.* See *forlighten*.

forelitter†, *v. i.* To litter or bring forth prematurely. *Davies*.

As *forelittring* bitches whelp blynd puppies, so I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste than good speede.
Stanihurst, Virgil, Ded.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *lock*[1].] 1. A round or flat wedge of iron passed through a hole in the inner end of a bolt to prevent its withdrawal when a strain is placed on it.—2. In *mediæval armor*, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breastplate in front.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *v. t.* [< *forelock*[1], *n.*] *Naut.*, to secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by *forelocked* bolts, so that the rail may be readily removed when necessary. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 231.

forelock[2] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *lock*[2].] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head; a prominent or somewhat detached lock above the forehead, especially of a horse.

Neither age nor force
Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. . . .
Loose fly his *forelock* and his ample mane.
Cowper, Charity, l. 176.

To take time or (rarely) **occasion by the forelock**, to be prompt in action; let no opportunity escape; anticipate an emergency or opportunity by making suitable preparation: a proverbial expression.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift*.

Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease,
The great *occasion's forelock* seize.
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

forelock-bolt (fōr'lok-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having in one end a slot into which a key or cotter may be inserted to prevent it from being withdrawn.

forelock-hook (fōr'lok-hūk), *n.* In *rope-making*, a winch or whirl which works through holes in the tackle-block to twist a bunch of three yarns into a strand.

forelook† (fōr-lūk'), *v.* [< ME. *vorloken*, *forluken*, tr., foresee; < *fore*-[1] + *look*.] I. *trans.* To foresee.

Swa certayne es here na man,
That can the tyme of the dede *forluke*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1945.

II. *intrans.* To look ahead or forward.

Then did I *forelook*,
And saw this day marked white in Clotho's book.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

forelook† (fōr'lūk), *n.* [ME. *forluke*, *forlok*, *forluke*; from the verb: see *forelook*, *v.*] Foresight; providence.

I hade thre hundrythe powunde of rente,
I spendut two in that entente,
Of suche *forluke* was I.
Sir Amadace, Three Early Eng. Rom. (ed. Robson), st. 34.

fore-looper (fōr'lō'pėr), *n.* A boy who goes in front of a span of bullocks, guiding them by means of a thong fastened to the horns of the foremost pair. Also called *leader*, *leader-boy*. [South Africa.]

foreman (fōr'man), *n.*; pl. *foremen* (-men). [= D. *voorman* = G. *vormann* = Dan. *formand* = Sw. *förman*; as *fore*-[1] + *man*.] 1. The first or chief man, or leader; one who is appointed to preside over a number of others. [Rare or local in this general sense.]

The *Foreman* of the commons [of Huntingdon] is appointed by a committee of burgesses, which is itself appointed by the common council. The common council has a veto on his appointment and he is removable by the committee. *Municipal Corporation Reports*, 1835, p. 2287.

Specifically—(*a*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as the spokesman. (*b*) The chief or superintendent of a set of operatives or work-people employed in a shop or on work of any kind; an overseer of work: as, the *foreman* of a composing-room in a printing-office.

2†. An ancestor. *Rob. of Brunne*. (*Halliwell*.)

foreman (fōr'man), *v. t.* [< *foreman*, *n.*] To direct or oversee as a foreman. [Rare.]

The all-round workman requires as a rule very little *foremaning*, and this enhances his value to employers.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 534.

foremanship (fōr'man-ship), *n.* [< *foreman* + *-ship*; cf. Dan. *formandskab* = Sw. *förmanskap*.] The office, position, or functions of a foreman.

Sixty-three candidates for nine *foremanships* were examined by the board. *Philadelphia Times*, April 22, 1886.

foremast (fōr'mast or -mast), *n.* [= G. *vormast* = Dan. *formast* = Sw. *förmast*; as *fore*-[1] + *mast*[1].] The forward mast of a ship or other vessel.

foremastman (fōr'mast-man or -mast-man), *n.*; pl. *foremastmen* (-men). 1. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

The Adventure galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremast-men* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. *Macaulay*.

2. On a man-of-war, a man stationed at the foremast to keep the ropes, etc., in order.

foremean (fōr-mēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foremeant*, pp. *foremeaning*. To mean or intend beforehand. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The place, by destiny *fore meant*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Without *foremeaning* it, he [Goethe] had impersonated in Mephistopheles the genius of his century.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

fore-mentioned (fōr'men'shond), *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse or writing.

foremest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

foremind†, *v. t.* To intend. *Davies*.

Neauer I *foremynded* (lot not mee falsiye be threpped)
For toe slip in secret by flight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 354.

foremost (fōr'mōst), *a.* and *adv. superl.* [An accom. form, as if *fore*-[1] + *most*, of earlier *formost*, < ME. *forment*, *formast*, *firmest*, *furmest*, < AS. *formest*, usually with umlaut *fyrmest*, foremost, first, with superl. *-st*, < *forma*, ME. *forme*, first itself a superl., < *for*, *fore*, before, + superl. *-ma*, parallel to AS. *fyrst*, ME. *fyrst*, E. *first*, from the same *for*, *fore*, + superl. *-st*. Thus *foremost*, prop. *formost*, and *first* are superl. forms of *for*, *formost* having an additional superl. element. The ME. *forme*, first, has taken an additional compar. suffix, and appears as E. *former*[1], q. v. See *-most*.] First in place, time, quality, station, honor, or dignity.

Paradys terrestre, where that Adam oure *foremest* Fader, and Eve weren putt. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

Where there is due order of discipline and good rule, there the better shall goe *formost* and the woorse shall followe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

That struck the *foremost* man of all this world.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

His [Warren Hastings's] first design was on Benares, a city which in wealth, population, dignity, and sanctity was among the *foremost* in Asia. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Head foremost. See *head*.—**To put one's best foot foremost.** See *foot*.

foremostly† (fōr'mōst-li), *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most *foremostly*,
He wrung his hands and tore his hair,
And cryed out most piteously.
Jephthah Judge of Israel (Percy's Reliques, p. 115).

foremother (fōr'muᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

It was the modesty and humility of some of your *foremothers* not to seat themselves in the church before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating. *Prideaux.*

foren[1]†. Preterit plural and past participle of *fare*[1].

foren[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *foreign*.

forename (fōr'nām), *n.* [= D. *voornaam* = G. *vorname* = Dan. *fornavn* = Sw. *förnamn*; as *fore-*[1] + *name*. Cf. *prenomen*.] A name that precedes the family name or surname; a prenomen.

His sonne, carrying the same *fore-name*, not degenerating from his father, lived in high honour.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 320.

forenamed (fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

forenenst (fōr-nenst'), *prep.* [Also written *fornenst*, formerly *fornens*, *fornentis*, etc., the same with orig. adv. gen. suffix *-es*, *-is*, *-st*, etc., as **forenent*, < *foreanent*: see *foreanent*.] Over against; opposite to. [Scotch and Eng. dial.]

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held,
From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ix. 4

fore-ness†, *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *ness*.] A headland.

With us in our language, *For-nesse* and Foreland is all one with the Latine Promontorium anterius (that is, a Fore-promontory). *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 754.

forenight (fōr'nīt), *n.* The early part of the night, from dark until bedtime; evening. [Scotch.]

Much rustic merriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang *fore-nights* o' winter.
Dumfries Courier, Sept., 1823.

forenoon (fōr'nön'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The period of daylight before noon; the day from sunrise to noon; the morning; in a restricted sense, the latter part of the morning, especially that part of it which is ordinarily employed in transacting business.

And spent that *fore noone* there in prayers and devocion, and retourned to the Hospytall to our dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

II. *a.* (fōr'nön). Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with that part of the day before noon: as, a *forenoon* visit.

Then out and spak the *forenoon* bride,—
"My lord, your love it changeth soon."
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 9).

How lovely robed in *forenoon* light and shade,
Each ministering to each, didst thou appear,
Savona, Queen of territory fair!
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

forenotice (fōr'nō-tis), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

forensal (fō-ren'sal), *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensic (fō-ren'sik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *forensis*, of or belonging to the market-place or forum, public, < *forum*, the market-place, forum: see *forum*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to courts of law or to public discussion and debate; pertaining to or used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to argument: as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in *forensic* war
To flourish and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 664.

His eloquence had not the character and fashion of *forensic* efforts. *Summer*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

2. Adapted or fitted for legal argumentation: as, his mind was *forensic* rather than judicial.—**Forensic day**, in some colleges, a day on which public debates between students selected for the exercise are held.—**Forensic medicine**, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice; medical jurisprudence; medicolegal science.

II. *n.* In certain colleges, as Harvard, a written argument; also, in others, a spoken argument.

For every unexcused omission of a *forensic*, or of reading a *forensic*, a deduction shall be made of the highest number of marks to which that exercise is entitled.
Laws of Harvard University, 1848.

forensical (fō-ren'si-kal), *a.* [< *forensic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensivet, *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-ive*.] Forensic.

One thing remains that is purely of episcopal discharge, which I will salute and go by, before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 97.

foreordain (fōr-ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; preordain; predestinate; predetermine.

Christ, . . . who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you. 1 Pet. i. 19, 20.

=**Syn.** See *predestinate*.

foreorder (fōr-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* To order or ordain beforehand; foreordain.

That unspeakable Providence therefore *forordered* two ends to be pursued by man: to wit, beatitude in this life . . . and the beatitude of life eternal.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 87.

foreordinate (fōr-ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreordinated*, ppr. *foreordinating*. [< *fore*-[1] + *ordinate*, *v. t.*] To foreordain. [Rare.]

foreordination (fōr-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *foreordinate*.] Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart (fōr'pärt), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *part*. Cf. *foreparty*.] The fore, front, or forward part. [More properly written as two words.]

Two other rings of gold thou shalt make, and shalt put them on the two sides of the ephod underneath, toward the *forepart* thereof. Ex. xxviii. 27.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the *forepart* stuck fast, and remained unmoveable. Acts xxvii. 41.

The house . . . endued with a new fashion *forepart*.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

forepart-iron (fōr'pärt-ī'ėrn), *n.* A rubber or burnisher for finishing the edges of soles of boots and shoes.

foreparty†, *n.* [ME.; < *fore*-[1] + *party*, part: see *part*.] The fore part.

Forparty of the hede, sinciput.
Old Eng. Vocab. (ed. Wright, Wülcher), I. 183.

fore-passage (fōr'pas'āj), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A passage leading to the forepeak. (*b*) A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine.

forepast† (fōr-pást'), *a.* [Also written *fore-passed*; < *fore*-[1] + *past*, *passed*, pp. of *pass*.] Past or having existed before a certain time; former: as, *forepast* sins.

He did greatly repent him of his *forepassed* folly.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time.

We must trust God, who can and will provide as wise and righteous judgment for his people in time to come, as in the present or *forepassed* times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 68.

forepayment (fōr'pā'mẹnt), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella. *Southey.*

forepeak (fōr'pēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the extreme forward part of the forehold, in the angle formed by the bow.

Many plans for stopping the leak [in the Polaris] were tried without success; Chester and the carpenter went down into the *forepeak*, and worked in vain at it several hours. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. in Polaris (1876), p. 419.

fore-piece (fōr'pēs), *n.* The flap or dress-guard at the front of a side-saddle.

foreplan (fōr-plan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreplanned*, ppr. *foreplanning*. To devise beforehand.

She had learnt very little more than what had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxviii.

fore-plane (fōr'plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane intermediate in length and use between the jack-plane and the long plane. See cuts under *plane*.

fore-plate (fōr'plāt), *n.* In puddling iron, a shelf or rest in front of the roughing-rolls for receiving the bloom as it comes from the squeezer or hammer. See *puddle* and *shingle*.

forepoint (fōr-point'), *v. t.* and *i.* To point forward (to); foreshadow.

This (as *forepointing* to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 10.

Heaven's great hand, that on record
Fore-points the equal union of all hearts,
Long since decreed what this day hath been perfected.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

forepossessed† (fōr-po-zest'), *a.* 1. Formerly held in possession.—2. Preoccupied; prepossessed; preëngaged.

The testimony, either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

forepost (fōr'pōst), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.

I had been reconnoitring about the Plevna *forepost* line, trying to form some beforehand estimate for the chances for that renewed assault which was expected to be made before the end of the month.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

fore-predicament† (fōr'prē-dik'a-mẹnt), *n.* Same as *antepredicament*.

Fore-predicaments be certayne definitions, divisions, and rules, taught by Aristotle before the predicaments, for the better understanding of the same.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 7.

foreprize† (fōr-prīz'), *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. [Rare.]

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform as that which no man may attempt.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

forequote†, *v. t.* To quote previously or beforehand.

As publik and autentik Rowles *fore-quoting*
Confusedly th' Euents most worthy noting
In His deer Church (His Darling and Delight)
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

foreran. Preterit of *forerun*.

forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* *Naut.*, to glide ahead, especially when going in stays; gain ground in tacking: used with *on*: as, we *forereached on* her.

II. *trans.* *Naut.*, to gain upon; sail beyond; overhaul and pass.

foreread† (fōr-rēd'), *v. t.* 1. To betoken beforehand.—2. To predestine.

Had fate *fore-read* me in a crowd to die,
To be made adder-deaf with pippin-cry.
Fitz-Geoffrey.

fore-rent (fōr'rent), *n.* In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See *back-rent*.

fore-resemble† (fōr-rē-zem'bl), *v. t.* To prefigure.

He stiffly argues that Christ, being as well King as Priest, was as well *fore-resembled* by the Kings then as by the high Priest. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

foreright† (fōr'rit), *a.* [< *fore*[1], *adv.*, + *right*, *a.* Cf. *forthright*.] 1. Straightforward; favorable; fair, as a wind.

Thou shalt repair all;
For to thy fleet I'll give a *fore-right* wind
To pass the Persian Gulf
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Their sails spread forth, and with a *fore-right* gale
Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 3.

2. Straightforward; abrupt; blunt; bold. *South.*

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *adv.* [< *fore*-[1] + *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; right on; onward.

Walk on in the middle way, *fore-right*, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Can you go back? is there a safety left yet,
But *fore-right!* is not ruin round about you?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *right*, *n.*] In *early feudal law*, the preference (of an elder son or brother) in inheritance; the right of primogeniture.

The introduction of Tanistry, the date of which is not known, like the *foreright* of the eldest son under feudal law, seems to have led, at least in appearance, to the same fiction as in feudal law, that all lands were holden either mediately or immediately of the king.
W. F. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxv.

fore-room (fōr'röm), *n.* A front room in a house, used for the reception of visitors; a parlor. [Provincial.]

Into this hall opened the parlor, or, as it was usually called, the *fore-room*—a severe and awful chamber, dedicated principally to funerals and calls from "the pastor."
The Desmond Hundred, i.

forerun (fōr-run'), *v. t.*; pret. *forerran*, pp. *forerun*, ppr. *forerunning*. [< *fore*-[1] + *run*.] 1. To run before; have the start of.

Forerun thy peers, thy time, and let
Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set
In midst of knowledge dream'd not yet.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To come before; precede as an earnest of something to follow; announce or betoken in advance; usher in.

If I should write to you of all things which promiscuously *forerunne* our ruine, I should over charge my weake head.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 73.

A quickening hope, a freshening glee,
Foreran the expected Power.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

forerunner (fōr-run'ėr), *n.* [< *forerun* + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. AS. *foreryneł, forrynel,* < *fore, for,* fore, + *rynel,* a runner.] 1. One who or that which foreruns; an announciator; a harbinger: as, John the Baptist was the *forerunner* of Christ.

Within the veil; whither the *forerunner* is for us entered, even Jesus. Heb. vi. 19, 20.

The *forerunner* of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

No one can take a glimpse of any of her [Dalmatia's] cities without the desire that the glimpse may be only the *forerunner* of more perfect knowledge. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 199.

2†. An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur, that great *fore-runner* of thy blood. *Shak.,* K. John, ii. 1.

3. A prognostic; a premonitory token; a sign foreshowing something to follow: as, popular tumults are the *forerunners* of revolution.

Being grown rich with Trade, they fell to all manner of looseness and debauchery: the usual concomitant of Wealth, and as commonly the *forerunner* of Ruin. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 161.

4. *Naut.,* a piece of bunting or other material inserted in a log-line to mark the point at which the glass must be turned.

foresaid (fōr'sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *foresaide, forsaide, forseyde;* < *fore*[-1] + *said,* pp. of *say.* Cf. *aforesaid, beforesaid.*] Spoken or mentioned before; aforesaid.

That Watre, thei seyn, is of here Teres: for so moche Watre thei wepten that made the *forseyde* Lake. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 199.

Ther schal no man be chosen into noone of these *forsayde* officers vn-to the tyme he be clene oute of the dette of the *forsayde* gylde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

The lady Ermengare,
Daughter to Charles the *foresaid* duke of Loraine. *Shak.,* Hen. V., i. 2.

foresail (fōr'sāl or fōr'sl), *n.* [= G. *vorsegel* = Dan. *forseil* = Sw. *försegel;* as *fore*[-1] + *sail.*] *Naut.,* in a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the foreyard; in a schooner, the fore-and-aft sail set on the foremast; in a sloop or cutter, the sail set on the forestay.

foresay (fōr-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresaid,* ppr. *foresaying.* [< ME. **foreseyen* (not found, except as in pp. *foresaid,* q. v.), < AS. *foresecgan* (= D. *voorzeggen* = ODan. *foresige* = Sw. *föresäga*), say before, foretell, < *fore,* before, + *secgan,* say: see *fore*[-1] and *say*[1].] To decree; ordain.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iv. 2.

forescript† (fōr'skript), *n.* A prescription.

It is a miserable life, to live after the physician's *forescript.* Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 822.

foresee (fōr-sē'), *v.*; pret. *foresaw,* pp. *foreseen,* ppr. *foreseeing.* [< ME. *forsen, foreseon,* < AS. *foreséon* (pret. *foresedh,* pp. *foresewen*) (= D. *voorzien* = G. *vorsehen* = ODan. *forse, foresee* = Sw. *förse*), foresee, provide, < *fore,* before, + *seón,* see: see *fore*[-1] and *see*[1].] I. *trans.* To see beforehand; discern before it exists or happens; have prescience of; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee;*
The next could of thinges present best advise;
The third things past could keep in memoree. *Spenser,* F. Q., II. ix. 49.

A prudent man *forseeth* the evil, and hideth himself. Prov. xxii. 3.

The doom *foreseen* upon me fell. *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 332.

Foreseen that†, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion, *foreseen that* it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

II. *intrans.* To exercise foresight.

foreseeing (fōr-sē'ing), *p. a.* Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresight; prescient.

foreseeingly (fōr-sē'ing-li), *adv.* With foresight; with forethought.

Whether you have one, or ten, or twenty processes to go through—you must go straight through them, knowingly and *foreseeingly,* all the way. *Ruskin,* Elements of Drawing, p. 143.

foreseer (fōr-sē'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foresear;* < *foresee* + *-er*[1].] One who foresees or foreknows.

I must nedes in hart thinke and with mouth confesse and saie, that you be a sure frend, and trustye consailour, a vigilent *foresear.* *Hall,* Rich. III., an. 2.

Among the Romans a Poet was called Vates, which is as much as a Diuiner, *Fore-seer,* or Prophet. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

foresend† (fōr-send'), *v. t.* To send beforehand.

Claudius . . . *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula, a great warrior, proprætor into Britaine. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 4.

foresentence† (fōr'sen'tens), *n.* Sentence or condemnation in advance.

When wine had wrought, this good old man awook,
Agnis'd his crime, ashamed, wonder-struck
At strength of wine, and touch't with true repentance,
With Prophet mouth 'gan thus his Sons *fore-sentence.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

foreshadow (fōr-shad'ō), *v. t.* To shadow, indicate, or typify beforehand.

Our huge federal union was long ago *foreshadowed* in the little leagues of Greek cities and Swiss cantons. *J. Fiske,* Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

foreshadow (fōr'shad-ō), *n.* An antetype; an indication or prefiguration of something to come.

The humble birth of Jesus was an introduction to the hardships and sufferings of his career. His manger was the *foreshadow* of his cross. *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 22.

It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

foreshadower (fōr-shad'ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which foreshadows: as, "the *foreshadowers* of evil," *Chambers's Journal.*

foreshadowing (fōr-shad'ō-ing), *n.* A typifying; representation by image.

Only *foreshadowing* of outward things,
Great, and yet not the greatest, dream-lore brings.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 252.

foreshaft (fōr'shȧft), *n.* A piece of hard wood, bone, ivory, or the like, at the front end of an arrow, to give weight and to serve for the attachment of the head. *Amer. Nat.,* July, 1886, p. 674.

foreshame†, *v.* A less correct form of *forshame.*

foreshape (fōr-shāp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreshaped,* ppr. *foreshaping.* [< *fore*[-1] + *shape.*] To shape or mold beforehand; prepare in advance.

But let it be propounded on his part,
Or by the seculars before the Synod,
And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men
That by the acclaim of most, if not of all,
It shall be hailed acceptable.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

fore-sheet (fōr'shēt), *n.* 1. *Naut.,* the rope or tackle which keeps the clue of the foresail in place when the sail is set, or which keeps in place the after end of the jib-boom.—2. *pl.* The space in a boat forward of the foremost thwart.

foreshew (fōr-shō'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshewed,* pp. *foreshewn,* sometimes *forshewed,* ppr. *foreshewing.* See *foreshow.*

foreshewer (fōr-shō'ėr), *n.* See *foreshower.*

foreship (fōr'ship), *n.* [< ME. *foreschyp,* < AS. *forscip* (= D. *voorschip* = G. *vorschiff* = Dan. *forskib* = Sw. *förskepp*), < *for, fore,* before, + *scip,* ship: see *fore*[-1] and *ship.*] The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Their *for-ships* al to landward then to turne, and inward bend
He bids his mates, and to the deepe floud glad he doth descend. *Phaer,* Æneid, viii.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the *foreship.* Acts xxvii. 30.

foreshore (fōr'shōr), *n.* The sloping part of a shore, uncovered at low tide; the beach; strand; an advanced or projecting line of shore.

There is a widely-spread popular notion that the public have the right of going not merely along the *foreshore,* but along the edge of the cliff, where by reason of the steepness of the coast there is no *foreshore.* *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 18.

Castle Baynard, . . . which was probably built . . . on open ground which may have been only recently won from the *foreshore* of the river. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 436.

foreshorten (fōr-shôr'tn), *v. t.* In *persp.*, to represent (a figure) in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object, though only a part of this length is actually shown, as when the object is viewed in an oblique direction; represent (any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree) as pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or as in a plane more or less nearly parallel to the spectator's line of sight. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture, and in consequence appears of a just length. Often used figuratively.

As 'tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting to *fore-shorten* any part
Than draw it out, so 'tis in books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief.
S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Foreshortened as events are when we look back on them across so many ages, . . . a whole century seems like a mere wild chaos. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 8.

Displayed foreshortened, in *her.* See *displayed.*

foreshortening (fōr-shôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foreshorten, v.*] In *persp.*, the representation of figures pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or away from a plane perpendicular to the spectator's line of sight, but shown in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of their just length.

They adopted his forced attitudes and violent *foreshortenings* without a touch of his joyous grace. *The Portfolio,* March, 1888, p. 63.

The shadows were a company in themselves; the extent of the room exaggerated them to a gigantic size, and from the low position of the candle the light struck upwards and produced deformed *foreshortenings.* *R. L. Stevenson,* Treasure of Franchard.

foreshot (fōr'shot), *n.* The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

foreshow (fōr-shō'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshowed,* pp. *foreshown,* sometimes *foreshowed,* ppr. *foreshowing.* [Also written *foreshew;* < *fore*[-1] + *show.* Cf. AS. *foresceáwian,* foresee, provide, = G. *vorschauen,* look forward or forth.] To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; foretoken.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed?* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

His house of life being Libra; which *foreshewed*
He should be a merchant, and should trade with balance. *B. Jonson,* Alchemist, i. 1.

foreshow† (fōr'shō), *n.* [< *foreshow, v.*] A sign given beforehand; a foretoken.

foreshower (fōr-shō'ėr), *n.* One who foreshows or predicts. Also spelled *foreshewer.*

Now is Daniel called to be the *fore-shewer* of the iugement [of God], neither saluting the king nor prayaying his gifts. *Joye,* Expos. of Daniel, v.

foreshown. Past participle of *foreshow.*

foreside (fōr'sīd), *n.* [= D. *voorzijde* = G. *vorseite* = Dan. *forside;* as *fore*[-1] + *side*[1].] 1. The front side.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *fore-side* of their forgerie. *Spenser,* F. Q., V. iii. 39.

2. Same as *foreshore.* [New Eng.]

foresight (fōr'sīt), *n.* [< ME. *forsyghte, forsyyt* (not in AS.; = OHG. *foresiht,* MHG. G. *vorsicht*); < *fore*[-1] + *sight.* In defs. 3, 4, a modern compound of the same elements.] 1. The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.

Some clerks maintain that Heaven at first foresees,
And in the virtue of *foresight* decrees. *Dryden,* Cock and Fox, l. 510.

Dogs and foxes exhibit a well-marked anticipation of future events, in hiding food to be eaten hereafter. But it is first in the human race that such *foresight* becomes highly conspicuous; and the difference between civilized and savage men in this respect is probably even more marked than the difference between savage men and the higher allied mammals. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., II. 92.

2. Provident care; prudence in guarding against evil; precaution.

Nor aw'd by *Foresight,* nor mis-led by Chance,
Imperious Death directs his Ebon Lance. *Prior,* Ode to George Villiers.

In anticipation of the heavy equatorial rains, . . . we had had the awnings put up: a fortunate piece of *foresight,* for before midnight the rain came down in torrents. *Lady Brassey,* Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iii.

3. In *surv.*, a forward sight or reading of a leveling-staff; any bearing taken by a compass forward.—4. The sight on the muzzle of a gun. **=Syn.** Prevision, forecast, precaution.

foresighted (fōr'sī-ted), *a.* Foreseeing; prescient; provident. [Rare.]

foresightful (fōr'sīt-fūl), *a.* [< *foresight* + *-ful.*] Prescient; provident; foreseeing. [Rare.]

Death gave him not such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

foresign† (fōr'sīn), *n.* An omen; divination. *Florio.*

foresignify (fōr-sig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresignified,* ppr. *foresignifying.* To signify beforehand; foretoken; typify; foreshow.

Why do these [psalms] so much offend and displease their taste? . . . being prophetical discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the other psalms did but *foresignify.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

Dreams . . . have no certainty, because they have no natural causality nor proportion to those effects which many times they are said to *foresignify.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed 1835), I. 662.

foresite (fō-rā'zīt), *n.* [After G. R. *Foresi* of Porto Ferrajo in Elba.] A zeolitic mineral

occurring with the tourmalin of the island of Elba. It resembles stilbite, and may perhaps be identical with it.

foresketch (fōr'skech), *n.* In *art*, a first or tentative sketch; a study.

foresketchy (fōr'skech-i), *a.* [< *foresketch* + *-y*[1].] Having the quality or appearance of a foresketch. *W. W. Story.*

foreskin (fōr'skin), *n.* The hood or fold of skin which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

foreslack†, *v. t.* See *forslack.*

foresleeve (fōr'slēv), *n.* [< ME. *foresleve, forsleve;* < *fore*-[1] + *sleeve*.] 1. The part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

> In kirtel and kourteby and a knyf bi his syde,
> Of a freres frokke were the *forsleeues.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 80.

2†. A sleeve or a partial sleeve of a different material or color from the body of the garment. In the reign of Henry VII. and later the foresleeves were separate and ornamental articles of dress, and were put on or thrown off at pleasure.

> A doublet of yellow satin, and the *foresleeves* of it of cloth of gold. Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 372.
>
> A pair of silken *foresleeves* to a sattin breastplate is garment good enough. *Machin*, Dumb Knight (1608).

foreslow†, *v.* See *forslow.*

foresmaffle†, *v. t.* To restrain or prohibit.

> Had not I *foresmaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
> Not toe yoke in wedlock? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 17.

forespeak[1] (fōr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forespoke* (obs. *forespake*), pp. *forespoken*, ppr. *forespeaking.* [< *fore*-[1] + *speak*. In earlier use in the pp. *forespoken*, q. v.] 1. To foresay; foretell or predict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespake* but came to pass.
> *Beau and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. To engage beforehand; buy a thing before it is in the market; bespeak: as, that calf is *forespoken.* [Scotch.]

forespeak[2]†, *v. t.* See *forspeak.*

forespeaker† (fōr-spē'kėr), *n.* An introducer; one who or that which bespeaks entertainment for another.

> Wee must get him . . . gloues, scarfes, and fannes to bee sent for presents, which might be as it were *forespeakers* for his entertainment.
> *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 10.

forespeaking† (fōr-spē'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forespeak, v.*] A foretelling; a prediction; also, a preface.

> And yet wer there some in that assembly of people which did confecte (because of the *forespeaking* of death) yᵗ he had spoken of the tormente of the crosse.
> *J. Udall*, On John xii.

forespeech† (fōr'spēch), *n.* [< ME. *forespeche,* < AS. *forespǣc, foresprǣc*, a preface, < *fore*, fore, + *sprǣc*, speech: see *fore*-[1] and *speech*.] A preface.

forespeed (fōr-spēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forespeed, forespeeded*, ppr. *forespeeding.* [< *fore*-[1] + *speed*.] To outrun; outspeed. [Rare.]

> Eager at the sound, Columba
> In the way *foresped* the rest. *Prof. Blackie.*

forespend†, *v. t.* See *forspend.*

forespoken† (fōr-spō'kn), *p. a.* [< ME. **forespoken,* < AS. *forespecen, forsprecen, forsprecen,* foressaid, *fore, for*, before, + *sprecen*, pp. of *sprecan*, speak. Cf. *forespeak*[1].] Foretold; predicted.

forespurrer (fōr-spėr'ėr), *n.* One who spurs or rides before.

> A day in April never came so sweet,
> To show how costly summer was at hand,
> As this *fore-spurrer* comes before his lord.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9.

forest (for'est), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *forrest;* < ME. *forest,* < OF. *forest*, F. *forêt* = Pr. *forest, foresta* = Sp. Pg. *floresta* (simulating Sp. Pg. *flor*, flower) = It. *foresta* = MHG. *vorest, forest, forst* (and prob. OHG. *forst*, MHG. *forst*, G. *forst* = Dan. *forst-* (in comp.), although some German writers patriotically attempt to connect this form with OHG. *foraha, forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = E. *fir*), < ML. *foresta, forasta*, f., *forestum, forastum*, n., *forestis* and *forestus*, m., a forest, prop. a forest or space of ground over which the rights of the chase were reserved; sometimes distinguished as an open wood, as opposed to *parcus*, an inclosed wood, a park (cf. *frith*[1] in both senses). ML. *foresta* also means a private fish-pond or fishing-place; in both senses it appears to involve the notion of interdiction (as regards cultivation or common use); cf. ML. *forestare*, proscribe, put under ban, lit. put outside or apart; ML. LL. *forasticus*, out of doors, public, ML. *forestarius*, strange, foreign, outside; all < L. *foris, foras*, outside, out of doors: see *foreign*.] I. *n.* 1. A tract of land covered with trees; a wood, usually one of considerable extent; a tract of woodland with or without inclosed intervals of open and uncultivated ground.

> Ettricke *Foreste* is a fair *foreste*,
> In it growes manie a semelie trie.
> *Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 22).

This is the *forest* primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks . . .
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Prol.

2. In Great Britain, a designation still retained for some large tracts of land or districts formerly but not now covered with trees or constituting royal forests (see below), especially such as have some of the distinctive characteristics or uses of wild or broken woodland, as the Forest of Dean in England or some of the deer-forests of Scotland.

> We have many *forests* in England without a stick of timber upon them. *Wedgwood*, Dict. Eng. Etymology.

3. In *Eng. law*, and formerly also in *Scots law*, a territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of chase and warren to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign, and set apart for his recreation, or granted by him to others, under special laws, and having officers specially appointed to look after it; a hunting-preserve maintained at public expense for royal or aristocratic use: specifically called a *royal forest.* Such forests were once very numerous, and often of great extent; but most of them have been disafforested, and those still kept up are now chiefly used as public pleasure-grounds.

> *Forests* are waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of chase or venery; which are under the king's protection, for the sake of his recreation and delight. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

It may happen that the wastes of two or more manors adjoin, and sometimes the common, or moor, or whatever it may be called, is a *royal forest*—that is, a hunting preserve created since the Conquest. The presence of trees, I need hardly say, is not required to make a *forest* in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

Charter of the Forest. See *charter.*—**Drift of the forest.** See *drift.*—**Forest-bed group,** in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the so-called *crag* (which see). It is but a few feet in thickness, but is exposed for many miles along the coast of Norfolk. It contains a great variety of organic remains, among which are cones of trees, leaves of various plants, land-shells, and bones of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.—**Ordinance of the forest.** See *ordinance.*—**Pure forest,** a forest consisting wholly of one kind of trees: in contradistinction to a *mixed forest*, in which the trees are of several kinds.—**Right of forest,** the right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and warren, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.—**Submarine forest,** a geological phrase applied to beds of impure peat, consisting of roots, stems, and branches of trees, etc., occupying the sites on which they grew, but which by change of level are now submerged by the sea. Such submarine forests do not contain any trees that are not found growing at the present time. They belong to the recent or Quaternary period, and occur above the boulder-clay. They have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife in Scotland.—**Syn.** *Forest, Wood, Woods, Woodland, Grove, Chase, Park.* Of some of these words the earlier and the later uses differ very much. *Forest* implies a large body of trees growing naturally, or the tract considered as covered with trees. It formerly always implied the presence of animals of the chase. *Wood* or *woods* is like *forest*, except in being smaller. *Woodland* differs from *woods* in emphasizing the land or tract upon which the trees stand. A *grove* is a cluster of trees not sufficiently extensive to be called a *wood*. A *chase* is, in strictness, open *woods* of indefinite extent, especially set apart for hunting; but the word survives as applied to places from which the animals have disappeared. A *park* is primarily an inclosure of considerable size; the word is now often applied to a piece of land set apart for public recreation and more or less elaborately adapted by art to that end, as Regent's *Park* in London and Central *Park* in New York.

> He [William the Conqueror] ordered whole villages and towns to be swept away to make *forests* for the deer. Not satisfied with sixty-eight royal *forests*, he laid waste an immense district to form another in Hampshire, called the New *Forest*. *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., viii.
>
> Like the leaves of the *forest*, when summer is green,
> That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen.
> *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.
>
> A terrace walk, and half a rood
> Of land, set out to plant a *wood*.
> *Swift*, tr. of Horace's Satires, vi.
>
> There is a pleasure in the pathless *woods*.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 178.
>
> Over the *woodlands* brown and bare, . . .
> Silent, and soft, and slow
> Descends the snow. *Longfellow*, Snowflakes.
>
> A cops in which the Wood-nymphs shrove;
> (No *wood*) it rather seems a *grove*.
> *Shak.*, Cephalus and Procris (Poems, ed. 1640).
>
> Then crost the common into Darnley *chase*
> To show Sir Arthur's deer. *Tennyson*, The Brook.
>
> You have fed upon my seignories,
> Dispark'd my *parks*, and fell'd my forest *woods*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to forests; sylvan: as, *forest* law.

> It will be found that all *forest* and game laws were introduced into Europe at the same time and by the same policy as gave birth to the feodal system.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxvii.

Forest court, devil, oak, etc. See the nouns.—**Forest law,** the old English system of law (now obsolete in its most characteristic features) under which royal forests were preserved and extended.

> In the new forests were exorcised the most horrid tyrannies and oppressions under colour of *forest law*.
> *Blackstone.*
>
> It was with the utmost reluctance that the clergy admitted the decision of the legate Hugo Pierleoni, that the king might arrest and punish clerical offenders against the *forest law*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Forest liberties, a phrase sometimes used to designate grants by the crown to subjects, conferring a right to the enjoyment of privileges in a royal forest or to afforest waste lands; also the privilege so granted.

forest (for'est), *v. t.* [= ML. *forestare*, convert into a forest; from the noun. Cf. *afforest, disforest.*] To cover with trees or wood; afforest.

> The Appalachian ranges . . . originally were densely *forested* from extreme north-east to extreme south-west.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 807.

fore-staff (fōr'staf), *n.* Same as *cross-staff*, 1.

forestage (for'es-tāj), *n.* [< *forest* + *-age*.] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (*b*) An old service paid by foresters to the king.

forestal (for'es-tal), *a.* [Cf. ML. **forestalis*, in neut. *forestale*, forest right; as *forest* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to or derived from forests: as, *forestal* rights.

> What remains of the hereditary land and *forestal* revenue of the crown is now intrusted to certain officers called commissioners of woods, forests, and land revenues.
> *Chambers*, Cyc. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 589.

forestall[1] (fōr-stâl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forstallen*, forestall, < *for-*, fore-, + *stall*, a fixed place, a stall (in the market).] 1. To buy up, as merchandise, before it has reached the market or before market-hours, and hence by taking advantage of others in any way, with the intention of selling again at an unduly increased price.

> That they *forstalle* no fysshe by the wey, ner none other vittelle comynge to the market of the cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 396.
>
> Suffer not these rich men to buy up all, to ingross, and *forestall*, and with their monopoly to keep the market alone as please them. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2. In *law*, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; intercept on the road.

> An ugly serpent, which *forestall'd* their way.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xv. 47.

3†. To diminish; deprive by something preceding.

> This Counsel of the Lord Howard his Father followed; and King James, perceiving what their Meaning was, thought it stood not with his Honour to be *fore-stalled* out of his own Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.
>
> May
> This night *forestall* him of the coming day.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take or bring forth in advance of something or somebody else; hinder by preoccupation or prevention; anticipate; prevent or counteract beforehand.

> The reason that the Latin Tongue found not such Entertainment in the Oriental Parts was that the Greek had *fore-stalled* her. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.
>
> Whenever governments have undertaken to educate, it has been with the view of *forestalling* that spontaneous education which threatened their own supremacy.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.
>
> To some extent they [certain histories] are attempts to *forestall* the opinion of posterity.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 59.
>
> In the eastern part of the north aisle, the imagination of Jonathan or Pantaleon has *forestalled* somewhat of the Dantesque conception of the Inferno.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

To forestall the market, to take an undue advantage in trade, to the injury of a free market, by buying up the whole stock or a controlling share of some kind of merchandise, with the intention of selling it again for more than the just price; or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods to that market, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there.

> O, sir, have I *forestalled* your honest *market?*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

—**Syn.** To monopolize, engross, preoccupy.

forestall[2]†, *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *stall*, a place.] A footboard.

> A fellow stood . . . vpon the *forestall* of the carte driuing forth the oxen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 98.

fore-stall (fōr'stâl), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *stall*[3].] The lookout man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote-robbery is to be committed. See *garrote*, *v.* [Great Britain.]

forestaller (fōr-stâ'lėr), *n.* One who forestalls; one who purchases merchandise before it comes to market in order to raise the price.

We ought rather to call him the *forestaller*, . . . like as he that standes in the market way, and takes all vp before it come to the market in grosse and sells it by retaile.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

The before-named Statute of Bakers, &c. (51 Hen. III.) gives a good specimen of the mode of dealing with a *forestaller*, who is pointed out in indignant words to be "an open oppressor of poor people and of all the commonalty, and an enemy of the whole shire and country."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 368.

Three hundred years ago, these speculators would have been sent to prison as *forestallers* of the market.
The American, VI. 164.

forestalling (fōr-stâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forestall*[1], *v.*] The act of engrossing the possession or control of goods for sale; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or provisions coming in the way to market, or before market-hours, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions to that market, or persuading them to enhance the price there: it was formerly a punishable offense.

fore-starling (fōr'stär'ling), *n.* An ice-breaker placed before the starling of a bridge. *E. H. Knight.*

forestay (fōr'stā), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *stay*[1].] *Naut.*, a strong rope (now generally of wire, and double) extending forward from the head of the foremast to the knight-heads to support the mast.

forestaynet, *n.* [ME., also *forestanyg*, appar. corrupt forms for "*forestemn*, Sc. *forestam*, i. e., *fore-stem*.] The forward part of a ship.

ffrekes one the *forestayne*, fakene theire cobles [cables].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

forest-bug (for'est-bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*; a wood-bug.

forest-court (for'est-kōrt), *n.* See *forest court*, under *court*.

forester (for'es-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forrester*; < ME. *forester*, *forstor*, *foster*, < OF. *forestier* = Pr. *forestier* = Sp. *florestero* = OHG. *forestāri*, *forstāri*, MHG. *vorstære*, G. *förster*, < ML. *forestarius*, a forester, < *foresta*, a forest: see *forest*. Hence the proper names *Forester*, *Forrester*, *Forster*, *Foster*.] 1. An officer appointed to watch or keep a forest; one who has the charge of a forest; also, one whose occupation is the management of the timber on an estate or in a forest belonging to a government.

Ne that bailif, ne *forester*, ne soffrede hom nower come, To sowe, ne to other thing, that hor bestes nere inome.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 499.

Before him came a *forester* of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with notice of a hart
Taller than all his fellows, milky-white,
First seen that day. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.

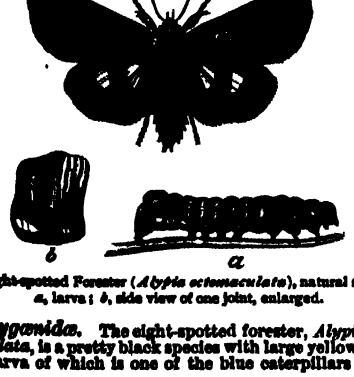
Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. *Evelyn.*

Without discipline, the fav'rite child,
Like a neglected *forester*, runs wild.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 362.

3. One who is versed in forestry.—4. A forest-tree. [Rare.]

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*

5. The giant kangaroo, *Macropus major*. *Mrs. E. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 172.—6. The popular name of sundry moths of the family *Zygænidæ*. The eight-spotted forester, *Alypia octomaculata*, is a pretty black species with large yellow spots, the larva of which is one of the blue caterpillars of the grape-vine, being of a pale-bluish color with light-orange bands across the middle of each joint. There are two annual generations, and the larva transforms to pupa in a slight cocoon on or just beneath the surface of the ground.



b *a*

Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*), natural size. *a*, larva; *b*, side view of one joint, enlarged.

forest-fly (for'est-fli), *n.* A popular name in England for various blood-sucking flies of the genus *Hippobosca*, originally *H. equina*; a hippoboscid. They are found in woodlands, and are very troublesome to horses and other animals, lighting about the eyes and mouth, or creeping under the tail, and piercing the skin with their sharp beaks.

forest-folk (for'est-fōk), *n.* Dwellers in the forest: with reference to men, or sometimes to beasts and birds, or to imagined creatures of the woods, such as elves, gnomes, satyrs, dryads, etc.

There are in the woods occasional moanings, premonitions of change, which are inaudible to the dull ears of men, but which, I have no doubt, the *forest-folk* hear and understand. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, iv.

forestick (fōr'stik), *n.* The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty *forestick* laid apart.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

You want first a large backlog, which does not rest on the andirons. . . . Then you want a *forestick* on the andirons, and on these build a fire of lighter stuff.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

forestine (for'es-tin), *a.* [< *forest* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or living or growing in the woods: as, *forestine* fruit-eaters.

In the tropics, where *forestine* animals are most developed, the nuts often reach a very high stage of evolution. The cocoanut is a familiar example.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 488.

It is a woodland plant, native to your forests, and far more *forestine* in aspect and habit than our English vine.
G. Allen, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 198.

forestless (for'est-les), *a.* [< *forest* + *-less*.] Without forest.

Should speak of our land as a *forestless* area of grass.
The American, IX. 183.

forest-lizard (for'est-liz'ärd), *n.* A fossil saurian, *Hylæosaurus oweni*, discovered in 1832 by Mantell in the forest of Tilgate, England, whence the name. It was about 25 feet long.

forest-marble (for'est-mär'bl), *n.* In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite group, lying between the cornbrash and the Great or Bath Oölite. This formation is extraordinarily variable, both in lithological character and in thickness. It has been used to some extent, after polishing, for ornamental purposes. It was named by W. Smith from the Forest of Wychwood in Oxfordshire.

forestone (fōr'stōn), *n.* A piece of cast-iron which lies across the hearth with its ends resting between the keystones, and which can be moved toward the front or back of the hearth as required. It is a part of the small rectangular furnace called the "ore-hearth," used in the smelting of lead, and chiefly in Scotland and the north of England.

forest-ox (for'est-oks), *n.* A book-name of the small wild ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*, translating the native name, *sapi-outan*.

forest-peat (for'est-pēt), *n.* Wood-peat.

forestral (for'es-tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *forestal*.

Most of the New England States are now engaged in the serious investigation of their *forestral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 691.

forestry (for'es-tri), *n.* [< *forest* + *-ry*, after ML. *foresteria*, *forestaria*, forestage.] 1. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.—2. Forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.

forest-steading (for'est-sted'ing), *n.* A farm-house and offices in a royal forest.

The "*forest-steading* of Galashiels" is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century.
Encyc. Brit., X. 18.

forest-tree (for'est-trē), *n.* A tree of the forest; specifically, any tree not a cultivated fruit-tree.

forestyt, *a.* [< *forest* + *-y*[1].] Wooded; covered with forest. [Rare.]

For then their sylvan kind most highly honour'd were,
When the whole country's face was *foresty*, and we
Liv'd loosely in the welds, which now thus peopled be.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 47.

foresummer (fōr'sum'ėr), *n.* Early summer.

The terrible winter and *foresummer* of 1854–55.
The American, XIV. 234.

foreswatt, *p. a.* See *forswat*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

foret (fō-rā'), *n.* [F., a drill, borer, gimlet, < *forer*, drill, bore, < L. *forare* = E. *bore*[1].] In *gun-making*, a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

fore-tackle† (fōr'tak'l), *n.* Same as *pendant-tackle*.

foretaken† (fōr-tā'kn), *a.* Received or adopted beforehand.

I am to require . . . that you will lay your hearts void of *foretaken* opinions. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

foretaste (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretasted*, ppr. *foretasting*. 1. To taste before possession; have previous experience of; enjoy by anticipation.—2. To taste before another. [Rare.]

Foretasted fruit,
Profaned first by the serpent.
Milton, P. L., ix. 929.

foretaste (fōr'tāst), *n.* [< *foretaste*, *v.*] A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.

It [holy music] is the sweetest companion and improvement of it here upon earth, and the very earnest and *foretaste* of heaven. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

Scenes of accomplish'd bliss! which who can see,
Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
His soul refresh'd with *foretaste* of the joy?
Cowper, Task, vi. 762.

Foretaste of the coming days of mirth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

foretaster (fōr-tās'tėr), *n.* One who tastes beforehand or before another; one who enjoys something by anticipation.

foreteach (fōr-tēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretaught*, ppr. *foreteaching*. To teach or instruct beforehand.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred things, and holy heastes *foretaught*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 18.

foreteam† (fōr'tēm), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *team*, appar. here repr. L. *temo*, beam, pole, tongue (of a vehicle).] The front shaft or pole of a wheeled vehicle.

Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 352.

foretell (fōr-tel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foretold*, ppr. *foretelling*. I. *trans.* To tell beforehand, or in advance of the event; predict; prophesy.

Cato of Utica . . . discovered afar off, and long *foretold*, the approaching ruin of his country.
Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*. *Pope.*

Many men that stumble at the threshold
Are well *foretold* that danger lurks within.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

=**Syn.** To vaticinate; *Foretell*, *Prophesy*, *Predict*, *Presage*, *Forebode*, *Prognosticate*, may represent the act of a person correctly or incorrectly asserting what will happen. *Foretell* is the general word for telling beforehand, and generally correctly. *Prophesy* and *predict* are often used lightly for *foretell*, but in strictness they are more forcible words, *prophesy*, through its use in the Scripture, often implying supernatural help, and *predict* precision of calculation or knowledge. *Presage* implies superior wisdom or perception; to *forebode* is to anticipate or prophesy evil, especially indefinite evil. To *prognosticate* is to foretell by studying signs or symptoms: as, to *prognosticate* bad weather or the course of a disease. See *omen*.

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

For, by the warning of the Holy Ghost,
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

A cunning mathematician, penetrating the cubic weight of stars, *predicts* the planet which eyes had never seen.
Emerson, Courage.

Dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Presaging. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

Oh ye fountains, meadows, hills, and groves,
Forebode not any severing of our loves!
Wordsworth, Immortality, xi.

Of thee this I *prognosticate*,
Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel . . . have likewise *foretold* of these days. Acts iii. 24.

foreteller (fōr-tel'ėr), *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies.

A minstrel of the natural year,
Foreteller of the vernal ides,
Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

forethink[1] (fōr-thingk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forethought*, ppr. *forethinking*. [< ME. *forthynken*; < *fore-*[1] + *think*.] I. *intrans.* To think or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To think, consider, contrive, or contemplate beforehand. [Rare.]

Ere thou go, with thyselfe *forthynke*
That thou take with thee pen, paper, and yuke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Now the need inflames me,
When I *forethink* the hard conditions
Our states must undergo, except in time
We do redeem ourselves to liberty.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1

The motion, lady,
To me, I can assure you, is not sudden,
But welcom'd and *forethought*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

forethink[2]†, *v.* See *forthink*.

forethought (fōr'thât), *n.* [< ME. *forethouht, forthoght*; < *fore-*[1] + *thought*.] 1. A thinking beforehand; previous consideration; premeditation.

This materis more gitt will I mende, so for to fulfill my *for-thoght*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advise. *Blackstone*, Com.

His good was mainly an intent,
His evil not of *forethought* done.
Whittier, My Namesake.

2. Provident care; prudence.

The native race would still have had to learn from the colonists industry and *forethought*, the arts of life, and the language of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 2. Foresight, precaution, forecast

forethoughtful (fōr'thât-fûl), *a.* [< *forethought*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Having forethought. [Rare.]

foretime (fōr'tīm), *n.* A time previous to the present, or to a time alluded to or implied.

His people, to whom all foreign matters in *foretime* were odious, began to wish in their beloved prince experience by travel. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The outward, visible Athens seemed unchanged. There she sat, as in the *foretime*, on her citadel rock.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 180.

foretoken (fōr'tō-kn), *n.* [< ME. *foretoken, fortoken, fortaken*, < AS. *foretācen, fortācen*, < *fore, for*, before, + *tācen*, a sign, token: see *fore-*[1] and *token*, *n.*] A prognostic; a premonitory sign.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune.
Sir P. Sidney.

foretoken (fōr-tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. **foretoknen* (not found), < AS. *foretācnian*, foreshow, < *foretācen*, a foretoken: see *foretoken*, *n.*] To betoken beforehand; prognosticate; foreshadow.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood.
Daniel.

The boat is said to turn, sometimes, when there is no wind to move it, and, according to the position which it takes, to *foretoken* various events, good and evil.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 226

foretokening (fōr-tōk'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foretoken*, *v.*] Indication in advance.

The dictatour himself, for his part, hath given a good *foretokening* and presage of a consult commoner, in electing his generall of horsemen from out of the commons.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 245.

fore-tooth (fōr'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the fore part of the mouth; any tooth socketed in the premaxillary bone; an incisor. [Properly written as two words.]

foretop (fōr'top), *n.* [< ME. *foretop, foriop*, foretop (def. 1); < *fore-*[1] + *top*.] 1†. The forehead.

His fax [hair] and his *foretappe* was filteredе togeders.
Morte Arthure, l. 64. (*Halliwell*.)

Blessynge of hym that aperyde in the busshe come upon the heed of Joseph, and upon the *fortop* of Nazarey.
Wyclif, Deut. xxxiii. 16 (Oxf.).

2. A lock of hair, either natural or in a wig, long enough to lie on the forehead, but sometimes erect or brushed up, worn by both ladies and gentlemen at various periods until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The word is still applied in Suffolk, England, to an erect tuft of hair.

Her Majesty in the same habit, her *fore-top* long and turned aside very strangely. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant, or *forestop*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

I have been often put out of countenance by the shortness of my face, and was formerly at great pains in concealing it by wearing a periwig with a high *fore-top*, and letting my beard grow *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3. *Naut.*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

foretopman (fōr'top-man), *n.*; pl. *foretopmen* (-men). In a man-of-war, one of a number of men stationed for duty in the foretop.

foretopmast (fōr'top-mast or -mast), *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, above the foretop.

The ship was under royals and *foretopmast* stunsail.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

forever (fōr-ev'ėr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *ever, adv.*] A common mode of writing *for ever* (which see, under *ever*).

The horologe of Eternity
Sayeth this incessantly,—
"*Forever*—never!
Never—*forever!*"
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

forevermore (fōr-ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *evermore, adv.*] For ever hereafter.

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold, I am alive *for evermore*, Amen. Rev. i. 18.

forevouch (fōr-vouch'), *v. t.* To vouch, avow, or declare beforehand.

Sure, her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it, or your *fore-vouch'd* affection
Fall into taint. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

forewall†, *n.* [ME. *forewal, forwal*, < AS. *foreweall*, < *fore-*, fore-, + *weall*, wall.] An outer wall. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxvi. 1 (Purv.).

foreward[1]† (fōr'wārd), *a.* A rare and obsolete (but more original) form of *forward*[1].

foreward[1]† (fōr'wārd), *n.* [< ME. *foreward, forward*; < *foreward*[1], *a.*] The van; the front; the advance.

After the *forewards* com the cariage and the prayes that was grete, and hem condited Adax with xmi men, and after in the rereward com Orienx. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

My *foreward* shall be drawn out all in length,
Consisting equally of horse and foot.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

foreward[2]†, *n.* See *forward*[2].

forewarn (fōr-wârn'), *v. t.* To warn, admonish, or advise beforehand; give previous notice to.

Young Chorœbus . . .
[Had] lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 464.

This day I *forewarn* thee of death and disgrace.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 154.

forewarning (fōr-wâr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forewarn*, *v.*] A premonition.

Sometimes God orders things so as a sin is made a great sin by such *forewarnings*; so he contrived circumstances in Judas his sinning. *Goodwin*, Works, III. 523.

forewaste†, *v. t.* See *forwaste*.

foreway (fōr'wā), *n.* A highroad. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

forewearyt, *v. t.* See *forweary*.

foreweep† (fōr-wēp'), *v. t.* To weep before; usher in with weeping. *Davies*.

The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn.
Churchill, The Duellist, i. 155.

foreweigh (fōr-wā'), *v. t.* To estimate in advance; count the cost of beforehand.

Where each indulgence was *foreweighed* with care,
And the grand maxims were to save and spare.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 98.

foreweting†, *n.* Same as *forewitting*.

forewind (fōr'wind), *n.* 1. A wind that blows a vessel forward on her course; a fair wind.

Give us your *fore-winds* fairly, fill our wings,
And steer us right. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, Prol.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 25.

2. The leader of a gang of reapers. [Prov. Eng.]

fore-wing (fōr'wing), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the anterior wings of an insect: often used for the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, the hemielytra of *Hemiptera*, and even for the elytra of *Coleoptera*, all of these being modified anterior wings. [Properly written as two words.]

forewish (fōr-wish'), *v. t.* To wish beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

forewit†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwiten* (pret. *forwot, forwoot*), < AS. *forewitan* (pret. *forewāt*), foreknow, < *fore*, before, + *witan*, know, wit: see *fore-*[1] and *wit*, *v.*] To foreknow.

Though God *forwot* it, er that it was wrought.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 426.

forewit† (fōr'wit), *n.* [< ME. *forwit*; < *fore-*[1] + *wit*, knowledge. Cf. *forewit*, *v.*] 1. Timely knowledge; precaution; foresight.

Seynt Gregorie was a gode pope, and hadde a gode *forwit*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 166.

After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy *fore-wit* guide thy thought. *Southwell*.

2. [< *fore-*[1] + *wit*, a clever man.] One who puts himself forward as a leader in matters of taste or criticism.

Nor that the *fore-wits*, that would draw the rest,
Unto their liking, always like the best.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

forewiteret, *n.* One who foreknows. *Chaucer*.

forewitingt, *n.* [ME. *foreweting*, < AS. *forewitung*, foreknowledge, verbal n. of *forewitan*, forewit: see *forewit*, *v.*] The act of foreknowing; foreknowledge. *Chaucer*.

forewoman (fōr'wûm'an), *n.*; pl. *forewomen* (-wim'en). The head woman in a workshop or of a department in a shop, etc. Compare *foreman*.

foreword (fōr'wėrd), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *word*, after G. *vorwort* (= D. *voorwoord* = Dan. *forord* = Sw. *förord*), preface, < *vor*, = E. *fore*[1], + *wort* = E. *word*.] A preface or introduction to a literary work: a word seldom used.

foreworld (fōr'wėrld), *n.* [= G. *vorwelt* = Dan. *forverden* = Sw. *förvärld*; as *fore-*[1] + *world*.] A previous world or state of the world; specifically, the world before the flood. [Poetical.]

It were as wise to bring from Ararat
The *fore-world's* wood to build the magic pile.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

foreyard[1] (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *yard*[1].] *Naut.*, the lower yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

foreyard[2]† (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *forgerd*; < *fore-*[1] + *yard*[2].] The yard or court in front of a house; a front yard.

Caste thou out the *forgerd* [porche, Oxf.] that is without the temple. *Wyclif*, Apoc. xi. 2 (Purv.).

forfaint†, *a.* [Improp. *forefaint*; < *for-*[1] + *faint*.] Very faint; languishing; pitiful.

And with that word of sorrow, all *forfaint*
She looked up.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 15.

forfairn (fōr-fārn'), *p. a.* [Sc., also *forefairn* (< ME. *forfaren*); pp. of *forfare*, q. v.] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a Brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

forfang[1]†, **forfeng**†, *n.* [AS. *forfang*, also *forfeng* and *forefong, forefeng*, a seizing, particularly in a legal sense, as in def. (cf. MLG. *vorvank* = ODan. *forfang* = Sw. *förfång*, damage, detriment), < *forfōn* (pret. *forfēng*, pp. *forfangen, forfongen*), seize, take (= OS. *farfāhan* (pret. *farfēng*, pp. *farfangan*) = MLG. *vorvāhen* = OHG. *ārfāhan*, MHG. *vervāhen*, G. *verfangen*, refl., be caught, = ODan. *forfange, forfaa*, injure, dupe), < *for-* + *fōn*, seize, take, fang: see *for-*[1] and *fang*, *v.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*: (*a*) The seizure and rescue of stolen or lost property, particularly cattle, from the thief or from persons having illegal possession. (*b*) The reward fixed for such seizure or rescue.

forfang[2]†, *n.* [The sense defined rests on an entry in Spelman; Fleta has *forfang* in sense of 'forestalling'; but the word does not occur in the AS. laws in this sense, which appears to be due to a misunderstanding of *forfang*[1], taken, as it is in a Latin version of the AS. laws, in the sense 'præventio vel anticipatio,' a taking before, < AS. *forefōn* (pret. *forefēng*, pp. *forefangen*), anticipate, < *fore*, before, + *fōn*, take.] In *old Eng. law*, the taking of provisions from any person in fairs or markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign. [A doubtful sense: see etymology.]

forfaret, *v.* [ME. *forfaren*, < AS. *forfaran*, pass away, perish, tr. destroy (= G. *verfahren* = ODan. *forfare*, perish), < *for-*, away, + *faran*, go, fare: see *for-*[1] and *fare*[1]. Cf. *forfairn*.] I. *intrans.* To go to ruin; be destroyed; perish.

Whanne they seen pore folk *forfare*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5779.

II. *trans.* To destroy; ruin.

Non synful manne he wille *forfare*.
Paraphrase of the Seven Penit. Psalms (ed. Black), p. 3.

Thre enmys in thys worlde ther are,
That coneytes alle men to *for-fare*—
The deuel, the flesshe, the worlde also,
That wyrkyn mankynde ful'mykyl wo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

forfault†, *v. t.* [Also *forfalt*; < *for-*[1] + *fault*; appar. suggested by *forfeit*. Cf. *default*.] To subject to forfeiture; attaint; forfeit.

If you be not traitour to the King,
Forfaulted sall thou nevir be.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 36).

forfaulturet, *n.* [Also *forfalture*; < *forfault* + *-ure*. Cf. *forfeiture*.] Forfeiture; attainder.

In the same Parliament Sir William Creichton was also forfalted for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture* was concluded, etc. *Holinshed*, Chron.

forfeit (fōr'fit), *v.* [The *i* has been inserted in imitation of the F. *-fait*, as in *counterfeit* (ME. rarely *-feit*), *surfeit* (ME. rarely *-fait*); reg. **forfet*, < ME. *forfeten*, trespass, transgress, tr. lose the right to by some transgression, etc., < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, < ML. *forisfacere*, transgress, tr. forfeit, < L. *foris*, out of

doors, beyond, + *facere*, do: see *for-*[3] and *fact*. Cf. *forfeit*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lose the legal or moral right to by one's own act or omission to act, usually by a breach of conditions or by a wrong act, offense, fault, crime, or neglect; become by one's own act liable to be deprived of.

How darest thou so often *forfeit* thy life?
Thou knowest it is in my power to take it.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

I would not lose her good-will, nor *forfeit* the reputation which I have with her for wisdom.
Addison, Advice in Love.

He who has bound us to him by benefits alone rises to our idea as a person to whom we have in some measure *forfeited* our freedom.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

2. To cause the forfeiture of.

Unhand me, and learn manners! such another
Forgetfulness *forfeits* your life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. To yield up as a forfeiture.

Owners of farm-houses to which a holding of 20 acres is attached are bound to keep them in repair, or *forfeit* half the profits to the king.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 363.

4†. To subject to forfeiture.

We mone be *forfetede* in faith and flemyde [banished] for ever!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1155.

II.† *intrans.* To transgress; trespass; commit a fault.

Al this suffred Ihesu Crist that nevere *forfeted*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Whan ye departe fro me ye shull neuer *forfete* to lady ne damesell in the londe of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *a.* Forfeited.

My bond to the Jew is *forfeit*; and since in paying it it is impossible I should live, all debts are cleared between you and I.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

By my soul,
And what it hopes for, if thou attempt his life,
Thy own is *forfeit*!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* [< ME. *forfet*, < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, < ML. *forisfactum*, a transgression, fault, also a penalty, fine, neut. pp. of *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*), transgress, forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] 1†. A transgression; a misdeed; a crime; a malicious injury.

Myn hert, ner I, haue doon you noo *forfeyte*
By which ye shulde compleyne in any kynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Thus thei sojourned xv dayes in the town, that they dide noon other *forfet* on nother side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 109.

2. That to which the legal or moral right is lost by one's own act or failure to act, as by a breach of conditions or by a wrong deed or offense; hence, that which is taken or paid in forfeiture; a fine; a mulct; a penalty: as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thou hast undone a faithful gentleman,
By taking *forfeit* of his land.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

See nations blotted out from earth to pay
The *forfeit* of deep guilt.
Bryant, The Ages.

Who breaks law, breaks pact, therefore, helps himself
To pleasure and profit over and above the due,
And must pay *forfeit* — pain beyond his share.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 249.

3. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine; hence, in the plural, a game in which articles deposited by individual players as forfeited by doing or omitting to do something are redeemable by some sportive fine or penalty imposed by the judge.

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

A pleasant game, she thought; she liked it more
Than magic music, *forfeits*, all the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Forfeits in a barber's shop, according to Halliwell, penalties for handling the razors, etc., still existing in some villages, and more necessary in Shakspere's time, when the barber was also a surgeon.

Laws for all faults,
But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like the *forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

=Syn. 2. See list under *forfeiture*.

forfeitable (fôr'fi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *forfeit* + *-able*.] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

And thath that ys *forfetabell*, to forfete hitt.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves.
Blackstone.

forfeiter (fôr'fi-tėr), *n.* One who forfeits; one who incurs a penalty.

Forfeiters you cast in prison.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 2.

forfeitment† (fôr'fit-ment), *n.* [< *forfeit* + *-ment*.] Same as *forfeiture*.

Then many a Lollard would in *forfeitment*
Bear paper-faggots o'er the pavement.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 17.

forfeiture (fôr'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *forfeture*, < OF. *forfeture*, *forfaiture* = Pr. *forfaisiture*, *forfacture*, < ML. *forisfactura*, < *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*, etc.), forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] 1. The act of forfeiting; the losing of some moral or legal right or privilege, as estate, office, effects, honor, or credit, through one's own fault.

To see what maner of clothes there be vnder paine of *forfeiture* of the saide goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 173.

His father's care,
That for the want of issue took him home
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame),
Will look unto his safety.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

John Balliol's *forfeiture*, his renunciation of homage, his cession of the crown to Edward, were all legal acts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the divesting of property, or the termination or failure of a right, by or in consequence of a wrong, default, or breach of a condition. — 3. That which is forfeited; a forfeit; a fine or mulct.

The same *forfetoures* to be employed, halfe to the said cite, and the oder halfe to the said fraternite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings must not without high reason be revoked by their successors, nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

Title by forfeiture, title which is acquired by the person upon whom, by the fact of forfeiture, or a decree thereon, property is devolved. =Syn. *Damage*, etc. (see *loss*); amercement, sequestration, confiscation.

forfend (fôr-fend'), *v. t.* [Also, improp., *forefend*; < ME. *forfenden*, < *for-* + *fenden*, fend, defend: see *for-*[1] and *fend*[1].] To fend off; avert; forbid. [Obsolete, but still used archaically in literature.]

Ye entriden not inne, and other men that entriden ze hade *forfendid*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 241.

Heavens *forfend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

forfeng†, *n.* See *forfang*[1].

forfere†, *v. t.* [ME., only in pp. *forfered*, terrify, alarm (= D. *vervaren* = MLG. *vorvēren*, LG. *vervaren*, *vervīren* = MHG. *vervaren* = ODan. *forfære*, Dan. *forfærde* = Sw. *förfära*), < *for-* intensive + *feren*, terrify, cause to fear: see *for-*[1] and *fear*[1], *v. t.*] To subject to great fear; terrify.

He spered his yate, and in he ran
Forfered of that wode man.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1677 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

Tyl that myn hert, . . .
Forfered of his deth, . . . Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 519.

forfex (fôr'feks), *n.*; pl. *forfices* (-fi-sēz). [L., a pair of shears or scissors.] A pair of scissors.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring *forfex* wide,
T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 147.

forficate (fôr'fi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Deeply forked; very furcate or much furcated: said of the tail of a bird, for instance, when the depth of the fork equals or exceeds the length of the shortest feather. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

forfication (fôr-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *forficate* + *-ion*.] The state of being forficate; a deep forking or furcation: as, the *forfication* of the tail is three inches deep.

forfices, *n.* Plural of *forfex*.

Forficula (fôr-fik'ū-lą), *n.* [L., dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors.] The typical genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidæ*. *F. auricularia* is the best-known species.

forficulate (fôr-fik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Forficate; furcate: as, the *forficulate* palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficulidæ (fôr-fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forficula* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, the earwigs, alone constituting the suborder *Euplexoptera*. See *Euplexoptera*, *Dermaptera*, and cut under *earwig*.

Forficulina (fôr-fik-ū-lī'nạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Forficulidæ*.

forfoughten (fôr-fâ'tn), *a.* [< ME. *forfougten*, *forfouten*, *forfohten*, pp. of an unused verb **forfihten*, < *for-* + *fihten*, etc., fight: see *for-*[1] and *fight*.] Exhausted with fighting or labor; fatigued and breathless. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

ge schuld now make gow merie, gour mone to glade
That feynt ar *for-fouten* in feld and for-wounded.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

I m but like a *forfoughen* hound,
Has been fighting in a dirty syke.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 104).

And tho' *forfoughten* sair enough,
Yet unco proud to learn.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope.

for-gabt, *v. t.* [ME. *forgabben*; < *for-*[1] + *gab*[1].] To mock; gibe.

Whoso *for-gabbed* a frere y-founden at the stues,
And brouzte blod of his bodi on bak or on side,
Hym were as god greuen a greit lorde of rentes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

forgalded†, *a.* [Prop. *forgalled*, < *for-*[1] intensive + *galled*.] Very much galled.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a rolle,
And lothes the griefe of his *forgalded* sides,
Is better much than is the harbrainde colte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 117.

forgat† (fọr-gat'). An obsolete preterit of *forget*.

forgather (fọr-gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Orig. Sc.; also, improp., *foregather*; < *for-*[1] + *gather*.] 1. To meet; convene.

The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd for their siller gun
To shoot ance mair.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 9.

Dickens, Carlyle, and myself *foregathered* with the admirable Emerson.
J. Forster, Dickens, II. 476.

Fine ladies rubbed shoulders with actresses, magistrates *foregathered* with jockeys and sharpers.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 7.

2. To become intimately acquainted (with); take up (with).

O, may thou ne'er *forgather* up
Wi' ony blastit, muirland tup.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

forgave (fọr-gav'). Preterit of *forgive*.

forge[1] (fōrj), *n.* [< ME. *forge*, < OF. *forge*, F. *forge* = Pr. *farga* = Sp. Pg. *forja* (It. dial. *forgia*, < F.), < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, < *faber*, a smith, an artisan: see *fabric*.] 1. In general, a place where anything is made, shaped, or devised; a workshop.

But now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

It was a practice of impiety,
Out of your wicked *forge*, I know it now.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Specifically — 2. An open fireplace or furnace, fitted with a bellows or some other appliance for obtaining a blast to urge the fire, and serving to heat metal in order that it may be hammered into form. Forges are of many shapes and sizes, ranging from small hand-furnaces heated with gas, for jewelers' use, to the largest furnaces for heating heavy forgings to be treated with a steam-hammer. They are sometimes portable, or mounted on wheels to be moved from place to place, as in the battery-forge. Military forges include an anvil and other appliances.

I know vnder the grene the serpent how he lurkes;
The hammer of the restlesse *forge* I wote eke how it workes.
Surrey, Fickle Affections.

Soon as he bade them blow, the bellows turn'd
Their iron mouths, . . . at once the blast expires,
And twenty *forges* catch at once the fires.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

Children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming *forge*,
And hear the bellows roar.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

3. A smithy or works where forging is done.

Joe . . . passed into the *forge*. One of the soldiers opened its wooden windows, another lighted the fire.
Dickens, Great Expectations, v.

4. Any large iron-working shop. — 5†. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of objects in metal.

An horse of brasse thei lette do forge,
Of suche entaile, and of suche a *forge*,
That in this world was neuer man
That suche an other worke began.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy.
Bacon.

6. A sort of hearth or furnace in which malleable iron is made directly from the ore, by the so-called "direct process." For carrying on this process successfully the ore must be rich and fusible, and charcoal (the only fuel employed) be obtainable at a moderate price. Various modifications of the forge were, and some of them still are, in use to a limited extent under the names of "Catalan," "Biscayan," and "Navarrese" forges. This process is also in use in America on Lake Champlain, and in the Lake Superior iron regions. The forge there employed does not differ much from the Catalan. Establishments of this kind are frequently called "bloomeries." See *bloomery*, and *Catalan furnace*, under *furnace*. — **Traveling forge** (*milit.*), a portable forge accompanying a company of cavalry or a battery of artillery. See def. 2.

forge[1] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [< ME. *forgen*, forge (metals), form, devise, make falsely, < OF. *forgier*, *forger*, F. *forger* = Pr. *fargar* = Sp. Pg. *forjar*, < L. *fabricari*, *fabricare*, make (out of wood, stone, metal, etc.), frame, construct, < *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, structure, etc.: see *forge*[1], *n.*, and *fabricate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form by heating in a forge and hammering; beat into some particular shape, as a mass of metal.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the noble *yforged* newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the ploughmaker for *forging* a hundred ploughs, which serve during the twelve years of their existence to prepare the soil of so many different farms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; make by any means; invent.

Put nat the wyte of this tale upon me,
That I *forged* it upon my hed
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 32.

A thousand pound of wax *forged* and made she,
As for the morn to don the obsequie,
At sodayn warnyng had thay such huge light.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2335.

Fear *forgeth* sounds in my deluded ears.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

He *forged* . . boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To fabricate by false imitation; specifically, in *law*, to make a false instrument (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument) in similitude of an instrument by which one person could be obligated to another, with criminal intent, for the purpose of fraud and deceit: as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a writing. See *forgery*, and compare *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

We are contented with the miracles which the Apostles wrought without *forging* or believing new ones.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

A letter *forged*! Saint Jude to speed!
Did ever knight so foul a deed?
Scott, Marmion, vi 15.

=Syn. 1. To hammer out.—2. To fabricate, frame, manufacture, coin.

II. *intrans.* To commit forgery.

forge[2] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [Origin not clear; perhaps a naut. corruption of *force*[1] (first as v. t. ?); cf. E. dial. *carcaje* for *carcass*, *dispoge*, *dispoje*, for *dispose*.] I. *intrans.* To move ahead slowly, with difficulty, or by mere momentum: said properly of a vessel, but also of other things: commonly with *ahead*. See *ahead*.

And off she [the ship] *forged* without a shock.
De Quincey.

New communities which *forge ahead* and prosper
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 507.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to force or impel forward: usually with *off*, *on*, *over*, etc.: as, to *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

forgeability (fōr-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *forgeable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being forged.

The greater the proportion the free iron bears to the sum of these compounds, the greater the *forgeability* and weldability of the metal. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 552.

forgeable (fōr'ja-bl), *a.* [< *forge*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being forged, in any sense of the word.

Forgers treten *forgeable* thingis.
Wyclif, Prof. to Epistles (ed. Forshall and Madden), vi.

Steel is very malleable and *forgeable* when heated.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 387.

forgedly†, *adv.* With artifice; deceitfully.

Her adversaries might easily get the cyphers which she had made use of to others, and with the same write many things *forgedly* and falsely. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1586.

Both falsely and *forgedly* to deceive me.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 91.

forgemaster (fōrj'mås'tėr), *n.* The owner or superintendent of a forge or iron-works.

The first *forgemaster* was Governo Lewis Morris.
The Engineer, LXVI. 281.

forger (fōr'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgere*, < OF. *forgiere* (also *forgeur*, F. *forgeur*), < *forger*, forge: see *forge*[1], *v.*] 1. One who forges, forms, or makes; specifically, a smith; a wright.

God, that is *forgere* of alle thinges.
Wyclif, Eccl. xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Ye are *forgers* of lies. Job xiii. 4.

We have found, in agreement with Transcendentalism, that the experiencing subject must be the sentient agent, the thinker, and therewith itself the veritable *forger* of the momentarily lapsing particulars of thought.
Mind, IX. 359.

2. One who makes something by false imitation; a falsifier; specifically, one who makes or issues a counterfeit document; a person guilty of forgery.

Mark them with characters and brands
Like other *forgers* of men's hands.
S. Butler, Satire upon Plagiaries.

forge-roll (fōrj'rōl), *n.* One of the train of rolls by which a slab or bloom of metal is converted into puddled bars.

forgery (fōr'jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *forgeries* (-iz). [< F. *forgerie*; as *forge*[1] + *-ery*.] 1†. The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton*, S. A., l. 131.

2†. Invention; devising.

They ran well on horseback, but this gallant
Had witchcraft in't; . . .
. . . I, in *forgery* of shapes and tricks,
Come short of what he did. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

3. The act of fabricating or producing falsely; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a legal document, commercial paper or coin, a literary production, a work of art, a natural object, etc., with a view to deceive, mislead, or defraud; specifically, the act of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, or the like, to the prejudice of the right of another: as, the *forgery* of a check or a bond. In criminal law it denotes (at common law) a false making of any instrument by which one person can become obligated to another (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument), with criminal intent, for purposes of fraud and deceit; the making or altering a writing so as to make the alteration or the writing purport to be the act of some person whose act it is not; the false making of an instrument which purports to be that which it is not, as distinguished from an instrument which purports to be what it really is, but contains false statements. The definition is much enlarged by various statutes in different jurisdictions, under which many acts not originally forgery are punishable as such. See *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

In war he practised the same art that he had seen so successful to Marius, of raising a kind of enthusiasm and contempt of danger in his army by the *forgery* of auspices and divine admonitions. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § i.

Forgery may with us be defined (at common law) to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right."
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

4. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited; any instrument which fraudulently purports to be that which it is not.

These are but *forgeries*,
But toyes, but tales, but dreams, deceipts, and lies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 6.

forge-scale (fōrj'skāl), *n.* The coating of oxid which forms on iron heated to redness, or to a still higher temperature, as in forging bar-iron, and which may be detached from the metal by bending or hammering. Also called *iron-scale* and *hammer-scale*.

forget (fōr-get'), *v. t.*; pret. *forgot* (*forgat*, obs.), pp. *forgotten*, *forgot*, ppr. *forgetting*. [< ME. *forgeten*, *forgiten*, *forgeten*, *forgiten* (pret. *forgat*, *forgat*, *foryat*, pp. *forgeten*, *forgeten*, *foryeten*, *forgute*, *forgote*), < AS. *forgitan*, *forgetan*, *forgytan* (pret. *forgeat*, pl. *forgedton*, *forgēton*, *forgēton*, pp. *forgiten*, *forgeten*) (= OS. *fargetan* = D. *vergeten* = MLG. *vergeten* = OHG. *firgezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = ODan. *forgædc*, *forgætte* = Sw. *förgäta*; cf. equiv. OFries. *urgeta*, *forjeta* = OHG. *irgezzen*, MHG. *ergetzen*), forget, < *for-* priv. + *gitan*, *getan*, get: see *for-*[1] and *get*[1].] 1. To lose, temporarily or permanently, the power of recalling to consciousness (something once known or thought of); permit to pass, for a time or for ever, from the mind; cease or fail to remember.

Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgat* him. Gen. xl. 23.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits.
Ps ciii. 2.

Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention; or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be *forgot*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The genius of Sallust is still with us. But the Numidians whom he plundered . . . are *forgotten*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The after-world *forgets* my name,
Nor do I wish it known.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2. Figuratively, to overlook or neglect in any way; fail to take thought of; lose care for.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. Isa. xlix. 15.

The terrour of such new and resolute opposition made them *forget* their wonted valour. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The greater part of the walls, towers, and gates of Salona, not *forgetting* a gate which has been made out in the long walls themselves, all belong to one general style of masonry. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 166.

To forget one's self, to lose one's dignity or self-control, and say or do something unbecoming in or unworthy of one.

Urge me no more, I shall *forget myself*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

But I am heated,
And do *forget* this presence and *myself*:
Your pardon, lady.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

forgetable, forgettable (fȯr-get'a-bl), *a.* [< *forget* + *-able*.] That may be forgotten; easily escaping the memory.

Into the limbo of *forgetable* and forgotten things.
The Century, XXV. 273.

forgetableness, forgettableness (fȯr-get'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being forgetable.

Mr. ——'s a priori argument as to the *forgetableness* of the non-coincidental experiences of the same kind comes to nothing. *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 177.

forgetel, *a.* [ME., also *forgetil*, *forgetel*, *forgytel*; < AS. *forgitol*, *forgytel*, *forgytol*, forgetful, < *forgitan*, *forgytan*, forget: see *forget*.] Disposed to forget; forgetful.

forgetful (fȯr-get'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *forgetful*, *forgetful*, an irreg. formation (with *-ful* for earlier *-el*), substituted for earlier *forgetel*, q. v.] 1. Disposed or apt to forget; easily losing the power of recalling past experience or knowledge to mind.

Not maad a *forgetful* herer, but a doer of werk.
Wyclif, Jas. i. 25.

Look, Lucius, here's the book I sought for so:
I put it in the pocket of my gown. . . .
Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

In plenty and fulness it may be we are of God more *forgetful* than were requisite. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumm not still.
Milton, P. L., ii. 74.

And Love would answer with a sigh,
"The sound of that *forgetful* shore [death]
Will change my sweetness more and more,
Half-dead to know that I shall die."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

forgetfully (fȯr-get'fūl-i), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

But since it is our duty not to violate the memory of our oppressors, but silently, thankfully, and *forgetfully* to accept the oppression, we will commemorate only the king's restitution. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

forgetfulness (fȯr-get'fūl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgetfulnesse*, *foryetefulnesse*, etc.; < *forgetful* + *-ness*.] 1. The character or state of being forgetful; proneness to let past experience and knowledge slip from the mind.

Not in entire *forgetfulness*,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory, do we come
From God, who is our home
Wordsworth, Immortality, v.

2. The state of having passed from remembrance or recollection; the fact of having ceased to be remembered; oblivion.

For who, to dumb *forgetfulness* a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?
Gray, Elegy, st. 22.

If the noble is often crushed suddenly by the ignoble, one *forgetfulness* travels after both.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

Trouthe also [love hath] put in *foryetefulnesse* whanne thei soo sore begynne to sighe assaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

The Church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=Syn. 1. *Obliviousness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

forgetive† (fōr'je-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *forge*[1] + *-tive*.] Capable of forging or producing; inventive.

A good sherris-sack . . . makes it [the brain] apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

forget-me-not (fȯr-get'mē-not), *n.* 1†. The ground-pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*: the earliest use of the word, in the old English herbalists. —2. *Myosotis palustris*, a boraginaceous plant of Europe, growing in damp or wet places, and naturalized in some parts of the United States. It has circinate racemes of sky-blue flowers with a yellow center. (See cut under *circinate*.) As the emblem of friendship, it bears a name corresponding in sense to the English name in nearly every language in Europe; but it was not so called in England and France till the early part of the nineteenth century. Some other similar species of *Myosotis* are frequently cultivated under this name, especially *M. dissitiflora* and the dwarf *M. alpestris*.

3. In Scotland and some parts of England, *Veronica Chamædrys*. See *Veronica*.—**Creeping forget-me-not**, *Omphalodes verna*, a pretty species of southern Europe, with creeping branches.

forge-train (fôrj'trān), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, the series of two pairs of rolls by means of which the slab or bloom is converted into bars. The first pair through which the bloom is passed is called the *roughing-rolls*; the other pair, the *finishing-rolls*. The forge-train is also called the *puddling-rolls*. See *puddle*, *v.*, and *mill-rolls*.

forgettable, forgettableness. See *forgetable, forgetableness*.

forgette (for-zhet'), *n.* In *glove-making*, same as *fourchette*, 2.

forgetter (fȯr-get'ėr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

forgettingly (fȯr-get'ing-li), *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

> I fear I have *forgettingly* transgrest
> Against the dignity of the court.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

forge-water (fôrj'wâ'tėr), *n.* Water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons, used as a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, etc., and also drunk as a chalybeate.

forght, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*.

forgie (fȯr-gē'), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *forgive*.

> The Lord *forgi's* me for lying!
> *Burns*, Last May a Braw Wooer.

forgift, *n.* [ME., also *forgyft*, < *forgiven*, forgive: see *forgive*. Cf. *gift*.] Forgiveness.

> I wol not have no *forgyft* for nothinge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1851.

forgilt, *v.* [ME. *forgilten, forgylten, forgulten*, < AS. *forgyltan*, forfeit by guilt, make guilty, < *for-* + *gyltan*, be guilty: see *guilt*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make guilty.

> All folle wass *forrgillt*,
> Thurrh thatt thatt Adam wass *forrgilltedd*.
> *Ormulum*, Int., l. 25.

2. To forfeit by guilt.

> Thou laddest ous to parays [paradise],
> We hit *forgulten* ase vnwys.
> *Altenglische Dichtungen* (ed. Böddeker), p. 280.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty.

forging (fôr'jing), *n.* [< ME. *forging*; verbal n. of *forge*[1], *v.*] A piece of forged work in metal: a general name for pieces of hammered iron or steel.

> There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out. *Times* (London).

forging-hammer (fôr'jing-ham'ėr), *n.* A goldbeaters' heavy hammer, the first of the four hammers used.

forging-machine (fôr'jing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which heated bars of metal are forged.

forging-press (fôr'jing-pres), *n.* A form of hydraulic press for forging iron. The forging is laid on an anvil, which is raised against a hammer or stop adjusted to give it its required shape and thickness.

forgivable (fȯr-giv'a-bl), *a.* [< *forgive* + *-able*.] That may be forgiven; pardonable.

> An irremissible sin, an inexcusable sin; yet to him that will truly repent, it is *forgivable*.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> Much is *forgivable* to the intense lover or the submissive disciple. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 406.

forgive (fȯr-giv'), *v.*; pret. *forgave*, pp. *forgiven*, ppr. *forgiving*. [< ME. *forgiven, forgifen, forgiven, forgiven, forgeven*, etc., < AS. *forgifan* (pret. *forgeaf*, pl. *forgēfon*, pp. *forgifen*), give, give up, forgive, remit (a thing, acc., unto a person, dat.) (= OS. *fargebhan* = D. *vergeven* = MLG. *vergeven*, LG. *vergeben, vergewen* = OHG. *firgeban*, MHG. *vergeben*, G. *vergeben* = Icel. *fyrirgefa* = ODan. *forgive* (cf. Dan. *tilgive*) = Sw. *förgifva*, forgive, = Goth. *fragiban*, give, grant), < *for-*, away, + *gifan*, give.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give up; resign.

> So kenli the king & the knigtes alle
> Bi-sought William for the quen sothli so gerne,
> That he godli al his gref [grievance] *for-gaf* at the last.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4418.

> To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
> And to great ones such folly do *forgive*. *Spenser*.

> It shall if you will; I *forgive* my right.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. To give; grant.

> Ac ther was no boye so bolde Godes body to touche,
> For he was knyght and kynges sone kynde *for-gaf* that tyme
> That no boye hadde hardinesse hym to touche in deyinge.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 79.

3. To grant free pardon for or remission of, as a wrongful act or an obligation; give up all claims for or on account of: sometimes with the thing forgiven as direct objective (accusative), preceded by the person as indirect objective (dative): as, to *forgive* an injury; to *forgive* a person his debts.

> It may appear by my accounte I have not charged *ye* bussines with any intrest, but doe *forgive* it unto *ye* partners, above 200*li*.
> *Andrewes*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 405.

> Thu *forgaf* . . . of mi sinne the wickednesse.
> Ps. xxxi. 5 (ME. version).

> If ye *forgive* not men their trespasses, neither will your Father *forgive* your trespasses. Mat. vi. 15.

> In fact, the only sin which we never *forgive* in each other is difference of opinion. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To grant free pardon to; cease to blame or feel resentment against; restore to good will.

> *Lov.* I do beseech your grace, for charity,
> If ever any malice in your heart
> Were hid against me, now to *forgive* me frankly.
> *Buck.* Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you
> As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

> To *forgive* our enemies, yet hope that God will punish them, is not to *forgive* enough.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 15.

> Is it Charity to cloath them with curses in his Prayer, whom he hath *forgiven* in his Discours?
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

=Syn. 3. To pass over, overlook.—**4.** *Pardon*, *Forgive* (see *pardon*); to excuse, let off.

II. *intrans.* To exercise forgiveness; be lenient or forgiving.

> To err is human, to *forgive* divine.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 525.

> He thought I could not properly *forgive*
> Unless I ceased forgetting—which is true.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 26.

forgiveness (fȯr-giv'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgivenesse, forgifenesse, forgifnes, forgefenesse*, etc., < AS. *forgifnes, forgifenes, forgifennes*, < *forgifen*, forgiven, pp. of *forgifan*, forgive, + *-nes*, -ness. Thus *forgiveness* is a contr. of **forgivenness*, and means lit. the state of being forgiven; and from this, in the active use, the act of forgiving. D. *vergiffenis* is an imitation of the E. word.] 1. The act of forgiving; the act of granting pardon, as for a wrong, offense, or sin; remission of an obligation, debt, or penalty; pardon.

> To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*.
> Dan. ix. 9

> In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the *forgiveness* of sins. Col. i. 14.

> Not soon provok'd, however stung and teas'd,
> And if perhaps made angry, soon appeas'd;
> She rather waives than will dispute her right,
> And injured makes *forgiveness* her delight.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 431.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or pardon.

> And mild *forgiveness* intercede
> To stop the coming blow. *Dryden*.

forgiver (fȯr-giv'ėr), *n.* One who forgives or remits.

> And indeed, what a shamefull reproach is this to the infinite mercy of the *forgiver*? What a wrong to his justice? *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, § 10.

forgiving (fȯr-giv'ing), *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate: as, a *forgiving* temper.

> Placable and *forgiving*, he was nevertheless cold and unsympathizing. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

forgivingly (fȯr-giv'ing-li), *adv.* In a forgiving manner.

> "It was only two years old, after all," said Jared, *forgivingly*. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 250.

forgivingness (fȯr-giv'ing-nes), *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.

> Tenacity of purpose is more a special virtue of Bismarck than *forgivingness*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 425.

forgo[1] (fȯr-gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *forwent*, pp. *forgone*, ppr. *forgoing*. [Also written, more often but less prop., *forego*; < ME. *forgoon, forgon, forgan*, < AS. *forgān*, pass over, neglect, abstain from (= D. *vergaan*, intr., pass away, perish, = OHG. *firgān, fergān*, MHG. *vergān, vergēn*, G. *vergehen* = Dan. *forgaa* = Sw. *förgå*, intr. pass away, refl. forgo), < *for-* + *gān*, go: see *for-*[1] and *go*.] 1. To go or pass by without claiming; forbear to possess, use, or do; voluntarily avoid or give up; renounce; resign.

> His fader the kyng loved tho childre so,
> That he wild for no thyng the sight of hem *forgo*.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 168.

> Now shalt thou, false theef, thy song *forgon*.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 191.

> She . . . *forwent* the consideration of pleasing her eyes in order to procure herself much more solid satisfaction.
> *Fielding*.

> Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
> Or all but hold, and then—cast her aside,
> *Foregoing* all her sweetness, like a weed.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> In puffs of balm the night-air blows
> The perfume which the day *forgoes*.
> *M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia.

2. To quit; leave.

> I wish I might this wearie life *forgoe*,
> And shortly turne unto my happie rest.
> *Spenser*, Visions of Petrarch, vii.

> Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *G. Herbert*.

=Syn. 1. To yield, relinquish, let go.

forgo[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forego*[1].

forgoer (fȯr-gō'ėr), *n.* One who forgoes. Also *foregoer*.

forgone (fȯr-gȯn'). Past participle of *forgo*[1].

forgot (fȯr-got'). Preterit of *forget*.

forgotten, forgot (fȯr-got'n, fȯr-got'). Past participle of *forget*.

forgrowt, *v. i.* [ME. *forgrowen, forgrowe*, < AS. *forgrōwen*, < *for-* + *grōwen*, grown, pp. of *grōwan*, grow.] To be grown over; grow in excess or unduly.

> A path . . . *forgrowen* was with grasse and weede.
> *Flower and Leaf*, l. 45.

forgrownt, *p. a.* Overgrown. *Davies*.

> To be quiet from the inward, violent, injurious oppressors, the fat and *foregrown* rams within our own fold, is a special blessing. *Bp. Andrewes*, Sermons, V. 137.

forhalet, *v. t.* [A pseudo-archaic form, spelled *forhaile* in Spenser; < *for-*[1] + *hale*[1]. Cf. Dan. *forhale* = Sw. *förhala*, protract, prolong, retard.] To overhaul; overtake.

> All this long tale
> Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhaile*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

for-helet, *v. t.* [< ME. *forhelen*, < AS. *forhelan* (= OS. *farhelan* = OHG. *farhelan*, MHG. *verhelen*, G. *verhehlen*), hide, < *for-* + *helan*, hide: see *for-*[1] and *heal*[2].] To conceal; hide.

> 3if I any thinge haue mys-wrought
> Seleth me now *for-hele* ze-nought.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

forhentt, *v. t.* [Prob. formed by Spenser; spelled improp. *forehend, forehent, forhend*; < *for-*[1] + *hent*, q. v.] To overtake.

> Doubleth her haste for feare to bee *for-hent*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

forhew†, *v. t.* [ME. *forhewen*, < AS. *forhewan*, cut down, slay (= OS. *forhawan* = OHG. *farhawan, farhouwen*, MHG. *verhouwen*, G. *verhauen*), < *for-* + *hodwan*, cut, hew: see *for-*[1] and *hew*[1].] To cut down; cut to pieces; slay.

> His face *forehewed* with wounds.
> *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

forhow, forhooy (fȯr-hou', -hō'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *forhowien, forhohien, forhogien*, < AS. *forhogian, forhycgan*, despise, neglect (= OS. *farhuggjan* = OHG. *farhuggan*), < *for-* + *hogian, hycgan*, have in mind, care, be anxious.] To forsake; abandon: as, a bird *forhows* its nest. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> The hawk and the hern attour them hung,
> And the merl and the mavis *forhooyed* their young.
> *Hogg*, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

for-hungredt, *a.* [ME. (= D. *verhongerd* = G. *verhungert* = Dan. *forhungret* = Sw. *förhungrat*); < *for-*[1] + *hungered*.] Extremely hungry.

> Thei made hem than merye with mete that thei hadde,
> & eten at here ese, for thei were *for-hungred*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2515.

forinsecalt, *a.* [< L. *forinsecus* (cf. Sp. *forinseco*), from without, on the outside, ML. foreign, < *foris*, outside, out of doors, + *secus*, as in *extrinsecus*: see *extrinsic, intrinsic*.] Foreign; alien. *Burnet*.

forirkt, *v.* [ME. **forirken, forhirken*; < *for-*[1] + *irk*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To irk; weary.

> Of manna he ben *forhirked* to eten.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3658.

II. *intrans.* To become weary.

> For loe his wife *forsirking* of his raigne
> Sleeping in bed this cruel wretch hath slaine.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 442.

forisfamiliate (fō'ris-fa-mil'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forisfamiliated*, ppr. *forisfamiliating*. [< ML. *forisfamiliatus*, pp. of *forisfamiliare*, emancipate, < *foris*, outside, + *familia*, family: see *family*.] **I.** *trans.* To put out of the family; in *law*, to emancipate or free from parental authority: used of putting a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, as his share of the inheritance, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharging him from the family.

> A son was said to be *foris-familiated* if his father assigned him part of his land, and gave him seisin thereof, and did this at the request or with the free consent of the son himself, who expressed himself satisfied with such portion. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

forisfamiliation (fō′ris-fa-mil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *forisfamiliate* + *-ion*.] The act of forisfamiliating, or the state of being forisfamiliated.

My father could not be serious in the sentence of *forisfamiliation* which he had so unhesitatingly pronounced.
Scott, Rob Roy, iii.

forjeskit (fôr-jes′kit), *a.* [Sc., pp., < Dan. *forjaske, forhjaske*, soil, tumble, rumple, < *for-* + *jaske*, tr. soil, jumble, draggle, intr. dabble, paddle.] Wearied out; jaded with fatigue.

Forjeskit sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn oot owre the rigs.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

forjudge (fôr-juj′), *v. t.* [ME. *forjugen*, < OF. *forjuger, forjugier, forejuger, forejugier*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, alienate, nonsuit, judge unjustly, etc., < ML. *forijudicare*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, deprive, < L. *foris*, outside, + *judicare*, judge: see *for-*[3] and *judge*, *v.*] 1†. To judge wrongfully.

Falsly accused, and of his foon *forjudged*
Without answere, while he was absent
He damned was.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 274.

2. To deprive by judicial sentence.

Thei a-corded in the ende that he sholde be disherited. . . . Whan Bertolays saugh he was *for-Iuged*, and that he ne myght noon othirwise do, he returned with-oute moo wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

Forjudged of life and lands for cowardice in battle.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 25.

Hence—3. In *law*, to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance.

forjudger (fôr-juj′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *forjuger*, inf. as n.: see *forjudge*.] In *law*, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fork, forke*, < AS. *forc* = OFries. *forke, furke* = D. *vork* = LG. *fork* = OHG. *furka*, MHG. *furke*, G. dial. *furke, forke* = Icel. *forkr* = Dan. *fork* = OF. *forche, fourche* (whence ME. also *forche, fourche*), OF. also *fourque, furke*, F. *fourche* = Pr. OSp. *forca* = Sp. *horca* = Pg. It. *forca* = W. *fforch, ffwrch*, a fork, < L. *furca*, a fork.] 1. An instrument or tool consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more prongs or tines. Specifically—(*a*) Such an instrument, of small size, used at table to hold food while it is being cut with the knife, and to lift food to the mouth.

The Italian . . . strangers . . . doe alwaies at their meales use a little *forke* when they cut their meate.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

This ceremony [of washing], which in former times was constantly practised as well before as after meat, seems to have fallen into disuse on the introduction of *forks*, about the year 1620; as before that period our ancestors supplied the place of this necessary utensil with their fingers. *Ritson*, quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 25, note.

(*b*) One of various agricultural tools with the prongs of which loose substances are gathered and lifted, as a hay-*fork* or dung-*fork*. See *pitchfork*.

The peasants urge their harvest, ply the *fork*
With double toil, and shiver at their work.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 214.

2. Something resembling a fork in form. (*a*) A tuning-fork. (*b*) A fork-chuck. (*c*) *Milit.*: (1†) A weapon for thrusting, with a long handle and two points or prongs. Also called *war fork*. (2) A rest for a heavy musket used in the sixteenth century. See *croc*. (*d*) In *clock-making*, a bifurcation fixed at right angles to the end of the crutch which descends from the pallet-arbor. The fork embraces the pendulum-rod, and transfers the motion of its vibrations to the crutch and the pallets.

3. One of the parts into which anything is divided by bifurcation; a forking branch or division; a prong or shoot: as, the *forks* of a road or stream; Clark's *fork* of Columbia river; a *fork* of lightning.

The ancients . . . represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

4†. The point or barb of an arrow.

Lear. The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
Kent. Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

5. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the legs. [Humorous.]

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork*, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle. *Kinglake*, Crimea, xxii.

6†. A gibbet; in the plural, the gallows. See *furca*.

I would starve now,
Hang, drown, despair, deserve the *forks*, . . .
Ere I would own thy follies.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*. *Butler*, Remains, II. 195.

7. In *mining*, the bottom of the sump. *Pryce.*—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*.—**In fork**, in *mining*. See *fork*, *v. t.*, 3.

fork (fôrk), *v.* [< *fork*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.—2. To dig and break with a fork, as ground.—3. In *mining*, to pump or otherwise clear out (water) from a shaft or mine. *Forking* the water is drawing it all out; and when it is done the mine or the water is said to be *forked*, and the engine to be *in fork*. *Pryce.*—**To fork out** or **over**, to hand or pay over; pay down. [Slang.]

What must I *fork out* to-night, my trump,
For the whole first-floor of the Magpie and Stump?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 285.

If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money, he may be willing to give up his chance of Diplow.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become bifurcated or forked; send out diverging parts like the tines of a fork.—2. In *mining*, to draw out water from a shaft.

fork-beam (fôrk′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, a short beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

forkbeard (fôrk′bērd), *n.* An English gadoid fish, *Physis blennioides*. The ventral fins are jugular in position, and appear to be forked or bifurcate, from the fact that two rays are elongated and enveloped at the base in a common skin, whence the name. Also called *forked-beard* and *hake's-dame*.

fork-chuck (fôrk′chuk), *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from the fact that the part which is screwed on the mandrel has on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

forked (fôr′ked or fôrkt), *a.* [< ME. *forked, forket*; < *fork* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a fork or bifurcation; separating into diverging parts like the tines of a fork.

Unaccommodated [unclothed], man is no more but such a poor, bare, *forked* animal as thou art.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Proud as Apollo on his *forked* hill.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 231.

He saw
No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but *fork'd*
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Ambiguous; equivocal.

Give *forked* counsel; take provoking gold
On either hand, and put it up.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. Pointed, or prolonged to a point: as, *forked* shoes.—**Forked chickweed, drill**, etc. See the nouns.—**Forked dagger**, a dagger whose guard projects forward in two points or horns, one on each side of the blade. Such a weapon was formerly used in the left hand for parrying the thrusts of an adversary's rapier, and by seizing the blade to break it off or throw it out of line.

forked-beard (fôrkt′bērd), *n.* Same as *fork-beard*.

forkedly (fôr′ked-li), *adv.* In a forked form.

forkedness (fôr′ked-nes), *n.* The quality of being forked or opening into two or more parts.

forkerver†, *v. t.* See *forcarre*.

fork-head (fôrk′hed), *n.* An arrow-head having two points directed forward, as distinguished from barbs.

forkiness (fôr′ki-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forky or forked. *Cotgrave.*

forkless (fôrk′les), *a.* [< *fork* + *-less*.] Having no forks; not bifurcated.

fork-moss (fôrk′môs), *n.* See *moss*.

fork-rest (fôrk′rest), *n.* A bifurcated instrument carried by a soldier to serve as a rest in aiming the heavy firearms formerly in use; a fork.

forks-and-knives (fôrks′and-nīvz′), *n.* A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*: so called from a fancied resemblance of the fruiting spikes to forks and knives. [Prov. Eng.]

forktail (fôrk′tāl), *n.* [< *fork* + *tail*[2].] 1. A fish with a forked tail, as the salmon and sword-fish: a fishermen's term.—2. The kite: from its forked tail.—3. A bird of the family *Henicuridæ*.

fork-tailed (fôrk′tāld), *a.* Having a forked tail; scissor-tailed; swallow-tailed.—**Fork-tailed flycatcher**, an American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Milvulus*, as *M. tyrannus* or *M. forficatus*. Also called *scissortail*.—**Fork-tailed shrike**, a drongo; any shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*.

fork-wrench (fôrk′rench), *n.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling. *E. H. Knight.*

forky (fôr′ki), *a.* [< *fork* + *-y*[1].] Forked; furcate.

At each Approach they lash their *forky* Stings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

The last, and trustiest of the four,
On high his *forky* pennon bore.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

forlana (for-lä′nä), *n.* [It. dial.] 1. A Venetian dance.—2. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and quick. Also *furlano*.

forlay† (fôr-lā′), *v. t.* [Also *forelay*; irreg., after the supposed analogy of verbs prop. in *for-*, from '*lie* in wait *for*'; *lay*, tr., for *lie*; cf. *waylay*. Cf. *forlie*, differently formed.] To lie in wait for; ambush.

He, being many times *forelaid* by the trains of traitors.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

And lastly, how cunningly doth he *forelay* their confidence . . . in the Almighty, protesting not to bee come up thither without the Lord.
Bp. Hall, Hezekiah and Sennacherib.

An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 493.

forleave†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleven, forleaven* (pp. *forleft, forlaft*); < *for-*[1] + *leave*[1].] To leave behind; abandon; give up.

A theef of venisoun that hath *forlaft*
His licorousnesse, and al his theves craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 83.

forlend†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forelend*; < *for-*[1] + *lend*.] To give up. *Nares.*

As if that life to losse they had *forelent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 6.

forlese†, *v. t.* [ME. *forlesen, forleosen* (pret. *forles, forleas*, pl. *forlure*, pp. *forloren, forlorn*, rarely *forlost*: see *forlorn*), < AS. *forleósan* (= OS. *farliosan* = OFries. *forliesa* = D. *verliesen* = OHG. *farliosan*, MHG. *verliesen*, G. *verlieren*, lose, = Dan. *forlise* = Sw. *förlisa*, tr. lose, intr. be lost, = Goth. *fraliusan*), lose, < *for-* + *leósan*, lose: see *for-*[1] and *lose*.] 1. To lose entirely or completely; abandon.

Aurelius, that his cost hath al *forlorn*,
Curseth the tyme that ever he was born.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 889.

She held hireself a *forlost* creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 756.

The order of preest-hode he has *forlorne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

2. To bereave; deprive.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

forlet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleten, forlæten* (pret. *forlet*, pp. *forleten*), < AS. *forlǣtan* (= OS. *farlātan* = D. *verlaten* = OHG. *farlāzan*, MHG. *verlasen*, G. *verlassen* = Icel. *fyrirlāta* = Sw. *förlåta* = Dan. *forlade*), let go, relinquish, forsake, < *for-* + *lǣtan*, let: see *for-*[1] and *let*[1].] To let go; relinquish; leave; abandon; depart from; forsake; lose.

To *forlete* synne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

So that thulke stude was *vor-lete* mony aday
That no cristenmon ne paynym muste war the rode lay.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

forleygnet, *v. t.* See *forloyne*. *Chaucer.*

forlie (fôr-lī′), *v. t.* [< ME. *forliggen*, < AS. *forlicgan*, refl., lie with, fornicate, < *for-* + *licgan*, lie: see *for-*[1] and *lie*[1].] 1†. To lie with.—2. To overlay (a child). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forlighten†, *v. t.* To decrease; lighten.

We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye,
Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
And *forelyteneds* the loos that we are layttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 254.

forlive†, *v. i.* [ME. *forlyven*; < *for-*[1] + *live*[1].] To live pervertedly; degenerate in race or nature.

They ne sholden nat owtrayen or *forlyven* fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 6.

Eni *forliued* wreoche. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

forloret (fôr-lōr′), *v. t.* An erroneous form for **forlose, forlese*, after *forlorn*.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

forloret, *a.* See *forlorn*.

forlorn (fôr-lôrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forlorn, forloren, forlore*, < AS. *forloren* (= D. *verloren* = G. *verloren* = Dan. *forloren*), pp. of *forlēsan*, lose: see *forlese*.] **I.**† *a.* 1. Lost; deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

Is all his force *forlorne*, and all his glory donne?
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 35.

Relating then how long this soil had lain *forlorn*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 101.

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Hence—2. Without help or succor; helpless; wretched; miserable.

The Saxons, taking Advantage of his [Cadwalladar's] Absence, came over in Swarms, and dispossessed the *forlorn* Britains of all they had, and divided the Land amongst themselves. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 5.

I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less *forlorn*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, xxxiii.

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was *forlorn* in the extreme. *Prescott.*

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

Art thou of thy loved lasse *forlorne?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

There ne'er was man in Scotland born,
Ordain'd to be so much *forlorn*.
Lessome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense *forlorn*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

Forlorn boyst. [Tr. of F. *enfants perdus;* D. *verloren kinderen.*] Same as *forlorn hope.*—**Forlorn hope.** [D. *verloren hoop*, lit. a lost troop (D. *hoop*, a troop, = E. *heap*), but associated in E. with *hope*1, expectation.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

A confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope* . . . might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 765.

=**Syn.** Friendless, miserable, comfortless, disconsolate, woebegone, abject, pitiable.

II. *n.* **1.** A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2†. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

The squadron nearest to your eye
Is his *Forlorn* of infantry;
Bowmen of unrelenting minds.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up. *Cromwell.*

forlornly (fôr-lôrn'li), *adv.* In a forlorn, forsaken, or wretched manner.

And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave,
And salt as life; *forlornly* brave,
And quiv'ring with the dart he drave.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

forlornness (fôr-lôrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forlornesse, forlorennesse*, < AS. *forlorenes*, for **forlorennes* (= OHG. *farloranissa*, MHG. *verlorenüsse*), < *forloren*, lost: see *forlorn*.] The state of being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

forloynet, *v. t.* [ME. *forloynen*, delay, divert, abandon, < OF. *forlogner, forlongier, forloingnier*, etc., eloin, leave far behind, delay, etc., < L. *foris*, out, outside, + *longus*, long: see *long*, and cf. *eloin, purloin*, etc.] To delay; divert; abandon.

forloynet, *n.* [ME. *forloyne, forleygne*, < OF. "*forlonge*, very far off (a term of hunting)" (Cotgrave). Cf. *forloyne, v.*] In *hunting*. See the extract.

Forloyne. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound, going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16; Gent. Rec., ii. 79.
Halliwell.

Therwith the hunte, wonder faste,
Blew a *forleygne* at the laste.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 386.

forlyet, *v. t.* See *forlie.*

form (fôrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm, fourme;* < ME. *forme, foorme, fourme, furme*, shape, figure, manner, bench, frame, seat, condition, agreement, etc., < OF. *forme, fourme, furme*, F. *forme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *forma* = D. *vorm* = MHG. *forme*, G. *form* = Icel. *formr* = Dan. Sw. *form*, < L. *forma*, shape, figure, image, outline, plan, mold, frame, case, etc., manner, sort, kind, etc., ML. also a bench, choir-stall, grade in a school, etc. (with many other meanings). There is no ground for the attempted distinction, in pronunciation and spelling, between *form*, shape, etc., and *form* (spelled *fourm* in Bailey), a bench, etc.] **1.** The external shape or configuration of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and surfaces; external appearance considered independently of color or material; in an absolute use, the human figure: as, it was in the *form* of a circle; a triangular *form*; the *form* of the head or of the body; a beautiful or an ugly *form*.

And the earth was without *form*, and void. Gen. i. 2.

After that he appeared in another *form* unto two of them as they walked. Mark xvi. 12.

Each *form* in the moonlight dim,
Of rock or of tree, is seen of him.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

At Beni Hassan, during the time of the 12th dynasty, curvilinear *forms* reappear in the roofs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 204.

The apparent permanence in the case of the rock or tree is a temporarily abiding *form* or temporarily abiding spacial relations. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 626.

2. Specifically, in *crystal.*, the complex of planes included under the same general symbol. Thus in the isometric system the most general form is the hexoctahedron, embracing forty-eight similar planes. In the triclinic system a form, even in the most general case, includes only two similar planes, and is called an *open form*, since it does not represent an inclosed solid or *closed form*; similarly, the two basal planes in the orthorhombic system constitute a form.

3. Attractive appearance; shapeliness; beauty. [Archaic.]

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Isa. liii. 2.

4†. A costume; a special dress: as, a blue silk *form*.

There comes out of the chayre-roome Mrs. Stewart in a most lovely *form*, with her hair all about her eares, having her picture taking there. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148

5. A mold, pattern, or model; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned: as, a hatters' or a milliners' *form;* a *form* for jelly.—**6.** In *printing*, an assemblage of types secured in a chase for stereotyping, or of either types or plates for printing. A form may consist of one page or of many pages. For stereotyping, no particular order of arrangement is necessary; for printing, the pages are arranged in such order that in folding the printed sheet they will fall in regular sequence. In book-printing, before the general use of steam-presses, two forms (see *inner* and *outer form*, below) were usually required for a sheet, one being separately printed on each side; now a single form frequently comprises a whole sheet, the paper being turned end for end for printing the second side. Large newspapers, however, still require two forms. In this sense often spelled *forme* in Great Britain. **7.** In *milit. engin.*, same as *gabion-form*. See *gabion.*—**8.** In general, arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything, as distinguished from the parts themselves: opposed to *matter*, but not properly to *substance* (unless it be the intention of the writer to identify substance with matter). Thus, to say that the soul was immaterial was formerly considered the same as to say that it was a *form*. With the older writers *form* is often synonymous with *essence*, and has generally lofty associations (thus, the shape of a living being, considered as its perfection, was called its *form*, while that of a lifeless thing was called its *figure*, but not its *form*); and these ideas cling to the word in the minds of later writers, as Kant. But with many modern writers the conception is of something imposed upon the thing from without, and distinct from its life and essence. In metaphysics *form* denotes a determination, a specializing element, that constituent of a thing by virtue of which it is the kind of thing that it is. In the Platonic philosophy the *form* is the exemplar according to which a thing is made, or the mold, as it were, in which the thing is cast. In the Aristotelian philosophy *form* is the developed actuality, *matter* the undeveloped potentiality; *matter* is that element by virtue of which the thing is, *form* is that by which it is as it is — that is, the nature or essence of the thing. In Bacon's philosophy the *true form* is the physical structure or constitution of anything. In Kant's philosophy *form* is that element of an object which is imported into it by the mind: opposed to the *matter*, which is given in sense. For various other metaphysical applications of the term, see phrases below.

The figure comprehendeth the shape of things that have no life, as the facion of the elements, of trees, of flouddes, of an house, a shippe, a cote, and soche like. The *fourme* contoineth the portraiture of al livyng thinges, as the very livelie image of man, of an horse, or a lion, as we cal a man wel favoured or harde favoured.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Though I shall for brevity's sake retain the word *form*, yet I would be understood to mean by it, not a real substance distinct from matter, but only the matter itself of a natural body, considered with its peculiar manner of existence, which I think may not inconveniently be called either its specifical or denominating state, or its essential modification; or, if you would have me express it in one word, its stamp. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Of a beautiful landscape, melody, or poem, the blending of unity with variety appears not only in the grouping of Sense-Elements ("*form*" in the narrow meaning), but also in that of the represented content or signification of these. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 536.

In a phenomenon, I call that which corresponds to the sensation its matter; but that which causes the manifold matter of the phenomenon to be perceived as arranged in a certain order I call its *form*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 18.

The distinction above specified is employed by Aristotle in his exposition of the soul. The soul belongs to the category of substance or essence (not that of quantity, quality, etc.); but of the two points of view under which essence may be presented, the soul ranks with *form*, not with matter—with the actual, not with the potential.
Grote, Aristotle, p. 457.

Time and space are not given in sensation. They are not the sensational matter of perception, but something that "makes it possible for us to represent all parts of that matter as arranged in certain relations to each other"; and this we may fairly call the *form* of perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

9. A specific formation or arrangement; characteristic structure, constitution, or appearance; disposition of parts or conditions.

Whan the Duke herde that in the same *forme* he moste come a-geyn, he vndirstode wele he sholde bringe with hym Ygerne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

To laugh at all things thou shalt heare is neither good nor fit,
It shewes the property and *forme* of one with little wit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

Who, being in the *form* of God, . . . took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.
Phil. ii. 6, 7.

In the Egyptian females the *forms* of womanhood begin to develop themselves about the ninth or tenth year.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 40.

The third or "long" *form* contains the seven [Epistles] already enumerated in a more expanded state.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

10. Mode or manner of being, action, or manifestation; specific state, condition, determination, variation, or kind: as, water in the *form* of steam or of ice; electricity is a *form* of energy; English is a *form* of German speech; varioloid is a mild *form* of smallpox; life in all its *forms*.

This notion of "ought," when once it has been developed, is a necessary *form* of our moral apprehension, just as space is now a necessary *form* of our sense-perceptions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 93.

To many the battle of the giants, over the "long," the "middle," and the "short" *form* or recension of the Ignatian Epistles, will be an intellectual treat, as he watches the fence and scholarship of the various disputants.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

11. Fixed order or method; systematic or orderly arrangement or proceeding, as to either generals or particulars; system or formula: as, the *forms* of civilized society; a *form* of words or of prayer; a rough draft to be reduced to *form;* a document in due *form*.

And Exspoundide theim after myn owne wesdone
After the *forme* of Experience.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

'Gainst *form* and order they their power employ,
Nothing to build, and all things to destroy.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 531.

For who would keep an ancient *form*
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

I am not so foolish as to declaim against *forms*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 25.

12. Specifically, mere manner as opposed to intrinsic qualities; style.

Perhaps we owe the masterpiece of humorous literature to the fact that Cervantes had been trained to authorship in a school where *form* predominated over substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

13. Formality, or a formality; ceremony.

O place! O *form!*
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Should *form*, my lord,
Prevail above affection? no, it cannot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

14. Conformity to the conventionalities and usages of society; propriety: chiefly in the phrases *good form, bad form.*

We'll eat the Dinner and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all *Form*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I would see the buxom bride decked in the robe of culture, jewelled with the gems of refinement, and adorned with the lace-enwoven veil of *good form*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 626.

15. Mere appearance; semblance.

Why keep up a *form* of separation when the life of it is fled? *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

16. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of competing.

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense; for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of one is equal to that of the other.
J. H. Walsh, The Horse, vi.

17. In *alg.*, a quantic in which the variables are considered abstractly with reference only to their mathematical relations in the quantic, and apart from any signification.—**18.** In *gram.*, a word bearing the sign of a distinct grammatical character, or denoted by its structure as having a particular office.—**19.** In *music:* (*a*) The general theory or science of so arranging themes, tonalities, phrases, and sections in a piece that order, symmetry, and cor-

relation of parts may be secured: one of the most important branches of the art of composition. (*b*) The particular rhythmical, melodic, or harmonic disposition or arrangement of tones in a phrase, section, or movement, especially when distinct and regular enough to be known by a special name, as the sonata-*form*, the rondo-*form*, etc.—**20.** A blank or schedule to be filled out by the insertion of details; a sample or specimen document calculated to serve as a guide in framing others in like cases: as, a *form* for a deed, lease, or contract.

You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular *forms* that you'll find out) for leave to memorialise this Department. . . . You had better take a lot of *forms* away with you. Give him a lot of *forms!*
Dickens, Little Dorrit, x.

21. A long seat; a bench.

The Duke, upon hearing it, leaps from the Table so hastily that he hurt both his Shins on the *Form*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 130.

I was seen . . . sitting with her upon the *form*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

22. (*a*) A number of pupils sitting together on a bench at school. (*b*) A class or rank of students in a school (especially in England).

Preaching the same Sermon to all sorts of People is as if a School-Master should read the same Lesson to his several *Formes*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 93.

The lower-fourth *form* in which Tom found himself at the beginning of the next half-year was the largest *form* in the lower school, and numbered upwards of forty boys.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

Hence—(*c*) A class or rank in society.—**23.** The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The hares (Lepus Americanus) were very familiar. One had her *form* under my house all winter, separated from me only by the flooring.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 301.

24. A particular species or kind; a species of a genus, etc.; any assemblage of similar things constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoölogical group.

Practically, when a naturalist can unite two *forms* together by others having intermediate characters, he treats the one as a variety of the other, ranking the most common, but sometimes the one first described, as the species, and the other as the variety.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 56.

We must also remember that many slight characters may be the atrophied or rudimentary remains of more important characters which were useful in some ancestral *form*. *A. R. Wallace*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 306.

Absolute form, in *metaph.*, form considered, or being, without matter.—**Accidental form**, in *metaph.*, a form which constitutes not the substance of a thing, but a mere accident of it.—**Adjoint linear form**, in *math.*, a linear function having the same facients as the quantic to which it belongs, and its coefficients indeterminate. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Algebraic form.** See def. 17.—**Assistant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which makes no part of the subject, but serves only to impart motion to it.—**Bad, binary, canonical, conditional**, etc., **form**. See the adjectives.—**Blank form.** (*a*) A printed paper in which spaces are left blank to be filled up according to particular requirement. Such forms are very extensively used in legal and business transactions. (*b*) In *printing*, a form of types in which a page or several pages have been left blank.—**Calculus of forms.** See *calculus*.—**Continuity of forms.** See *continuity*.—**Contract forms.** See *contract, a.*—**Corporeal form**, a form which not only inheres in bodies, but has in itself a bodily character.—**Degenerate form.** See *degenerate*.—**Disponent** or **disposing form.** See *principal form*.—**Divisor of a form.** See *divisor*.—**External form of reasoning.** See *external*.—**Form of action**, in *law*, the distinguishing method of procedure, and hence the class to which an action belongs, considered with reference to the mode of procedure or the kind of relief sought.—**Form of a proposition**, the mode of relationship which it asserts between its terms; also, the logical type or class to which the proposition belongs; also, with older writers, the copula as contradistinguished from the subject and the predicate.—**Form of cognition**, the mode in which anything is cognized; especially, in the *Kantian philos.*, that by which any kind of synthesis of representations is effected, being either a form of intuition (space and time), of the understanding (a Kantian category), or of the reason (a Kantian idea).—**Form of Concord.** See *concord*.—**Form of corporeity**, in *metaph.*, that in which the bodily character of a thing is determined.—**Form of forms**, in *metaph.*, the idea which determines the ideas themselves; the one, also the nous of Plotinus.

Arise, climb, ascend, and mount up (with speculative wings) in spirit, to behold in the glasse of creation the *form of forms*, the exemplar number of all things numerable, both visible and invisible, mortal and immortal, corporal and spiritual. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The soul may be called the *form of forms*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Form value. See *value*.—**Good form.** See def. 14.—**Ground form.** See *ground*1.—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.*, a form the efficient cause of which does not lie in matter: opposed to *material form*.—**Informing form**, in *metaph.*, a form which is a part of its subject.—**Inherent form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can exist only in matter.—**Inner form**, in *printing*, when two forms are used for one sheet, the form which contains the pages that are hidden or concealed by the folds or bolts in an uncut sheet. This form is usually printed first.—**Intelligible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived only by the intellect.—**Outer form**, in *printing*, when two forms are required, the form which contains the first and last pages of a signature, as 1 and 8 in a sheet of octavo, or 1 and 16 in a sheet of 16mo, and the pages which therefore appear on the outside of the folded sheet. Usually this side of the sheet is printed last.—**Principal form**, in *metaph.*, a form which itself constitutes a species: opposed to a *disponent* or *disposing form*, which merely prepares the matter for the reception of the principal form.—**Ribbed form**, in *hand paper-making*, a square or oblong wooden frame with parallel brass wires steadied by cross-wires, used for making lined paper.—**Sensible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived by the senses.—**Separate form**, in *metaph.*, a form which, while it may be capable of existing only in matter, yet has a being apart from the matter.—**Simple form**, in *metaph.*, mere form, without matter: thus, God is held to be *simple form*.—**Substantial** or **essential form**, in *metaph.*, that in which the essence of a thing consists. The substantial form has four marks: it does not directly affect the senses; it has no variations of degree (though this was disputed); it is good and perfect; it is the principle or origin of the properties and operations of that to which it pertains. Much use was made by the medieval logicians of the doctrine of *substantial forms*, and thus the absurdity of trying to explain the properties and operations of things by means of mere abstract statements was put in a strong light, which the conflict with the real explanations of science soon heightened. Thus, if the Newtonian law of gravitation were merely a transformation of Kepler's laws, and implied nothing further, it would be of the nature of a substantial form; but in point of fact it predicts the various lunar equations, the planetary perturbations, the precession of the equinoxes, the tides, and the figure of the earth.—**Theory of forms**, the theory of the changes of algebraic forms due to linear transformations of their variables; especially, the theory of invariants, reciprocants, etc.—**To take form**, to assume a definite shape, appearance, or order; become definite and clear: as, the conception gradually *took form* in his mind. = **Syn. 1.** *Shape, Fashion*, etc. See *figure, n.*—**13.** *Rite, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

form (fôrm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm, fourme*; < ME. *formen, fourmen*, < OF. *former, fourmer*, F. *former* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formar* = It. *formare* = D. *vormen* = MHG. G. *formen* = Icel. Sw. *forma* = Dan. *forme*, < L. *formare*, shape, fashion, form, etc., < *forma*, a shape, form: see *form, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give form to; shape; mold. (*a*) To give a figure to; make a figure of; constitute as a figure: as, to *form* a statue; to *form* a triangle.

That glorious picture of the air
Which summer's light-robed angel *forms*
On the dark ground of fading storms.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

(*b*) In general, to model, make, or produce by any combination of parts or materials.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.

I'll trust you with the stuff you have to work on,
You'll *form* it! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Prometheus, *forming* Mr. Day,
Carv'd something like a Man in Clay.
Prior, The Parallel.

We can put together sentence after sentence of clear and strong English without a single Romance word; we cannot *form* the shortest really complete grammatical sentence without Teutonic words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 165.

Specifically—(*c*) To arrange; combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops into a hollow square. (*d*) To model by instruction and discipline; mold; train.

Eminent men, living and dead, whom we will not stop to enumerate, carried to the Upper House an eloquence *formed* and matured in the Lower.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

I resolved to *form* Dora's mind. . . . I talked to her on the subjects which occupied my thoughts.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xlviii.

(*e*) To devise; conceive; frame; invent; create: as, to *form* opinions from sound premises; to *form* an image in the mind.

He said that he was unable to *form* an idea of what would be international bimetallism.
Contemporary Rev., L. 287.

We have now no means of *forming* an opinion of the great national temple of the Capitoline Jove, no trace of it, nor any intelligible description, having been preserved to the present time. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(*f*) In *gram.*, to make, as a word, by derivation or by affixes.

The one class or conjugation regularly *forms* its preterit and participle . . . by the addition of "ed" or "d" to the root of the verb.
Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 107.

2. To go to make up; be an element or constituent of; constitute; take the shape of: as, duplicity *forms* no part of his character; these facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The diplomatic politicians, . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

He took his measures with that combination of dexterity and daring which *formed* his character.
Irving, Granada, p. 61.

3†. To display so as to communicate the real meaning.

No violent heat whatsoever can *form* a new language to a man which he never knew before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

4†. To persuade; bring to do.

The first that ȝou *formed* to that ffals dede,
He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the fforckis.
Richard the Redeless, i. 107.

5. To provide with a form, as a hare. [Rare.]

The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briers.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

= **Syn. 1.** To fashion, carve, produce, dispose.—**2.** To constitute, compose, make up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take or come into form; assume the characteristic or implied figure, appearance, or arrangement: as, the troops *formed* in columns; ice *forms* at a temperature of 32° F.

Form! Form! Riflemen, *form!*
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Tennyson, The War.

At the time of the English settlement in Britain, the consciousness of distinct national life could hardly have begun among the Nether-Dutch people; their language, their institutions, were still only *forming*, not yet formed.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 77.

2. To run for a form, as a hare; squat in a form.

Scath. First, think which way she *fourmeth*, on what wind;
Or north, or south.
George. For, as the shepherd said,
A witch is a kind of hare. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

-form. [= F. *-forme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-forme*, < L. *-formis*, -like, -shaped, the form, with adj. termination, in compound adjectives, of *forma*, shape, form: see *form, n.* The vowel preceding this termination (representing in Latin the stem-vowel of the preceding element) is properly *i*; but in some scientific words recently formed the vowel is erroneously made *æ*, as if the ending of the Latin feminine genitive.] A termination in words of Latin origin, or in words formed like them, meaning '-like, -shaped, in the form of': as, *ensiform*, sword-like, sword-shaped; *falciform*, sickle-shaped; *vermiform*, worm-like; *oviform*, in the form of an egg.

formable (fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *formable* = Sp. *formable* = It. *formabile*, capable of being formed, < LL. *formabilis*, that may be formed, < *formare*, form: see *form, v.*] **1.** Capable of being formed.

A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only *formable*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 312.

2†. Shapely; well formed. *Davies*.

Thys profit is gott by travelling, that whatsoeuer he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narrative may be *formable*. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 90.

3†. Formal. *Dekker*.

formal (fôr'mal), *a.* [< ME. *formel, fourmel*, G. *formell* = Dan. Sw. *formel*, < OF. *formel*, F. *formel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formal* = It. *formale*, < L. *formalis*, < *forma*, form: see *form, n.*] **1.** According to form, rule, or established order; according to the rules of law or custom; systematic; regular; legal.

The tide of blood in me
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now:
Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea;
Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,
And flow henceforth in *formal* majesty.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

It was agreed that there should be a *formal* disputation between these doctors and some Protestant clergymen.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Clive . . . applied to the Court of Delhi for a *formal* grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

In northern Gaul, above all, where the Franks accepted, not only Christianity but Catholic Christianity, in the very act of their coming, the Teutonic conquest can hardly be said to have made any change at all in the *formal* position of the Christian Church.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 111.

2. Characterized by or made or done in strict or undue conformity to legal or conventional rules; notably conventional.

And then, the justice;
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 42.

A cold-looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids. *Irving*.

Formal habits long since out of date.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 66.

3. Observing or requiring strict observance of the rules of law, custom, or etiquette; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; punctilious.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Essays, liii.

Tva. What is he, Biondello?
Bion. Master, a mercatante, or a pedant,
I know not what; but *formal* in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

The Moos'lims are extremely *formal* and regular in their social manners. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 250.

Formal as she was, still, in her life's experience, she had gnashed her teeth against human law.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

4. Regular or methodical in action. [Rare.]

The *formal* stars do travel so
As we their names and courses know. *Waller.*

5. Having conformity with the rules of art; scholastic; theoretical; also, rhetorical; academical; expressed in artificial language.

Here is taxed the vanity of *formal* speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements than upon the conclusions and issues of speech.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

I began to look on the rudiments of musick, in which I afterwards arrived to some *formal* knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1639.

He fayned such a *formall* excuse that for want of language Captaine Winne vnderstood him not rightly.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 223.

6. Relating to form merely, not to the substance or matter; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; outward: as, a *formal* defect; *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

Let not our looks put on our purposes;
But bear it as our Roman actors do,
With untir'd spirits and *formal* constancy.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

7†. Embodied in a form; personified. The allusion in the extract is to the character of the Vice who, under many aliases, was an attendant on the Devil in the old moralities. See *iniquity* and *vice*.

Thus, like the *formal* Vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

8†. Pertaining to or regarding the shape and appearance of a living being; characteristic; proper; sane.

The consequence is then, thy jealous fits
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits. . . .
Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd the approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

This is evident to any *formal* capacity.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

9. Pertaining to form, in sense 8, especially in the Aristotelian use, opposed to *material*; essential; express. See phrases below.—**10.** Pertaining to those elements of cognition which according to Kant have their origin in the nature of the mind itself; universal and necessary.—**Formal abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Formal acceptation**, the acceptation of a word as representing what it signifies. Thus, if we say "Man has three letters," *man* is taken in its material acceptation; but if we say "Man is an animal," the acceptation is *formal*.—**Formal appellation**, the mode in which an adjective is understood when it forms the predicate of a proposition.—**Formal beatitude.** See *beatitude*.—**Formal cause**, in *metaph.*, that element of a thing which determines what sort of a thing it is.—**Formal correctness, evidence, heresy**, etc. See the nouns.—**Formal criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**Formal inclusion**, in *logic*, express inclusion, such that the including term could not be defined without giving a definition of part of the definition of the term included.—**Formal induction**, an inference having the form of an induction, but differing essentially therefrom in being demonstrative; complete induction.—**Formal law**, in *logic*, an explicit law; also, one which has no exceptions.—**Formal logic**, the theory of the relations of different forms of propositions and syllogisms; also (by loose writers) applied to the opinion of those who hold that such logic is adequate to representing human thought.

The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself, which is the subject in which knowledge inheres, this science may be called *formal*, or subjective, or abstract, or pure, *logic*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. i.

Pure or *formal logic* is devoted to thought in general and those universal forms and principles of thought which hold good everywhere, both in judging of reality and weighing possibility, irrespective of any difference in the objects. *Lotze*, Logic (trans., ed. Bosanquet), Int., xi.

Formal mode, a mode which affects the copula of a proposition, as possibility, necessity, etc., contradistinguished from a *material mode*, which is any kind of limitation or modification of the subject or predicate.—**Formal nature**, the essence of a thing, the universal *in re*.—**Formal object of a faculty†**, the adequate object; the object expressed with sufficient generality to include every special object and nothing else. Thus, color is said to be the *formal object* of sight, but blue or red a *material object*.—**Formal object of a science**, the adequate object, as considered by the science; that which includes all that the science treats and nothing else.—**Formal opposition**, an opposition between two propositions which appear to directly conflict, apart from any explanation of the meanings of the terms: as, No A is B; All A is B.—**Formal part**, in *logic*, the genus or specific difference considered as part of the species.—**Formal repugnancy**, the repugnancy of two characters which cannot be true of the same subject, as black and white.—**Formal sign**, in *logic*, a sign which denotes its object by virtue of resembling it; a likeness; an icon; an analogue; a diagram.

The *formal sign* is that which represents the thing. So, a picture is a sign of the thing painted; the footstep, of the foot; conceptions, of things, etc.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xix. 28.

Formal significate, the quality connoted by an adjective.—**Formal signification**, the regular signification of a word.—**Formal truth**, logical consistency; agreement with logical possibility.

The knowledge of the form of thought is a formal knowledge, and the harmony of thought with the form of thought is, consequently, *formal truth*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

Formal unity, in *metaph.*, the unity which belongs to an individual apart from his individuality. Thus, the humanity of Peter, apart from his individuality as Peter (Petreity), is one humanity, and in so far possesses *formal unity*.—**Formal whole**, in *logic*, a species considered as composed of its genus and specific difference.—**Syn. 3.** *Ceremonial*, etc. (see *ceremonious*); punctilious, stiff, prim.

formaldehyde (fôrm-al'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *form(ic)* + *aldehyde*.] A gas, CH_2O. It can be obtained in several ways, as, for example, by leading a mixture of vapor of methyl-alcohol, CH_4O, and air over a heated platinum spiral. When dissolved in water it is a powerful disinfectant.

formalism (fôr'mal-izm), *n.* [< *formal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character of being formal; strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or recognized form, rule, style, etiquette, or the like; excessive attachment to conventional usage, or (especially in religion) to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior: as, judicial *formalism*; *formalism* in art; the *formalism* of pedantry or of court life; cold *formalism* in public worship.

This practice of asserting simply on authority, with the pretence and without the reality of assent, is what is meant by *formalism*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 41.

One good result had followed the constitutional *formalism* of the three reigns. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) The system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism. (*b*) A belief in the sufficiency of formal logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purposes of human thought.

formalist (fôr'mal-ist), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formalist*, < F. *formaliste* = Pg. It. *formalista*; as *formal* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres strictly to established custom, form, or usage, as in style, conduct, or procedure; one who is attached to the observance of recognized modes or methods; also, one who has undue regard to forms and rules.

There are in point of wisdome and sufficiencie, that doe nothing or little vexle solemnly. It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyre to persons of judgement, to see what shifts these *formalists* have, and what perspectives to make superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke. *Bacon*, Of Seeming Wise (1612).

The cramping influence of a hard *formalist* on a young child in repressing his spirits and courage, paralyzing the understanding, . . . is a familiar fact explained to the child when he becomes a man. *Emerson*, History.

2. In *philos.*, one who denies the existence of matter and recognizes the existence of form only; an idealist.

formalistic (fôr-ma-lis'tik), *a.* [< *formalist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by formalism.

To make forms essential is the essence of *formalistic* ritualism. *C. Hodge*, quoted in Church Polity, p. 297.

formality (fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *formalities* (-tiz). [= F. *formalité* = Sp. *formalidad* = Pg. *formalidade* = It. *formalità*; as *formal* + *-ity*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being formal; specifically, rigid or undue observance of forms or established rules, as in style, conduct, or procedure; especially, the sacrifice of substance or spirit to form; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury.*

His heart was a little cold; . . . his manners decorous even to *formality*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The result of exclusive attention to the rules of art, without life or spontaneity.

Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them you look through them. *Fuller.*

3. An established order; a rule of proceeding; a formal mode or method: as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

The only part of the *formalities* which seemed to distress him was the plucking of the Bible out of his hand.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the *formalities* required to constitute a valid afforestment, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

4†. Validity; binding force.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

5†. Customary behavior or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

Civilians . . . attired in blacke gownes, with certaine tippets and *formalities* that they wear upon pleading days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 81.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

6. In *philos.*, external appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

7. In the philosophy of Duns Scotus, a formal element of being; a quidditative ens, or anything belonging thereto except an intrinsic mode. Examples of formalities are: humanity, asinelty, animality, quantity, quality, entity, unity, truth, goodness. Examples of intrinsic modes are: infinity, potentiality, necessity, existence, reality, haecceity.

Its parts are said to be formal; as if one should say, which by reason only, which they call *formality*, are distinguished.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xiv. 10.

8. The character of the formal in the Kantian sense; universality and necessity.

formalize (fôr'mal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *formalized*, ppr. *formalizing*. [= F. *formaliser* = Sp. *formalizar* = Pg. *formalisar* = It. *formalizzare*; as *formal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reduce to form; give a certain form to; model.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body *Hooker.*

2. To render formal.

It is curious to see the agency of this [importance attached to] gentility in *formalizing* even love and hatred.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 137.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To affect formality; become formal. [Rare.]

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.
Hales, St. Peter's Fall.

2†. To use forms, as of statement.

Many times indeed our gallants can *formalize* in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain's, Let us go out into the field. *Hales*, Duels.

formalizer† (fôr'mal-ī-zėr), *n.* A formalist.

The ministers turned *formalizers*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 144.

formally (fôr'mal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *formelliche*, *formeliche*; < *formal* + *-ly*[2].] In a formal manner; as regards form; in form.

O wher hastou ben so long hyde in mnwe,
That canst so wel and *formeliche* arguwe?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 497.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

A judgment is *formally* right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; *formally* wrong when it is not. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 295.

The true principle *formally* stated by Butler, that "probability is the guide of life." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 711.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.
Middleton, A Mad World.

[In the Scotist philosophy this adverb was introduced into a proposition to show that it was true by virtue of a definition, or "identically."

The effect is said to be contained in the cause either *formally* or eminently. When *formally*, or the effect is of the same nature with the cause, the cause is said to be univocal, and is equal to its effect.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xvii. 21

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace is the spring from which it flows. *Sinaltridge.*]

formate (fôr'māt), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. Also called *formiate*.

formation (fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formation*, < F. *formation* = Sp. *formacion* = Pg. *formação* = It. *formazione*, < L. *formatio(n-)*, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *r.*] **1.** The act or process of forming or making; the operation of composing by the union of materials or elements, or of shaping and giving form; a putting or coming into form: as, the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas or of character.

The Sixth Day concludes with the *Formation* of Man.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339

2. Disposition of parts or elements; formal structure or arrangement; conformation; configuration: as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart; a *formation* of troops in columns, squares, etc.

The doomed men marched on, without any *formation*.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 63.

The well disciplined picket had gone right-about-face like a single person They maintained this *formation* all the while we were in sight
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 148.

3. That which is formed; anything considered as to its form, structure, or arrangement: as, the *formation* consisted of a mass of incongruous materials. Specifically — **4.** In *geol.*, properly, a group or assemblage of rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, having a similar origin or some common physical character. Some geologists use the word *formation* as the equivalent of *system*, or as designating a group of strata having the same geological age. See *system*.

Thus we speak of stratified and unstratified, fresh-water and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliferous and non-metalliferous *formations*.
Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Geology, p. 8.

"Formerly it was considered sufficient to collect the more typical specimens of a species, and to be satisfied with a general collection to represent the *Formation*." To this is added in a note: "the term *formation* is in some respects objectionable, but it is convenient, and no satisfactory substitute has as yet been proposed."
Prestwich, Geology, p. 5.

Alluvial formations. See *alluvial*. — **Free-cell formation.** See *free*. - **Polar formation**, in *math.*, the application of the operation $x_1D_1 + x_2D_2 +$, etc

formational (fôr-mā′shon-al), *a.* [< *formation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to formation or formations.

Formational and historical geology.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 244.

formative (fôr′mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *formatif* = Pr. *formatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *formativo*, < NL. *formativus*, < L. *formare*, pp. *formatus*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving form or shape; having the power of giving form; plastic; shaping; molding; determining: as, the *formative* yolk of an egg, which changes into an embryo; a *formative* process.

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil.
Bentley, Sermons.

Cumberland substitutes throughout for the idea of right as *formative* in ethics that of natural good.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 542

2. Pertaining to formation or development; related to the fixation of or growth into form or order: as, the *formative* period of youth or of a nation; *formative* experiments.

The man who has learned it [history] as he learns French or German from a travelling conversation book does not gain either the *formative* effect on the judgment, or the great inheritance of scientific study.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

To them who did not consider the *formative* nature of the book . . it seemed as if the young author [Swinburne] was lusting after strange gods.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 380

3. In *gram.*, serving to form; determining grammatical form or character as a part of speech or derivative; inflectional: as, a *formative* termination.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a formative element of a word; that which serves to give grammatical form; an addition to or modification of a root or crude form, giving it special character.

formator (fôr′mā-tor), *n.* [< L. *formator*, a former, shaper, < *formare*, form, shape: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *former*2.] Same as *conformator*.

formature (fôr′mā-tūr), *n.* [= Pg. *formatura*; < L. as if **formatura*, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] The act of shaping or forming. [Rare.]

These infant communities were easily susceptible of *formature* by leading men. *The Churchman*, LIV. 489.

form-board (fôrm′bōrd), *n.* An inferior kind of pasteboard used for packing, bookbinding, etc. It is made from waste paper, refuse rags, and coarser portions of the pulp.

forme1†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *forma*, first: see *former*1.] Former; first.

Adam oure *forme* fader. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

forme2 (fôrm), *n.* A Middle English spelling of *form*, still retained in English and Scotch usage among printers. See *form*, *n.*, 6.

formé (fôr-mā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formed (fôrmd), *a.* **1.** Arranged, as stars into a constellation. — **2.** In *her.*, seated or crouched as in its form: said of a hare. — **3.** Trained; developed; mature; as, a *formed* character. — **Formed bachelor.** See *bachelor*, 2.

formedon† (fôr′mē-don), *n.* [L. *forma doni*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ of right for the recovery of lands by one claiming according to the form of a gift or grant thereof. — **Formedon in the descender**, such a writ brought by the heir in tail against an alienee of a preceding tenant in tail. — **Formedon in the reverter**, such a writ brought by the one entitled to the reversion.

formel†, *n.* [ME. *formel*, *formele*, *formaylle*, appar. an altered form, in simulation of ME. *femel*, *female*, female, of OF. *forme*, a female of the falcon or hawk kind.] The female of the falcon family of birds.

Nature held on hire hond
A *formele* egle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 373.

form-element (fôrm′el′ē-ment), *n.* Anything that enters into the structure or composition of something else, giving it a recognizable form or constitution. Thus, the corpuscles of the blood are *form-elements* of that fluid; a cell is a *form-element* of any tissue; an ultimate fibril of muscle is a *form-element* of flesh.

formene† (fôr′mēn), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ene*.] Methane, or marsh-gas.

former1 (fôr′mėr), *a.* and *n.* [Mod. E., with compar. suffix *-er*, < ME. *forme*, first, < AS. *forma*, first (= OS. *formo* = OFries. *forma*), < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + *-ma*, superl. suffix. See *for*, *fore*1, and cf. *foremost*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Being before in place; fore; first; foremost.

He was euer in the *former* fronte, and hilde Calibourne in his right honde, and smote on the right side and on the lifte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

Coming from Sardis, on our *former* ensign
Two mighty eagles fell; and there they perch'd.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. Being or happening before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; prior.

He shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and *former* rain unto the earth. Hos. vi 3.

'Tis but the Fun'ral of the *former* year
Pope, To Mrs. M. B.

At what *former* period, under what *former* administration, did public officers of the United States thus interfere in elections? *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Past; especially, long past; ancient.

Enquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. Job viii. 8.

After-Ages can know nothing of *former* Times but what is recorded by writing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 1.

4. Preceding or going before in a series; antecedent in order of thought, of action, etc.: specifically applied to the antecedent one of two things, or of two parts or divisions of anything.

Then speak again; not all thy *former* tale,
But this one word. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

My two *former* [letters] were of Judaism and Christianity *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment, but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope*.

Former adjudication. See *adjudication*. — **Syn. 2.** Prior, anterior, antecedent. See *previous*. — **3.** Bygone.

II.† *n.* A predecessor. *Davies*.

former2 (fôr′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *former*, *formour*, *fourmour*, *formyour*, < OF. *formeor*, **formour*, *formeur*, < L. *formator*, a former, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *formator*.] **1.** One who forms, fashions, creates, or makes; a creator.

We beleven God, *formyour* of hevene and of erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

Fader and *fourmour* of al that euere was maked.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 27.

2. Specifically, a pattern in or upon which anything is shaped, as a piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and gun-wads; any mechanism contributing to give shape to an article in process of manufacture.

To roll up the cases [of rockets] you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a *former*, exactly the size of the cavity of the rocket, and 10 or 12 times as long.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 124.

The cutting pressure of the tool tends to hold the *former* and the plate together *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 260.

formeret (fôr′me-ret), *n.* [< OF. *formeret*, *fromeret*, < *forme*, form: see *form*, *n.*] In *arch.*, the arched rib which in ribbed vaulting lies next the wall and in a plane parallel to it. It fixes the form of the vault longitudinally, and is less than the other main ribs which divide and support the vaulting. See *arc doubleau*, *arc ogive*, under *arc*1.

formerly (fôr′mėr-li), *adv.* **1**†. First; first of all; beforehand.

But Caldore, that was more quicke of sight, . . .
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 38.

If I had not *formerly* read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admired that of the Leagures in France.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

2. In time past; at a certain point or through an indefinite period in the past; of old; heretofore.

Marry, 'tis a withered pear; it was *formerly* better.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

At this time the King forgot not a deliverance he had *formerly* had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 405.

3†. In time just past; just now; as aforesaid.

Thou hast incurr'd
The danger *formerly* by me rehears'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=Syn. 2. Once, anciently; *Formerly*, *Previously*. *Formerly* means before the present time, and perhaps a considerable time before; *previously*, before some particular event or time, and generally up to that point: as, the rates of postage were *formerly* much higher than now; they were reduced in 1845, having *previously* been at an average of about 12½ cents.

formest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

formful (fôrm′fûl), *a.* [< *form* + *-ful*.] Ready to form; creative; imaginative. [Rare.]

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1632.

form-genus (fôrm′jē′nus), *n.* In *biol.*, a genus composed of similar form-species.

When vigorously growing and dividing, the Schizomycetes as a rule present certain definite forms, which are at any rate so constant under constant conditions that they can be figured and described with such accuracy and certainty that good observers have regarded them as fixed species, or at least as form-species or *form-genera*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 401.

formiate (fôr′mi-āt), *n.* Same as *formate*.

formic (fôr′mik), *a.* [= F. *formique*; short for *formicic*, q. v.] Pertaining to, produced by, derived from, or characteristic of ants. Also *formicic*.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them *formic* laws or apiarian policy.
Southey, The Doctor, xcvi.

Formic acid, HCO.OH, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated This fluid contains both malic and formic acids, and by infusing ants in boiling water an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, which has been used in place of vinegar. Formic acid exists also in certain other insects, in the common stinging nettle, and in various animal liquids. It is prepared commercially by heating oxalic acid and glycerin, the oxalic acid separating into carbon dioxid and formic acid. It is a colorless fluid of strongly acid smell, and produces a blister and great pain when dropped on the skin. — **Formic ethers**, ethers obtained by the substitution of alcoholic radicals for the replaceable hydrogen of formic acid: thus, ethyl *formic ether*, $(C_2H_5)(CHO_2)$.

Formica (fôr-mī′kä), *n.* [L. (> It. *formica* = Sp. *hormiga* = Pg. *formiga* = Pr. *formiga* = F. *fourmi*), an ant, emmet.] **1.** The typical genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ*, formerly, as used by Linnæus, coextensive with the whole group of formicarians, but now greatly restricted. It still contains many species, having the abdominal peduncle one-jointed, the mandibles triangular and denticulate, and the females stingless. *F. rufa* is a common red ant, found both in Europe and in North America.

2. [*l. c.*] [ML., a kind of abscess (*apostema*), lit. an ant; also called *porrum*, lit. leek; cf. F. *oignon*, a bunion, lit. an onion.] An abscess; in *falconry*, a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

formican (fôr′mi-kan), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ant; resembling an ant.

The driver-ants . . . are vagabonds and wanderers upon the face of the earth, *formican* tramps.
Eclectic Mag., XLI. 420.

formicant (fôr′mi-kant), *a.* [< L. *formican(t-)s*, ppr. of *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants, < *formica*, an ant.] Crawling like an ant: applied in medicine to the pulse when it is extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicates a sensation like that of the motion of an ant perceived through a thin texture. *Dunglison*.

formicaria, *n.* Plural of *formicarium*.

Formicariæ (fôr-mi-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of ML. **formicarius*, adj.: see *formicarian*.] A superfamily name of the ants, conterminous with the family *Formicidæ* in a large sense: synonymous with *Heteropyna*.

formicarian (fôr-mi-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **formicarius* (> OF. *formicaire*), pertaining to ants, < L. *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *entom.*, of or pertaining to ants; formicine. — **2.** In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to ant-birds; formicarioid.

II. *n.* **1.** In *entom.*, one of the *Formicariæ*; an ant. — **2.** In *ornith.*, an ant-bird; a formicarioid passerine bird.

Formicariidæ (fôr′mi-kā-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of formica-

rioid passerine birds, having long slender feet, the outer toe united at the base to the middle toe, full plumage on the rump, and a characteristic coloration; the South American ant-birds. The family is divisible into *Thamnophilinæ* (ant-shrikes), *Formicivorinæ* (ant-wrens), and *Formicariinæ* (ant-thrushes). Under various names, the *Formicariidæ* have been included with several different groups of birds with which they have little affinity, as the *Laniidæ Turdidæ*, etc.; and the terms *Formicariidæ* and *Formicariinæ* have usually included a number of heterogeneous forms now eliminated. The family as here limited is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna. Also *Formicaridæ*.

Formicariinæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, the ant-thrushes proper, resembling in form but not in coloration the old-world pittas (with which they were formerly confounded). They have a thrush-like bill, large stout feet, a very short square tail, sexes usually alike in color, and terrestrial habits. These ant-birds are confined to the warmer parts of America; the genera and species are numerous.

formicarioid (fôr-mi-kā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Formicarioideæ*, as an ant-shrike, ant-wren, or ant-thrush proper. Also *formicaroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Formicarioideæ*; a formicarioid or tracheophonous passerine bird.

Formicarioideæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the ant-thrush series or formicarioid passerines, a group of non-oscine *Passeres*, with tracheal syrinx and schizopelmous feet; the *Tracheophonæ* of authors. It is a large series of some 500 species, confined to the Neotropical region. Leading families are the *Formicariidæ*, *Furnariidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, etc.

formicarium (fôr-mi-kā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *formicaria* (-ä). [ML.] Same as *formicary*.

Formicarius (fôr-mi-kā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < **formicarius*, pertaining to ants, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] The typical genus of ant-thrushes



Mexican Ant-thrush (*Formicarius moniliger*).

of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Formicariinæ*, containing such as *F. moniliger* and many others.

formicaroid (fôr'mi-kā-roid), *a.* Same as *formicarioid*.

Formicaroid passeres, a group of passerine birds embracing ten families not normally acromyodian, as distinguished from turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid passeres respectively. *A. R. Wallace*, Ibis (1874), p. 406.

formicary (fôr'mi-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *formicaries* (-riz). [< ML. *formicarium*, an ant-hill (prop. neut. of **formicarius*, adj.), < L. *formica*, ant: see *formicarian*, *Formica*.] An ants' nest or ant-hill; the nest or burrow inhabited by a colony of ants. See *ant-hill*.

In a *formicary* we can detect no trace of private property; the territory, the buildings, the stores, the booty, exist equally for the benefit of all.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 198.

This work they [the ants] carry on until enough workers are reared to attend to the active duties of the *formicary*.
Science, III. 54.

formicate (fôr'mi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ate*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ant or ants. Also *formicine*.

formication (fôr-mi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *formication*, < L. *formicatio(n-)*, < *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants: see *formicant*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal subjective sensation, referred to the skin, resembling the feeling of ants creeping over the body.

formicic (fôr-mis'ik), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ic*.] Same as *formic*.

formicid (fôr'mi-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An ant of the family *Formicidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Formicidæ*. Also *formicide*.

While the superiority of the ants as a group to the remaining Hymenoptera, to all other insects, and to the rest of the annulose "sub-kingdom," is undisputed, we are unable to decide which species of ant is elevated above the rest of the *Formicidæ* family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 197.

Formicidæ (fôr-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, of the series *Heterogyna* or *Formicariæ*; the ants. It is specially characterized by the form of the abdomen, the first joint of which (and in one subfamily the second also) forms a lenticular scale or knot of variable shape, serving as a peduncle to the rest. All the species are social, and live in colonies, consisting of males, females, and neuters. See *ant*[1], and cut under *Atta*.

formicide (fôr'mi-sid), *a.* See *formicid*.

Formicina (fôr-mi-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-ina*.] A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*. *F. rufa*, known as the horse-ant, is an example.

formicine (fôr'mi-sin), *a.* [< L. *formicinus*, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] Same as *formicate*.

Every trading vessel in the tropics has its *formicine* fauna, and cannot help acting as a transporter of all sorts of ants. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 31.

Formicivora (fôr-mi-siv'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *formica*, an ant, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] The typi-



Ferruginous Ant-wren (*Formicivora ferruginea*).

cal genus of ant-wrens of the subfamily *Formicivorinæ*, containing such as *F. ferruginea* and others.

Formicivorinæ (fôr-mi-siv-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicivora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Formicariidæ*; the ant-wrens. It comprises small weak species with comparatively slender and scarcely hooked bill, the sexes unlike in color, the males being varied with black and white, and the females with brown.

formidability (fôr'mi-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *formidable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being formidable; formidableness. [Rare.]

A Mackintosh has been taken who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans.
Walpole, To Mann, II. 98 (1745).

formidable (fôr'mi-da-bl), *a.* [< F. *formidable* = Sp. *formidable* = Pg. *formidavel* = It. *formidabile*, < L. *formidabilis*, causing fear, < *formidare*, fear, dread; cf. *formido* (*formidin-*), n., fear, dread.] Exciting or fitted to excite fear or apprehension; hard to deal with; difficult to overcome, perform, or the like: applied to persons or things possessing such strength, power, or capability, or presenting such obstacles to action or progress, as to discourage effort or inspire dread of failure.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

One or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a *formidable* man.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

The master of such a force [sixty thousand troops] could not but be regarded by all his neighbours as a *formidable* enemy and a valuable ally. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

=**Syn.** Deterrent, discouraging, fearful, appalling, redoubtable.

formidableness (fôr'mi-da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

formidably (fôr'mi-da-bli), *adv.* In a formidable manner.

formidolose† (for-mid'ō-lōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *formidoloso*, < L. *formidolosus*, *formidulosus*, full of fear, < *formido*, fear, dread: see *formidable*.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid. *Bailey*.

forming-cylinder (fôr'ming-sil'in-dėr), *n.* See *cylinder*.

forming-machine (fôr'ming-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine used for bending tin-plate, and in making hollow ware.—2. An apparatus for shaping articles made from fabrics of various kinds, as hats from plaited straw.—3. A machine for twisting strands of fiber into rope.

formless (fôrm'les), *a.* [= D. *vormloos* = G. *formlos* = Dan. Sw. *formlös*; as *form* + *-less*.] Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless; amorphous.

What's past, and what's to come, is strew'd with husks
And *formless* ruin of oblivion. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

formlessly (fôrm'les-li), *adv.* In a formless manner.

His long coat hung *formlessly* from his shoulders.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, vi.

formlessness (fôrm'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without form.

Formosan (fôr-mō'sän), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Formosa, a large island lying southeast of China, to which country it belongs. —**Formosan deer.** See *deer*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Formosa.

formosity† (fôr-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *formosité* = It. *formosità*, < L. *formositā(t-)s*, beauty, < *formosus*, beautiful: see *formous*.] Beauty; gracefulness.

The thunder-thumping Jove transfused his dotes into your excellent *formositie*.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

formous†, *a.* [= Pg. It. *formoso*, < L. *formosus*, beautiful, < *forma*, form, beauty: see *form*, *n.*] Beautiful; fair. *Halliwell*.

O pulchrior sole in beautie full lucident,
Of all feminine most *formous* flour.
The Nine Ladies Worthie, l. 23.

form-species (fôrm'spē'shēz), *n.* In *biol.*, a species constituted by a single stage in the course of development of a species which undergoes transformations, and in many cases originally supposed to be the only form of the species.

formula (fôr'mū-lä), *n.*; pl. *formulæ*, *formulas* (-lē, -läz). [= G. Dan. Sw. *formel* = F. *formule* = Sp. Pg. *formula* = It. *formola*, *formula*, < L. *formula*, a small pattern or mold, a form, rule, principle, method, formula, dim. of *forma*, a form: see *form*, *n.*] 1. In general, a prescribed form or rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; particularly, a form of words in which something is required by rule or custom to be stated.

Formulæ are but decent and apt passages or conveyances of speech, which may serve indifferently for differing subjects. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 255.

The memory disburdens itself of its cumbrous catalogues of particulars, and carries centuries of observation in a single *formula*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 51.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines. See *creed*, and *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.—3. In *math.*, any general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.—4. In *chem.*, an expression by means of symbols and figures of the constituents of a compound. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Abel's, Cauchy's, Frullani's, Kummer's, Poisson's formulæ**, in *math.*, certain formulæ relating to definite integrals.—**Approximate, associative, characteristic, chemical, dental, dimidiation, distributive, duplication, empirical**, etc., **formula**. See the qualifying words.—**Cotes's, Gauss's, Simpson's formulæ**, formulæ for approximate quadratures.—**Euler's formulæ**, the formulæ expressing the sine and cosine of an angle as the sum of two exponentials.—**Formula of Christison**, a rule for estimating the amount of solids in urine, namely: Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine expressed in four figures by 2.33 to obtain the total solids in grains in 1,000 cubic centimeters. Also called *Haeser's formula*.—**Formula of coincidence.** See *coincidence*.—**Formula of Concord.** See *concord*.—**Fourier's formula**, the equation

$$\int \frac{\sin \varpi x}{\sin x} Fx\,dx = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi F0,$$

where $\varpi \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$.—**Graphic, myological**, etc., **formula**. See the adjectives.—**Incidence, coincidence formulæ**, formulæ of geometry for determining the numbers of incidences and coincidences of different kinds under given conditions.—**Lambert's formula**, a formula for obtaining the mean wind direction from a table of observed directions, viz.:

$$\tan\phi = \frac{E - W + (NE + SE - SW - NW)\cos 45°}{N - S + (NE + NW - SE - SW)\cos 45°}$$

where ϕ is the angle between the north and the mean wind direction measured round by east.—**Pitcher's formulæ**, equations showing the numbers of singularities of plane curves.—**Sterling's formula**, the approximate expression

$$1.2.3.\ldots z = \left(\frac{z}{e}\right)^{z+\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

formular (fôr'mū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *formula* + *-ar*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary.—2†. Formal; of the regular or correct form.

A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is *formular*. It has always been *formular* to flatter kings and queens, so much so, that even in our church-service, we have "our most religious king," used indiscriminately, whoever is king. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 152.

II.† *n.* A model; an exemplar.

He [Sidney] was the very *formular* that all well-disposed gentlemen do form their manners and life by.
Quoted in *Motley's* United Netherlands, I. 358.

formularistic (fôr′mū-la-ris′tik), *a.* [< *formular* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson.*

formularization (fôr′mū-lar-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *formularize* + *-ation*.] The act, process, or result of formularizing or formulating.

The great majority of those so-called enactments were probably nothing more than *formularizations* of customary law, for the use of private judges in civil causes whom the king is said to have instituted *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 077.

F. A. Lange, however, has attempted to show at some length that, after excluding modality, a special *formularization* in thought is always necessary when we would assign a general validity to any particular logical form.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 104.

formularize (fôr′mū-lar-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formularized*, ppr. *formularizing*. [< *formular* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a formula; formulate; express in precise or systematic form.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1866.

formulary (fôr′mū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *formulaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *formulario*, n. (< ML. as if **formularium*, neut.); cf. L. *formularius*, as a noun, a lawyer skilled in composing writs or forms; prop. adj., < *formula*, a form, formula: see *formula*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a formula or formal statement; stated precisely, or according to certain forms; also, explicitly prescribed; ritual.

Why, Sir, in the *formulary* and statutory part of law a plodding blockhead may excel.
Johnson, quoted in Boswell, I. 13.

2. Closely adhering to formulas or rules; formal. [Rare.]

There is . . . in the incorruptible Sea-green himself, though otherwise so lean and *formulary*, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *formularies* (-riz). 1. A prescribed form or model; a formula.

The *formularies* for exorcism still continued, as they continue to the present day, in Roman Catholic rituals, and they were frequently employed all through the eighteenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I 118.

2. A collection or system of set forms; especially, a book containing prescribed forms used in the services of a church: as, the *formulary* of the Church of England is the Book of Common Prayer.

formulate (fôr′mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulated*, ppr. *formulating*. [< *formula* + *-ate*2.] To reduce to or express in a formula; state in a precise and comprehensive or systematic form.

Along with social development, the *formulating* in law of the rights pre-established by custom becomes more definite and elaborate. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 102.

There is nothing so pitilessly and unconsciously cruel as sincerity *formulated* into dogma.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 158.

Some talkers excel in the precision with which they *formulate* their thoughts, so that you get from them something to remember; others lay criticism asleep by a charm.
Emerson, Clubs.

formulation (fôr-mū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *formulation* = Pg. *formulação*; as *formulate* + *-ion*.] The act, process, or result of formulating.

Only fifty years separate Galileï's "Discorsi" from Newton's "Principia," and the *formulation* by Leibnitz, in the same year 1686, of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 386.

formulatory (fôr′mū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *formulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to formulation; formulated.

He presents the unfamiliar in the guise of the familiar. Put in this bald *formulatory* fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 841.

formule1† (fôr′mūl), *n.* [< F. *formule*, < L. *formula*: see *formula*.] A formula.

formule2 (fôr′mūl), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *formyl*.

formulisation, formulise. See *formulization, formulize*.

formulism (fôr′mū-lizm), *n.* [< *formula* + *-ism*.] Adherence to or systematic use of formulas

The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical *formulism* of triad, hebdomad, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 603.

formulization (fôr′mū-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *formulize* + *-ation*.] The act or result of formulizing or reducing to fixed form. Also spelled *formulisation*.

The reader is probably well aware of the curious tendency to *formulization* and system which under the name of philosophy encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. *Ruskin.*

Religious belief and rites are considered as æsthetic *formulizations* of pious feeling.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 92.

formulize (fôr′mū-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulized*, ppr. *formulizing*. [< *formula* + *-ize*.] To fix in a determinate form; construct formulas of or for; make formal. Also spelled *formulise*.

Largely, moreover, as invocation of the Blessed Virgin is used in the Greek Church, it has nowhere adopted that vast *formulized* theory as to her place as the channel of all grace to the Church, and to each single soul, which is to us the especial "crux" in the Roman system.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 94.

Intelligent congregations who have taken steps to *formulize* their worship. *The Century*, XXXI. 81.

form-word (fôrm′wėrd), *n.* A word showing relation only or chiefly; an independent word performing an office such as in other languages, or in other cases in the same language, is performed by the formative parts of words: *e. g.*, auxiliaries, prepositions, etc.

formy (fôr′mi), *a.* [< F. *formé*, pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formyl (fôr′mil), *n.* [Also written *formyle* and *formule*; < *form(ic)* + *-yl*.] A hypothetical univalent radical (CHO), of which formic acid may be regarded as the hydrate.

forn†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *foran*, before: see *fore*1.] Same as *fore*1.

Fornax (fôr′naks), *n.* [L., a furnace: see *furnace*.] 1. A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

2. [NL. (Castelnau, 1835).] A genus of elaterid beetles of wide distribution, found in North and South America, the West and East Indies, Africa, and Australia, of large size and a uniform brownish-black or reddish color, with a fine appressed pubescence. Seven species inhabit North America, among them *F. calceatus*.

forncast†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forn* + *cast*1.] To arrange beforehand; forecast.

For he, with grete deliberacioun,
Hadde every thynge that hereto myght availle
Forncast, and put in execucioun.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 521.

By heigh ymaginacioun *forncast*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 397.

forne†, *a.* [ME., var. of *ferne*: see *fern*2.] Former.

The Camel's hous; whiche it is saied that a certain king in *forne* yeares, when he had on a dromedarie camele escaped the handes of his enemies, builded there.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 210.

fornenst (fôr-nenst′), *prep.* Same as *forenenst*.

fornent† (fôr-nent′), *prep.* Same as *foreanent*.

fornical (fôr′ni-kal), *a.* [< *fornix*, an arch, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fornix.

fornicate1 (fôr′ni-kāt), *a.* [< L. *fornicatus*, arched, < *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, vault: see *fornix*.] 1. Arched; vaulted or arched over like an oven or furnace, concave within and convex without; hollowed out underneath.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Overarched with fornices, as the throat of the corolla of the forget-me-not. (*b*) Overarching: as, a *fornicate* appendage.

Also *fornici*form.

Fornicate clypeus or nasus, in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus that is much elevated and overarches the parts beneath, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

fornicate2 (fôr′ni-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fornicated*, ppr. *fornicating*. [< LL. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicari* (> It. *fornicare* = Pg. Sp. *fornicar* = Pr. *fornicar*, *fornigar* = F. *forniquer*), fornicate, < L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), a brothel, so called because generally situated in underground vaults; lit. an arch, a vault: see *fornicate*1, *a.*] To have illicit sexual intercourse: said of an unmarried person.

They permitted stranger virgins and captives to *fornicate*; only they believed it sinful in the Hebrew maidens.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornication1 (fôr-ni-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *fornicatio*(*n-*), a vaulting or arching over, < *fornicatus*, arched: see *fornicate*1, *a.*] 1. An arching; the forming of a vault or convexity; a hollowing, vaulting, or arching over; a cameration. —2. The state of being fornicated or vaulted.

fornication2 (fôr-ni-kā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *fornicacioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *fornication*, F. *fornication* = Pr. *fornicatio* = Sp. *fornicacion* = Pg. *fornicação* = It. *fornicazione*, < LL. *fornicatio*(*n-*), < *fornicari*, fornicate: see *fornicate*2.] The act of illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. *May*, J. It is a criminal offense in some jurisdictions. In Scriptural use the word is also applied to adultery, and figuratively to idolatry.

A fayre Mayden was blamed with wrong, and sclaundred, that sche hadde don *Fornycacioun*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

Adultery, in Scripture, is sometimes used to signify *fornication*, and *fornication* for adultery.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornicator (fôr′ni-kā-tor), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatour*, < OF. *fornicator*, F. *fornicateur* = Pr. *fornicadre*, *fornicador* = Sp. Pg. *fornicador* = It. *fornicatore*, < L. *fornicator*, < *fornicari*: see *fornicate*2.] One guilty of fornication.

Neither *fornicators*, nor idolaters, nor adulterers . . . shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 9.

fornicatress (fôr′ni-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fornicatrice* = Pr. *fornicairitz* = It. *fornicatrice*; as *fornicator* + *-ess*.] A woman guilty of fornication.

See you, the *fornicatress* be remov'd.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

fornices, *n.* Plural of *fornix*.

forniciform (fôr-nis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, a vault, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *fornicate*1.

fornicolumn (fôr′ni-kol′um), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *column*.] A column or pillar of the fornix. [Rare.]

fornicommissure (fôr-ni-kom′i-ūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *commissure*.] The commissure of the fornix. *B. G. Wilder.*

fornim†, *v. t.* [ME. *fornimen*, *fornemen*, < AS. *fornuman*, take away, < *for-* + *niman*, take: see *for-*1 and *nim*.] To take away; appropriate to one's own use.

Euerych tannere that halt bord in the heyestret of Wynchestre, shal [pay], for the stret that he *for-nemeth*, twey shullynges by the zere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

fornix (fôr′niks), *n.*; pl. *fornices* (-ni-sēz). [L., an arch, a vault.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) A median symmetrical arched formation in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum and septum lucidum, vaulting over the optic thalami and the third ventricle, and running into the floor of each lateral ventricle. In the human brain it consists of two longitudinal bundles of fibers, one on each side, which rise from the corpora albicantia, pass up, as the anterior pillars of the fornix, in front of the foramina of Monro and behind the anterior commissure, then, somewhat flattened and in apposition to each other, arch backward beneath the corpus callosum and above the velum interpositum, forming the body of the fornix, and then diverge toward the back part of the corpus callosum, to turn down, as the posterior pillars of the fornix (crura fornicis), into the floor of the descending cornua of the lateral ventricles, where their free edges form the fimbriæ. See cut under *corpus*. (*b*) Some other arched, vaulted, or fornicated formation: as, the *fornix conjunctivæ*, the vault of the conjunctiva.—2. In *conch.*: (*a*) The vaulted or excavated part of a shell under the umbo. (*b*) The more concavo-convex one of the shells of an inequivalve bivalve, as an oyster.—3. In *bot.*, a small arching crest or appendage in the throat or tube of a corolla.—**Body of the fornix.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bulbs of the fornix.** See *bulb*.—**Columns of the fornix.** See *column*.—**Delta fornicis.** See *delta*.—**Fornix cerebri**, the fornix. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fornix cranii**, the arch or arched roof of the cranium; the skull-cap or calvarium.—**Fornix of Gottsche**, in *ichth.* See the extract.

There is a peculiarity about the structure of the optic lobes, which has given rise to much diversity of interpretation of the parts of the brain in osseous fishes. The posterior wall of these lobes, where it passes into the cerebellum, or in the region which nearly answers to the valve of Vieussens in mammals, is thrown forward into a deep fold which lies above the crura cerebri and divides the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum from the ventricle of the optic lobes throughout almost the whole extent of the latter. This is the *fornix of Gottsche*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 142.

Fornix of the conjunctiva, the line of reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelids to the eyeball.

forold†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-*1 + *old*.] Very old.

A beres skyn, col-blak, *for-old*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1284.

for-out†, *prep.* [ME.; < *for*, *fore*1, + *-out*.] Without.

Sche preied par charite in pes to late hire lengthe
Fulle a fourtenizt *for-oute* alle greues
Of sangtes to the cite or any sorwe elles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2681.

forpamper†, *v. t.* [ME. *forpampren*; < *for-*1 + *pamper*.] To pamper exceedingly; overfeed.

They ne were nat *forpampred* with outrage.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 5.

forpass† (fôr-pas′), *v.* [< *for-*1 + *pass*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go by; pass unnoticed.

One day, as hee *forpassed* by the plaine
With weary pace, he far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

II. *trans.* To surpass.

In al Troyes cite
Was noon so fayre, *forpassynge* every wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 101.

forpet (fôr'pet), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *fourth part* (or *fourth peck*†).] The fourth part of a peck, or one sixteenth of a firlot. Otherwise called *lippie*.

In Edinburgh, at the present time, the commonest measure for meal is called the *forpit*, being the fourth part of a peck.
H. W. Chisholm (Warden of the Standards), Testimony, [Feb. 12, 1868.

forpine† (fôr-pin'), *v. i.* [< ME. *forpinen* = MLG. *vorpînen*; < *for-*[1] + *pine*[2].] To waste away by suffering or torment.

Forpyned what for woo and for distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 505

He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought,
And nothing left but like an aery Spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 57

forrat (for'at), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *forward*[1].

forray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray*.

forrayer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forayer*.

forre†, *n.* and *v.* See *fur*[1].

forrel, forril (for'el, -il), *n.* Same as *forel*.

forret, forrit (for'et, -it), *a.* Dialectal contractions of *forward*[1].

forrow†, *prep.* [Var. of *fore*[1].] Before.

Tak ye my sark that is bludy,
And hing it *forrow* yow.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 150).

fors[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *force*[1].

fors[2] (fôrs), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fur*[1], < OF. *forre*: see *fur*[1].] Rough hair on sheep. [Local, Eng.]

forsake (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*, pp. *forsaken* or *forsook*, ppr. *forsaking*. [< ME. *forsaken* (pret. *forsok*, pp. *forsaken*), < AS. *forsacan* (pret. *forsōc*, pp. *forsacen*), give up, refuse, forsake (= OS. *farsakan* = D. *verzaken*, deny, forsake, = MLG. *vorsaken*, *vorseken* = OHG. *farsachan*, *firsachan*, MHG. *versachen* = Sw. *försaka* = Dan. *forsage*, give up, refuse), < *for-* + *sacan*, contend: see *sake*. The form and sense of *forsake* touch those of *forsay*, q. v.] 1. To give up; renounce; reject.

We hauen *forsaken* the worlde, and in wo lybbeth,
In penaunce and pouerte
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. Ps. xxxvii. 8.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. Ps. lxxxix. 30.

In this King's Time the Grecians *forsook* their Obedience to the Church of Rome. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 89.

2†. To refuse (a request); deny (a statement).

Thou mayst nat *forsakyn* that thou art yit biysseful.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 3.

Ihesu, my god & my louell king!
Forsake thou not my desijr.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

3. To quit or leave entirely; desert; abandon; depart or withdraw from: as, friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity; fortune *forsook* him.

Forsake the foolish, and live. Prov. ix. 6.

Another Weakening happened to the English Party; the Earl of St. Paul *forsakes* them, and is reconciled to the K. of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

The immortal mind that hath *forsook*
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 91.

=Syn. 3. *Forsake*, *Desert*, *Abandon*, *Relinquish*, *Quit*. These all express the idea of giving up or leaving. The first three are strong expressions, ordinarily conveying the idea of loss to that which is left; the fourth, on the other hand, suggests loss to him who *relinquishes*. *Forsake* is chiefly applied to leaving that by which natural affection or a sense of duty should or might have led us to remain: as, to *forsake* one's home, friends, country, or cause; a bird *forsakes* its nest. In the passive it often means left desolate, forlorn. *Forsake* may be used in a good sense: as, the color *forsook* her cheeks; even hope *forsook* him. *Desert* may be synonymous with *forsake*, but in the active voice it usually implies a greater degree of culpability, and often the infringement of a legal obligation: as, to *desert* one's family, regiment, ship, colors, post. Such was the original use of the word. *Abandon* most fully expresses complete and final severance of connection: as, to *abandon* a ship or a hopeless undertaking; to *abandon* hope or property. Sometimes, but not so often as *desert* or *forsake*, it implies the dropping of all care or concern for an object: as, to *abandon* one's offspring. *Relinquish* is not used with a personal object: as, to *relinquish* a claim, land, effort. (See lists under *relinquish* and *abandon*.) To *quit* is to leave finally or hastily, or both.

When my father and my mother *forsake* me, then the Lord will take me up. Ps. xxvii. 10.

Although I may be *deserted* by all men, integrity and firmness shall never *forsake* me.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 360.

Abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Every point which a monarch loses or *relinquishes* but renders him the weaker to maintain the rest.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

All but mariners
Plung'd in the foaming brine and *quit* the vessel.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

forsaken (fôr-sā'kn), *p. a.* Deserted; left; abandoned; forlorn.

The view is a noble one, looking out on the mainland and the sea, with the neighbouring island crowned by a *forsaken* monastery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 235.

forsaker (fôr-sā'kėr), *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

forsaking (fôr-sā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forsake*, *v.*] Abandonment.

Until . . . the Lord have removed men far away, and there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.
Isa. vi. 12.

forsay† (fôr-sā'), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *forsecgan*, accuse (= G. *versagen*, deny, renounce), < *for-* + *secgan*, say: see *for-*[1] and *say*[1], *v.* Cf. *forsake*.] To forbid; renounce.

Sike worldly sovenance he must *forsay*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

forsee (fôr-sē'), *v. t.*; prot. *forsaw*, pp. *forseen*, ppr. *forseeing*. [< ME. *forseen*, *forsen*, < AS. *forsēon* (= OS. *forsehan* = OHG. *farsehan*, MHG. *versehen*), look down upon, despise, neglect, < *for-* + *sēon*, see: see *for-*[1] and *see*[1].] 1. To overlook; neglect; despise.—2. To see; perceive. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

forseet, *n.* Same as *forcer*[2].

forsett, *n.* Same as *forcet*.

forshame†, *v.* [Improp. *foreshame*; < ME. *forshamen*, < AS. *forscamian*, be ashamed, < *for-* + *scamian*, shame: see *for-*[1] and *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; bring reproach on.

The deofell weunde awezz anan,
Forrshamedd off himm sellfenn.
Ormulum, l. 12528.

forshape† (fôr-shāp'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forshapen*, *forschapen*, transform, < AS. *forscapan* (pret. *forscōp*, pp. **forscapen*, *forscapen*), transform (= MHG. G. *verschaffen* = Sw. *förskapa*), < *for-* + *scapan*, shape, form: see *for-*[1] and *shape*.] To change the shape of; transform.

The swalwe Proigne . . . gan make hire wavmentynge
Whi she *forshapen* was. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 66

Unkindelich he was transformd,
That he, which erst a man was formed,
Into a woman was *forshape*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 292

forshrink†, *v. i.* [ME. *forshrinken* (in pp. *forshronke*), < AS. *forscrincan* (pret. *forscranc*, pl. *forscruncon*, pp. *forscruncen*), shrink up, wither, < *for-* + *scrincan*, shrink: see *for-*[1] and *shrink*.] To shrink up; wither.

Forshronke with heat. *Flower and Leaf*, l. 358.

forsing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsingen*; < *for-*[1] + *sing*.] To exhaust (one's self) with singing.

Chalaundres [larks] fele sawe I there,
That wery nygh *forsongen* were.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 604.

Forskalia (fôr-skā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., named for Peter *Forskål* (died 1763), a companion of Niebuhr in his Arabian journey.] A genus of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Agalmidæ*. *F. contorta* is an example. *Kölliker*, 1853.

Forskaliidæ (fôr-skā-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forskalia* + *-idæ*.] A family typified by the genus *Forskalia*: same as *Stephanomiidæ*. Also written *Forskaliadæ*.

forslack† (fôr-slak'), *v. t.* [Also improp. *foreslack*; < *for-*[1] + *slack*[1].] To neglect by idleness; relax; render slack; delay.

But they were virgins all, and love eschewed
That might *forslack* the charge to them foreshewed.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 45.

The official thinking to *forslacke* no time, taking counsell with his fellowes, laide handes vppon this Peter, and brought him before the inquisitor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 329.

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, Works, VIII. 305.

forslewth†, *v. t.* Same as *forslowth*.

forslip† (fôr-slip'), *v. t.* [< *for-*[1] + *slip*.] To let slip; suffer to escape. *Davies*.

Hee . . . shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslipt* the opportunitie of pursuing him.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 127.

forslow† (fôr-slō'), *v.* [Also improp. *foreslow*; < ME. *forslowen*, *forslewen*, neglect, < AS. *forsl̄dwian*, be slow or unwilling, < *for-* + *sl̄dwian*, be slow, < *sl̄dw*, slow: see *slow*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To delay; hinder; impede; obstruct.

Then ryse, ye blessed Flocks, and home apace,
Least night with stealing steppes doe you *forslos*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage, to behold her form.
Dryden, Epistles, vi. 15.

2. To be dilatory about; put off; postpone; neglect; omit.

Let hyr *forslow* no occasion that may bring the childe to quyetnesse and cleanlynesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 131.

If you can think upon any present means for his delivery, do not *forslow* it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To be slow or dilatory; loiter.

Fore-slow no longer, make we hence amain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

forslowth†, *v. t.* [Mod. E. as if **forsloth*; ME. *forslowthen*, *forslouthen*, also, with umlaut, *forslewthen*, neglect; < *for-* + *slowth*, *slouth*, *sleuth*, < AS. *sl̄dwth*, sloth: see *sloth*, and cf. *forslow*.] To lose by sloth or negligence.

I see that thou wilt her abyde,
And thus *forslouthe* wilfully thy tyde
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 276.

Bothe bred and ale, butter, melke, and chese
Forsleuthed in my seruyse til it myȝte serue noman.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 445

forslug†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsluggen*; < *for-* + *slug*: see *slug*.] To lose or destroy by sluggishness.

It [this foule synne accidie] forslowthith and *forslugyth* and destroyeth alle goodes temporels by rechelesnes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

forsomuch†, *conj.* Forasmuch; inasmuch; because.

He was compelled againe to stay till he had a full Northerly winde, *forsomuch* as the coast bowed thence directly towards the South. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

forsongen†. Past participle of *forsing*.

forsook (fôr-sūk'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *forsake*.

forsooth (fôr-sōth'), *adv.* [< ME. *forsoothe*, *forsothe*, *for sothe*, i. e., for truth, in truth: see *for* and *sooth*, *n.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well: now commonly used ironically.

If ghe louyden me, *forsoothe*, ghe schulden haue ioie, for I go to the fadir, for the fadir is grettere than I.
Wyclif, John xiv. 28 (Oxf.).

for sothe, Thomas, yone es myn awenn [own],
And the kynges of this countree.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

This degree of anger passes, *forsooth*, for a delicacy of judgment. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

[Being formerly common as an affected garnish of polite conversation, *forsooth* came to be regarded as noting a ladies' man, and was occasionally used, allusively, as a noun or a verb.]

I'll never fear you for being too witty,
You slip so like a *forsooth* of the city
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him
Pepys, Diary, Jan., 1661.]

forspeak (fôr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forspoke*, pp. *forspoken* (*forspoke*, obs.), ppr. *forspeaking*. [< ME. *forspeken*, bewitch, < AS. *forspecan*, **forsprecan*, deny (= OHG. *firsprechan*, plead for, MHG. G. *versprechen*, promise), < *for-* + *specan*, *sprecan*, speak: see *speak*.] 1†. To forbid; prohibit.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st, it is not fit. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

2. To bewitch. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Forspekyn or charmyn, fascino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 173.

I *forspeake* a thyng by enchauntementes. *Palsgrave*.

A poison of all! I think I was *forespoke*, I.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I tak' ye a' to witness, gude people, that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forespeaks* me.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

3. To injure by immoderate praise; affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon all objects of its praise. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

One is said to *forspeak* another when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically belie the commendation. *Jamieson*.

forspend (fôr-spend'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forspent*, ppr. *forspending*. [Often written *forespend*; < ME. *forspenden*, < AS. *forspendan*, spend utterly, consume, < *for-* + *spendan*, spend: see *for-*[1] and *spend*.] To spend completely; exhaust, as by overexertion.

Is not enough thy evill life *forespent*?
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48

Forspent with toil, as runners with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forespent the British troops. *Southey.*

forspoke, forspoken (fôr-spōk', -spō'kn). Preterit and past participle of *forspeak*.

forstall†, *v. t.* Same as *forestall*1.

forster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forester*.

forsterite (fôrs'tėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Levy for Jacob *Forster* (1739–1806), a professor of mineralogy at St. Petersburg.] A crystallized mineral which occurs at Vesuvius accompanied by pleonaste and pyroxene. It is a silicate of magnesium, and belongs to the chrysolite group. Bolton, from Bolton in Massachusetts, is a variety occurring in embedded masses or imperfect crystals in a whitish crystalline limestone.

forstraught†, *a.* [ME.; as *distraught*, q. v., with *for* instead of *dis-*.] Distracted. *Chaucer.*

forswallow†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forswolewen, forswolwen, forswolgen, forswalgen, forswelgen*, < AS. *forswelgan, forswolgan* (= D. *verzwelgen* = MLG. *vorswelgen* = OHG. *farswelhan*, MHG. *verswelgen*), swallow up, < *for-* + *swelgan*, swallow: see *for-*1 and *swallow*1, *v.*] To swallow up.

forswat†, *p. a.* [ME. *forwat*, pp. of unused **forsweten*, < *for-* + *sweten*, sweat: see *for-*1 and *sweat*, *v.*] Overheated; covered with sweat.

Shee is my goddesse plaine,
And I her shepherds swayne,
Albee forswonck and *forswatt* I am.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Miso and Mopsa (like a couple of *forswat* melters) were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ure [ore] of their garments *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

forswear (fôr-swãr'), *v.*; pret. *forswore*, pp. *forsworn*, ppr. *forswearing*. [< ME. *forsweren, forswerien*, < AS. *forswerian* (pret. *forswōr*, pp. *forsworen*), swear falsely, refl. perjure oneself (= OS. *forswerian* = OFries. *forswera, urswera* = D. *verzweren* = MLG. *vorweren*, LG. *verweren* = OHG. *farsweran, fersweren*, MHG. *verswern*, G. *verschwören* = Icel. *fyrirsverja* = Sw. *försvärja* = Dan. *forsvarge*), < *for-* + *swerian*, swear: see *for-*1 and *swear*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reject or renounce upon oath; renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations; abjure.

I . . . do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

Now, I'll die, but you are so scandalous, I'll *forswear* your society. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To deny upon oath or with strong asseveration.

At a peer, or peeress, shall I fret,
Who starves a sister, or *forswears* a debt?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 112.

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely, perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself* Mat. v. 33.

= **Syn.** *Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc. See *renounce*. For *forswear one's self*, see *perjure*.

II. *intrans.* To swear falsely; commit perjury.

forswearer (fôr-swãr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forswerere*; < *forswear* + *-er*1.] One who forswears; one who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

forswelt†, *v.* [ME. *forswelten*, < AS. *forsweltan*, die, < *for-* + *sweltan*, die: see *swelt*.] **I.** *intrans.* To die.

II. *trans.* To cause to die; slay. *Halliwell.*

forswing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forswingen*, < *for* + *swingen*, swing, beat: see *for-*1 and *swing, swinge*.] To beat; whip.

When thow were so *forswong*,
Among the Iues they did the hong.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 194.

forswink† (fôr-swingk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forswinken* (pp. *forswunken, forswonken*); < *for-* + *swink*: see *for-*1 and *swink*.] To exhaust by labor. *Spenser.*

forswollen†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-* + *swollen*, pp. of *swell*, q. v.] Puffed up with pride; boastful.

"Ha, boys," quod the kynge, "thow art fell and *forswollen*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 538.

forswonk†. Past participle of *forswink*.

forswore, forsworn (fôr-swōr', -swōrn'). Preterit and past participle of *forswear*.

forswornness (fôr-swōrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forswornesse*; < *forsworn* + *-ness*.] The state of being forsworn.

forswunk†. Past participle of *forswink*.

Forsythia (fôr-si'thi-ą), *n.* [NL., named after William *Forsyth*, a British botanist (1737–1804).] 1. A genus of oleaceous shrubs, bearing numerous showy yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves. The two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa*, natives of China and Japan, are now very frequent in cultivation.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

fort (fōrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **fort*, < OF. *fort*, F. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis, forctus*, strong, powerful; whence perhaps *hortari*, encourage, exhort: see *hortation, exhort*, etc. II. *n.* Not in ME.; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *fort*, < F. *fort*, OF. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < ML. *fortis*, a fort, fortified structure, stronghold; prop. adj., strong (sc. *domus, locus*, etc.): see I., and cf. *fortalice, fortress, force*1, etc. Hence (from L. *fortis*) *force*1, *afforce, enforce*, etc.] **I.**† *a.* 1. Strong.

O goodly man at arms,
In fight a Paris, why should fame make thee *fort* 'gainst our arms,
Being such a fugitive? *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 112.

2. Tipsy. *Halliwell.*

But if he come home *fort* to bed
I will not strive to turn his head.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 422.

II. *n.* 1. A strong place of defense; a fortified building or inclosure; especially, an armed place for a garrison, provided with defensive works, for the protection of a town, harbor, frontier, or other point against the approach or passage of hostile forces.

Picardy
Hath slain their governors, surpris'd our *forts*,
And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thy words to my remembrance bring
How Succoth and the *fort* of Penuel
Their great deliverer contemn'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 278.

2. A trading-post among the North American Indians, whether fortified or not. Such posts were originally armed forts, and the name continued to be used after defenses became unnecessary, and they were accordingly built without them. [U. S.]

3. Same as *forte*1, 1.—**Bastioned fort.** See *bastioned*.—**Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

fort (fōrt), *v. i.* [< *fort*, *n.*] 1. To occupy a fort. [U. S.]—**To fort in**, to intrench one's self in a fort. [U. S.]

A few inhabitants *forted in* on the Potomac.
Marshall, Washington.

fort. An abbreviation of *fortification*.

fort-adjutant (fōrt'aj'ö-tant), *n.* In the British army, an officer in a garrison doing duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment: equivalent to *post-adjutant* in the United States army.

fortalice (fôr'ta-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *fortelace, fortilage*; < OF. *fortelesse, fortelesce* = Pr. *fortalessa, fortaleza* = Sp. Pg. *fortaleza* = It. *fortalizio, fortilizio*, < ML. *fortalitia, fortalitium*, a small fort, < L. *fortis*, strong, ML. *fortis*, a fort: see *fort*. Cf. *fortress*, a doublet of *fortalice*.] A small fort, or a small outwork of a fortification.

Away on the eastern horizon are frequent mounds, the remains of former *fortalices*; and just visible are the towers and cupolas of the ruined capital of these plains.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvii.

There is no church more interesting than the old *fortalice*-like church of Maguelone, which . . looks more like a baronial castle than a peaceful church
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 460.

fortatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortateren*; < *for-*1 + *tatter*.] To tear to tatters; tatter.

I am leverd a lap is lyke to no lede,
Fortatered and torne.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

fortax†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortaxen*; < *for-*1 + *tax*.] To tax heavily; burden.

We are *fortaxed* and ramyd
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these gentlery men
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

forte1 (fōrt), *n.* [< F. *fort*, strong part, hold, strength, skill, forte, < *fort*, *a.*, strong: see *fort*.] 1. The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible*. Also spelled *fort*.

All thrusts are made either inside or outside, over or under, the arm; and are parried with the *fort* of the sword
Rolando, Modern Art of Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 5.

2. That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong point or side; chief excellence.

It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. "Description," as he said in Don Juan, "was his *forte*."
Macaulay, Moore's Life of Byron.

forte2 (fôr'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., strong, loud, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *fort*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, loud; with force: opposed to *piano*: used also as if an adverb. Abbreviated *f.*—**Forte possibile**, as loud as possible.

II. *n.* 1. In *music*, a passage that is loud and forcible or is intended to be so.—2. In *harmonium-making*, a slide or cover in the chest containing one or more sets of reeds, so arranged as to be opened by a stop-knob or a knee-lever and thus to produce a forte effect. Frequently separate fortes are introduced for the treble and the bass ends of the keyboard.

forted†, *a.* [< *fort* + *-ed*2.] Fortified; strong.

It deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fortelace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortalice*.

forte-piano (fôr'te-pē-ä'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, characterized by sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft; sforzato. Abbreviated *fp*.

II. *n.* The original name of the pianoforte (which see).

Fortepiano—afterward changed to pianoforte—was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 556.

forth1 (fôrth), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *fourth*; < ME. *forth*, < AS. *forth* (= OS. *forth* = OFries. *forth, ford* = D. *voort* = OHG. **ford* (not found), MHG. *vort*, G. *fort*, > Sw. *fort* (in comp.) = Dan. *fort*), forth, forward, onward, hence, thence, < *fore*, for, fore, with term. *-th*, appar. demonstrative. Hence *afford*. Cf. *further, furthest*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Forward; onward or outward into space; out from concealment or inaction.

So fer I have gon more *forthe* in the Contrees, that I have founde that Sterre more highe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Observe in Curtesie to take a rule of decent kinde,
Bend not thy body too far *fourth*, nor backe thy leg behind.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Hold *forth* thy golden sceptre, and afford
The gentle audience of a gracious Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 6.

Ledbury bells
Broke *forth* in concert flung adown the dells
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 28.

As King Ferdinand approached Cordova, the principal inhabitants came *forth* to receive him.
Irving, Granada, p. 51.

2. Onward in time or order, in progression or series: as, from that day *forth*; one, two, four, eight, and so *forth* (see below).

Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time *forth* and for evermore. Ps. cxiii 2.

3. Forward or out, as by development or unfolding; into view or consideration: as, plants put *forth* leaves and send *forth* shoots in spring; to bring *forth* sound arguments.

The fig tree putteth *forth* her green figs. Cant. ii. 13.

Good Thoughts bring *forth* good Works.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is bodied *forth* the second whole.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

4. Away, as from a place or country; out; abroad: now always followed by *from*, but formerly sometimes used absolutely or followed by *of*: as, to go *forth from* one's home; to send a traitor *forth from* his country.

For him he helpyd, when I was *forth*,
To cher my wyfe and make her myrth.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth of* Milan.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sir John Wallop marching *forth of* Calais with his Army, joined with the Emperor's Forces, who together went and besieged Landrecy. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

They look as if they had newly come *forth of* Trophonius' den. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 236.

5†. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, my noble and well-warranted cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

[*Forth* was formerly used intensively to strengthen some adverbs and prepositions, without real addition of meaning: as, *far-forth, beneath-forth, within-forth, with-forth*.]—**And so forth**, and so on or onward; and others, in progression or in addition; and more besides: a summary phrase including such unmentioned terms or items of a series as may be inferred from those mentioned. The abbreviation for the Latin *et cetera*, *etc.* or *&c.* (especially the latter), is commonly understood as representing *and so forth*, and so read. See *et cetera*.

They to stond and be in full attoryty and powre for the vilj. men, and they to make ordynances and good rullys to be kept, *and so forth*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.—**From forth**, forth from; away from.

Here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the streets of Pomfret.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Going forth. See *going*.—**To break, bring, flame, give, go, hold, lay**, etc., **forth.** See the verbs.

II.† *prep.* Out of; forth from.

Each coms but *forth* his Tent, and at his dore
Findes his bread ready.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

If thou lov'st me then,
Steal *forth* thy father's house to-morrow night.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

To this I subscribe;
And, *forth* a world of more particulars,
Instance in only one. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

forth[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forthen*, < AS. *forthian*, forward, advance, promote, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *forth*[1], *adv.* Cf. *further*, now *further*, *v.*, and *afford*, orig. *aforth*.] To forward; further; accomplish.

Of more make ȝe anaunt than ȝe mow *forthen*.
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 570.

forth[2]†, *n.* A common Middle English form of *ford*.

forthbear†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthberen*, < AS. *forthberan*, < *forth*, forth, + *beran*, bear: see *forth*[1] and *bear*[1].] To bear or carry forth. *St. Edmund*, l. 83.

forthbring†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthbringen*, < AS. *forthbringan*, < *forth*, forth, + *bringan*, bring: see *forth*[1] and *bring*.] To bring forth; bring out; produce.

I seiȝ a clerke a boke *forthe bringe*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 124.

Out of the erth herbys shal spryng,
Trees to florish and frute *furthbryng*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.

forthclepe†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthclepien*, < AS. *forthclipian*, < *forth*, forth, + *clipian*, call: see *forth*[1] and *clepe*.] To call forth.

As an egle *forthecleþynge* his bryddis to flee, . . . he sprade out his weengis. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii. 11 (Oxf.).

forthcome† (fōrth'kum), *n.* [ME. *forthcome*, < AS. *forthcyme*, a coming forth, < *forth*, forth, + *cyme*, a coming: see *forth*[1] and *come*, *n.*] A coming forth.

Falued is Egypt in *forthcome* of tham.
Ps. clv. 38 (Old Psalter).

forthcoming (fōrth'kum-ing), *n.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, *n.*] 1. A coming forth.

Would this pacifier aduise the ordinarie thus, or elles to keepe hym in pryson where he should doe no hurte, and lette the walles and the lokkes be hys suertyes for his *forthecoming*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 888.

2. In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given; the debt is ordered to be paid, or the effects are ordered to be delivered up to the arresting creditor, or the matter is otherwise disposed of.

forthcoming (fōrth'kum-ing), *a.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, ppr.] About to come forth or out; about to appear; in such a position or condition, as a person or a thing, that his or its presence when needed can be counted on.

It was ordered, that he [Walgrave] should be moved out of the Tower, . . . remaining still as a prisoner, and to be *forth-coming* whensoever he should be called for.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an 1551.

He was *forth-coming* to answer the call, to satisfy the scrutiny, and to sustain the brow-beating of Christ's angry and powerful enemies. *Paley*, Evidences, I. i.

Forthcoming bond. See *bond*[1].

forthcomingness (fōrth'kum-ing-nes), *n.* Readiness to be brought forward or produced.

The subject of *forthcomingness* belongs to the general subject of procedure. *J. S. Mill.*

forthcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthkutten* (tr. L. *proscindere*); < *forth*[1] + *cut*.] To cut; in the extract, to plow.

Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forthkutten* and purgen his erthe?
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24 (Oxf.).

forthdeal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *foredeal*.

As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thonde of the werke as if a good porcion of the same wer alredie finished.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 41, note.

forthdraw†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthdragen*; < *forth*[1] + *draw*.] To draw or bring forth.

The fischer than the child *forthdrouȝ*
With salt and with the crismecloth.
Gregorlegende (ed. Schulz), l. 347.

forthen†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *furthon*, *forthun*, < *forth*, forth: see *forth*[1].] Also; even.

forther†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *further*.

forth-fare†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthfaren*; < *forth*[1] + *fare*[1].] To go forth; depart. *Castle of Love.*

Natheles Meliors & he made moche sorwe
For themperour was *forth-fare* faire to crist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5266.

forth-fare†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *forthfaru*, < *forthfaran*, go forth: see *forth-fare*, *v.*] 1. Departure.—2. Same as *passing-bell*.

Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man.
Bp. Hooper, Injunctions (1551).

forthfather†, *n.* [ME. *forthfader*, *forthfeder*, < AS. *forthfæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father: see *forth*[1] and *father*, and cf. *forefather*.] A forefather.

forthfet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthfetten*; < *forth*[1] + *fet*[1].] To fetch forth.

Anon his sone was *forthafete*
And ladde ther he schulde dee.
Seven Sages (ed Wright), l. 2440.

forthgang†, *n.* [ME. *forthgang*, *forthgong*, < AS. *forthgang* (= OFries. *forthgong* = D. *voortgang* = G. *fortgang* = ODan. *fortgang* = Sw. *fortgång*), a going forth, < *forthgān*, *forthgangan*, go forth: see *forthgo*.] A going forth.

forthglide†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthgliden*; < *forth*[1] + *glide*.] To glide on; pass by.

Forthglod this other dais nigt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 113.

forthgo† (fōrth-gō'), *v. i.* [ME. *forthgon*, *forthgan*, < AS. *forthgān*, *forthgangan* (= OS. *forthgangan* = OFries. *fordgā* = D. *voortgaan* = G. *fortgehen* = Sw. *fortgå*), go forth, proceed, < *forth* + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *forth*[1] and *go*, *gang*.] To go forth; proceed.

forthgoing (fōrth'gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *forthgoing*, verbal n. of *forthgo*.] A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from or out. *Chalmers.*

forthgoing (fōrth'gō-ing), *a.* Going out or forth; departing.

forthink†, *v.* [Also *forethink*; < ME. *forthinken*, *forthynken*, *forthanken*, *forthenchen*, tr. displease, cause to regret, refl. regret, repent (= MHG. *verdunken*, displease, = Icel. *forthykkja*), < *for-*, mis-, + *thinken*, *thynken*, < AS. *thyncan*, seem: see *for-*[1] and *think*[2], *methinks*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to regret or repent; vex; reflexively, to regret; repent.

A thynge that myghte the *forthinke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1414.

We say in English, "It *forethinketh* me, or I forethink"; and "I repent, or it repenteth me"; and "I am sorry that I did it."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

2. To regret: with object noun or clause.

Full sore *for-thynkyng* was he
That euere he made mankynde.
York Plays, p. 54.

That all this land unto his foe shall fall, . . .
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 32.

II. *intrans.* To repent.

If Jelousie the soothe knewe
Thou shalt *forthinke*, and sore rewe.
Rom. of the Rose.

And he answeride and seide I nyle [will not], but afterward he *for-thoughte* and went forth. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxi 29.

forthirst†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthyrsten* (= LG. *verdörsten*, *verdörsten* = G. *verdursten* = Dan. *fortörste*); < *for-*[1] + *thirst*.] To be very thirsty.

He . . . seȝde thatt he wass *forrthirstt*
& tatt he wollde drinnkenn. *Ormulum*, l. 8635.

forth-issuing (fōrth-ish'ū-ing), *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forth, as from a covert.

forthlead†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthleden*; < *forth*[1] + *lead*[1].] To lead forth.

Ther was many a wepyng heye [eye]
As the childe was *forthladde*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2442.

forthleap†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthlepen*; < *forth*[1] + *leap*[1].] To leap forth or out.

forthlook†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthloken*, < AS. *forthlōcian*, < *forth*, forth, + *lōcian*, look: see *forth*[1] and *look*.] To look forth; look out.

Laverd, from heven thare he wones,
Forthloked over mennes sones.
Ps. xiii. 2 (ME. version) [xiv. 2]

forthnim†, *v.* [ME. *forthnimen*; < *forth*[1] + *nim*.] **I.** *trans.* To take away; destroy.

II. *intrans.* To go away.

forthpass†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthpassen*; < *forth*[1] + *pass*.] To pass on.

Go and *forthpasse* into Mesopotany.
Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 2 (Oxf.).

forthpushing (fōrth'pu̇sh'ing), *a.* Pushing or pressing forward; aggressive; impulsive; eager.

Any amount of *forthpushing* zeal.
Congregationalist, March 11, 1886.

forthputting (fōrth'pu̇t'ing), *n.* 1. The act of putting or bringing forth; output; production.

They [the Epistles of St. Paul] are not the *forthputtings* of a system like Calvin's. *Christian Union*, Dec. 30, 1886.

2. Forwardness; undue assumption; boldness. [Colloq.]

forthputting (fōrth'pu̇t'ing), *a.* Forward; bold; presumptuous; meddlesome. [Colloq.]

At this minute one rash young rooster made a manful attempt to crow. "Do tell!" said his mistress, who rose in great wrath; "you needn't be so *forth-putting*, as I knows on!" *S. O. Jewett*, Mrs. Bonny.

forthre†, *v.* See *further*.

forthright (fōrth'rīt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forthriht* (not found as adj.), < AS. *forthriht* (Somner), < *forth*, forth, + *riht*, adj., right: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate: as, a *forthright* man; a *forthright* speech.

There is nothing so true, so sincere, so downright and *forthright*, as genius.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 359.

There is a headlong, *forthright* tide, that bears away man with his fancies like straw, and runs fast in time and space. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 164.

II.† *n.* A straight or direct course.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

forthright (fōrth'rīt), *adv.* [ME. *forthriht*, *forthrihtes*, < AS. *forthrihte*, straight, < *forth* + *rihte*, right, straight: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; in a direct manner; straightway.

No more he spake,
But thitherward *forthright* his ready way did make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 10.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground as one could not easily judge whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river, the river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Impatient in embarrassment
He *forthright* passed, and lightly treading went
To that same feather'd lyrist. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

A man should not be able to look other than directly and *forthright*. *Emerson*, Experience.

forthrightness (fōrth'rīt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forthright. [Recent.]

Dante's concise *forthrightness* of phrase, which to that of most other poets is as a stab to a blow with a cudgel.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 123.

forthshow†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthschewen*; < *forth*[1] + *show*.] To show forth; make known.

Strende [generation] and strende thi works loof [praise] sal,
And thi might *forthschewe* withal.
Ps. cxliv. 4 (ME. version) [cxlv. 4].

forthward† (fōrth'wārd), *adv.* [< ME. *forthward*, *forthwarde*, AS. *forthweard*, forward, tending toward, continual (= OS. *forthwerd*, *-werdes*, *-wardes*), < *forth*, forth, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.*] Forward.

Tho com ther a southerne wynd, that drof hem *forthward* faste. *St. Brandan* (ed. Wright), p. 22.

We made saile *forthward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 184.

forthwax†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthwaxen*, < AS. *forthweaxan*, < *forth*, forth, + *weaxan*, grow: see *forth*[1] and *wax*[1].] To wax; increase.

Wintres *forthwexen* on Ysaac
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

forthwend†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwenden*; < *forth*[1] + *wend*.] To wend forth; go away.

Hiderwardes he heom senden, the biscopes *forthwenden*.
Layamon, I. 433.

forthwith (fōrth-wiᵺ'), *adv.* [< ME. *forthwith* (rare), short for *forthwithal*, q. v.] 1. At once; without delay; directly.

For why the queen *forthwith* her leue
Toke at them all that were present.
The Isle of Ladies.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*. Acts ix. 18.

Forthwith the brute and fame
Through all the greatest Libyan towns is gone.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *law*, without delay; as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object: in rules of legal practice, sometimes deemed equivalent to within twenty-four hours.

forthwithal†, *adv.* [ME. *forthwithall*; < *forth*[1] + *withal*: see *forthwith* and *withal*[1].] Forthwith; immediately.

The preost . . . let itt [the goat] eornenn [run] *forthwithall* [printed *forthwithall*]
Ut intill wilde weaste. *Ormulum*, l. 1336.

Stand, & sytte not *furth-with-alle*
Tylle he byde the that rewlys the halle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

forthy[1]†, *adv.* [ME. *for thy*, *for thi* (= Dan. *fordi*), < AS. *for thy*: *for*, for; *thy*, instr. of *thæt*, that: see *for* and *that*, *the*[2].] Therefore; therefor; on this or that account; for this reason.

Yet not *for thy* he hadde trew knowlegynge
Of his doughter, and gave hyr his blyssyng,
His land, is good, withoute eny stryffe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 225.

For-thy appease your griefe and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 14.

forthy[2] (fôr'thi), *a.* [< *forth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Forward; frank. [E. dial.]

Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they that are most *forthy* in ingyring and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 1.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fowertithe*, *fuwertithe*, *fourtide*, etc., < AS. *fēowertigotha* (= D. *veertigste* = OHG. *fiorzugosto*, MHG. *vierzegeste*, G. *vierzigste* = Icel. *fertugandi* = Sw. *fyrtionde* = Dan. *fyrretyvende*), fortieth, < *fēowertig*, E. *forty*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, term. of ordinals.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?
Donne, Love's Diet.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by forty; one of forty equal parts into which something is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, one fortieth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

fortifiable (fôr'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *fortifiable*; as *fortify* + *-able*.] Capable of being fortified.

fortification (fôr'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= D. *fortifikatie* = G. *fortification* = Dan. Sw. *fortifikation*, < F. *fortification* = Sp. *fortificacion* = Pg. *fortificação* = It. *fortificazione*, < LL. *fortificatio(n-)*, a strengthening, fortifying, < *fortificare*, fortify: see *fortify*.] 1. The act of fortifying or strengthening.—2. The art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be defended by a body of men much inferior in number to those by whom they are attacked.

Fortification is, in short, the art of enabling the weak to resist the strong. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 421.

3. That which fortifies, strengthens, or protects.

The gloves of an Otter are the best *fortification* for your hands that can be thought of against wet weather
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

Specifically—4. A military work, consisting of a wall, ditch, palisades, etc., constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort; a castle. Fortifications are divided into *permanent* and *temporary* or *field fortifications*. *Permanent fortifications* are works required to remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose



Section of Fortified Wall (Interior on the left, exterior on the right)

of defending important positions, as cities, harbors, arsenals, etc. *Temporary* or *field fortifications* are designed to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a limited period. The figure represents a section of a fortified wall. *a*, *a*, is the abatis; *b*, *b*, the counterscarp; *c*, *c*, the palisade, *d*, *d*, the scarp; *f*, *f*, the fraise, *f*, *e*, *g*, *g*, the parapet; *h*, the banquette; and *i*, *g*, the breast-height. For definitions of these, see the words.

That done, I will be walking on the works;
Repair there to me. . . .
This *fortification*, gentlemen, shall we see 't?
Shak., Othello, iii. 2.

Systems of fortification, special methods of arranging and constructing the works in and around a fortified place, so that the different parts shall be correlative. These methods have been designated by engineers, according to the plan of the enceinte, as (*a*) the circular or curvilinear system, (*b*) the polygonal or caponiere system, (*c*) the tenailled system, and (*d*) the bastioned system. To these in modern times may be added the armored or turreted system. *Mahan.* = **Syn.** *Fortification*, *Bulwark*, *Castle*, *Citadel*, *Fort*, *Fortress*, *Mameluo*, *Rampart*, *Redan*, *Redoubt*. *Fortification* is the only one of these words that is used for the art or science, or for all classes of defensive works, the others representing kinds of *fortification*. Thus, *fortress* represents a large, and *fort* generally, but not always, a smaller stronghold, defensible on all sides, as *Fortress* Monroe, *Fort* Sumter. See the definitions of the words.

fortification-agate (fôr'ti-fi-kā'shon-ag'āt), *n.* A variety of agate which when polished exhibits lines suggestive of the form or of the plan of a fortified place.

fortifier (fôr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who strengthens or upholds.—2. One who fortifies, or constructs fortifications.

M. Giouanni Marmori, a *fortifier*, had deuised a certaine kinde of ioyned boords, the which being carried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

fortify (fôr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fortified*, ppr. *fortifying*. [< F. *fortifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fortificar* = It. *fortificare*, < LL. *fortificare*, strengthen, fortify, < L. *fortis*, strong, + *facere*, make: see *fort* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make strong; strengthen; increase the force of in any way; especially, to furnish with means of resistance.

And he made to a-mende and *fortyfie* the wallis of the town ther as, as thei were most feble.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

With scriptures autentike
My werke woll I ground, vnderset, & *fortifie*.
Remedie of Love, l. 130.

It will not be amiss to *fortify* the argument with an observation of Chrysostom's. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Fortified by the sip of . . . why, 'tis wine
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride, and even the success of my pen discouraged the trial of my voice. *Gibbon*, Life.

2. Specifically, to surround with defensive works, with a view to resist the assaults of an enemy; strengthen and secure by walls, batteries, or other means of defense; render defensible against attack: as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbor.

Go you and enter Harfleur; there remain,
And *fortify* it strongly 'gainst the French.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

Bachu . . . is a walled towne, and strongly *fortified*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 422.

The accesses of the Iland were wondrously *fortify'd* with strong workes or moles. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

To fortify wine, to add brandy to it.

II. *intrans.* To raise strongholds or defensive works.

Master Samuel Iorden gathered together but a few of the stragglers about him at Beggarsbush, where he *fortified* and lined in despight of the enemy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 76.

I at once put all the troops at Savannah in motion for Pittsburg Landing, knowing that the enemy was *fortifying* at Corinth and collecting an army there under Johnston. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

fortilage†, *n.* [Another form of *fortalice*, q. v.] A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.

Nought feard theyr force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 43.

for-time†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foretime*.

fortin (fôr'tin), *n.* [F., dim. of *fort*, a fort.] A little fort; a field-fort; a sconce.

fortinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fortune*.

fortissimo (fôr-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *forte*, loud, strong: see *forte*[2].] In *music*, very loud: noting a passage that is intended to be so rendered. Abbreviated *ff*.

fortition (fôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *for(t-)s*, chance (see *fortune*), + *-tion*.] The principle of trusting to chance; fortuitous selection.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good. *Burke*.

fortitude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *fortitude* = Sp. *fortitud* = It. *fortitudo*, < L. *fortitudo*, strength, < *fortis*, strong: see *fort*.] 1†. Strength; force; power to attack or to resist attack.

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

He [Otho] conquered him [the Saracen] with no less *fortitude* then happinesse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

2. Mental power of endurance; patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation; firmness in confronting danger, hardship, or suffering.

Fortitude is a considerate hassarding vpon daunger, and a willing harte to take paines, in behalfe of the right.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

You bear calamity with a *fortitude*
Would become a man; I, like a weak girl, suffer.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

The imminent and constant risk of assassination, a risk which has shaken very strong nerves, a risk which severely tried even the adamantine *fortitude* of Cromwell.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. In *astrol.*, any circumstance which strengthens the effect of a planet, or of the part of fortune; a dignity; especially, an accidental dignity, such as being in the ascendant, in the seventh, fourth, eleventh, second, fifth, ninth, or third house, being in hayz, having direct motion, having swift motion, being free from combustion, being in cazimi, etc.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and fortunates,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

= **Syn.** 2. *Endurance*, etc. (see *patience*), resolution, resoluteness, nerve.

fortitudinous (fôr-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *fortitudo* (*fortitudin-*), fortitude, + *-ous*.] Having fortitude; capable of endurance. [Rare.]

As brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions. *Fielding*, Amelia, v. 6.

fortlet (fôrt'let), *n.* [< *fort* + *-let*; cf. *forcelet*, *fortalice*, etc.] A little fort.

fortnight (fôrt'nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. *fourtenight*, *fourten night*, < AS. *fēowertīene niht*, i. e., fourteen nights; cf. *sennight*, for *seven night*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Here in the temple of the goddesse Clemence
We have ben waytynge al this *fourtenight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 71.

From the haven of Linne in Norfolke . . . to Ialand, it is not aboue a *fortnight's* sailing with an ordinarie winde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

Nurse. How long is it now
To Lammas-tide?
La. Cap. A *fortnight*, and odd days.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *a.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[1].] Occurring or appearing once a fortnight: as, a *fortnightly* mail.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *adv.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[2].] Once a fortnight; every fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight: as, a paper published *fortnightly*.

fortot. See *for*, *prep.*

fortravel†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortravaillen*; < *for-*[1] + *travel*, *travail*.] To tire by travel.

Fortrauailled hy were sore, that they moste slepe echon.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 313.

fortread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortreden* (pp. *fortroden*), < AS. *fortredan* (pret. *fortræd*, pp. *fortreden*), tread down, < *for-* + *tredan*, tread: see *for-*[1] and *tread*.] To tread down; trample upon; crush.

It [virtue] is cast undyr and *fortroden* undyr the feet of felonous folk. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 1.

fortress (fôr'tres), *n.* [< ME. *fortresse*, < OF. *forteresce*, F. *forteresse* (= Pr. *fortaressa*), another form of OF. *fortelesse*, *fortelesce* (= Pr. *fortalessa*), > E. *fortalice*, q. v.] A fortified town or position; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; hence, any place of defense or security.

To lyve the more in sikirnesse
Do make anoon a *fortresse*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3942.

God is our *fortress*, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty *fortresses*,
Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength . . .
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

Maiden fortress. See *maiden*. = **Syn.** See *fortification*.

fortress (fôr'tres), *v. t.* [< *fortress*, *n.*] To furnish with a fortress; defend by or as by a fortress; guard; fortify.

Their temple and cite Jerusalem were builded pleasantly vpon that holy highe mount of Sion, well *fortressed* and turretted. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 28.

fortret† (fôrt'ret), *n.* [Cf. *fortress* and *fortlet*.] A little fort; a fortlet; a sconce.

fortuit†, *a.* [< ME. *fortuit*, < OF. *fortuit*, F. *fortuit*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual: see *fortuitous*.] Fortuitous; accidental.

Thise ben thanne the causes of the abriggynge of *fortuit* hap, the which abreggynge of *fortuit* hap comth of causes encowntrynge and flowynge togydere to hemself, and nat by the entencion of the doere.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1.

fortuitism (fôr-tū'i-tizm), *n.* The doctrine of a fortuity in the action of natural causes, as opposed to design. [Rare.]

Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr Darwin's *fortuitism* that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis.
St James's Gazette, April 14, 1881.

fortuitist (fôr-tū'i-tist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of fortuitism. [Rare.]

There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be *fortuitists*, if we may coin a needful correlative term. *St. James's Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

fortuitous (fôr-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *fortuit* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuito*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual, accidental, < *for(t-)s*, chance (cf. abl. *forte*, by chance): see *fortune*.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring without any cause, or without any general cause; random.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the universe was formed by a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms?
Swift.

To what a *fortuitous* concurrence do we not owe every pleasure and convenience of our lives!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.

Thus nature works as if to mock at art,
And in defiance of her rival powers,
By these *fortuitous* and random strokes
Performing such inimitable feats
As she with all her rules can never reach.
Cowper, Task, v. 124.

Fortuitous cause, a contingent cause which acts without purpose. =Syn. *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

fortuitously (fôr-tū'i-tus-li), *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

The old stale pretence of the Atheists, that things were first made *fortuitously*, and afterwards their usefulness was observed or discovered, can have no place here.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii. 416.

Nothing befals them *fortuitously*, nothing happens in vain, or without a meaning. *H. Blair*, Works, V. v.

fortuitousness (fôr-tū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being fortuitous; casual occurrence or causation.

But what do these Theists here else then [than], whilst they deny the fortuitous motion of senseless matter to be the first original of all things, themselves in the meantime enthrone *fortuitousness* and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being?
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 873.

fortuity (fôr-tū'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **fortuita(t-)s*, < *fortuitus*, fortuitous, accidental: see *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; casualty.

The only question which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, how they can be sure that those deserved judgmentes were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe? *Forbes*, On Incredulity, p. 79.

Mohammed was not alone in preferring despotism to anarchy, fate to *fortuity*.
R. D. Hitchcock, Add. 48th Anniv. Union Theol. Sem.

Fortuna (fôr-tū'nä), *n.* [L., fortune; personified, Fortune.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of fortune. See *fortune*, 2.—2. The nineteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1852.

fortunable†, *a.* [ME. *fortunable, fortynable*; < *fortune* + *-able*.] Fortunate.

There was neuer birde brede vnder the stone
More *fortunable* in a felde than that birde hath be
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The Lord lyueth in truth, in equite, & righteousnesse, and al people shall bee *fortunable* and ioyfull in him.
Bible of 1551, Jer. iv

fortunal†, *a.* [ME., also *fortunel*, < OF. *fortunel*, < *fortune*, fortune: see *fortune*.] Pertaining to fortune or chance; fortuitous.

The watres ymedlyd wrappith or implieth many *fortunel* happes or maneres. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v meter 1.

fortunate (fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fortunate*, < F. *fortuné* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *fortunado* = It. *fortunato*, < L. *fortunatus*, prospered, prosperous, lucky, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous or happy, < *fortuna*, fortune, good fortune: see *fortune*.] I. *a.* 1. Having good fortune; receiving good from uncertain or unexpected sources; lucky.

And the contrarie is joye and gret solas,
As whan a man hath ben in poure estat,
And clymbeth up and wexeth *fortunat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 10.

If a Wife be the best or worst fortune of a man, certainly you are one of the *fortunatest* men in this Island.
Howell, Letters, I. vi 30.

One or two pieces so facile in thought and *fortunate* in phrase as to be carried lightly in the memory.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 335.

2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; resulting favorably, as something uncertain; having a happy issue; auspicious; felicitous: as, a *fortunate* speculation; a *fortunate* accident.

This dream is all amiss interpreted;
It was a vision fair and *fortunate*
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

As Sylla was sacrificing before his tent in the fields of Nola, a snake happened to creep out of the bottom of the altar; upon which Postumius, the haruspex who attended the sacrifice, proclaiming it to be a *fortunate* omen, called out upon him to lead his army immediately against the enemy. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § 1.

=Syn. *Felicitous, Lucky*, etc. (See *happy*.) *Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous*, favored. *Fortunate* implies the attainment of success more by the operation of favorable circumstances, or through accident, than by direct effort; *successful* denotes that effective effort has been made; *prosperous* has nearly the same meaning as *successful*, but does not at all emphasize the effort made, and applies rather to a series of things than to a single event. We say a *fortunate* gambler, a *successful* merchant, a *prosperous* line of business.

The administration of Oglethorpe was marred by some faults of temper and of tact, but it was on the whole able, energetic, and *fortunate*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

What can they see in the longest line in Europe save that it runs back to a *successful* soldier? *Scott*, Woodstock.

Equally inured
By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 864.

II.† *n.* In *astrol.*, a favorable planet. *Nares.* See extract under *fortitude*, 3.

fortunate†, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortunate*, *a.*] To make fortunate; prosper.

Let sowe it forth, and god it *fortunate*!
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

fortunately (fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In a fortunate manner; by good fortune; luckily; happily.

After this victorye *fortunately* obteined, the Duke of Bedforde sailed by water vp to the very towne of Harflew.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 4.

The battle then at Stoke so *fortunately* struck,
Upon King Henry's part, . . .
As never till that day he felt his crown to cleave
Unto his temples close.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 1503.

Fair lovers, you are *fortunately* met
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

fortunateness (fôr'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being fortunate; good luck.

The power of his wit, the valiantness of his courage, the *fortunateness* of his successes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

fortune (fôr'tūn), *n.* [< ME. *fortune*, < OF. *fortune*, F. *fortune* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuna*, < L. *fortuna*, chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune, good fortune, prosperity, etc., < *for(t-)s*, chance, prob. allied to *ferre*, bear, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Chance; hap; luck; fate.

Alas, why playnen folk so in commune
Of purveyaunce of God, or of *fortune*?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 304

And some tyme he wan, and many tymes he loste, as is the *fortune* of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184

What should I do,
But cocker up my genius, and live free
To all delights my *fortune* calls me to?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Chance personified; the events or circumstances of life antecedent to some result attributed to their working, more or less consciously personified and regarded as a divinity which metes out happiness and unhappiness, and distributes arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life. When represented as an actual goddess (Latin *Fortuna*), the usual attribute of Fortune is a wheel, in token of instability.

So confesse the to sum frere and shewe hym thi synnes
For whiles *Fortune* is thi frende freres wil the louye
Piers Plowman (B), xi 54

Fortune was pleased to give us a frown
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 244).

It is a madness to make *fortune* the mistress of events.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

Since *fortune* is not in our power, let us be as little as possible in hers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

3. That which falls to one as his portion in life or in any particular proceeding; the course of events as affecting condition or state; circumstances; lot: often in the plural: as, good or bad *fortune*; to share one's *fortunes*.

For wel wote I that oure Lord geueth in thys worlde vnto eyther sort of folk either sort of *fortune*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1157.

These must be men of action, for on those
The fortune of our *fortunes* must rely
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

While he whose lowly *fortune* I retrace,
The youngest of three sons, was yet a babe.
Wordsworth.

Almost within a week of the Archduke Albert's success, the *fortunes* of Austria made shipwreck on the field of Sadowa. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 291.

4. Specifically, good luck; prosperity; success.

It rain'd down *fortune* showering on your head.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

King [Henry I.] had the *Fortune* to be a Gainer by his Losses. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 39.

5. Estate; possessions; especially, when used absolutely, large estate; wealth: as, he married a lady of *fortune*.

They have two hundred and eighty boarders, children of little *fortune*, who pay a very small sum for their diet and lodging, and have their dining room by themselves.
Pyeacke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

A Woman that is espous'd for a *Fortune* is yet a better Bargain if she dies. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

6. A person of wealth; especially, a marriageable heir or heiress. [Colloq.]

Do you see this young Gentleman? he has a Sister, a prodigious *Fortune*—'Faith, you two shall be acquainted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i 1.

The lady and a couple of sisters of hers were . . . the greatest *fortunes* about town. *Spectator*, No. 282.

7. In *astrol.*, one of the fortunate planets: namely, Jupiter, Venus, the sun, the moon, and Mercury.

Fortunes.—♃ and ♀; and the ☉, ☽, and ☿, if aspecting them, and not afflicted, are considered fortunate planets. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 341.

To tell one's fortune, tell fortunes, to foretell what is to happen to one, or practise the prediction of future events with reference to persons, through some professed faculty of penetrating, or specific means of calling up, the secrets of the future. See *fortune-teller*.

fortune† (fôr'tūn), *v.* [< ME. *fortunen*, < OF. *fortuner* = It. *fortunare*, < L. *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortune*, *n.*, *fortunate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To determine the fate or chance of; fix or control the lot or fortune of; dispose of.

But atte last, as god wold *fortune* it,
Ye all only, and by your interprise,
Owt of daunger ye causid me to rise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

O stronge God, that . . .
Hast in every regne and every londe
Of armes al the bridel in thyn honde,
And hem *fortunest* as the list devyse
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1519.

Dear Isis, keep decorum, and *fortune* him accordingly.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

2. To foretell the fortune or lot of; presage.

Wel cowde he *fortunen* the ascendent
Of his ymages for his patient.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 417.

3. To endow with wealth or fortune.

A gentleman of handsome parts,
And, they say, *fortun'd*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

A man for whose whole suit a Houndsditch Jew would not give 1s. 6d. may be able to "*fortune* his daughter with a hundred, or maybe a brace of hundreds."
Contemporary Rev., LI 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To befall; fall out; happen; chance; come to pass casually.

Suche merveyles *fortuned* than
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 288.

We *fortuned* to lye in a better place and more out of the dynt of the rage of the sayd tempest, or ellys we hadde ben in lyke case or worse *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood
A ramping Lyon rushed suddenly
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 5.

2. To come by chance.

They *fortuned* to a countre of a tyrannt kene,
Called wales *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

fortune-book (fôr'tūn-bůk), *n.* A book to be consulted for the revelation of future events or in telling fortunes.

fortuned (fôr'tūnd), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied by fortune; provided: used in composition.

Not the imperious show
Of the full-*fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv 13.

fortune-hunter (fôr'tūn-hun'tėr), *n.* A man or woman who seeks to marry for wealth or fortune.

Widows are indeed the great game of your *fortune-hunters*. *Addison*, The Fortune-Hunter.

fortune-hunting (fôr'tūn-hun'ting), *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

fortunel†, *a.* See *fortunal*.

fortuneless (fôr'tūn-les), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-less*.] 1†. Luckless; unfortunate.

For to wexe olde at home in idleuesse
Is disadventrous, and quite *fortuneless*
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 100.

2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

No wonder . . . if, courted by the son of a proud and powerful baron, she can no longer spare a word or look to the poor *fortuneless* page. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

fortune-tell (fôr'tūn-tel), *v. t.* To tell the fortune of; play the fortune-teller to. [Used punningly in the place cited.]

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortune-tell* you
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortune-teller (fôr'tūn-tel'ėr), *n.* One who tells or reveals future events in the life of another; one who pretends to a knowledge of future events, and makes a practice of foretelling them.

fortune-telling (fôr'tūn-tel'ing), *n.* and *a.* I. *a.* Telling, or pretending to tell, the future events of one's life.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortune-telling* lines. *Clearelund.*

II. *n.* The act or practice of predicting future events in the life of any person.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-telling*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv 2

fortunize† (fôr'tū-nīz), *v. t.* [< *fortune* + *-ize*.] To regulate the fortune of; render fortunate or happy.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix 30.

fortunous†, *a.* [ME. *fortunous*, < OF. *fortunos* = Sp. *fortunoso*, tempestuous, = Pg. *fortunoso*, fortunate, = It. *fortunoso*, fortuitous; as *fortune* + *-ous*.] Proceeding from fortune; inconstant; changeable; fickle.

I ne trowe not in no manere that so certeyn thinges sholden be moeved by *fortunous* fortune
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 6.

forty (fôr'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourty*; < ME. *forti, fourty, fowrti, foweorti, feowerts*, etc., < AS. *feówertig* (= OS. *fiwartig, fiartig, fiartig* = OFries. *fiuwertich* = D. *veertig* = OHG. *fiorzug*, MHG. *vierzic*, G. *vierzig* = Icel. *fjörutu, fertug* = Sw. *fyratio, fyrtio* = Dan. *fyrretyve, firti* = Goth. *fidvôr tigjus* = L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = Pg. *quarenta* = Sp. *cuarenta* = F. *quarante*) = Gr. τεσσαράκοντα = Skt. *chatvārinçat*), forty, < *feówer*, E. *four*, etc., + *-tig*, E. *-ty*, etc., of the same ult. origin as *ten*. see *four* and *-ty*[1], and cf. *twenty, thirty*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Four times ten; ten more than thirty, or one more than thirty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *forties* (-tiz). 1. The sum of four tens, or of thirty-nine and one.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 40, XL, or xl.—**The Forty.** (*a*) A body of magistrates in ancient Attica for the trial of small causes in the rural demes. (*b*) The same (with qualifying terms) of two appellate civil tribunals and a criminal court in the Venetian republic. (*c*) A collective designation of the members of the French Academy, forty in number. Also called *the Forty Immortals*.—**The roaring forties**, the notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40° and 50° south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

The region of the "brave west winds," *the roaring forties* of sailors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 146.

forty-five (fôr'ti-fīv'), *n.* A game of cards, played with a full pack, in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Five cards (two and three or three and two) are dealt to each player, and the top card after dealing is turned as the trump. The ace of hearts is always a trump, ranking next below the knave of the trump-suit, which is itself second in rank, the five spot being highest. The other cards have their normal value, except that in the black suits the lowest spot card takes the trick when no face-card is played. Suit must be followed when a trump is led, but in other cases a player may trump if he chooses. A player taking all five tricks in one hand wins the game.

forty-knot (fôr'ti-not), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries. It is said to have diuretic properties.

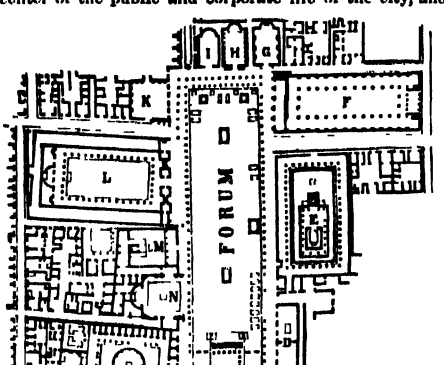
fortynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortune*.

forty-niner (fôr'ti-nī'nėr), *n.* One of the adventurers, chiefly from the United States, who went to California in search of fortune soon after the discovery of gold there in 1848. The greater number of them arrived in 1849; hence the name. [Colloq., U. S.]

forula (for'u-lą), *n.*; pl. *forulæ* (-lē). [ML.: see *fornel*.] A case of leather or similar material in which old manuscripts have been preserved.

The remarkable *forula*, or case of thick stamped leather, in which the "Book of Armagh," an Irish MS., supposed to be of the early part of the IXth century, has been preserved. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XIII. 178.

forum (fō'rum), *n.*; pl. *forums* or *fora* (-rumz, -rą). [< L. *forum*, a market-place, forum, akin to *foris, foras*, out of doors, *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door: see *foreign* and *door*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the market-place of a city. It was the official center of the public and corporate life of the city, and



Forum of Pompeii.

A, principal entrance; *B*, a Corinthian temple; *C*, the public prison (*carcer publicus*); *D* is supposed to have been a *horreum*, or public granary; *I*, temple of Venus, the guardian goddess of the city; *K*, basilica; *G*, *H*, *I*, the curiæ, or civil and commercial tribunals; *K*, a rectangular build[ing] which may have served the purpose of a shop for money-ch[angers]; *L*, the Mercur[y] portico terminating in an apsis; *M*, temple of which [was] a building with a large semicircular tribune, [and] the residence of the priests called Augustales.

was usua[lly the] chief public buildings, and often [contained] other works art. Justice [was] in [the] ings opening u[pon] [the] forum.

sembly for the people. The word was originally applied to an open space or area left before any edifice, and particularly before a tomb. In ancient Rome the space left vacant at the first agglomeration of the city for the transaction of judicial and other public business was specifically called the Forum, or Forum Romanum. Two other judicial forums were constructed by Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and all three were richly adorned with columns, statues, etc., divided by the rostra into a comitium or court and a place of public assembly, and surrounded by temples, porticos in which financial business was transacted, and other buildings. There were many forums exclusively for market purposes. Compare *agora*.

In yon field below,
A thousand years of silenced factions sleep—
The *Forum*, where the immortal accents glow,
And still the eloquent air breathes—burns with Cicero!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 112.

Hence—2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

He [Lord Camden] was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the *forum*. *Brougham*, Earl Camden.

Law of the forum, the rules of law prevailing within the jurisdiction of a particular court, as distinguished from the law in other jurisdictions.

forwake, *v. t.* [ME. **forwakien* (in pp.); < *for-*[1] + *wake*.] To exhaust with waking; tire out with long watching.

He was forwept, he was *forwaked*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 15.

Wery, *forwaked* in her orisouns,
Slepeth Custance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 498.

forwalk, *v. t.* [ME. *forwalken*; < *for-*[1] + *walk*.] To weary with walking.

Whanne thei theder come
Al wery *for-walked*, & wolde take here reste
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

forwander, *v.* [ME. *forwandren*; < *for-*[1] + *wander*.] **I.** *intrans.* To wander till wearied.

Thanne dismaied, I, left alle sool [sole, alone]
Forwery, *forwandred* as a fool
Rom of the Rose, l. 3335.

They far cast[e]
A weary wight *forwandring* by the way.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 34.

II. *trans.* To weary with wandering; cause to wander until weary.

I was wery *forwandred*, and went me to reste
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 7.

His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse,
And his *forwandred* steed unto him gott.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

forward[1] (fôr'wąrd), *a.* [< ME. *forward*, rarely *foreward* (in adv. *forewardes*), < AS. *foreweard*, rarely *forweard*, forward, fore, early, in front, < *fore*, fore, before, + *-weard*: see *fore*[1] and *-ward*. Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.*, and *foreward*[1], *n.*] 1. Situated in the front or fore part; anterior; fore; directed toward some point or position in advance from the starting-point: as, a *forward* cabin in a ship; the *forward* movement of an army.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His *forward* voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Being in a condition of advancement; well advanced with respect to progress, attainment, development (as the season), growth (as vegetation), or (rarely) position or rank: as, the building is in a *forward* state; he is *forward* in his studies; a *forward* crop.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding as
She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3

[He] was well pleased to hear that our Catalogue of English Manuscripts was so *forward* in the Press at Oxford. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 119.

Come tell me in plain Terms how *forward* he is with Araminta. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 6.

The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hippias, had a *forward* appointment. *Brougham*.

3. Ready in action or disposition; prompt; earnest; also, in a derogatory sense, over-confident; assuming; presumptuous; pert: as, to be *forward* in good works; a *forward* chit.

God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woorde, with a *forward* will to folowe it. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 56.

Many about the King were *forward* for this Match, but the Lord Cromwell specially. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 287.

It were uncomely
That we be found less *forward* for our prince
Than they are for their lady.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

You need not call me to any House of yours, for I am *forward* enough to come without calling.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 17.

Your cousin Sophy is a *forward*, impertinent gipsy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Clara is of a cold temper, and would think this step of me highly *forward*. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

4†. Foremost.

First and *forward* she began to weepe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 944.

=**Syn.** 3. Willing, zealous; presuming, presumptuous, impertinent.

forward[1], **forwards** (fôr'wąrd, -wąrdz), *adv.* [< ME. *forwarde, forwardes*, < AS. *foreweard*, adv., forward (= D. *voorwaarts* = G. *vorwärts*), < *foreward*, forward: see *forward*[1], *a.*] 1. Toward a part, place, or point of time before or in advance; onward: with reference either to motion or to position: opposed to *backward*.

And fro this *forewardes* nevere entred suche Filthe in that Place amonges hem, ne nevere schalle entre here aftre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 61.

A great coyle there was to set him *forward*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

From this time *forward* I will be your Master.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

If a man will walk straight *forward* without turning to the right or the left, he must walk in a desert, and not in Cheapside.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2. With advancing steps; with good progress.

It is the nature of God's most bountiful disposition to build *forward* where his foundation is once laid.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

3. Toward the terminal point.

It ¶*Sequoia Reichenbachii*] has indeed stiff, pointed leaves, lying *forward*, but they are arcuate, and the cones are smaller. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 186.

Drawn forward. See *draw*.—**To bring forward, go forward, set forward**, etc. See the verbs.—**To put one's best foot forward.** See *foot*.—=**Syn.** *Forward, Onward*. *Forward* is toward what is or is imagined to be the front or the goal; *onward* is in the direction of advance. Generally they come to the same thing, but *onward* indicates a less definite aim: the traveler lost in the woods feels it to be necessary to go *onward*; when he finds his way, he presses *forward*.

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring *forward* with impetuous speed.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

There is no death with Thee! each plant and tree
In living haste their stems push *onward* still.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 53.

forward[1] (fôr'wąrd), *v. t.* [< *forward*[1], *a.* and *adv.*] 1. To send forward; send toward the place of destination; transmit: as, to *forward* a letter or despatches.

All the dragées [sugar-plums] were *forwarded* by the ambassador's bag.
Mrs. Gore, Mothers and Daughters, p. 259.

2. To advance; help onward; promote; further; encourage: as, to *forward* the growth of a plant.

The occasional propensity to this superstition [symbolic figures] was, without question, *forwarded* and encouraged by the priesthood. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

3. In *bookbinding*, to fit (a book) with back and covers, and prepare it for the finisher.=**Syn.** 1. To expedite, accelerate, despatch.—2. To further, promote, foster, favor.

forward[2]†, *n.* [ME. *forward, forword, foreward, foreword*, < AS. *foreweard, foreward*, also *forewarde*, agreement, contract (= D. *voorwaarde*, conditions, precontract), < *fore*, before, + *weard*, ward, keeping: see *fore*[1] and *ward*, *n.*] Agreement; covenant.

To breke *forward* is not myn entente.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 40.

This *forward* to fulfill faithly thai swere,
Vppon solempne sacrifice, soche as thai vset.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11447.

forwarder (fôr'wąr-dėr), *n.* 1. One who forwards or sends forward; specifically, in the United States, one who ships or sends forward goods for others to their destination by the instrumentality of third persons; a forwarding merchant. Neither a consignor shipping goods nor a carrier while engaged in transporting them is called a forwarder. The name is applied, strictly, to one who undertakes to see the goods of another put in the way of transportation, without himself incurring the liability of a carrier to deliver. A carrier who undertakes to transport the goods only part of the way often becomes a forwarder in respect to the duty of delivering them to some proper carrier to complete the transportation.

2. One who forwards, promotes, advances, or furthers.

Nor am I accessary,
Part or party confederate, . . . *forwarder*,
Principal or maintainer of this late theft.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, v. 1.

3. In *bookbinding*, a workman who, after receiving the sewed book, puts on its back and covers, trims its edges, and fits it for the finisher.

The ends of the cords are then drawn by the *forwarder* through holes pierced in the boards. *Ure*, Dict., I. 424.

forwarding (fôr'wąr-ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forward*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or business of sending forward merchandise, etc.; the business of a forwarder. See *forwarder*, 1. [U. S.]—2. In

bookbinding, the operations of putting on the covers and back, rounding the back, trimming the edges, adding bands, lining, and all other work, after the sewing of the sheets, that is needed to prepare the book for the finisher.

forwarding (fôr'wȧr-ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forward*[1], *v.*] Advancing; promoting; expediting; sending forward.—**Forwarding merchant**, a merchant whose business is to receive and forward goods for others. See *forwarder*, 1.—**Forwarding note**, a note in which a description of goods or of a parcel is entered with the name and address of the consignee, and the name of the consignor, to be sent with the goods, etc., conveyed by a carrier.

forwardly (fôr'wȧrd-li), *adv.* 1. In a forward position; toward the anterior extremity; anteriorly.—2. In a forward manner. (*a*) Eagerly; promptly.

After his return, however, he was so far from observing that caution which Plutarch speaks of, that he freely and *forwardly* resumed his former employment of pleading.
C. Middleton, Life of Cicero, I. § 1.

Christianity gives us these hopes, which reason *forwardly* assumes and makes her own.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xxxiv.

(*b*) With undue assurance; impertinently.

forwardness (fôr'wȧrd-nes), *n.* [< *forward* + *-ness*.] 1. The condition of being forward or in advance; a state of advancement: as, the *forwardness* of spring; the *forwardness* of a scholar.

The saying went that he [a friar] practiced with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good *forwardness*. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

So! I am very glad my friend Puff's tragedy is in such *forwardness*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

2. Cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; confidence.

Having with his pow'r held out so long,
Many adventure, with more *forwardness*,
To yield him aid, and to support his wrong.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

We made Master Jones our leader; for we thought it best herein to gratify his kindness and *forwardness*.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349

3. Undue assurance; lack of becoming modesty: as, the *forwardness* of an ill-bred child.

The *forwardness* that he shewed to celebrate his own merits in all his publick speeches seems to justify their censures. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. § 12.

=**Syn.** Promptitude, zeal; presumption; *Willingness*. *Forwardness* expresses more than *willingness* in that it implies promptitude and active desire, while *willingness* has lost the sense implied in its derivation, and expresses rather a somewhat passive readiness.

forwards, *adv.* See *forward*[1].

forwaste†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forwaste*; < *for-*[1] + *waste*.] To waste; desolate.

A company of clownish villains . . . both in face and apparel so *forwasted* that they seemed to bear a great conformity with the savages. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

forwe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*. *Chaucer*.

forwean†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwenien*, *forwanien* (= MLG. *vorwenen* = MHG. *verwenen*, G. *verwöhnen* = Dan. *forvænne*); < *for-*[1] + *wean*, accustom: see *wean*.] To accustom to bad habits; spoil by indulgence; pamper.

The unwise man and *forwened* child habbeth both on [one] lage [law]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 41.

Thanne he charged chapmen to chasten her childeren; Late no wynnynge hem *forweny* [var. *forwanye*] whil thei be gonge. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 34.

forwear†, *v. t.*; pp. *forworn*. [< ME. *forweren* (pret. *forwered*, *forwerd*); < *for-*[1] + *wear*[1].] To wear out; spend; waste.

It were hir loth
To weren ofte that like cloth;
And if it were *forwered*, she
Wolde have ful gret necessite
Of clothyng, er she bought hir newe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 237.

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

Though what all'd me, I might not well as they
Rake up some *forworne* tales that smother'd lay
In chimney corners, smoak'd with winter fires,
To read and rock asleep our drowsy sires?
Bp. Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

forwearyt, *v.* [< ME. *forwerien*; < *for-*[1] + *weary*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To weary utterly; tire out.

Thine armys shalt thou sprede abrode,
As man in werre were *forweried*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2563.

Give him more labour, and with streighter law,
That he with worke may be *forwearied*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 50.

II. *intrans.* To become wearied.

I *forwery*, [F.] je laisse. *Palsgrave*.

forwearyt, *a.* [ME. *forwery*; < *for-*[1] intensive + *weary*, *a.*] Excessively weary; exhausted with fatigue.

Forwery of my labour al the day.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 93.

Prestly in a thicke place of that pris wode,
Wel out from alle weyes *for-wery* thei hem rested.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

forweept, *v.* [ME. *forwepen*; < *for-*[1] + *weep*.] I. *trans.* To wet with tears; exhaust with weeping.

Sche, *forweped* and forwaked,
Was wery.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 126.

The quen was wery *forwept*, and went to bedde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2868.

II. *intrans.* To bleed, as a tree or plant.

As vynes that *forweepe* and turne away
From fruyte the Grekes wol the stok to tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

forwelk†, *v. i.* [ME. *forwelken* (= G. *verwelken*), wither, decay; < *for-*[1] + *welk*[2].] To wither; decay; fade.

A foule *forwelked* thynge was she,
That whilom rounde and soft hadde be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 361.

forwept†. Past participle of *forweep*.

forwhy†, *conj.* [ME.: see phrase *for why*, under *for*.] Because. *Chaucer*.

forwit†, **forwitere**†, etc. See *forewit*, etc.

forwither†, *v. i.* [< *for-*[1] + *wither*, *v.*] To wither away; shrivel. *Davies*.

Her body small, *forewither'd*, and forespent,
As is the stalk that summer's drought oppress'd.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 12.

forwounde†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwounden*, *forwunden*, < AS. *forwundian* (= MLG. *vorwunden* = G. *verwunden*), wound, < *for-* + *wundian*, wound: see *for-*[1] and *wound*[1].] To wound severely.

Foule as a *forwounded* man. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1830.

forwrap†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwrappen*; < *for-*[1] + *wrap*.] To wrap up or about; muffle.

Why artow al *forwrapped* save thy face?
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 256.

foryete†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *forget*.

foryeten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *forget*.

foryeve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forgive*.

foryeld†, *v. t.* [ME. *foryelden*, *forgelden*, *forgielden*, *forgelden*, < AS. *forgildan*, *forgyldan* (= D. *vergelden* = MLG. *vorgelden* = G. *vergelten* = ODan. *forgælde*, remunerate, recompense), pay, repay, recompense, give, < *for-* + *gildan*, *gyldan*, pay, give, yield: see *for-*[1] and *yield*.] To yield up; pay; repay; requite.

The God above
Foryelde yow.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 457.

forzando, forzato (for-tsän'dō, -tsä'tō), *a.* [It., ppr. and pp. of *forzare*, force: see *force*[1], *v.*] In *music*, forcible: noting a passage to be rendered with force or loudness. Also *sforzando*. Abbreviated *fz*.

foss[1] (fos), *n.* Same as *force*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

foss[2], **fosse** (fos), *n.* [= MLG. *fosse*, canal, sound, < F. *fosse* = Sp. *fosa*, *foso* = Pg. It. *fossa*, *fosso*, a ditch, < L. *fossa*, a ditch, trench, foss, < *fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, dig.] 1. A ditch; a canal; a stream or river artificially made or enlarged.

And a none we left all the Poo, and toke ower course by a lytyll Ryver that cometh to the same, called the *fosse*, made and cutte owte by hande.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

A Carak of Genoa . . . passed before the port of Rhodes, . . . and rid at anker at the *Fosse*, 7. or 8. miles from the towne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

Specifically—2. In *fort.*, a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and the counterscarp below the rampart, and turning round a fortified place or a post that is to be defended. See cut under *castle*.

Shall I shut up myself in some strong castle or tower? . . . the fire will pass the *fosses*, consume the bulwarks.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 374.

Fierce Rodomont escapes, and as he flies,
High bounding o'er the *fosse* that yawns below,
Lights on th' interior ramparts of the foe.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv.

3. In *anat.*, same as *fossa*[1].—**Advance-foss.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6.

fossa[1] (fos'ȧ), *n.*; pl. *fossæ* (-ē). [L., a ditch or trench: see *foss*[2].] 1. In *anat.*, a foss, pit, depression, or hollow of some kind in any structure, specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *zoöl.*, a deep pit or depression in the hard integument of an animal, often opening into the interior cavity of the body and serving for the point of attachment of an organ: as, the antennary *fossa* of an insect.—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus.** See *anconeal*.—**Anterior palatine fossa.** Same as *anterior palatine canal* (*a*). See *canal*[1].—**Anthelicine fossa**, the depression between the branches of the antihelix, the fossa triangularis.—**Canine fossa.** See *canine*.—**Cerebellar fossa**, the posterior cerebral fossa.—**Cerebral fossa**, one of three depressions, anterior, middle, and posterior, on each side of the floor of the cranial cavity, lodging respectively the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Comarial, coronoid, cotyloid, digastric, digital**, etc., **fossa.** See the adjectives.—**Condyloid fossa**, a depression behind the occipital condyle on either side, sometimes perforated at its bottom by a foramen which transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Fossa cerulea**, the shallow groove extending forward from the superior fovea of the medulla oblongata, ordinarily known as the *locus cæruleus*.—**Fossa ductus venosi**, the posterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver, where the ductus venosus lies, usually called *fissure of the ductus venosus*.—**Fossa innominata**, the nameless fossa. See *scaphoid fossa* (*b*).—**Fossa navicularis**, the navicular fossa. (*a*) A recess in the urethra, near the urinary meatus, where the caliber of the tube is enlarged. (*b*) A depressed space between the posterior commissure of the vulva and the fourchette.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder**, the depression on the under surface of the liver in which the gall-bladder lies.—**Fossa of the helix**, a narrow groove in the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix. Also called *scaphoid fossa*, *fossa innominata*. See *ear*[1].—**Fossa of the vena cava**, the fissure in the liver in which the vena cava lies.—**Fossa ovalis**, the oval fossa, a depression on the left wall of the right auricle of the heart. It is the remains of the fetal foramen ovale between the auricles. Also called *fovea ovalis*.—**Fossa rhomboidalis**, the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Fossa sigmoidea, the groove on the internal surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone lodging the lateral sinus.—**Fossa triangularis**, the fossa of the antihelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Glenoid fossa**, one of two shallow fosse: (*a*) The surface by which the scapula articulates with the humerus. (*b*) The surface by which the temporal bone articulates with the lower jaw: improperly extended in human anatomy to include the whole of the smooth surface of the vaginal process behind the Glaserian fissure, in relation with the parotid gland, and not concerned in the temporomaxillary articulation. See cut under *skull*.—**Guttural fossa**, that part of the base of the skull lying between the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone and the anterior border of the foramen magnum.—**Iliac fossa**, the general inner surface of the iliac bone, occupied by the iliacus muscle. See cut under *innominate*.—**Incisive fossa**, a little depression on the surface of the upper jaw-bone just above the sockets of the incisor teeth.—**Infraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula below the spine, occupied by the infraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula*.—**Ischiorectal fossa**, a deep pit in the perineum, on each side of the lower end of the rectum, between that and the tuberosity of the ischium, of triangular-pyramidal form, its base directed to the integument of the parts, its apex corresponding to the divergence of the levator ani from the obturator muscle. It is bounded internally by the sphincter and levator ani and coccygeus muscles, and externally by the ischium and obturator muscle, behind by the edge of the gluteus maximus and great sacrosciatic ligament, and is filled with a mass of adipose connective tissue, the frequent site of abscesses.—**Jugular fossa**, a pit on the temporal bone, entering into the formation of the posterior lacerate foramen of the skull, in special relation with the beginning of the jugular vein, at the confluence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses.—**Lacrymal fossa**, a small depression in the orbital part of the frontal bone, lodging the lacrymal gland.—**Myrtiform fossa.** Same as *incisive fossa*.—**Nasal fossæ**, the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation. See cut under *nasal*.—**Occipital fossæ**, two pairs, upper and lower, of depressions on the inner surface of the occipital bone, the upper lodging the occipital lobes of the cerebrum, the lower lodging the cerebellum, the latter being the same as the posterior cerebral or cerebellar fossa. The two pairs are separated horizontally at the plane of the tentorium by the ridges and groove for the lateral sinus, the right and left fossæ being separated vertically by the line of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli; at the junction of the four fossæ is the internal occipital protuberance.—**Olecranoid fossa**, a deep pit at the back of the lower end of the humerus, receiving the olecranon when the forearm is extended. **Palatine fossæ.** Same as *palatine foramina* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Pituitary fossa**, a pit on the top of the body of the sphenoid bone, receiving the pituitary body. Called in human anatomy the *sella turcica* or *Turkish saddle*, and bounded by four prominent clinoid processes. It is the most important landmark of the skull, indicating the site of the trabeculæ cranii of the embryo, the forward limit of the notochord, and thus the boundary between the vertebral and the vertebral divisions of the cranium; in the early embryo it is a perforation. See cut under *skull*.—**Pterygoid fossa**, the depressed interval between the diverging internal and external pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, filled in by the internal pterygoid muscle. See cut under *skull*.—**Scaphoid fossa.** (*a*) A slight special depression of the general pterygoid fossa, whence arises the tensor palati muscle. (*b*) The innominate fossa of the outer ear; the groove between the helix and the antihelix; the fossa of the helix. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Sigmoid fossa**, a curved groove on the inner surface of the mastoid bone for the lateral venous sinus.—**Sphenomaxillary fossa**, a small triangular recess on the outer surface of the cranium, below the apex of the orbit, where the sphenoid, sphenomaxillary, and pterygomaxillary fissures converge, bounded by parts of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, and palate bones, lodging the sphenopalatine or Meckelian ganglion, communicating with the orbital, nasal, zygomatic, and cerebral cavities, and having opening into it the foramen rotundum, the vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, posterior palatine, and other foramina.—**Submaxillary fossa**, a pit on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone, where rests the

submaxillary gland.—**Subscapular fossa**, the concave anterior surface of the scapula occupied by the subscapularis muscle.—**Supraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula above the spinous process, occupied by the supraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula*.—**Temporal fossa**, the general depression on the outer surface of the side of the skull, in the temporal region, above the level of the zygoma, filled in by the temporal muscle, and continuous below the zygoma with the zygomatic fossa.—**Trochanteric fossa**. Same as *digital fossa*. See *digital*.—**Zygomatic fossa**, the general recess on the side of the skull below and within the zygomatic arch, being the downward extension of the temporal fossa, from which it is distinguished by a ridge on the great wing of the sphenoid bone separating the temporal from the external pterygoid muscle. It is bounded by the surrounding surfaces of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar, and inferior maxillary bones.

Fossa[2] (fos'ạ), *n.* [NL., < *foussa*, a native name.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a genus of Madagascan viverrine quadrupeds, allied to the genets. *F. daubentoni* is the tambasading or fossa, a grayish-black animal, whitish below, striped and spotted above, and with the tail half-ringed.
2. [*l. c.*] The species of this genus, formerly called *Genetta fossa*.

fossage† (fos'āj), *n.* [< *foss*[2] + *-age*.] In *old law*, a duty levied on the inhabitants of a fortified town for the purpose of cleaning the foss surrounding it; or a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the foss.

fossak (fos'ak), *n.* An estuarine form of the common European trout, *Salmo fario*.

The tidal trout, or so-called *fossak* of the Inver and other rivers. *Athenæum*, April 21, 1888, p. 503.

Fossar (fos'ạr), *n.* [NL. (Adanson); etymology unknown.] The typical genus of *Fossaridæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Fossarian (fo-sā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< ML. *Fossarii*, pl., < L. *fossa*, a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. In *eccles. hist.*, about the fourth century, one of a body of minor clergy who were employed as grave-diggers, and more commonly known as *Copiatæ*.—2. One of a body of sectaries, about the fifteenth century, who rejected the sacraments, and celebrated their peculiar rites in ditches and caves.

fossarid (fos'ạ-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fossaridæ*.

Fossaridæ (fo-sar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fossar* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Fossar*. The head is proboscidiform, the radula provided with seven rows of teeth, of which the central is cuspidate, the lateral transverse, and the marginal elongate and simple; the shell is turbinate, spirally costate or grooved, with an entire aperture and an almost straight columella; and the operculum is corneous and subspiral or subconcentric. The species are sparingly distributed in most warm seas.

fosse, *n.* See *foss*[2].

fosset (fos'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *faucet*.

fosset-seller† (fos'et-sel"ėr), *n.* One who sells faucets.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset-seller*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

fossette (fo-set'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse*, a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. A little hollow; a dimple.—2. In *pathol.*, a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the center of which is deep.

fosseway, *n.* See *fossway*.

fossick (fos'ik), *v. i.* [Of obscure dial. origin.] 1. To be troublesome. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *gold-digging*, to undermine another's digging; search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, etc.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain: as, to *fossick* for clients. [Australia.]

The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb "to *fossick*." *Daily Telegraph* (London).

I discoursed with the eldest boy Alick, . . . who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother in liquor, by what is called *fossicking* in the creek for wasted gold. *H. Kingsley*.

fossick (fos'ik), *n.* [See *fossick*, *v.*] A troublesome person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

fossicker (fos'i-kėr), *n.* A miner who tries his luck in abandoned mines, or works over old waste-heaps, in the hope of finding something of value. [Australia.]

A *fossicker* is to the miner as is the gleaner to the reaper; he picks the crevices and pockets of the rocks. *R. Brough Smyth*.

fossil (fos'il), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fossile*; < F. *fossile* = Sp. *fósil* = Pg. *fossil* = It. *fossile*, < L. *fossilis*, dug out, dug up, < *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig.] I. *a.* 1. Dug out of the earth: as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt.

Lo! from the depth of many a yawning mine
Thy *fossil* treasures rise. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, iii.

2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; preserved by natural inhumation, as an organic body, in form and sometimes in texture: as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood. See II., 2.

Language is *fossil* poetry. *Emerson*, The Poet.

Fossil remains of Men or implements of human manufacture have hitherto been found only in late Tertiary . . . deposits, and in caves, mingled with the remains of animals which lived during the glacial epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 422.

Spiders are not creatures which belong solely to the present geologic era of the earth, for *fossil* spiders . . . as well as spiders in amber have been found; the oldest in the coal formation. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 299.

3. Figuratively, antiquated; superannuated; outgrown; belonging to a past epoch or discarded system: as, a *fossil* statesman; *fossil* manners or literature.—**Fossil bezoar, button-mold, copal**, etc. See the nouns.—**Fossil charcoal**. Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*).—**Fossil cork, flax, paper**, and **wood**, popular names for asbestos respectively of cork-like, flax-like, or paper-like texture, or resembling fossilized wood.—**Fossil farina**. See *farina*.—**Fossil flour**, infusorial earth, as that often found beneath peat-beds: a white, impalpable, flour-like powder, consisting for the most part of the silicious shells of diatoms.—**Fossil ivory**, ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths preserved from prehistoric times in the ice of northern Siberia. It is of good quality, and sufficient in quantity to be an important article of trade.—**Fossil screw**, a popular name for a cast in rock left by a spiral shell. *R. D.*

II. *n.* 1. Any rock or mineral, or any mineral substance, whether of an organic or of an inorganic nature, dug out of the ground.—2. Specifically, in later geological and mineralogical use, anything which has been buried beneath the surface of the earth by natural causes or geological agencies, and which bears in its form or chemical composition the evidence that it is of organic origin. Thus, the shell of a mollusk may be preserved unchanged, in both form and chemical composition; or, while retaining its original form, it may have been converted into silica; or it may have disappeared entirely, leaving only a cast as evidence of its former existence; or there may remain only a mold of its interior, formed after the soft parts had entirely decayed: in any of these cases, the specimen or fragment of rock which thus shows by its form that it, either wholly or in part, belonged to an organic body, or that its configuration resulted from the presence of something having had an organized existence, would be properly called a *fossil*. Even the rocks showing traces of trails, footprints, bored cavities, or other evidences of contact with organic life, are usually designated as *fossils*. The bones or other remains of species now living on the earth, if buried by any recent catastrophe, such as a flood or landslide, would not, as a general rule, be designated as *fossil*, but would be called *recent*. If, however, such an entombment took place in prehistoric times, the term *fossil* would by most geologists be used in describing the occurrence in preference to *recent*.
3. Hence, figuratively, one who or something which is antiquated, or has fallen behind the progress of ideas; a person or thing of superannuated or discarded character or quality: as, a curious literary *fossil*.—**Dyestone fossil**. Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

fossiled (fos'ild), *a.* [< *fossil* + *-ed*[2].] Fossil; fossilized.

fossiliferous (fos-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fossilifère*, < L. *fossilis*, fossil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing fossils: as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

Neither Hutton nor his friends had any conception of the existence of the great series of *fossiliferous* formations which has since been unfolded by the labors of later observers. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 29.

fossilification (fo-sil"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *fossilify*: see *-fication*.] The act of fossilizing or of becoming fossil; petrifaction.

fossilify (fo-sil'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilified*, ppr. *fossilifying*. [< *fossil* + *-i-fy*.] I. *trans.* To convert into a fossil; fossilize; petrify.
II. *intrans.* To become a fossil; petrify.

fossilisation, fossilise. See *fossilization*, *fossilize*.

fossilism (fos'il-izm), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being fossil; the character of a fossil, in any sense of that word. Also *fossility*.—2. The scientific study of fossils; paleontology. Also called *fossilogy*, *fossilology*.

fossilist (fos'il-ist), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ist*.] One who studies fossils; one versed in the scientific study of fossils; a paleontologist.

It is well shaded by tall ash trees of a species, as Mr. Jones, the *fossilist*, informed me, uncommonly valuable. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

fossility (fo-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fossilité*; as *fossil* + *-ity*.] Same as *fossilism*, 1.

fossilization (fos"il-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fossilisation*; as *fossilize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of fossilizing, or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions; the state of being fossilized. Also spelled *fossilisation*.

A large proportion of aquatic creatures have structures that do not admit of *fossilization*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 349.

fossilize (fos'il-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilized*, ppr. *fossilizing*. [= F. *fossiliser*; < *fossil* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reduce to a fossil condition; convert into a fossil: as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.—2. To render like a fossil; cause to become antiquated or out of harmony with present time and circumstances and the progress of ideas: as, age has a tendency to *fossilize* men's minds and ideas.

There, indeed, you are among the French, the *fossilized* remains of the old régime. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become or be changed into a fossil.—2. To become antiquated or obsolete; become out of harmony with the present time and circumstances by falling behind the progress of ideas.
Also spelled *fossilise*.

fossilogist (fo-sil'ọ-jist), *n.* Same as *fossilologist*. *Jodrell*.

fossilogy (fo-sil'ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *fossilism*, 2.

fossilologist (fos-i-lol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *fossilology* + *-ist*.] One versed in fossilology; a fossilist.

fossilology (fos-i-lol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ology*: see *-ology*.] Same as *fossilism*, 2.

fossor (fos'ọr), *n.*; pl. *fossores* (fo-sō'rēz). [L., < *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig: see *foss*[2].] A grave-digger.

The *fossores*, or grave-diggers, who appear to have established a kind of property in the Catacombs. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 214.

Fossores (fo-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fossor*, a digger: see *fossor*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of aculeate hymenopterous insects. It was divided into *Scolietes*, *Sapygites*, *Sphegites*, *Bembecides*, *Larrates*, *Nyssoniens*, and *Crabronites*, and was nearly equivalent to the modern *Fossores*, not including the family *Mutillidæ*. (*b*) The digger-wasps; the *Fossoria*. It is a group of burrowing hymenopterous insects having the posterior abdominal segments not retractile and the basal joint of the hind tarsi not dilated. The females are armed with a sting, and the neuters, when there are any, are winged. The group includes such families as the *Vespidæ*, *Sphegidæ*, *Pompilidæ*, etc., together with the *Mutillidæ*. (*c*) A Latreillean group of fossorial caraboid beetles, the *Bipartiti* or *Scaritides*.—2†. In *mammal.*, a group of burrowing or fossorial quadrupeds.

Fossoria (fo-sō'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Fossores*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including the burrowers, as burrowing-wasps, sand-wasps, mud-wasps, daubers, etc.: practically the same as *Fossores*, 1 (*b*).

fossorial (fo-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *fossorius*, < L. *fossor*, a digger: see *fossor*.] I. *a.* 1. Digging, burrowing, or excavating, especially in the ground; fodient: as, a *fossorial* animal.—2. Fit or used for digging or burrowing: as, a *fossorial* limb.—3. Able to dig or burrow; being a burrower; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fossores*, *Fossoria*, or *Fodientia*: as, *fossorial* nature or habits; a *fossorial* insect or quadruped.—**Fossorial Hymenoptera**, *Hymenoptera* belonging to Latreille's group of the *Fossores*. They generally have all the tibiæ strongly spined, but not expanded as in the typical fossorial limb.—**Fossorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ are very broad, flat, or concave beneath, and generally with several processes or teeth on the outer edge, serving like claws for digging. The tarsus also may be expanded, but generally it is small and sometimes entirely absent; the whole leg is stout and has great muscular force. The fossorial form is most commonly seen in the anterior legs; it is well exemplified in the mole-crickets and in many *Coleoptera*.
II. *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

fossorious (fo-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *fossorius*: see *fossorial*.] In *entom.*, same as *fossorial*.

fossula (fos'ụ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *fossulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fossa*, a ditch: see *foss*[2].] A small fossa; specifically, a vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals, as the *Rugosa*, more fully called a *septal fossula*. Also *fossule*.

The *septal fossula* usually presents itself as a more or less conspicuous depression or groove in the chalice. . . . In general it is a simple space or deficiency caused by the absence or abortion of one of the four primary septa. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 382.

fossulate (fos'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< *fossula* + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, grooved; slightly excavated or hollowed out; having a small or shallow fossa.

fossule (fos'ūl), *n.* [< *fossula*.] Same as *fossula*.

fossulet (fos'ụ-let), *n.* [< *fossule* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a somewhat long and narrow depression; a fossula: said of the sculpture of insects.

fosseway (fos'wā), *n.* One of the great Roman roads in England: so called from the ditch on each side. Also spelled *fosseway*.

The *Fosse-way* at Leicester. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 372.

foster[1]† (fos'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster*, < AS. *fōstor*, *fōster*, *fōstur*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering (= Icel. *fōstr*, nursing, = Sw. Dan. *foster*, fetus, embryo, offspring; cf. D. *voedster*, nurse), for **fōdtor*, < *fōda*, food: see *food*, *fodder*[1].] 1. Nourishment; care; keeping.

Of thare sorow no some [sum, end], bot ay to be yelland
In oure *fostre*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 320.

2. A nursling; a child; progeny; offspring.

Hit was the forme-*foster* that the folde [earth] bred.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 257.

Thu art *foster* of freo monne.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 4.

3. [Rather a contr. of *fosterer*.] A fosterer or cherisher. *Davies*.

Thu art *foster* and feder to helplease children.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 8.

He plays the serpent right, describ'd in Æsop's tale,
That sought the *foster's* death, that lately gave him life.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., [p. 131.

foster[1] (fos'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *fostren*, < AS. **fōstrian*, umlauted *fēstrian*, nourish, foster (= Icel. *fōstra* = Sw. *fostra* = Dan. *fostre*, foster; cf. D. *voedsteren* (poet.), feed, foster), < *fōstor*, *fōster*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering: see *foster*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed; nourish; support; bring up.

He es my fadire in faithe, for-sake salle I never!
He has me *fosterde* and fedde, and my faire bretherene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4144.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Bacchus and *fostering* Ceres, powers divine,
Who gave us corn for mast, for water wine.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

2. To sustain by aid, care, or encouragement; give support to; cherish; promote: as, to *foster* the growth of tender plants; to *foster* an enterprise; to *foster* pride or genius.

They [the priests] shave their heads and *foster* their beards, contrary to the laity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Oft, 'mid some green plot of open ground,
Wide as the oak extends its dewy gloom,
The *fostered* hyacinths spread their purple bloom.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 27.

Benignly *fostered* by the good St. Nicholas, the infant city thrived apace. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 140.

= **Syn. 2.** *Harbor*, etc. (see *cherish*); to indulge, favor, forward, advance, further, help on.

II.† *intrans.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser*.

foster[2]† (fos'tėr), *n.* A contracted form of *forster*, *forester*.

And still the *foster* with his long bore-speare
Him kept from landing at his wished will.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 20.

fosterage (fos'tėr-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *fosteridge*; < *foster*[1] + *-age*.] The act of fostering, nursing, or nourishing; specifically, the rearing of another's child as one's own, in the relation of foster-parent and foster-child.

Some one or other adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosteridge* of this child [Semiramis].
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. xii. § 3.

Fosterage was an institution which, though artificial in its commencements, was natural in its operations; and . . . the relation of foster-parent and foster-child tended, in that stage of feeling, to become indistinguishable from the relation of father and son.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

foster-babe (fos'tėr-bāb), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *babe*.] An infant foster-child.

All thy *foster-babes* are dead.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 89.

foster-brother (fos'tėr-bruᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **foster-brother*, < AS. *fōstor-brōthor* (= Icel. *fōstbrōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterbroder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *brōthor*, brother.] A male child nursed at the same breast as another, or reared by the same person, but not the offspring of the same parents.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *foster-brother's*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

foster-child (fos'tėr-child), *n.* [< ME. *foster-child*, < AS. *fōstor-cild*, < *fōstor*, foster, + *cild*, child.] A child nursed or brought up by one not its own mother or father.

Then I avow, by this most sacred head
Of my deare *foster childe*, to ease thy griefe
And win thy will. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 33.

foster-dam (fos'tėr-dam), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *dam*.] A nurse; one who nourishes a child but is not its mother.

There by the wolf were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden, Æneid.

foster-daughter (fos'tėr-dâ'tėr), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrdōttir* = Dan. *fosterdatter* = Sw. *fosterdotter*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *daughter*.] A female nourished or reared like an own daughter, though not such by birth.

Go, go: give your *foster daughters* good counsell.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 2.

foster-earth (fos'tėr-ėrth), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrjörd*, native country, = Dan. *fosterjord*; as *foster*[1] + *earth*.] Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips*.

fosterer (fos'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of a parent; hence, one who or that which promotes or sustains: as, a *fosterer* of rebellion; intemperance is a *fosterer* of crime.

Beauty allures to delights, delights to ease, ease consequently the *fosterer* to discouraged pusillanimity.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

They [kings] by God are destined to be the protectours of the church, the patrons of religion, the *fosterers* and cherishers of truth, of virtue, of piety
Barrow, Works, I. x.

fosteress (fos'tėr-es), *n.* Same as *fostress*.

foster-father (fos'tėr-fä'ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-fader*, < AS. *fōster-fæder* (= Icel. *fōstrfadhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterfader*; cf. D. *voedstervader*), < *fōster*, *fōstor*, foster, + *fæder*, father.] One who takes the place of a father in nourishing and rearing a child; a nurse's husband.

Faine would she [Esther] uncase her *foster-father* [Mordecai] of these mournfull weeds, and change his sackcloth for tissue. *Bp. Hall*, Haman Disrespected.

The ordinary *foster-father* was bound by the law to give education of some kind to his foster-children
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 243.

fosterhood (fos'tėr-hụd), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *-hood*.] The state or condition of fostering or being fostered; the relation established by fosterage.

foster-land (fos'tėr-land), *n.* [< AS. *fōstorland*, *fōsterland*, < *fōstor*, provision, feeding, fostor, + *land*, land. Cf. Icel. *fōstrland* = Sw. Dan. *fosterland*, native country.] 1†. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land assigned for maintenance or the procuring of provisions, as for a monastery.—2. The land of one's adoption.

foster-leant†, *n.* [AS. *fōster-lēan*, *fōstor-lēan* (= Icel. *fōstrlaun* = Dan. *fosterlön*; cf. D. *voedsterloon*), < *fōster*, *fōstor*, rearing, feeding, fostering, + *lēan*, payment, reward (= OS. *lōn* = D. *loon* = OHG. MHG. *lōn*, G. *lohn* = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön* = Goth. *laun*, reward); perhaps related to *lucre*, q. v., but in no wise to *loan*, with which it is often confused in dictionaries.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster-child. [Otherwise stated as "the jointure of a wife." *Wharton*.]

fosterling (fos'tėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *fosterling* (cf. D. *voedsterling*), < AS. *fōsterling*, < *fōster*, rearing, fostering, + dim. *-ling*.] A foster-child.

I'll none o' your Light Heart *fosterlings*, no inmates.
B Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

fosterment† (fos'tėr-ment), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Food; nourishment.

foster-mother (fos'tėr-muᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-moder*, < AS. *fōstor-mōdor*, *fōster-modor*, also *fōster-moder*, etc. (= Icel. *fōstr-mōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fostermoder*; cf. D. *voedstermoeder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who takes the place of the mother in suckling and bringing up a child; a nurse.

The children, housed
In her foul den, then at their meat would growl,
And mock their *foster-mother* on four feet,
Till, straighten'd, they grew up to wolf-like men,
Worse than the wolves. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

foster-nurse (fos'tėr-nėrs), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *nurse*.] A nurse; a cherisher or sustainer.

Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

foster-parent (fos'tėr-pãr'ent), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *parent*.] A foster-father or foster-mother.

fostership† (fos'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *foster*[2] for *forester* + *-ship*.] The condition or occupation of a forester.

foster-sister (fos'tėr-sis'tėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fōster-sweostor* (somner) (= Icel. *fōstr-systir*, *fōsystir*), < *fōster*, foster, + *sweostor*, sister.] A female child, not a sister, reared with another child by the same person.

foster-son (fos'tėr-sun), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstr-son* = Dan. *fosterson* = Sw. *fosterson*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *son*.] A male child nourished or reared like an own son, though not such by birth.

fostress (fos'tres), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ess*.] A woman who nourishes or rears; a nurse.

Come forth, your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

fot[1]†, **fote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *foot*.

fot[2]†, *v. t.* A dialectal variation of *fet*[1].

fother[1] (foᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Also written *fodder*, dial. *fudder*; < ME. *fother*, *fothur*, rarely *foder*, < AS. *fōther*, *fōthur*, a load (of wood, fagots, gravel, etc.), a wagon-load, cart-load, = OS. *fōthar* = D. *voeder*, *voer*, a wagon-load, cart-load, *voeder*, a wine-cask, = LG. *foder*, *for* = OHG. *fuodar*, MHG. *vuoder*, G. *fuder*, a wagon-load, a certain measure for wine. The F. *foudre*, a tun, Sw. *foder*, a tun, *fora*, a wagon-load, are of LG. origin.] 1†. A wagon-load; a cart-load.

With him ther was a ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde lad of dong ful many a *fother*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 530.

2†. A load; weight; burden; mass.

Many man weeneth to grieve other,
And on his head falleth the *fother*.
Richard Cœr de Lion, l. 1731.

Heore nether lippe is a foul *fother*.
King Alisaunder, l. 6467.

3. An old unit of weight for lead, lime, and some other substances; a two-horse cart-load. A fother of lead varies from 19½ to 22½ hundredweight, each hundredweight being usually 120 pounds avoirdupois. At Newcastle in England a fother is a third of a chaldron; and in American lead-mines the word is sometimes used for a short ton.

fother[2] (foᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* [Prob. < Icel. *fōdhra*, line or fur (a garment), = Dan. *fodre*, *fore* = Sw. *fodra*, line or fur (cf. Dan. *foring*, lining, naut. ceiling, foot-waling), = G. *futtern*, line, case, < Icel. *fōdhr* = Dan. Sw. *foder*, a lining, case, Dan. *foer*, lining, = AS. **fōder*, *fōdder* (rare), a case (*boga-fōdder*, a quiver), = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case, = Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath: see further under *forel* and *fur*[1].] To place a sail or tarpaulin over, as a leak in a ship's hull, for the purpose of keeping the water out. In fothering a leak, rope-yarns, oakum, etc., are thickly stitched on the sail or tarpaulin.

If you can't stop a leak by *fothering*, you can ease the pressure of water upon the hole.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxvii.

fotive† (fō'tiv), *a.* [< L. *fotus*, pp. of *fovere*, warm: see *foment*.] Nourishing.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dews, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.

fotmal (fot'mal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A commercial term for 70 pounds of lead. It was legalized by a statute of Edward I.

fou (fö), *a.* [Sc., also written *fow* and *fu'*, = E. *full*[1], *a.*] Full of food or drink; drunk.

They had been *fou* for weeks thegither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fou (fö), *n.* [A particular use of *fou*, *a.*, full.] A bushel. [Scotch.]

For my last *fou*,
A heapit stimpart [fill of corn], I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fouage†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feuage*.

fouat (fö'at), *n.* See *fouet*.

Foucault currents (fö-kōl' kur'ents). Currents of electricity which are induced in a mass of metal when in motion relatively to a non-uniform magnetic field, or when stationed in a magnetic field of varying intensity. When the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding a mass of metal or other conductor is by any means increased or diminished, Foucault currents are generated in the conductor. Uniform motion of translation in a uniform magnetic field does not produce such currents. Rotatory motion of the conductor in a uniform magnetic field does produce them. Their energy is expended in heating the mass or in arresting the motion to which they are due.

foucht†, *n.* [A contr. of *fourch*.] In *hunting*, a quarter of a buck.

foucht†, *v. t.* [< *fouch*, *n.*] To divide (a buck) into quarters.

foudre†, *n.* See *foulder*.

foudroyant (fö-droi'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *foudroyer*, strike with lightning, < *foudre*, lightning: see *foulder*.] 1. Sudden and overwhelming in effect; like a lightning-stroke. [Rare.]

She was not far out of the way, and with Helen Darley as a foil anybody would know she must be *fondly gaunt* and pyramidal—if these French adjectives may be naturalized for this one particular emergency.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, II. xxi.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, beginning in a very sudden and severe form: said of disease.

fouet (fō'et), *n.* [Sc., also written *fouat, fouets, fows, fooso, fews;* origin obscure.] The houseleek.

The king's leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the Grassmarket.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

fougade (fō-gād'), *n.* [F., < *fougue*, < It. *foga*, impetuosity, passion, fury, prob. a var. of *fuga*, flight, < L. *fuga*, flight: see *fugue*. Cf. *fougasse*.] *Milit.*, a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth. Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works of a fortification or post as a defense, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

fougasse (fō-gas'), *n.* [F., < *fougue:* see *fougade*.] Same as *fougade*.

fough† (fō), *interj.* [Var. of *faugh, foh*[1].] Bah! an exclamation expressing disgust or contempt.

Fough! he smells all lamp-oil with studying by candlelight. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii 2.

fought (fôt). Preterit and past participle of *fight*.

foughten (fô'tn), *p. a.* [Another form of *fought*, pp. of *fight;* for the second meaning, cf. *forfoughten*.] **1.** That has been fought. [Archaic.]

And not a *foughten* Field,
Where Kingdoms' rights have lain upon the spear and shield,
But Plains have been the place.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 137.

Hence—**2** (fôch'tn). Overworked; outwearied; troubled. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Are we sae *foughten* an' harass'd
For gear to gang that gate at last?
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

foul[1] (foul), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *foul, ful,* < AS. *fūl* = D. *vuil* = OHG. *fūl*, MHG. *vūl*, G. *faul*, foul, rotten, lazy, idle, etc., = Icel. *fūll* = Sw. Dan. *ful* = Goth. *fuls*, foul: with deriv. suffix *-l*, from a verb repr. by Icel. pp. *fūinn*, rotten, Teut. √ **fu* = Indo-Eur. √ **pu*, in L. *pus* (Gr. *πύον*), pus, *putere*, stink, *putrere*, be rotten, Gr. *πύθειν*, make rotten (> ult. E. *putrid*), Lith. *puti*, rot, Skt. √ *pū*, stink: see *putrid, pus*, etc. Hence *filth, fulsome* (in part), *foulmart*, etc.]

I. *a.* **1.** Grossly offensive to the senses; of a filthy or noxious character or quality; noisome; disgusting: as, *foul* matter or exudations; a *foul* smell; *foul* breath.—**2.** Of a harmful or mischievous character; causing trouble or annoyance; obnoxious; obstructive; clogging: as, *foul* weeds; *foul* weather; a *foul* wind.

In the morning [ye say], It will be *foul* weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring. Mat. xvi 3.

What a brave day again;
And what fair weather, after so *foul* a storm!
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Till our arrival here we have had only one day's *foul* wind. *The Century*, XXXVII. 24

3. Affected by noisome or defiling matter; in a filthy state or condition; unclean; dirty; turbid; defiled: as, *foul* clothing; a *foul* den; a *foul* stream.

My face is *foul* with weeping, and on my eyelids is the shadow of death Job xvi 16.

The way was long and wonderous *foule*.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Throw *foul* linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Let Austria clear thy way, with hands
Foul from Ancona's cruel sack.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

4. Affected by harmful matter or things; obstructed by anything fixed or attached; clogged; choked: as, a *foul* garden (one full of weeds); a *foul* chimney (one choked with soot); the ship's bottom is *foul* (clogged with seaweeds or barnacles); the channel has a *foul* bottom (one cumbered by rocks, wrecks, or the like).

He acquainted his lordship that his ship had grown *foul* to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 257.

The voyage to Suez is very dangerous, more especially south of Tor, where there is much *foul* ground.
Porocke, Description of the East, I. 135.

5. Clogged or impeded as by collision or entanglement; in a state of obstructing contact or involvement: with *of* before the obstructive object: as, the ship is *foul of* a rock or *of* another ship; a rope or an anchor is *foul* from being jammed, entangled, or clogged in any way.

The wind blew so high, they durst not send out a Boat, though they much doubted she would be *foule of* their Rocks. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 151.

6. Contrary to or violating rule or established usage; done, acting, or acted upon improperly; irregular; disorderly; unfair: as, a *foul* blow or stroke; a *foul* player or fighter; a *foul* attack. See *foul play*, below.—**7.** Grossly offensive or loathsome in a moral sense; manifesting, or prompted or actuated by, base or vicious feeling; vile; odious; shameful; revolting: as, *foul* thoughts or actions; *foul* language; a *foul* slander, murder, conspiracy, etc.; a *foul* slanderer or conspirator.

Foul whisperings are abroad: unnatural deeds
Do breed unnatural troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

This was extremely *foul*, to vex a child thus.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Nature crost
Was mother of the *foul* adulteries
That saturate soul with body.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Extremely bad as to effect or result; unfavorable; unlucky; pernicious; distressing: as, a *foul* accident; a *foul* prospect or omen. [Not now in common use.]

Some *foul* mischance
Torment me for my love's forgetfulness.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

If I cannot recover your niece, I am a *foul* way out.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

A *foule* trouble there was to make him kneele to receive his Crowne. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

Eadbald, vext with an evil Spirit, fell oft'n into *foul* fits of distraction. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

9†. Coarse; common; of little value.

Let us like merchants show our *foulest* wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

10†. Ill-favored; ugly; homely.

Well, I am not fair; . . . I thank the gods I am *foul*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

My pretty maid,
I dare not bring thee home, my wife is *foul*,
And therefore envious.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

They that are *foul* shall have a greater portion; if fair, none at all, or very little.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 67.

Foul anchor, an anchor with the slack of its cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes: the badge of the British Admiralty.

On one of his broad arms he had a crucifix (stamped with India ink), and on the other the sign of the *foul anchor*.
R. H. Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p. 95.

Foul ball, in *base-ball*, a ball struck so that it falls outside of the lines connecting the "home" with the first and third bases respectively, or their continuation.—**Foul berth**, a berth or position in a harbor of such a nature that the vessel occupying it cannot swing at her anchor without becoming foul of another ship.—**Foul bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*[3].—**Foul chieve him**†. See *chieve*[1]. *Nares.*

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

Foul copy. See *copy*.—**Foul fish**, fish during the spawning season.—**Foul hawse**, a phrase applied to the chains of a moored ship when they have been twisted together by the swinging round of the ship. **Foul play**, primarily, cheating or unfair action in a game or contest of any kind, hence, underhand intrigue or dishonest action in general, to the detriment of another or others.

They'll feed ye up wi' flattering words,
And that's *foul play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 87).

Foul proof, in *printing*, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified; a proof containing many errors.—**To fall foul**†, to fall out; quarrel.

If ever the King of Spaine and we should *fall foule*, those Countries being so capable of all materialls for shipping, by this might have beene owners of a good Fleet of ships. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 264.

If they be any ways offended they *fall foul*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

To fall foul of or (formerly) **on** or **upon.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to run against, or come into collision with.

The principall Galleon of Siuill . . . *falling foule of* another shippe, had her fore-mast broken.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 597.

Steer straight unto good, and *fall* not *foul on* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 17.

Here we split our skiff, *falling foule upon* another through negligence of the master.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641.

(*b*) To attack; make an assault upon. See *afoul*.

Captain Bobadill tells me he is *fallen foul of* you too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

Missing Preferment makes the Presbyters *fall foul upon* the Bishops. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

In his sallies their men might *fall foul of* each other.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To make foul water (*naut.*), to come into such shoal or low water that the motion of the keel stirs up the mud from the bottom and fouls the water: said of a ship.

=Syn. 1 and **3.** *Dirty, Filthy*, etc. (see *nasty*): impure, unclean, stained, sullied, polluted, noisome, squalid, disgusting.—**7**, Vile, scurvy, base, scandalous, infamous, sinister, dark, disgraceful.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a contest of any kind, a violation of the governing rules.—**2.** In *base-ball*, a hit which makes the ball land outside the lines from home to first or to third base continued indefinitely; a foul ball or a foul hit. See *base-ball*.—**3.** An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**To claim a foul**, to claim that an opponent has made a foul, in order to prevent adverse award of victory.

foul[1] (foul), *adv.* [< ME. *foule;* < *foul*[1], *a.*] In a foul manner.

Thei haue take the Duke and ledde hym a-wey, magre hem alle betinge hym *foule*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

You offer *foul*, signior, to close; keep your distance.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An antagonist who neither flinches nor hits *foul*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 449.

foul[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *foulen, fulen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fūlian, ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, parallel with E. *file*[2], < ME. *fylen, filen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fylan* (in comp.), make foul (= LG. *fülen* = OHG. *fūlan, fūlen*, tr., MHG. *vūlen*, G. *faulen*, intr.), < *fūl*, foul: see *foul*[1], *a.*, and cf. *file*[2], *defile*[1], *defoul*, and *foil*[4].] **I.** *trans.* To make foul, in any sense; befoul. (*a*) To defile; dirty; soil.

He cut his own throate at length with a razour, *fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest departing.
Saville, tr. of Tacitus, p. 41.

But if you be nice to *foul* your fingers (which good anglers seldome are), then take this bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

Where'er I turn, some scandal *fouls* the way.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to entangle.

'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say,
That *foul'd* my cable when I ought to slip.
Hood, Sailor's Apology.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become foul or dirty: as, a gun *fouls* from long use.

Metford's Military Grooving does not *foul* so rapidly, and is more easy to clean than the Match Rifle Grooving.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 169

2. *Naut.*, to come into collision, as two boats; become entangled or clogged: as, the rope *fouled;* the block *foulcd*.—**3.** In *base-ball*, to strike a foul ball.—**To foul out**, in *base-ball*, to be retired from the bat through the catching of a foul ball by one of the opposite nine.

foul[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowl*[1].

foulard (fō-lärd'), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] **1.** A soft, thin, and flexible washable silk, without twill. It was originally made in India, but is now successfully produced in the south of France.

Foulard is simply the name for plain-woven silk not dyed in the yarn, of which pongee is the Asiatic kind.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

Hence—**2.** A silk handkerchief, especially one used as a cravat or to tie around the neck.

Their mother's beautiful brown hair is usually covered with a violet *foulard*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 738.

foulardine (fō-lär-dēn'), *n.* [< *foulard* + *-ine*[2].] A cotton material made soft and flexible in imitation of foulard.

foul-brood (foul'brōd), *n.* A germ-disease of bees, the seeds of which lurk in the honey, whence bees contract it.

That terrible fungoid malady, *foul-brood*, which bee-disease is indicated by a nauseating stench.
Science, V. 73.

fould†, *adv.* [An irreg. var. of *foul*[1]. Cf. *vild* for *vile*.] An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

foulder†, *n.* [< ME. **fouldre, foudre*, < OF. *foudre*, later *foudre*, F. *foudre* = Pr. *foldre* = It. *folgore*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, < *fulgere*, lighten: see *fulgent*.] Lightning.

That thynge that men calle *foudre*,
That smite sometime a toure to poudre.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 535.

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.
Baldwin, in Mir. for Mags., p. 389.

foulder†, *v. i.* [< *foulder*, *n.*] To emit great heat; flame, as lightning; burn.

Seemd that lowde thunder, with amasement great,
Did rend the ratling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 20.

fouler†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowler*.

foul-faced (foul'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having the face foul or filthy.—**2**†. Of foul aspect or character; foul-mouthed.

If black scandal, or *foul-fac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

foully (foul'li), *adv.* [< ME. *foulliche, fulliche,* < AS. *fullice,* foully, < *full,* a., foul, < *fūl,* foul, + *-līc,* -ly².] In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

Her swollen eyes were much disfigured,
And her faire face with teares was *fowly* blubbered.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 13.

Thou play'dst most *foully* for't.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

foulmart, foumart (foul'märt; in second form (Sc.), fou'märt), *n.* [Formerly also *fulmart, fulmar, fowmart, fumart, foumard;* < ME. *fulmart, fulmard, fulmerd, folmard, fulmere,* a polecat, < *foul, ful,* foul, + *marte,* a marten, partly < AS. *mearth,* a marten, and partly < OF. *martre, marte,* a marten: see *marten.*] An old name of the fitchew or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris;* literally, foul or stinking marten: so called from its offensive odor. See *polecat.*

It is ordanit . . . that he pay . . . for x *Foumartis* skinnis callit Fithowis, xd. *Acts Jas. I.,* 1424.

In the night time . . . foxes and *foumardes,* with all other vermine, and noysome beastes, use most styrringe.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

In the second class [of beasts of the chase] are placed the *fulmart,* the fitchat or fitch, &c., and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 14.

foul-mouthed (foul'moutht), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language; given to abusive or filthy speech.

Wilt thou ever be a *foul-mouth'd* and calumnious knave?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3 1

Have never been *foul-mouth'd* against thy law.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

foulness (foul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *foulnesse,* < AS. *fūlnes* (= OFries. *fulnisse* = D. *vuilnis* = MLG. *vūlnisse* = OHG. *fūlnussi,* G. *fäulniss*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-nes,* -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being foul or filthy; impurity; filthiness; defilement; pollution; corruption: as, the *foulness* of a cellar or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

This *foulness* must be purged,
Or thy disease will rankle to a pestilence.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

2†. Ugliness; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness,* and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 5.

The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. Unfairness; dishonesty; atrociousness; villainy; treachery; abusiveness; scurrility: as, the *foulness* of a blow or a scheme; the *foulness* of a slander or crime.

The duke nor the constable wolde nat departe thens tyll they had ye castell at their wyll, outher with fayrnesse or *foulnesse.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxxi.

Those aspersions were rais'd from the *foulness* of his own actions. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xv.

Through the pageants of a patriot's name
They pierc'd the *foulness* of thy secret aim.
Akenside, Epistle to Curio.

Bag of foulness. See *bag*¹.

foul-spoken (foul'spō'kn), *a.* Using scurrilous, slanderous, profane, or obscene language; foul-mouthed.

Foul-spoken coward, that thund'rest with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dar'st perform.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

foul-tongued (foul'tungd), *a.* Foul-spoken; foul-mouthed.

They curse him. They are very *foul-tongued.*
Livingstone, Missionary Travels and Researches, p. 269.

foumart, *n.* See *foulmart.*

found¹ (found). Preterit and past participle of *find.*

found² (found), *v.* [< ME. *founden,* < OF. *fonder,* F. *fonder* = Pr. *fondar* = Sp. Pg. *fundar* = It. *fondare* = MD. *fonderen* = MLG. *fundēren* = MHG. *funden, fundieren,* G. *fundieren* = Dan. *fundere* = Sw. *fundera* (Teut. forms partly after F.), < L. *fundare,* lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing, found, establish, < *fundus,* bottom, base, foundation, akin to E. *bottom:* see *fund*¹ and *bottom.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lay the basis of; fix, set, or place, as on something solid; ground; base; establish on a basis, physical or moral.

And thou Lord in the beгynnyng *foundidist* the erthe, and heuenes ben werkis of thin hondis.
Wyclif, Heb. i. (Oxf.).

Thou, Israels King, serue the great King of All,
And only on his Conducts pedestall
Found thine Affaires.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The man who first saw that it was possible to *found* an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

Nothing is more shameful for a man than to *found* his title to esteem not on his own merits, but on the fame of his ancestors. *Sumner,* Orations, I. 6.

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; begin to raise; make a beginning of; originate by active means: as, to *found* a city or an empire.

And it was one of the firste Cyties of the worlde *founded* by Japheth, Noes sone, and beryth yet his name.
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

Most of the buildings are *founded* like to these of the Venetian houses. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 206.

3. To make provision for the establishment of; originate by gift, grant, or endowment: as, to *found* an institution or a professorship by bequest.

He [King Edward the Confessor] *founded* also the College of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, and gave unto it the Village of Ottery. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 19.

A prince should *found* hospitals, the noble and rich may diffuse their ample charities. *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

II. *intrans.* To base one's opinion; rely: followed by *on* or *upon:* as, I *found upon* the evidence of my senses.

It [theology] *founds* thus necessarily *on* faith equally with religion. *Princeton Rev.,* Sept., 1879, p. 315.

found³ (found), *v. t.* [< OF. *fondre,* F. *fondre* = Pr. *fondre* = Sp. Pg. *fundir* = It. *fondere,* melt or cast, as metals, < L. *fundere,* pp. *fusus,* pour, cast metals (see *fusc*¹), √ **fud* = Goth. *giutan* = AS. *geótan,* etc., pour (see *gush, gut*), akin to Gr. *χεῖν,* pour (see *chyle, chyme*¹, etc.). Hence ult. (from L. *fundere*) F. *font*² = *fount*², *fusc*¹, *fusion,* etc., *affuse, effuse, infuse, perfuse, profuse,* etc.] To cast; form into shape by casting in a mold, as metal or a metallic article.

A fellow *founded* out of charity,
And moulded to the height, contemn his maker,
Curb the free hand that fram'd him? this must not be.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 2.

A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 703.

found³ (found), *n.* [< *found*³, *v.*] The operation of casting metal, etc.; the melting of metal or of the materials for glass, etc.

The first operation is to heat up the pots thoroughly, before filling them. This occupies from two to four hours, and on it depends in a great measure the success of the subsequent melting or *found.* *Glass-making,* p. 120.

found⁴ (found), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A three-sided, single-cut file, used in making combs.

found⁵†, *v. i.* [ME. *founden, funden,* < AS. *fundian,* hasten, < *findan,* pp. *funden,* find: see *find.*] To hasten; go (to get or seek something); strive.

found⁶ (found), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fond*², *fand*².

foundation (foun-dā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *foundacoun, fundacioun,* < OF. *fondation,* F. *fondation* = Pr. *fundacio, fondation* = Sp. *fundacion* = Pg. *fundação* = It. *fondazione,* < LL. *fundatiō(n-),* foundation, < L. *fundare,* found: see *found*².] 1. The act of founding, originating, or beginning to raise or build; the act of establishing.

Thou lovedst me before the *foundation* of the world.
John xvii. 24.

That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the *foundation* of the monarchy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

2. The solid ground or substructure on which the walls of a building rest; also, the lowest division of the building or wall, which is generally below the surface of the ground.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation* a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation.* Isa. xxviii. 16.

Hence—3. The basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported or confirmed.

So shook the whole *foundation* of his mind,
As they did all his resolution move
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

He [Giles D'Anez] returned with the same good fortune to Portugal, after having found . . . that there was no *foundation* for those monstrous appearances or difficulties mariners till now had expected to find there.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

I cannot but think that the *foundations* of all natural knowledge were laid when the reason of man first came face to face with the facts of Nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

4. A fund invested for a benevolent or charitable purpose; a donation or legacy for the support of an institution, as a school or hospital, or of some specific object, as a college professorship, a ward in a hospital, etc.; an endowment.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.* *Swift.*

At Trinity the Scholars and Sizars have a right to remain in residence just as much as the Fellows themselves, being equally "on the *foundation.*"
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 106.

5. That which is founded or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

We see there be many orders and *foundations* which . . . take themselves to have a kind of contract, fraternity, and correspondence one with the other.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 115.

I went to see the Weese-house, a *foundation* like our Charter-house, for the education of decay'd persons, orphans, and poore children. *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

In Germany, since the first *foundation* at Prague in 1348, only forty-two universities have been established.
Science, VI. 246.

6. In *crochet, knitting,* etc., the first stitches put upon the needles, to which all that follows is secured.—7. Same as *foundation-muslin* and *-net.*—8. In *apiculture,* a sheet of wax, artificially shaped to resemble the foundation of a comb, attached to the slats or bars of a hive, or placed in a honey-frame, to induce the bees to build combs where desired; a guide-comb.—**Old foundation, new foundation,** terms used with reference to the organization of the cathedral chapters of England. At the establishment of the reformation under Henry VIII. the collegiate chapters were left unchanged in constitution, and their cathedrals are said to be of the *old foundation.* But the monastic chapters were suppressed, and new ones were organized for their cathedrals, and for the abbey churches converted into cathedrals; and these are said to be of the *new foundation* The terms have no relation to the age of the cathedrals themselves.

foundational (foun-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

foundation-chain (foun-dā'shon-chān), *n.* Same as *foundation,* 6.

foundationer (foun-dā'shon-ėr), *n.* In Great Britain, one who is supported on the foundation or endowment of a college or an endowed school.

foundationless (foun-dā'shon-les), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-less.*] Having no foundation.

foundation-muslin (foun-dā'shon-muz'lin), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth woven very loosely, like a canvas, and stiffened with gum, used for giving stiffness to parts of garments.

foundation-net (foun-dā'shon-net), *n.* A material used for the same purpose as foundation-muslin, but still coarser, with large meshes.

foundation-school (foun-dā'shon-skōl), *n.* An endowed school. See *foundation,* 4.

foundation-square (foun-dā'shon-skwār), *n.* In *gem-cutting,* one of eight squares formed in bevel planes round the edges of a brilliant, and of which all the angles are subsequently cut away so as to make triangular facets.

foundation-stone (foun-dā'shon-stōn), *n.* One of the stones of which the foundation of a building is composed; specifically, a corner-stone.

My castles are my king's alone,
From turret to *foundation-stone*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

founder¹ (foun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *founder, foundour, fondour,* < OF. *fondeor, fondour, fundour, fondeur* (mod. F. *fondateur* = Pr. *fundator, fondador* = Sp. Pg. *fundador* = It. *fondatore*), < L. *fundator,* a founder, < *fundare,* found: see *found*².] One who founds or establishes. (*a*) One who lays a foundation or begins to build: as, the *founder* of a temple or a city

Julius Cæsar was the first *founder* of this tower, which he erected to the end to fortifie that place.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

(*b*) An originator; one from whom anything derives its beginning; an author: as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family.

At Saynt Stevens kirke thei laid him with honoure.
Himself dit [did] it wirke, he was thar *foudoure.*
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 84.

Each person is the *founder*
Of his own fortune, good or bad.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Bishop Robinson . . . has been looked upon as the *founder* of the eighteenth century school of English diplomacy. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

(*c*) One who establishes by endowment; one who provides a permanent fund for any purpose: as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.

Here stands my father rector,
And you professors; you shall all profess
Something, and live there, with her grace and me
Your *founders* *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iv. 1.

Hugo cathedral fronts of every age. . .
The statues, king, or saint, or *founder,* fell.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

(*d*†) A creator; a maker.

He that is mi *foundeor* may hit folfulle,
That was ded on the cros & bought us so deore.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

founder² (foun'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *fondeur,* F. *fondeur* = Sp. Pg. *fundidor* = It. *funditore,* < ML. *fundator,* **funditor* (L. *fusor*), < L. *fundere,*

pp. *fusus*, pour, found: see *found*[3].] One who founds metals, or articles of metal or glass (the material of which is called *metal*); a caster: as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, printing-types, etc.

Item, The Court doth order and declare that there shall be foure *Founders* of letters for printing allowed, and no more. *Decree of Star Chamber concerning Printing*, xxvii.

The "*founder*," as he is called, with his staff of assistants or "crew," now takes charge of the furnace
Glass-making, p. 120.

Founders' dust, charcoal-powder, and coal- and coke-dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.—**Founders' sand**, fine sand used for making foundry molds

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *foundren*, founder (as a horse), tr. cast down, destroy, < OF. *fondrer*, in comp. *afondrer*, *affondrer*, sink, founder, go to the bottom, and *effondrer*, sink, founder, etc., F. *effondrer*, give way, fall in, tr. dig deep (cf. *fondriere*, F. *fondrière*, a pit, gully, mire, bog), var. of *fonder*, fall, < OF. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *found*[2] and *fund*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to fill or become filled and sink, as a ship.

Vain efforts' still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, deluged by the foam,
The ship sinks *foundering* in the vast abyss.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

The ship, no longer *found'ring* by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

The house or hut is half sunk in the general accumulation [of snow], as if it had *foundered* and was going to the bottom *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Hence—2. To fail; miscarry.

The king . . . perceives him, how he coasts,
And hedges, his own way. But in this point
All his tricks *founder*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Do I halt still i' the world, and trouble Nature,
When her main pieces *founder* and fall daily?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v 2.

3. To trip; stumble; go lame, as a horse.

His hors for fere gan to turne,
And leep asyde, and *foundrede* as he leep
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1829.

II. *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to cause to fill and sink, as a ship.

We found a strong Tide setting out of the Streights to the Northward, and like to *founder* our Ship.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 82.

2. To cause internal inflammation in the feet of, as a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

In Deceit & Subtilty, by such Colour and Device to take Horses, and the said Horses hastily to ride & evil entreat, having no Manner of Conscience or Compassion in this Behalf, so that the said Horses become all spoiled and *foundered*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have *foundered* nine-score and odd posts (post-horses). *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Are they *foundered*, ha? his mules have the staggers belike, have they? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i 1.

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *n.* [< *founder*[3], *v.*] In *farriery*, lameness caused by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; laminitis. Also called *closh*.

founderous (foun'dėr-us), *a.* [< *founder*[3] + *-ous*.] Causing to founder, go lame, or be disabled. [Rare.]

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

foundery (foun'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *founderies* (-iz). Same as *foundry*.

founding (foun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *found*[3], *v.*] The act or process of casting metals.

Now long before this time [A. U. C. 608], those great masters and imageurs, so famous for metall-*founding* and casting of images, were dead and gone.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 2.

foundling (found'ling), *n.* [< ME. *foundling*, *foundeling*, *fundeling*, *fundling*, etc. (= D. *vondeling* = MLG. *vundelink* = MHG. *vundelinc*, G. *findling*), < *funden*, found, pp. of *finden*, find, + dim. *-ling*. Cf. equiv. ME. *funding*, with term. *-ing*[3].] An infant found abandoned or exposed; a child without a parent or claimant.

I am an Israelite, not by engraffynge, but by kyndred: not a strange *foundlyng*, but a Jewe, being borne of the Jewes. *J. Udall*, On Philippians iii.

She is
None of our child, but a mere *foundling*
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

It is remarkable that a law of King Ina orders the care and education of *foundlings* to be regulated by their beauty *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 1.

foundment† (found'ment), *n.* [< ME. *foundement*, < OF. *fondement*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament*.] A foundation.

Foundement of our clergie,
Rewle hit is of haly vie.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

foundress (foun'dres), *n.* [< *founder*[1] + *-ess*.] A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, as a charitable institution, or who endows with a fund, as a school or a hospital.

In the midst on the South-side is the Emperour Constantines [picture], opposite to his mothers, the memorable *Foundresse*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 129.

Saint Bede's is one of the most ancient of the minor colleges of Avonsbridge. Its *foundress's* . . . face, clad in the close coif of the time of the wars of the Roses, still smiles over the fellows' table in hall.
Mrs. Craik, Christian's Mistake, ii.

foundry (foun'dri), *n.*; pl. *foundries* (-driz). [Also uncontr. *foundery*; < F. *fonderie* (= Sp. *fundería* (rare) = It. *fonderia*), a foundry, < *fondre*, found: see *found*[3].] 1†. The casting of metals.

The art of *founderie* or casting metals.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 7.

2. An establishment for the founding of metallic articles: as, a *foundry* of bells or of cannon; a type-*foundry*.—**Foundry iron**, iron containing carbon in sufficient quantity to admit of casting.

foundryman (foun'dri-man), *n.*; pl. *foundrymen* (-men). A founder; one engaged in the work of a foundry.

The first man he would send home for would be his old pattern maker and the next the boss *foundryman*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 297.

fount[1] (fount), *n.* [< ME. *fount*, *funt*, also *font*, only in the sense of a baptismal font (see *font*[1]); < OF. *funt*, *font* = Sp. *fuente* = Pg. It. *fonte*, < L. *fōn(t-)s*, a spring, fount, fountain, prob. orig. **fovon(t-)s* (= Gr. *χέων*, orig. **χεϝον(τ-)ς*, ppr. of *χεῖν*, orig. **χεϝειν*, pour), ppr. of a shorter form of the root which appears in *fundere*, pour, whence ult. E. *found*[3] and *found*[2]: see *found*[3], *found*[2], *fuse*[1], etc.] 1. A spring of water; a fountain.

The soft green grass is growing
O'er meadow and o'er dale;
The silvery *founts* are flowing
Upon the verdant vale.
T. J. Ouseley, Seasons of Life, Spring.

2. A source; a fountainhead.

What a goblet! It is set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden; it is carved by angelic hands, and filled at the eternal *fount* of goodness.
D. Jerrold, Cup of Patience.

Aonian fount. See *Aonian*.

fount[2] (fount), *n.* [Another form of *font*[2], < F. *fonte*: see *font*[2]. Remotely connected with *fount*[1].] Same as *font*[2], 2.

fountain (foun'tān), *n.* [< ME. *fountayne*, *fontayn*, < OF. *funtaine*, *fontaine*, F. *fontaine* = Pr. *fontana*, *fontayna* = Sp. It. *fontana*, < ML. *fontana*, a fountain, < L. *fōn(t-)s*, a fount: see *fount*[1]. Cf. *mount* and *mountain*.] 1. A natural spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream.

Aftyr that we cam to a *fountayne* wher our blyssyd lady was wont many tymes to wasse hyr clothes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 53.

The *Fountain* of these Waters is as unknown as the Contriver of them.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook, or *fountain's* murmuring wave.
Beattie, The Minstrel, ii.

2. An artificial basin or tank for receiving a flow of living water, from which it may be drawn for any use, or from which by the force of its own pressure it may rise or spout through orifices in jets or showers. For the latter purpose it is necessary that the water should flow through a pipe or closed conduit from a source considerably higher than the level of the fountain. Ornamental fountains thus supplied are often very elaborately constructed.

And in the midst of all a *fountaine* stood,
Of richest substance that on earth might bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Fountains, playing through the trees,
Give coolness to the passing breeze.
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 3.

3. Origin; first source; cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.
Book of Common Prayer

And how many Nations were founded after that by Abrahams posteritie (not to mention so many other *Fountaines* of Peoples), by the sonnes of Hagar, and Keturs, and Esau the sonne of Isaac. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

4. In *her.*: (*a*) A roundel, barry wavy of six argent and azure, or more rarely having a greater number of barrulets. (*b*) The representation of an ordinary architectural fountain with basin, etc.—5. A tin-lined copper holder used in transporting aërated waters, or the combination of ornamental faucets and syrup-holders from which such waters are drawn; a soda-fountain.—6. The ink-holder of a printing-press.—7. The supply-chamber of a fountain-pen or of a fountain-inkstand, or the reservoir for oil in certain kinds of lamps, etc.—**Hero's fountain**, a pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column: named from Hero of Alexandria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed. It consists essentially of an open basin, and two closed reservoirs at different levels below the basin. A tube connects the upper parts of both the reservoirs. Another tube connects the bottom of the basin with the lower part of the lower reservoir. A detachable tube with a jet-nozzle at its upper end passes through the center of the basin and down into and very nearly to the bottom of the higher reservoir. The detachable tube being removed, the higher reservoir is partly filled with water through the opening; then the tube is replaced, and water poured into the basin. This water, running down into the lower reservoir, forces the air from the latter up into and increases the pressure in the higher reservoir, displacing the water therein and forcing it through the detachable tube in the form of a jet. This ejected water falls into the basin and thence passes to the lower reservoir, and thus the action continues till nearly all the water in the higher reservoir has been discharged through the jet.—**Steam-fountain**, a fountain in which the liquid is raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface in a reservoir.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Spring*, etc. See *well*.


Fountain, def. 4 (*a*).

fountained (foun'tānd), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-ed*[2].] Provided or embellished with artificial fountains.

The preacher said good-day, and started down the steps that used to lead from the levee down across a pretty *fountained* court and into the town.
G. W. Cable, An Large, xxii.

fountaineer† (foun-tā-nēr'), *n.* [Also *fontanier*; < OF. *fontenier*, a maker or manager of fountains or conduits, < *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] A manager or engineer of a fountain. *Davies*.

The hedge of water, in forme of lattice-worke, which the *fontanier* caused to ascend out of the earth by degrees, exceedingly pleased and surpris'd me.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

fountain-fish (foun'tān-fish), *n.* A ctenophoran; one of the cœlenterates of the class *Ctenophora*: so called from the currents of water caused by their cilia. *Beroë* is an example.

fountainhead (foun'tān-hed), *n.* A fountain or spring from which a stream of water flows; the head or source of a stream; hence, primary source in general; original.

We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves. *Paley*, Evidences, II. viii.

fountainless (foun'tān-les), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-less*.] Having no fountain; without springs or wells.

For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry.
Milton, P. R., iii. 264.

fountainlet (foun'tān-let), *n.* [< *fountain* + *-let*.] A little fountain.

In the aforesaid Village there be two *Fountainelets*, which are not farre asunder.
Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon.

fountain-pen (foun'tān-pen), *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

fountain-shell (foun'tān-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*, 2.

fountful (fount'fūl), *a.* [< *fount*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of springs.

Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cry'd,
On yon tall summit of the *fountful* Ide.
Pope, Iliad, xv.

fountstone†, *n.* See *fontstone*.

Sles [slays] them alle . . .
But yiff they graunte, with mylde mood,
To be baptysed in *fountston*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3939.

Fouquiera (fō-ki-ā'rē), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier*, a professor of medicine at Paris (1776–1850).] An anomalous genus of Mexican shrubs or small trees, which has been placed in the order *Tamariscineæ* by recent authorities. The wood is brittle and resinous; the spiny stems and branches are usually leafless; and the flowers, which are of a brilliant crimson, are in terminal spikes or panicles. There are four species, one of which, *F. splendens*, is found within the southern borders of the United States.

four (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *four*, *fowr*, *fower*, *fewer*, < AS. *fēower* (in some compounds *fyther-*, *fither-*) = OS. *fiuwar*, *fiur*, *fior* = OFries. *fiuwer*, *fiower*, *fior*, NFries. *fjouwer* = D. *vier* = MLG. *vēr*, LG. *veer* = OHG. *fior*, *fier*, MHG. *vier*, G. *vier* = Icel. *fjōrir* = OSw. *fiugur*, Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fire* = Goth. *fidwor* = W. *pedwar* = Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir* = L. *quattuor*, *quatuor* (whence It. *quattro* = Sp. *cuatro* = Pg. *quatro* = F. *quatre*) = Oscan *petur* = Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες,

dial. *τέτορες, πέτταρες, πέτορες, πίσυρες* = OBulg. *chetyri* = Russ. *chetvero* = Lith. *keturi*, Lett. *chetri* = Skt. *chatur, chatvār*, four.] **I.** *a.* One more than three; twice two: a cardinal numeral: as, *four* legs; *four* wheels.

Her hair shall grow rough, and her teeth shall grow lang,
And on her *four* feet shall she gang.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Four corners. See *corner*.

II. *n.* 1. A number, twice two or the sum of three and one; the number of the fingers of one hand, without the thumb.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 4, IV, or iv.—3. A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.—4. (*a*) A playing-card with four pips or spots on it. (*b*) In *dice* or *dominoes*, the face of a piece showing four spots. (*c*) *pl.* In the game of poker, a hand containing four cards of the same denomination, and ranking between a full and a straight flush.—5. A team of four horses harnessed together to draw a coach or other vehicle: as, a coach and *four;* a well-matched *four*.—6. *pl.* Same as *fourings*.

It is interesting, however, to note that in the eastern counties at harvest time bever cakes are made and handed round to the harvesters in the afternoon, this refreshment being called *fours*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 305.

Four o'clock, four hours after noon or midnight.—**To be, go,** or **run on all fours,** or (formerly) **on all four.** (*a*) To go or run on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees

Whilum thei *went on alle four* as doth wilde bestes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1788.

I am almost founder'd
In following him; and yet I'll never leave him;
I'll crawl *on all four* first. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

'Tis Man, said he, who, weak by Nature,
At first creeps, like his Fellow-Creature,
Upon all four. *Prior*, Two Riddles.

(*b*) To be perfect or consistent in all respects: as, the proposition does not *run on all fours*.

No prophecy can be expected to *go upon all fours*.
Southey, Doctor, xciv.

This example *is on all-fours* with the other. *Macaulay*.

It is exceedingly dangerous for him [the English lawyer] to . . endeavour . . . to pick out [from the Corpus Juris] a case *on all fours* with his own.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 377.

fourb† (förb), *n.* [< F. *fourbe*, a trick, cheat, imposture, < *fourbe*, a., tricky, knavish (= It. *furbo*, a rogue, knave, cheat), perhaps < *fourbir*, furbish, polish, make bright: see *furbish*.] A tricky fellow; a cheat.

The basest drudgery of a sycophant in flattering ye Cardinal, . . . as where I can shew you him speaking of this *fourb* for one of the most learned persons of the age.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat.

The referring these *fourbs* to the secretary's office to be examined always frustrated their designs.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

fourb† (förb), *v. t.* [< *fourb*, *n.*] To cheat.

I ask then how those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 370.

fourbery† (för'bėr-i), *n.* [< *fourb* + *-ery*.] Cheating; trickery.

You have unmask'd the *fourbery*, you have discover'd the imposture. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 373.

four-boater (för'bō'tėr), *n.* A whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes.

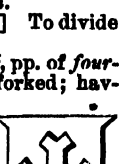
four-cant (för'kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *four* + *cant*[1].]
I. *a.* Consisting of four strands, as a rope.
II. *n.* Four-stranded rope.

four-centered (för'sen'tėrd), *a.* Described from four centers: noting a type of curve or arch, as the ogee arch or accolade. See cut under *arch*[1].

fourch† (försh), *n.* [< OF. *fourche*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] In *hunting*, one of the forks or haunches of a deer. Also *fouch*.

fourch† (försh), *v. t.* [< *fourch*, *n.*] To divide into four quarters, as a deer.

fourché (för-shā'), *a.* [< F. *fourché*, pp. of *fourcher*, fork: see *fourch*.] In *her.*, forked; having the extremities divided into two: said of any bearing, especially of a cross. Also *fourchi, furché*.


Cross Fourché.

fourchette (för-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, a fork: see *fork*.] 1. In *surg.*, an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frenum.—2. In *glove-making*, the side of a finger, to which the front and back portions are sewed Also *forgette*.

Out of the parts left [from the pieces cut for hands] he cuts pieces for the thumbs and *fourchettes* or sides of the fingers—usually pronounced "forgets."
Chambers's Journal, quoted in Library Mag., July, 1886.

3. In *ornith.*, the furcula or united clavicles of a bird; the merrythought or wishbone of a fowl.—4. In *anat.*, the **frenulum pudendi**; the small thin fold just within the posterior commissure of the vulva, separated therefrom by the fossa navicularis, and commonly ruptured in first parturition.

fourchi, *a.* See *fourché*.

four-cornered (för'kôr'nėrd), *a.* [< ME. *four-cornarde, fowrecorneryd;* < *four* + *corner* + *-ed*[2].] Having four corners or angles.

They haue a *foure-cornered* garment, which some put on with the rest when they rise, others, then when they will pray. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

Four-cornered cap. See *cap*[1].

four-corners (för'kôr'nėrz), *n. pl.* An old form of the game of bowls in which but four pins are used. See the extract.

Four-corners is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. . . . The excellency of the game consists in beating them down by the fewest casts of the bowl.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 367.

Fourcroya (för-kroi'ą), *n.* See *Furcraea*.

fourfold (för'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fourfold, fourfald,* < AS. *feówerfeald* (= OFries. *fiuwerfald* = D. *viervoud-ig* = MLG. *vērvalt, verrold-ich* = OHG. *fiervalt*, MHG. *viervalt*, G. *vierfält-ig* = ODan. *firfold*, Dan. *firfold* = Goth. *fidurfalths*), < *feówer*, four, + *-feald*, -fold.] Four times numbered or reckoned; quadruple: as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. 2 Sam. xii 6.

Renowned Spenser, lye a thought more nigh
To learned Chaucer; and rare Beaumont, lye
A little nearer Spenser, to make roome
For Shakspeare in your threefold, *fourfold* tombe.
William Basse, On Shakspeare.

four-footed (för'fůt'ed), *a.* [< ME. *fourefoted* (= Sw. *fyrfotad* = Dan. *firfödded*); cf. AS. *feówerfēte*, also *fytherfōte, fytherfote* = OFries. *fiuwerfoted* = D. *viervoet-ig* = MLG. *vērvoted, vērvot-ich* = OHG. *fiorfuozi*, G. *vierfüssig* = L. *quadrupes* (*-ped-*), etc., four-footed: see *quadruped, tetrapod*.] Having four feet; quadrupod: as, a *four-footed* animal.

fourgon (för-gôn'), *n.* [F., a van, baggage-wagon.] An ammunition-wagon or tumbril; a baggage-cart.

"We have had, of course," said the young lady, who was rather reserved and haughty, "to leave the carriages and *fourgon* at Martigny." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxxvii.

four-handed (för'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having four hands; quadrumanous.

A temperature sufficiently high for arboreal Mammalia of the *four-handed* order.
Owen, British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. 3.

2. Done or played by four hands, or by four persons: as, a *four-handed* piece for the piano; a *four-handed* game of cards.

four-horse (för'hôrs), *a.* Drawn by four horses: as, a *four-horse* coach.

Fourierism (fö'ri-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The communistic system propounded by the French socialist Charles Fourier (1772–1837), based on his philosophy of the passions and affections. According to his plan, society was to be organized into phalanxes or associations united by the principle of attraction, each large enough for all industrial and social requirements (estimated at about 1,800), arranged in groups according to occupations, capacities, and attractions, living in phalansteries or common dwellings, and guaranteeing to every member the means of self-support, or maintenance under disability, and opportunities for the harmonious development of all his faculties and tastes. Several phalansteries were established in France and the United States, but it was not found practicable to carry out his plans fully in any of them, and their existence was brief. Also called *associationism*.

The most skilfully combined, and with the greatest foresight of objections, of all the forms of socialism, is that commonly known as *Fourierism*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourierism was brought to America about 1840, and soon found numerous advocates, including many names of which America is proud.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 107.

Fourierist (fö'ri-ėr-ist), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ist*.] An adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier. See *Fourierism*.

According to the *Fourierists*, scarcely any kind of useful labour is naturally and necessarily disagreeable, unless it is either regarded as dishonourable or is immoderate in degree. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourieristic (fö'ri-ėr-is'tik), *a.* [< *Fourierist* + *-ic*.] Relating to Charles Fourier or his socialistic system; based on the principles of Fourierism: as, a *Fourieristic* scheme.

All the strictly *Fourieristic* experiments tried in France thus far have failed.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 102.

Fourierite (fö'ri-ėr-it), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Fourier or to Fourierism.
II. *n.* Same as *Fourierist*.

four-inched (för'incht), *a.* Four inches broad; four-inch. [Rare.]

The foul fiend . . . made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over *four-inched* bridges.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

fourings (för'ingz), *n.* [< *four* + *-ing*[1].] An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. Also called *fours*. [Prov. Eng.]

four-in-hand (för'in-hand), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A vehicle drawn by four horses driven by one person.—2. A team of four horses attached to a single vehicle, or matched for the purpose of being driven in this way.

As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see - three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

3. A long scarf or necktie. One of the ends (which are broader than the center which surrounds the neck) is wound twice over the other, passed up between the neck and the tie, and then brought down through the loop thus formed.

II. *a.* 1. Drawn by four horses driven by one person: as, a *four-in-hand* coach.—2. Having to do with a four-in-hand: as, a good *four-in-hand* driver.

It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these *four-in-hand* gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle.
Irving, Salmagundi, No 3.

four-jointer (för'join'tėr), *n.* An anglers' rod made in four joints or sections. [Colloq.]

four-lane-end (för'lān-end), *n.* A place where four roads meet.

He, being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city. *Archæologia*, VIII. 203.

fourling (för'ling), *n.* [< *four* + *-ling*[1].] 1. One of four children born at the same birth. [Rare.]—2. In *mineral.*, a twin crystal made up of four independent individuals. See *twin*.

fourmt, *n.* See *form*.

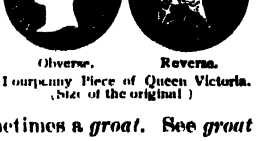
fourneau (för-nō'), *n.*; pl. *fourneaux* (-nōz'). [F., a stove, furnace, chamber of a mine, etc., < OF. *fornel* = Sp. *fornelo* = It. *fornello*, < ML. *fornellus*, a fourneau, *furnellus*, a furnace, dim. of L. *fornus, furnus*, an oven; cf. *fornax*, a furnace, and see *furnace*.] *Milit.*, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

four-o'clock (för'o-klok'), *n.* 1. The Australian friar-bird or leatherhead, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus:* so called from its cry, which is fancied to sound like *four o'clock*. See cut under *friar-bird*.—2. The marvel-of-Peru, *Mirabilis Jalapa:* so called from the fact that its flowers open in the afternoon.—3. Same as *fourings*.

four-part (för'pärt), *a.* In *music*, having four voices or parts in the harmony.

She [the queen] was particularly fond of joining in *four-part* singing. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

fourpence (för'pens), *n.* 1. In the British islands, the sum of fourpence, equal to one third of a shilling, or about eight cents of United States money.—2. A small silver coin of this value, usually called a *fourpenny bit* or *fourpenny piece*, and sometimes a *groat*. See *groat* and *joey*.


Obverse. Reverse.
Fourpenny Piece of Queen Victoria. (Size of the original.)

fourpence-halfpenny (för'pens-hap'e-ni or -hā'pen-i), *n.* A name popularly given in New England to a small Spanish coin, the half-real (of Mexican plate), the value of which was equal to 4½*d.* of the old New England currency, or 6¼ cents. Also called *fippenny bit*, or *fip*, in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States.

fourpenny (for'pen-i), *a.* 1. That may be purchased for fourpence: as, *fourpenny* calico; a quart of *fourpenny* ale.—2. Of the value of fourpence: as, a *fourpenny* piece or bit. [Eng. in both senses.]

four-poster (för'pōs'tėr), *n.* A large bed having four posts for curtains.

"Will you allow me to in-quire why you make up your bed under that 'ere deal table?" said Sam. "'Cause I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well," replied the cobbler. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xliv.

Nobody mistook their pew for their *four-poster* during the sermon. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, vii.

four-pounder (för'poun'dėr), *n.* A cannon carrying a ball of the weight of 4 pounds.

fourquine† (för-kēn'), *n.* [F., < *fourche*, fork: see *fork*.] The musket-rest used in the sixteenth century. See *fork*, 2 (*c*) (2).

fourscore (fōr'skōr), *a.* [< ME. *fourescore*; < *four* + *score*.] Four times twenty; eighty.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be *fourscore* years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

foursome (fōr'sum), *a.* and *n.* [Also *foursum*; also used as a noun, four in company; < *four* + *some*.] I. *a.* By fours; with four: said of anything in which four act together: as, a *foursome* reel. Compare *fivesome*, *sevensome*, *twosome*.

II. *n.* A golf match in which four persons engage, two playing against the other two.

foursquare (fōr'skwār), *a.* [< ME. *fourrescquare*; < *four* + *square*.] Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular: as, a *foursquare* altar.

So he measured the court, an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, *foursquare*. Ezek. xl. 47.

fourteen (fōr'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtene*, *feowertene*, < AS. *feówertýne* (= OS. *fiertein* = OFries. *fiuwertine* = D. *veertien* = MLG. *vērtein*, *vērteinen*, *vērtēn*, *vērtīn*, LG. *vertein* = OHG. *fiorzehan*, MHG. *vierzehen*, G. *vierzehn* = Icel. *fjórtán* = Sw. *fjorton* = Dan. *fjorten* = Goth. *fidwōrtaihun* = L. *quattuordecim* (> It. *quattordici* = Pg. *quatorze* = Sp. *catorce* = Pr. F. *quatorze*) = Gr. τεσσαρες(-και)δεκα = Skt. *chaturdaça*), fourteen, < *feówer*, E. *four*, etc., + *teón*, pl. *-týne*, E. *ten*, etc.] I. *a.* Four more than ten, or one more than thirteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The sum of ten and four, or thirteen and one.—2. A symbol representing fourteen units, as 14, XIV, or xiv.

fourteenth (fōr'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtenethe*, *fourtend*, *fourtethe*, *fourteothe*, etc., < AS. *feówertéotha* (= OFries. *fiuwertunda* = D. *viertiende* = G. *vierzehnte* = Icel. *fjórtándi* = Sw. *fjortonde* = Dan. *fjortende*), fourteenth, < *feówertýne*, etc., fourteen, + *-tha*, *-th*, the ordinal suffix.] I. *a.* Next after the thirteenth: an ordinal numeral. **Fourteenth night**, a fortnight.

The queen was highly offended . . . that hee had agreed upon such a cessation as might every *fourteenth night* be broken. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 131.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by fourteen; one of fourteen equal parts of anything: as, nine *fourteenths* ($\frac{9}{14}$) of an acre.—2. In *music*, the octave or replicate of the seventh, an interval one diatonic degree less than two octaves.

fourth (fōrth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourthe*, *forthe*, *furthe*, *ferthe*, *feorthe*, < AS. *feórtha*, *feówertha* (= OS. *fiartho* = OFries. **fiuwerda*, **fiurda* = D. *vierde* = MLG. *vērde* = OHG. *fiordo*, MHG. *vierde*, G. *vierte* = Icel. *fjórdhi* = Sw. Dan. *fjerde* = Goth. **fidwōrta*—not recorded), fourth, < *feówer*, E. *four*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] I. *a.* Next after the third: an ordinal numeral.

The thridde was from Habraham forte Moyses com, The *ferthe* fro Moyses to Dauid kyndom *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 9.

Fourth-day, Wednesday: so called by members of the Society of Friends.

I have an invitation to visit the Duchess of Gloucester next *Fourth-day*. *Elizabeth Fry*, in Ryder, viii.

Fourth estate, nerve, position, shift, etc. See the nouns. —**Fourth figure of syllogism**, that type of syllogism in which each of the three terms occurs once as subject and once as predicate. See *figure*, 9.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by four; one of four equal parts of anything; a quarter: as, three *fourths* ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an acre.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a fourth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*: (*a*) A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two such tones. (*d*) In a scale, the fourth tone from the bottom; the subdominant: solmizated *fa*, as F in the scale of C, or D in that of A. The typical interval of the fourth is that between the first and fourth tones of a scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 4 – that is, in number of vibrations —and equal to two diatonic steps and a half. Such a fourth is called *perfect* or *major*, a fourth one half step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; a fourth one half step longer is called *augmented*, *extreme*, *sharp*, or *superfluous*. The perfect fourth is the second most perfect consonance after the octave, and the next to the fifth.

When two musical tones form a *fourth*, the higher makes four vibrations while the lower makes three. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 22.

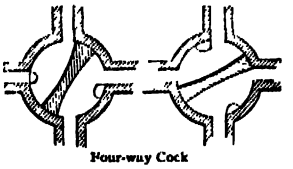
The Fourth, in the United States, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which was promulgated July 4th, 1776

fourth-class (fōrth'klȧs), *a.* Belonging to the class next after the third.—**Fourth-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States (1899), mail-matter consisting of merchandise—that is, not consisting of written or printed matter.

fourthly (fōrth'li), *adv.* [< *fourth* + *-ly*[2].] In the fourth place.

four-rate (fōrth'rāt), *a.* Of the fourth rate or class: specifically, formerly, the rating of a vessel carrying from 50 to 70 guns. At present the ratings of ships, both in the British service and in that of the United States, are changeable and indefinite. Formerly the rating was determined by the number of guns, now, in the United States service, the classification is by displacement.

four-way (fōr'wā), *a.* Of or pertaining to four ways or passages.—**Four-way cock**, a cock having two passages in the plug and four passage-ways for delivery, or one which unites four pipes so as to deliver from either one at will, according to the position of the valve. Such a cock is used in the continuous air-brake.



Four-way Cock

four-wheeled (fōr'hwēld), *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

four-wheeler (fōr'hwē'lėr), *n.* A carriage with four wheels; especially, a four-wheeled cab. [Colloq.]

He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler*, got into the hansom beside her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

four-wings (fōr'wingz), *n.* [Said to be translated from the Arabic name.] A name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*, in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings. The streamer-bearing night-jar or four-wings is *Cosmetornis vexillarius*. Also called, for the same reason, *standard-bearers*. See cut under *Macrodipteryx*.

fouset, *a.* [ME. *fous*, earlier *fus*, < AS. *fūs*, ready, prompt, quick, eager (= OS. *fūs* = OHG. *fūs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss* = Norw. Sw. dial. *fus*, willing, eager) (cf. Sw. *fram-fus*, *fram-fusig*, Dan. *fremfusende*, pert, saucy); orig. **fūns*, perhaps allied to AS. *fundian*, ME. *founden*, strive after, go, hasten: see *found*[5]. Hence ult. *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], *v.*, and prob. *fuss*, q. v.] Ready; willing; eager; prompt; quick.

He wass *fus* to lerenenn *Ormulum*, l. 16907.

Of hir and Martha was *fus*
Abote the nedes of thare hus. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 191.

To dele ech man rappes
Ever he was *fous* *Alphabet of Tales*, l. 287.

fousse (fō'sē), *n.* The galet, *Cryptoprocta ferox*. See *Cryptoprocta*.

fouter[1] (fō'tėr), *v. i.* To bungle. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter[1] (fō'tėr), *n.* [< *fouter*[1], *v.*] A bungler; a "handless" or shiftless person. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter[2] (fō'tėr), *n.* [Also *foutre*, *foutra*; < F. *foutre*, v., < L. *futuere*, have sexual commerce with.] A gross term of contempt: used interjectionally.

If I 'scape Monsieur's 'pothecary shops,
Foutre for Guise's shambles!
Chapman, Busy d'Ambois, v. 1.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

fouth (fōth), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *fowth*; < ME. *fulthe*, fullness: see *fulth*.] I. *n.* Abundance; plenty.

So suld ge cheis your Pastoris gude
That hes the *fouth* of heuinly fude
To satisfie the houngre scheip
Quhilk in thare cure thay haue to keip
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets,
Rusty airn caps and jinglin' jackets.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *a.* Abundant; copious; plenteous.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be *fouth*. *Scotch proverb*

foutra, *n.* See *fouter*[2].

fouty (fō'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Also *footy*; < F. *foutu*, used in slang and vulgar speech in a great variety of senses, expressing contempt or emphasis; pp. of *foutre*, < L. *futuere*: see *fouter*[2].] I. *a.* Mean; contemptible; despicable.

He, Sampson like,
Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
Broke one rogue's back with a strong wooden stool,
And, at a second blow, with little pains,
Beat out another *fouty* rascal's brains.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 358.

II. *n.*; pl. *fouties* (-tiz). A base, contemptible fellow.

[Scotch and North. Eng.]

fovea (fō'vē-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *foveæ* (-ē). [L., a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a depression or shallow pit in a surface, generally more or less rounded.—2. In *bot.*, a depression or pit; especially, a depression on the upper surface of the leaf-sheath in *Isoetes*, in which the sporangium is formed.—**Fovea anterior** or **superior**, a depression on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in front of the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea axillaris**, the armpit.—**Fovea cardiaca**, the space occupied by the heart in the early embryo.—**Fovea centralis retinæ**, a little pit in the middle of the macula lutea or yellow spot of the retina. See *retina*.—**Fovea hemielliptica**, an oval transverse depression on the roof of the vestibule of the inner ear, separated from the fovea hemispherica by the crista vestibuli.—**Fovea hemispherica**, a small rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear, perforated by minute orifices for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve.—**Fovea ovalis**, Same as *fossa ovalis* (which see, under *fossa*[1]).—**Fovea posterior** or **inferior**, a depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle on either side below the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea supraclavicularis**, the depression above the clavicle between the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.—**Fovea trochlearis**, a depression (sometimes replaced by a prominence, the spina trochlearis) on the inner anterior region of the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle is fastened.

foveal (fō'vē-ȧl), *a.* [< *fovea* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea: as, a *foveal* image (an image formed upon the fovea centralis of the retina).

foveate (fō'vē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *foveatus*, < L. *fovea*, a small pit, pitfall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having foveæ; fossulate; alveolate; pitted.—2. In *bot.*, covered with small excavations or pits; pitted.

foveated (fō'vē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *foveate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *foveate*.

A small irregular *foveated* vesicle was present. *Medical News*, LII. 545.

foveola (fō-vē'ō-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *foveolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *fovea*, a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a slight pit or depression found at the summits of the papillæ of the kidney, at the bottom of which are the mouths of the uriniferous tubules.—2. In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isoetes*, above the fovea, a small depression out of which the ligule springs.—3. In *entom.*, a small fovea, or rounded impressed space.—**Lateral foveolæ**, in orthopterous insects, two small depressions on the margins of the vertex, near the compound eyes.—**Median** or **central foveola**, in orthopterous insects, a depressed part of the vertex, bounded by raised margins.

foveolarious (fō'vē-ō-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *foveola* + *-arious*.] Foveolate.

foveolate (fō'vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foveolatus*, < *foveola*, q. v.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, having foveolæ; marked by little depressions or pits.

foveole (fō'vē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *foveola*, dim. of L. *fovea*, a pit: see *fovea*.] A foveola.

foveolet (fō'vē-ō-let), *n.* [< *foveole* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a small foveole; a small, roundish, rather deep depression of a surface, larger than a variole.

fovilla (fō-vil'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim., irreg. < L. *fovere*, warm, cherish: see *foment*.] In *bot.*, the contents of a pollen-grain, consisting of coarsely granular protoplasm and other matters.

fowage†, *n.* [< OF. *fouage*, *feuage*: see *feuage*.] Hearth-money; feuage.

Bethink ye, Sirs,
What were the *fowage* and the subsidies
When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., ii. 6.

fower†, *a.* and *n.* See *four*.

fowk, *n.* A dialectal form of *folk*.

fowl[1] (foul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foul*, *foule*; < ME. *fowl*, *foul*, *fowel*, *fuwel*, *fuel*, *fuzel*, *fugel*, < AS. *fugol*, *fugel* = OS. *fugal*, *fugl* = OFries. *fugel* = D. *vogel* = MLG. *vogel*, *voggel*, *vagel* = OHG. *fogal*, MHG. *vogel*, G. *vogel* = Icel. *fugl*, *fogl* = Sw. *fågel* = Dan. *fugl* = Goth. *fugls*, a fowl, a bird. It is possible that the orig. form was **flugl*, AS. **flugol*, etc., < ✓ **flug*, AS. *flēogan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly; cf. G. *geflügel*, fowl collectively (< *fliegen* = E. *fly*), with equiv. MHG. *gevügele*. Cf. *fugleman*, G. *flügelmann*.] 1. A bird: generally unchanged in the plural when used in a collective or generic sense.

This launde that I of speke was so feire and pleasant to be-holde for the swote sauours, that thei hadde no will to meve thens and for the swete songe of the *fowles*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

In Huntlee bannkes os mery to bee,
Whare *fowles* synges bothe nyght and daye.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

This river also, as the two former, is replenished with fish and *foule*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 117.

Specifically—2. A barn-yard cock or hen; also, a domestic duck or turkey; in the plural, poultry. [This is now the usual meaning of the word when used without qualification, *bird* being the general term for a feathered biped.]

Then waiter leans over,
To take off a cover
From *fowls*, which all beg of,
A wing or a leg of. *Hood*, A Public Dinner.

My mother went about inside the house, or among the maids and *fowls*. . . . But the *fowls* would take no notice of it, except to cluck for barley.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vi.

Barn-yard, dunghill, etc., **fowl.** See the qualifying words.—**Fowl-grass,** the *Poa serotina*, a meadow-grass of Europe and North America. Also called *fowl meadow-grass.*—**Frizzled fowl.** See *frizzle.*—**Wild fowl,** non-domesticated birds, especially game-birds, or such as are hunted for food.

fowl[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *fowlen, foulen,* < AS. *fugelian* (= MHG. *vogelen*), fowl, < *fugol*, a fowl: see *fowl*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To catch or kill wild fowl as game or for food, as by means of decoys, nets, or snares, by pursuing them with falcons or hawks, or by shooting.

In these every man may hunt, and *fowl*, and fish.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

You sit at their tables—you sleep under their roof-tree—you fish, hunt, and *fowl* with them.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 9.

II. *trans.* To hunt wild fowl over or in; catch or kill wild fowl in.

They hunt all grounds, and draw all seas,
Fowl every brook and bush, to please
Their wanton taste. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

fowl[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

fowl-cholera (foul'kol'e-rä), *n.* Same as *chicken-cholera.* See *cholera*, 3.

fowler (fou'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fouler;* < ME. *fowler, fowcler, foulere,* < AS. *fugelere, fuglere* (= MLG. *vogelēre* = OHG. *fogulāri*, MHG. *vogelære, vogeler*, G. *vogler*), a fowler, < *fugelian*, fowl: see *fowl*[1], *v.*] 1. One who pursues or snares wild fowls; one who takes or kills birds for food.

The bird that knowes not the false *fowlers* call
Into his hidden nott full easely doth fall.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 54.

The foolish bird hiding his head in a hole thinks himself secure from the view of the *fowler*, because the *fowler* is not in his view. *South*, Works, VII. xiii.

Vainly the *fowler's* eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

2†. A small piece of ordnance carrying stone-shot. Many such cannon were distinguished by the names of birds, as *falcon, saker*, etc. Also called *veuglaire.*

fowlerite (fou'lėr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Samuel *Fowler* (1779–1844).] A variety of the manganese silicate rhodonite, from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, containing 5 or 6 per cent. of zinc oxid.

Fowler's solution. See *solution.*

fowlery (fou'lėr-i), *n.* [< *fowl* + *-ery.*] 1. Fowling.—2. A place where fowls are kept or reared; a poultry-yard; a hennery.

fowling (fou'ling), *n.* [< ME. *fowlynge;* verbal n. of *fowl*[1], *v.*] The practice or sport of shooting or snaring birds.

fowling-net (fou'ling-net), *n.* A net for catching feathered game.

Entangled in a *fowling-net*,
Which he for carrion Crowes had set
That in our Peere-tree haunted.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

fowling-piece (fou'ling-pēs), *n.* 1. A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

We had sport that will be a memory through life, and until the age-weakened arms can no longer wield the *fowling-piece*. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Water Birds (1884), p. 129.

2. A picture of game.

The *fowling-piece*, which is something like the fine picture at the Prado. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

fowth, *n.* and *a.* See *fouth.*

fox[1] (foks), *n.* [< ME. *fox*, Southern *vox* (cf. *fixen, vixen*), < AS. *fox* = OS. *vohs, vus* (Schmeller) = D. *vos* = MLG. LG. *vos* = OHG. *fuhs*, MHG. *vuhs*, G. *fuchs* (ODan. *fos*, a fox, < LG.; Icel. *fox*, only in the fig. sense of fraud) = Goth. **fauhs* (not recorded), with suffix *-s* (masc.), cf. Goth. *fauho* = OHG. *foha*, MHG. *vohe*, f., a she-fox (sometimes used as masc.), = Icel. *fōa*, f., a fox (mod. Icel. *tōa*, prob. an alteration of *fōa*, due to a superstitious notion of not calling a fox by its right name); ult. origin unknown. Hence AS. **fyxen, fixen*, E. *fixen, vixen* = G. *füchsin*, a she-fox.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Canidæ* and of the vulpine or alopecoid series of canines, especially of the restricted genus *Vulpes*, as *V. vulgaris* of Europe. This animal is much smaller than the wolf, with a pointed muzzle, erect ears, elongated pupils of the eyes, long, straight, bushy tail tipped with white, and mostly reddish-yellow or fulvous pelage. It is proverbially cunning, burrows in the ground, preys on lambs, poultry, and other small animals, and is the principal object of the chase in some countries, as Great Britain. It is more fully known as the *red fox*, and runs into several varieties, as the *cross-fox, silver* or *silver-gray fox, black fox*, etc. The common



Red Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris* or *fulvus*).

fox of North America is very similar to the red fox of Europe, being probably not specifically distinct. There are many other true foxes, or species of *Vulpes* proper, in different parts of the world, one of the most notable of which is the arctic fox or isatis, *V. lagopus*, which is of a dark color, and turns white in winter. (See cut of *arctic fox*, under *arctic.*) The corsak or adive (*V. corsac*) of Tatary and India is one of a group of small foxes, represented in North America by the kit or swift fox, *V. velox.* (See cut under *corsak.*) The gray fox of the United States is sufficiently different to have been placed in another genus, *Urocyon* (as *U. cinereo-argentatus*), to which the coast fox of California (*U. littoralis*) also belongs. (The related animals of South America are thought, not alopecoid, and are known as *fox-wolves*, of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex.*) The fennecs are small African foxes, closely allied to *Vulpes* proper, but commonly placed in a different genus, *Fennecus.* (See cut under *fennec.*) Resembling these externally, but structurally different, is the African fox, *Megalotis* or *Otocyon lalandi*, a generalized form representing a different subfamily *Megalotinæ.* The tail of the fox is called the *brush.* In the English Bible the word *fox* refers in some places to the jackal, in others to the fox. See *reynard.*

And whan thei seen the *Fox*, thei schulle have gret marveylle of him, be cause that thei saughe never suche a Best. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

But a month ago
The whole hill-side was redder than a *fox*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

Hence—2. A sly, cunning fellow.

Go ye, and tell that *fox* [Herod Agrippa], Behold, I cast out devils. Luke xiii. 32.

We call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*.
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 1.

3. The gemmous dragonet: chiefly applied to the females and young males. Also called *fox-fish.* [Local, Eng.]—4. *Naut.*, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together and rubbing them down.—**Arctic fox, burnt fox, freshwater fox,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Fox and geese,** a game played on a cross-shaped board or on a chess-board with pins or checkers, one of which is the fox, the rest the geese. The geese move forward one square at a time, and win if they can surround the fox or drive him into a corner. The fox can move forward or backward, captures the geese as men are taken in checkers, and wins if he captures all the geese.

"Can you play at no kind of game, Master Harry?" "A little at *fox and geese*, madam."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 367.

Fox in the hole†, a game played by boys, who hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather. *Halliwell.*—**Spanish fox** (*naut.*), a single yarn twisted contrary to its original lay.—**To bolt a fox, to chop a fox,** etc. See the verbs.

fox[1] (foks), *v.* [< *fox*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hunt the fox.

With us of the North, *foxing* is by some followed during the late fall and winter, for the skins of the animal, which bring a fair price in market. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 17.

2. To employ crafty means; act with dissimulation.

The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and other petty princes are *foxing* already for fear.
Baillie's Letters, II. 175.

II. *trans.* To steal. *Coll. Eton.* (*Halliwell.*)

fox[2] (foks), *v.* [Prob., as *foxed, foxfire, foxy*, etc., in related senses indicate, < *fox*[1], *n.*, with ref. to the red or rusty color of the common fox.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become discolored: said of timber or of paper. See *foxed, foxfire.*

Foxing in prints and books is caused sometimes by damp, but often by rust. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 173.

2. To turn sour: said of beer when it sours in fermenting.

II. *trans.* To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

fox[3]† (foks), *v.* [Prob. in allusion to *fox*[1] or *fox*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To intoxicate; fuddle; stupefy.

Ah, blind as one that had been *fox'd* a seven-night!
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Item, such a day I was got *fox'd* with foolish metheglin.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The sole contention [is] who can drink most, and *fox* his fellow the soonest. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

II. *intrans.* To become drunk.

The humble tenant that does bring
A chicke or egges for 's offering
Is tane into the buttry, and does *fox*
Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.
Verses prefixed to Lucasta, 1649.

fox[4] (foks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To repair, as a shoe, by renewing the front upper-leather; also, to cover the upper of (a shoe) with a piece of ornamental leather.

fox[5]† (foks), *n.* [Origin obscure; hardly an accom. of OF. *faux, faulx*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx*, and cf. *falchion*, from the same source. According to some, so called from the figure of a wolf (taken for a fox) on the Passau blades: see *wolf-blade.*] A sword. [Old slang.]

Put up your sword;
I have seen it often; 'tis a *fox*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

O, what blade is 't?
A Toledo, or an English *fox*.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox* as draw it in earnest. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding

foxbane (foks'bān), *n.* A species of monk's-hood, *Aconitum Vulparia.*

fox-bat (foks'bat), *n.* A flying-fox; a fruit-bat; one of the large frugivorous bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*, such as the kalong or edible fruit-bat, *Pteropus edulis*, of the East Indies, measuring 4 or 5 feet in alar expanse: so called from the fox-like face. See cut under *flying-fox.*

foxberry (foks'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *foxberries* (-iz). A name of the plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.* See *bearberry.*

fox-bolt (foks'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which has one end split to receive a wedge. The wedge, when the bolt is driven in, secures it. See *fox-wedge.*

fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* The tail of a fox.

fox-case (foks'kās), *n.* The skin of a fox.

fox-chase (foks'chās), *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

See the same man in vigour, in the gout, . . .
Mad at a *fox chase*, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 74.

fox-earth (foks'ėrth), *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

Shall the vile *fox-earth* awe the race that stormed the lion's den? *Macaulay*, Virginius.

foxed (fokst), *p. a.* [< *fox*[2] (in def. 3 < *fox*[4]) + *-ed*[2].] 1. Discolored by incipient decay: said of timber.—2. Discolored, stained, or spotted: said of books or prints, with reference to the paper. The discoloration in books is usually caused by imperfect cleansing from the chemicals used in the manufacture of the paper.

3. Covered by a foxing, as a shoe.

foxery (fok'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *foxerie* (= G. *fuchserei*); < *fox*[1] + *-ery.*] Behavior like that of a fox; fox-like character; wiliness; cunning.

I have wel lever . . .
Bifore the puple [people] patre and preye,
And write [cover] me in my *foxerie*
Under a cope of papelardie [hypocrisy].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6795.

fox-evil (foks'ē'vl), *n.* Same as *alopecia.*

fox-finch (foks'finch), *n.* Same as *fox-sparrow.*

foxfire (foks'fir), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *fire.*] The phosphorescent light given forth by decayed or foxed timber.

fox-fish (foks'fish), *n.* Same as *fox*[1], 3.

foxglove (foks'gluv), *n.* [< ME. *foxes glove*, < AS. *foxes glōfa*, i. e., fox's glove: *foxes*, gen. of *fox*, fox; *glōfa*, glove. Cf. Norw. *rev-hjelde*, lit. fox-bell. See other names under *Digitalis.*] 1. A common ornamental flowering plant of gardens, *Digitalis purpurea*, a native of Europe, where it is found in hilly and especially rocky subalpine localities. It has large tubular-campanulate flowers in long terminal racemes, and is one of the most stately and beautiful of European plants. The flowers are purple or sometimes white or rose-colored. The plant has valuable medicinal properties as a sedative and diuretic. See *Digitalis.*

Pan through the pastures often times hath runne
To plucke the speckled *fox-gloves* from their stem.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii 4.

Bring orchis, bring the *foxglove* spire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii

2. The name in Jamaica of species of *Phytolacca.*—3. One of several plants of other genera.—**False foxglove,** of the United States, *Gerardia flava* and *G. quercifolia*, species allied to *Digitalis*, with large yellow flowers.—**Foxglove-pug,** *Eupithecia pulchellata*, a small geometrid moth of England.—**Mullein foxglove,** the *Seymeria macrophylla*, a species similar to false foxglove, a plant with yellow flowers, densely woolly within.

fox-goose (foks'gös), *n.* The Egyptian or Nile goose, *Chenalopex* or *Alopochen ægyptiaca:* so called either from the rusty-reddish coloration or from the bird's breeding in underground burrows.

fox-grape (foks'grāp), *n.* The common name of several species of North American wild grapes, especially *Vitis Labrusca* of the northern and western and *V. vulpina* of the southern United States: so called from their musky or foxy perfume.

foxhound (foks'hound), *n.* A hound for chasing foxes: a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches. It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound. It is commonly of a white color, with patches of black and tan.

fox-hunt (foks'hunt), *n.* A chase or hunting of a fox with hounds.

fox-hunt (foks'hunt), *v. t.* [< *fox-hunt, n.*] To hunt foxes with hounds.

I have engaged a large party to come here . . . and stay a month to *fox-hunt*. *Duke of Richmond*, To Burke.

He *fox-hunted* wherever foxes were to be found. *Christian Union*, March 31, 1887.

fox-hunter (foks'hun'tėr), *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

fox-hunting (foks'hun'ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The sport of hunting the fox.

II. *a.* Relating to the hunting of the fox; having the tastes or habits of a fox-hunter.

Cowper himself, . . . in poems revised by so austere a censor as John Newton, calls a *fox-hunting* squire Nimrod. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

foxiness[1] (fok'si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being foxy. (*a*) The state or quality of being fox-like, or cunning like a fox; wiliness, cunning; craftiness. (*b*) The quality of having a peculiar penetrating, sweet, musky, and somewhat sickish taste and smell, as some American grapes.

foxiness[2] (fok'si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[2] + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being foxed, decayed, stained, discolored, or spotted, as books; decay.

Oak timber of the gnarled description, and having some figure in the grain, is in request for articles of furniture, and even when in a state of decay, or in its worst stage of *foxiness*, the cabinet-maker prizes it for the deep red colour. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 47.

2. The state or quality of being of a harsh, sour taste, as wine or beer.

foxing (fok'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fox*[4], *v.*] An extra or ornamental surface of skin or leather over the upper of a shoe.

foxish (fok'sish), *a.* [< ME. *foxysche* (= G. *fuchsisch*); < *fox*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a fox; especially, cunning. [Rare.]

Among foxys be *foxische* of nature;
Among raueuours thynk for avantage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

foxly† (foks'li), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a fox: as, *foxly* craft.

So men that *foxlie* are,
And long their lust to haue
But cannot come thereby,
Make wise they would not craue
Turberville, A Fox that wold Eate no Grapes.

fox-moth (foks'môth), *n.* A rather large cinnamon or grayish-brown bombycid moth of Europe, *Lasiocampa rubi:* so called from its color. The larva feeds on the heath.

fox-nosed (foks'nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a fox's: an epithet applied to the lemurs called *fox-nosed* monkeys.

fox-shark (foks'shärk), *n.* The sea-fox, sea-ape, swingletail, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes*, a large shark from 12 to 15 feet long, of which the tail forms more than half, whence the name. It is of a bluish lead-color above and white beneath. See cut under *Alopias*.

foxship (foks'ship), *n.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

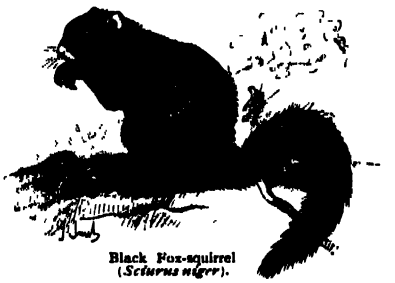
Hadst thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

fox-sleep (foks'slēp), *n.* A feigned sleep.

fox-snake (foks'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Coluber vulpinus*, of a light-brown color with squarish chocolate blotches.

fox-sparrow (foks'spar'ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of North America, belonging to the genus *Passerella:* so called from the rusty-reddish or foxy color of the common species. The common species, *P. iliaca*, is found throughout eastern parts of North America. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the sparrows, 6¾ inches long and 11 in extent of wings; it is reddish above, more or less obscured with gray, white below, blotched and streaked with reddish, and has two whitish wing-bands and a yellowish lower mandible. It is a fine songster. It breeds in British America, is migratory, and winters in the Middle States and southward. It nests indifferently in bushes or on the ground, and lays greenish-white eggs thickly speckled with rusty brown. Several varieties of the fox-sparrow inhabit western parts of the continent, all of them less foxy in color than the typical *P. iliaca*. Also called *fox-finch*.

fox-squirrel (foks'skwur'el), *n.* The largest true arboreal squirrel of eastern North America. It is about 12 inches long (the tail being as much more), and varies in color from black, with white nose and ears, through various shades of reddish, rusty brown, and gray. The ears are not tufted. It is much larger and otherwise distinct from the ordinary gray and red squirrels, and its several varieties or subspecies have received different names. The rusty and grayish form is *Sciurus cinereus*,



Black Fox-squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).

the northern fox-squirrel; the black is *S. niger*, the southern fox-squirrel; the strongly reddish form of the Mississippi region is *S. ludovicianus*, the western fox-squirrel. Also called *cat-squirrel*.

foxtail (foks'tāl), *n.* 1. The tail of a fox. It was anciently one of the badges of a fool. [Properly *fox-tail.*]—2. One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, especially of the genus *Alopecurus*, and also of the genera *Setaria* and (in Jamaica) *Andropogon*. The meadow-foxtail is *Alopecurus pratensis;* the slender foxtail, *A. agrestis;* the water foxtail, *A. geniculatus;* the bristly foxtail, *Setaria glauca*, and the green foxtail, *S. viridis*. Also *foxtail-grass*.

3. A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Prov. Eng.]

That plant which in our dale
We call Stag's horn or *Fox's tail*.
Wordsworth.

4. In *metal.*, the cinder, of a more or less cylindrical form and hollow in the center, obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process.—**Foxtail wedge.** Same as *fox wedge*.—**Foxtail wedging**, in *joinery*, a method of fastening performed by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits the bolt, expands it, and thus secures it. See *fox-bolt* and *fox-wedge*.—**To give one a flap with a foxtail**†, to deceive or make a fool of him.

A flap with a foxe-taile, a jest. *Florio*.

fox-tailed (foks'tāld), *a.* Having a tail like that of a fox.

foxtail-grass (foks'tāl-gràs), *n.* Same as *foxtail*, 2.

foxtongue (foks'tung), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*. [Ireland.]

fox-trap (foks'trap), *n.* A trap, gin, or snare designed to catch foxes.

fox-trot (foks'trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a series of short steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

She heard a horse approaching at a *fox trot*.
The Century, XXXVI. 897.

Fox-type (foks'tīp), *n.* [Named from H. *Fox* Talbot, whose surname was already employed in the term *talbotype*, q. v.] 1. A photo-engraving process in which the negative is printed on a gelatin film, the unaltered gelatin washed away, and an electrotype made from the resulting image. Also called *Fox-Talbot process.*—2. A picture produced by this process.

fox-wedge (foks'wej), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a thin wedge of hard wood inserted in the point of a wooden pin or tenon to be driven into a hole which is not bored through. When the back of the wedge reaches the bottom of the hole, it is forced into the pin, and spreads its end so that it cannot be withdrawn from the hole. Also called *foxtail wedge, nose-key*. Compare *fox-bolt*, and *foxtail wedging*, under *foxtail*.

fox-wolf (foks'wůlf), *n.* One of the South American canine quadrupeds of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*, which resemble both foxes and wolves.

foxwood (foks'wůd), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *wood*[1]; cf. *foxfire.*] Foxed wood; decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light. [U. S.]

foxy[1] (fok'si), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of foxes; resembling or suggestive of a fox; hence, tricky; given to cunning or subtle artifice.

Oh, *foxy* Pharisay, that is thy leuen, of which Christ so diligently bad vs beware. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 148.

Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow *foxy* face.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Of the color of the common red fox; rufous; reddish; ferrugineous.

That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the painters call *Foxy*. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Note on Dufresnoy.

His frosted earlocks, striped with *foxy* brown.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

He was a youngish fellow, with *foxy* whiskers under his chin. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xix.

3. Having the peculiar sickish-sweet taste and smell of the American fox-grape, illustrated in the familiar Concord grape.

foxy[2] (fok'si), *a.* [< *fox*[2] + *-y*[1]; or a particular use of *foxy*[1], with ref. to *fox*[2].] 1. Sour: said of wine, beer, etc., which has soured in the course of fermentation.—2. Discolored, as by decay; stained; foxed. See *foxed*. Specifically applied in dyeing to colors which assume an undesirable reddish shade, due to insufficient soaping or chemicking.

foy[1]† (foi), *n.* [< OF. *foy, foi* (F. *foi*), earlier *fei, feul*, faith, > E. *fay*[4] and *faith*, q. v.] Faith; allegiance.

He Easterland subdewd, and Denmarke wonne,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 41.

foy[2]† (foi), *n.* [< OD. *foey*, a compact (Kilian), < OF. *foy, foi*, faith: see *foy*[1].] A feast given by a person who is about to make a journey or who has just returned.

He did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 236.

foy[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Some sort of cheat or swindler. *Davies*.

Thou you be crossbites, *foys*, and nips, yet you are not good lifts.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

foyaite (foi'a-īt), *n.* [< *Foya*, a locality in Portugal, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *elæolite-syenite*.

foyal†, *a.* See *foial*.

foyer (fwo-yā'), *n.* [F., hearth, fireside, green-room, lobby of a theater, focus, etc., < ML. *focarius*, hearth, prop. adj., < L. *focus*, hearth, fireplace (> F. *feu*, fire): see *focus*.] 1. In theaters, opera-houses, etc., a public room at or near the entrance next to or comprising the lobby: often, as in the Grand Opera at Paris, a magnificent saloon, elaborately decorated.

We met next in the *foyer* of the opera, between acts of Traviata. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, v.

2. In a furnace, the crucible or basin which holds the molten metal.

foylet. An obsolete form of *foil*[1], *foil*[2].

foynt, *v.* A variant of *foin*[1].

foysont, *n.* An obsolete form of *foison*.

foze (fōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fozed*, ppr. *fozing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with E. *fust*[2], *fusty, foist*[2], etc.] To become moldy; lose flavor.

foziness (fō'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fozy; sponginess; softness; hence, want of stamina; want of spirit; dullness. [Scotch.]

The weak and young Whigs have become middle aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed.
Blackwood's Mag., Dec., 1821, p. 753.

fozy (fō'zi), *a.* [Cf. *foze.*] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fp. An abbreviation of *forte-piano*.

F. P. A. An abbreviation of *free of particular average*, a phrase of frequent use in marine insurance. See *average*[2].

Fr. An abbreviation of *French*.

frat, *prep.* and *adv.* Same as *fro*.

frab (frab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frabbed*, ppr. *frabbing*. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To worry; harass.

I was not kind to you; I *frabbed* you and plagued you from the first, my lamb. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxvi.

frabbit (frab'it), *a.* [< *frab* + *-it*[4] = *-ed*[2].] Peevish. *Mrs. Gaskell*.

fracas (frā'kas; F. pron. fra-kä'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *fracaso* = Pg. It. *fracasso*), an uproar, crash, < *fracasser* = Sp. *fracasar* = Pg. *fracassar*, < It. *fracassare*, break in pieces, destroy, < *fra*, within, amidst, in, upon (prob. shortened from L. *infra*, within), + *cassare*, < L. *quassare*, shatter, break, intensive of *quatere*, shake: see *cash*[1], *cass*[1], and *quash*.] A disorderly noise or uproar; a brawl or noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Officers of the earl's household, livery-men and retainers, went and came with all the insolent *fracas* which attaches to their profession. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

frache (frāsh), *n.* [A technical term, of uncertain origin; perhaps (?) < F. *fraiche*, fem. of *frais*, fresh, cool.] In *glass-works*, an iron pan

in which glass vessels which require annealing are exposed to heat in the leer.

fracid† (fras'id), *a.* [< L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow, < **fracere*, inceptive *fracescere*, become soft or mellow, rot, spoil.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe.

frack[1] (frak), *a.* Same as *freck*[1].

frack[2] (frak), *v.* [Perhaps < *frack*[1] = *freck*[1].]
I. *intrans.* To abound, swarm, or throng. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
II. *trans.* To fill to excess. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

frack[3] (frak), *n.* A hole in a garment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fractable (frak'ta-bl), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break, + *-able*.] In *arch.*, a gable-coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, etc.

fracted (frak'ted), *a.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* (*frag-*), break, = E. *break*.] 1†. Broken; violated.

His days and times are past,
And my reliances on his *fracted* dates
Hath smit my credit. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.

His heart is *fracted*, and corroborate.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, broken asunder. This condition is depicted in different ways: thus, a fesse *fracted* may be represented as two demi-bars touching at one angle, or as a bar with a piece broken out of the middle and moved away. The blazon must therefore give more than the mere epithet *fracted*.


Chevron Fracted

Fracticornes† (frak-ti-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A group of coleopterous insects, representing a division of the family *Curculionidæ*.

fraction (frak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *fraction*, *fracion*, < OF. F. *fraction* = Pr. *fraccio* = Sp. *fraccion* = Pg. *fracção* = It. *frazione*, < L. *fractio*(*n*-), a breaking, a breaking in pieces, ML. a fragment, portion, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break, = E. *break*, q. v.] 1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken, especially by violence; a breaking or fracture. [Rare.]

Such public judgment in matters of opinion must be seldom, . . . for in matters speculative, as all determinations are fallible, so scarce any of them are to purpose, nor ever able to make compensation of either side, either for the public *fraction*, or the particular injustice.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 383.

2. Specifically (*eccles.*), the liturgical act of breaking or dividing the eucharistic bread, or host. Four such fractions are found in different liturgies at different points in the office, but all do not occur in any one liturgy, namely: (1) A preparatory cutting or separation of portions at the beginning of the office or in the office of prothesis; (2) a breaking at the word "brake" (*fregit*) in the institution; (3) the solemn fraction after consecration and before communion; (4) a division for distribution among the communicants.

The bread, when it is consecrated and made sacramental, is the body of our Lord; and the *fraction* and distribution of it is the communication of that body, which died for us upon the cross. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 305.

The *Fraction* . . . in some Liturgies precedes the Lord's Prayer. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 518.

3. A fragment; a separated portion; a disconnected part.

The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

An elect *fraction* . . . did not turn their backs on the Messiah. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 38.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, a part, or a number of aliquot parts, of unity. Unity is regarded as divided into equal parts, and one or more of these parts as taken to constitute the fraction. The number of parts into which the unit is divided is termed the *denominator*, and the number of these parts taken the *numerator*. The denominator is commonly written below, and the numerator above, a horizontal or diagonal line: thus, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{8}$. Fractions written in this form are called *common* or *vulgar fractions*. (See *decimal*.) A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator; an *improper fraction*, one whose numerator is greater than its denominator: as, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{7}{4}$. A *simple fraction* expresses the ratio between two whole numbers: as, $\frac{2}{3}$; a *compound* or *complex fraction* expresses the ratio between fractions (or mixed numbers), or between a fraction (or mixed number) and a whole number: as,

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}}, \quad \frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}}, \quad \frac{2\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}}{1+\frac{3}{4}}, \quad \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{7}.$$

Compound or complex fractions can always be reduced to simple fractions. A *compound fraction* is also defined as a fraction of a fraction. A fraction is said to be reduced to its lowest terms when the numerator and denominator contain no common factor.

The *fraction* which denotes the ratio of the map to the true area is sometimes termed the representative *fraction*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 11.

(*b*) In *alg.*, a ratio of algebraic quantities analogous to the arithmetical vulgar fraction, and similarly expressed.—**Astronomical** or **physical fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power thereof: so called because angular degrees are so divided by astronomers, and lengths formerly were so also.—**Continued fraction**. See *continued*.—**Convergent fraction**. See *convergent*, *n.*—**Decimal fraction**. See *decimal*.—**Rational fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are rational; especially, one which can be resolved into a sum of two fractions of lower denominators.—**Vanishing fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are infinitesimal or vanishing together.—**Vulgar fraction**. See def. 4 (*a*).

fractional (frak'shon-al), *a.* [< *fraction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction: as, *fractional* numbers.

So soon as the [colored] child is able to wield a hoe, he is regarded a *fractional* field-hand, and during the cotton-picking season quite a large fraction.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 42.

Fractional cultivation, currency, distillation, precipitation, etc. See the nouns.

fractionally (frak'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a fractional manner; by a fraction.

The new discoveries in California and Australia rendered gold *fractionally* cheaper than silver
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 455

The chloride was next *fractionally* distilled, and a portion eventually obtained boiling constantly at 120° C.
Nature, XXXIX. 39.

fractionary (frak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fractionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *fraccionario*; as *fraction* + *-ary*.] 1. Fractional.—2. Of a fractional nature; constituting a small part; hence, subordinate; unimportant.

Our sun . . . describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy. *Chalmers.*

Those who were contemporary to these great agencies [by which Christianity moved] saw only in part; the *fractionary* mode of their perceptions intercepted this compulsion from them. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

Fractionary function. Same as *meromorphic function* (which see, under *meromorphic*).

fractionate (frak'shon-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fractionated*, ppr. *fractionating*. [< *fraction* + *-ate*[2].] To subject to or obtain by the process of fractionation.

The liquid in the receiver was *fractionated* into portions.
Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 6.

These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully *fractionated* pure light coal oils
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 5.

fractionation (frak-sho-nā'shon), *n.* [< *fractionate* + *-ion*.] Chemical separation by successive operations, each removing from a liquid some proportion of one of the substances. The operation may be one of precipitation, or more familiarly of distillation.

The isohexane . . . was obtained by *fractionation* from gasoline. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.

fractionlet (frak'shon-let), *n.* [< *fraction* + *-let*.] A small fraction. [Rare.]

Wrote a *fractionlet* of verse entitled "The Beetle."
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 16.

fractious (frak'shus), *a.* [Appar. an alteration (simulating *fraction*, *fracture*, etc.) of **fratchous* (cf. *fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse), < *fratch*, scold, quarrel, squabble, + *-ous*.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; rebellious: as, a *fractious* child; a *fractious* temper.

The leading animals became *fractious*, and we were obliged to stop every few minutes, until their paroxysms subsided. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 144.

Men struggling doubtfully with *fractious* cows and frightened sheep. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 46.

fractiously (frak'shus-li), *adv.* In a fractious manner.

fractiousness (frak'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fractious; a fractious or snappish temper.

fractuosity (frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, broken (see *fracted*), + *-osity*, appar. after *anfractuosity*.] The state of being fractured; superficial fracture.

This defect is remedied by replating, which reincorporates and reunites the surface, correcting all *fractuosity*, and making the ware bright and new.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

fractural (frak'tūr-al), *a.* [< *fracture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fracture.
Worcester, Supp. (1881).

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fracture*, F. *fracture* = Pr. *fractura*, *frachura* = Sp. Pg. *fractura* = It. *frattura*, < L. *fractura*, a breach, fracture, cleft, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction*.] 1. A breaking or a break; especially, a partial or total separation of parts of a continuous solid body under the action of a force; specifically, in *surg.*, the breaking of a bone. The fracture of a bone is *simple* when the bone only is divided; *compound* when the breaking of the bone is accompanied by a laceration of the integuments; and *comminute* or *comminuted* when the bone is broken in more than one place. Fractures are also termed *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to their direction in regard to the axis of the bone.

Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, cerot made with the seed of rue and wax together is able to souder the *fracture*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

2. A broken surface, with reference to texture or configuration, or to manner of breaking; specifically, in *mineral.*, the characteristic breakage of a substance, or appearance presented on a surface other than that of cleavage: as, a compact *fracture*; a fibrous *fracture*; foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture*, etc.

Fracture, taste, color, polarization, electrical properties, and transparency are among the least decisive peculiarities of minerals. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 586.

3. Forcible separation or disunion; quarreling. [Rare.]

Let the sick man set his house in order before he die, . . . reconcile the *fractures* of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 9

Colles's fracture, fracture of the lower end of the radius of the forearm. **Greenstick fracture**, a partial fracture of a young bone. —**Pott's fracture**, fracture of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation at the astragaloid articulation. = **Syn.** *Fracture*, *Rupture*, *Breach*. *Fracture* of something hard, as a bone, glass, rocks; *rupture* of something soft, as a blood-vessel, the skin; *breach*, a bad break of any kind: as, the cannon made a *breach* in the wall. *Fracture* is rarely used figuratively; the others often are.

A bone may be broken at the part where it is struck, or it may break in consequence of a strain applied to it. In the former case the *fracture* is generally transverse, and in the latter more or less oblique in direction.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 681.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
Their callow young *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her mural *breach* *Milton*, P. L., vi. 879.

fracture (frak'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fractured*, ppr. *fracturing*. [< *fracture*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To break; cause a fracture in; crack: as, to *fracture* a bone or the skull.

Loud the northern main
Howls through the *fractur'd* Caledonian isles.
Thomson, Britannia.

= **Syn.** *Cleave*, *Split*, etc. See *rend*, and *fracture*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To break; undergo fracture.

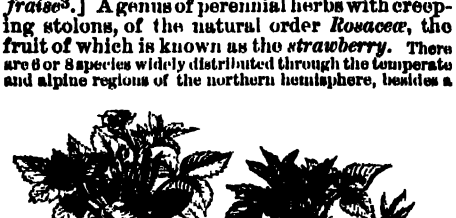
The implements of the Trenton gravels are of sandstone chiefly, those of the upper Mississippi are of quartzite, neither of which *fractures* properly when subjected to heat. *Science*, IV., No. 96, p. 5.

fracture-box (frak'tūr-boks), *n.* A box used to incase a fractured leg, securing immobility and facilitating the application of dressings.

frae (frā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *fro*, *from*.

fraenula, **fraenulum**, etc. See *frenula*, etc.

Fragaria (frā-gā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraga*, pl., strawberries, > F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3].] A genus of perennial herbs with creeping stolons, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, the fruit of which is known as the *strawberry*. There are 6 or 8 species widely distributed through the temperate and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, besides a


Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

single species in the Andes of South America. Several are cultivated very extensively for their characteristic fruit, which consists of a large fleshy receptacle bearing numerous small, hard achenes upon its surface, and of which there are many varieties. *F. indica*, which is the only species with yellow flowers, has handsome but tasteless fruit, and is cultivated for ornament. See *strawberry*.

fraggle (frag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fraggled*, ppr. *fraggling*. [Origin obscure.] To rob. [Local, U. S.]

fragile (fraj'il), *a.* [= F. *fragile* = Pr. *fragil*, *fragel* = Sp. *frágil* = Pg. *fragil* = It. *fragile*, < L. *fragilis*, easily broken, brittle, frail, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fractum*. Doublet, *frail*[1], q. v.] Easily broken; brittle; hence, offering weak resistance to any destroying force; weak; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Other incident throes
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

When subtile wits have spun their thread too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton, P. R., iii. 388.

Yet seem'd the pressure twice as sweet
As woodbine's *fragile* hold.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

=**Syn.** *Fragile*, *Frail*; weak, infirm, slight, delicate. *Fragile* is nearly always restricted to the physical; *frail* applies to the physical, but has also been extended to the moral.

On a sudden a low breath
Of tender air made tremble in the hedge
The *fragile* bindweed-bells and briony rings.
Tennyson, The Brook.

How short is life! how *frail* is human trust.
Gay, Trivia, iii 235.

The Kanawits have a custom of sending much of their deceased chief's goods adrift in a *frail* canoe on the river.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

fragilely (fraj'il-li), *adv.* In a fragile manner.

fragileness (fraj'il-nes), *n.* Fragility.

fragility (frā-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fragilite*, *fragelte*, < OF. *fragilite*, F. *fragilité* = Pr. *fragilitat* = Sp. *fragilidad* = It. *fragilità*, < L. *fragilita(t-)s*, brittleness, < *fragilis*, brittle: see *fragile*. Doublet of *frailty*.] The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, weakness in general; liability to be destroyed or to fail; frailness.

Wite ye fro whens this cometh of the grete *fragelte* that is in hem *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

Of *fragility* the cause is an impotency to be extended: and therefore stone is more fragile than metal.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Honor seem'd in me
To have forgot her own *fragility*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii 57.

The controversy as to the relative *fragility*, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government, appears to be a controversy of this kind.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX 171.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fragment*, < F. *fragment* = Pr. *fragment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragmento*, < L. *fragmentum*, a fragment, remnant (cf. *fragmen*, a fracture, pl. *fragmina*, fragments), < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*.] A part broken off or otherwise separated from a whole; a small detached portion; hence, a part of an unfinished whole, or of an uncompleted design: as, the *fragments* of a broken vase, of Anacreon's poems; this building is but a *fragment* of the original plan.

I saw . . . a block of marble four feet diameter, which seem'd to have been the head of a colossal statue, and many pieces about it appear'd to be *fragments* of the same statue. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 12

Claudian, in his *fragment* upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

As when rich China vessels, fall'n from high,
In glitt'ring dust and painted *fragments* lie.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 160.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. (*a*) Portions of a New Testament codex, supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century, recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbüttel in Germany from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville. (*b*) A rationalistic work on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the eighteenth century. =**Syn.** Bit, scrap, chip, remnant.

fragmental (frag'men-tal), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments; fragmentarily combined.

Trap, granite, gneiss, and metamorphic and eruptive rocks generally, were giving way to the sedimentary and *fragmental*. *Science*, III. 226.

fragmentarily (frag'men-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; piecemeal.

Even the facts here *fragmentarily* collated point clearly to some common mode of genesis for both planets and satellites *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 368

fragmentariness (frag'men-tā-ri-nes), *n.* [< *fragmentary* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fragmentary; want of continuity; brokenness.

This stupendous *fragmentariness* heightened the dream-like strangeness of her bridal life.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

fragmentary (frag'men-tā-ri), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; hence, not complete or entire; disconnected; disjointed.

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, Second Anniversary.

It is only from little *fragmentary* portions of village churches that we learn that the round Gothic style was really at one time prevalent in the province
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 523

He murmured forth in *fragmentary* sentences his happiness. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

There is no complete man, but only a collection of *fragmentary* men. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, vi.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, made up of fragments of other rocks: said of rocks such as tufas, agglomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.

fragmentation (frag-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *fragment* + *-ation*.] A breaking up into parts or fragments; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a breaking up into parts or joints which become new individuals, as in some *Schizomycetes*: a form of fission.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that groups of cells break away from their former connexion as longer or shorter straight or curved filaments, or as solid masses. In some filamentous forms this *fragmentation* into multicellular pieces of equal length or nearly so is a normal phenomenon, each partial filament repeating the growth, division, and *fragmentation* as before.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 402.

fragor[1] (frā'gor), *n.* [= Pg. *fragor* = It. *fragore*, < L. *fragor*, a breaking, a breaking to pieces, a crash, noise, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*.] A loud harsh sound; the report of something bursting; a crash. [Rare.]

Scarce sounds so far
The direful *fragor*, when some southern blast
Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep fang'd, and ancient tenants of the rock.
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

fragor[2]†, **fragour**† (frā'gor), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fragrare*, emit a scent: see *fragrant*.] A strong sweet scent.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia outvies.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 105.

fragrance (frā'grans), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fragrancia* = It. *fragranza*, *fragranzia*, < ML. **fragrantia*, < L. *fragran(t-)s*, fragrant: see *fragrant*.] The quality of being fragrant; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 425.

The train prepare a cruise of curious mold,
A cruise of *fragrance*, formed of burnish'd gold.
Pope, Odyssey, vi.

Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd *fragrance* fling.
Gray, Spring.

The south wind searches for the flowers whose *fragrance* late he bore. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

=**Syn.** *Perfume*, *Aroma*, etc. (see *smell*, *n.*); redolence, incense, balminess

fragrancy (frā'gran-si), *n.*; pl. *fragrancies* (-siz). Same as *fragrance*.

The goblet, crown'd,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope*.

fragrant (frā'grant), *a.* [= F. *fragrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragrante*, < L. *fragran(t-)s*, sweet-scented, ppr. of *fragrare*, emit an odor (usually an agreeable odor).] Affecting the sense of smell in a pleasing manner; having a noticeable perfume, especially an agreeable one: often used figuratively.

How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame
Which, like a canker in the *fragrant* rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name!
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 645.

Their *fragrant* memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalm'd forever in its own perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 631.

Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings,
And bowers of *fragrant* sassafras.
Bryant, Earth's Children.

=**Syn.** Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented, balmy, odorous, odoriferous, perfumed, redolent; spicy, aromatic

fragrantly (frā'grant-li), *adv.* With fragrance.

As the hops begin to change colour and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fragrantness (frā'grant-nes), *n.* The quality of being fragrant; fragrance.

frait, **fraiet**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *fray*[1].

fraight†, *a.* Same as *fraught*.

frail[1] (frāl), *a.* [< ME. *freyl*, *freel*, *frele*, < OF. *frele*, F. *frêle* (also uncontr. *fragile*), frail, = It. *frale*, *frale* (also uncontr. *fragile*), < L. *fragilis*, brittle, fragile: see *fragile*, which is a doublet of *frail*[1].] 1. Easily broken or destroyed; fragile; hence, weak in any way; likely to fail and decay; perishable; infirm in constitution or condition.

I am ferd, by my faith, of thi *frele* yowth.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 829

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how *frail* I am.
Ps. xxxix 4

These houses are composed of the *frail* materials of the country, wood and clay, thatched with straw, though, in the inside, they are all magnificently lined, or furnished.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 622.

More *frail* than the shadows on glasses.
A. C. Swinburne, Poems and Ballads, 2d.

2. Specifically, weak in moral principle or resolution; not strong to resist temptation to evil; so weak as to be in danger of falling, or to have fallen, from virtue; of infirm virtue.

All flesh is *frayle* and full of ficklenesse.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 41.

I know I am *frail*, and may be cozen'd too
By such a siren. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 1.

Prodigious, this! the *frail* one of our play
From her own sex should mercy find to-day!
Pope, Jane Shore, Epil.

3. Weak-minded. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. Tender in sentiment.

Deep indignation, and compassion *frail*. *Spenser*.

=**Syn.** 1. *Fragile*, *Frail* (see *fragile*); brittle, slight.

frail[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *frailen*; < *frail*[1], *a.*] To make frail.

Thou bringest my body in bitter bale,
And *fraill* my sowle with thy frailte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

frail[2] (frāl), *n.* [< ME. *fraiel*, *frayle*, *frayl*, *freyel*, < OF. *frasel*, *fraiaus* (ML. *fraellum*), a basket; origin obscure.] 1. A flexible basket made of rushes, and used, especially in commerce, for containing fruits, particularly dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.
Mir for Mags., p. 482.

As in Grape-Harvest, with vnweary paine,
A willing Troop of merry-singing Swaines
With crooked hooks the sprouting Clusters cut,
In *Frailes* and Flaskets them as quickly put.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Three *frails* of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

[Here is] a *frail* of figs, which I send to yourself (in the barrel of raisins). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

2. A rush used for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds, contained in a frail.

frailly (frāl'li), *adv.* [< *frail*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a frail manner; weakly; infirmly. *Imp. Dict.*

frailness (frāl'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frāl'ti), *n.*; pl. *frailties* (-tiz). [< ME. *freylte*, *freeltie*, *freletee*, *frelote*, *frelte*, *frealte*, < OF. **frailete*, Norm. **frealte* (Mann), F. *fragilité*, < L. *fragilita(t-)s*, brittleness: see *fragility*, which is a doublet of *frailty*.] 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of condition or of resolution; infirmity; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Other for ye have kept your honestee,
Or elles ye han falle in *freletee*
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 12012.

To forget, may proceed from the *Frailty* of Memory.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 16.

God knows our *frailty* [and] pities our weakness. *Locke*.

2. A fault proceeding from human weakness; a foible; a sin of infirmity.

Finally for lone, there is no *frailtie* in flesh and bloud so excusable as it, no comfort or discomfort greater then the good and bad successe thereof.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode.
Gray, Elegy.

=**Syn.** Imperfection, failing.

fraiment†, *n.* See *frayment*.

frain[1] (frān), *v. t.* [Formerly also *freine*, *fraine*; < ME. *frainen*, *fraynen*, *freinen*, *freynen*, < AS. *frignan*, also syncopated *frinan* (pret. *fragn*, pl. *frugnon*, *frunnon*, *frunnen*, pp. *frugnen*) = OS. *fregnan* = Icel. *fregna* = Goth. *frahnan* (pret. *frah*, pl. *frōhum*, < pres. **frailhan*), ask, with verb-formative *-n* (prop. of pres. tense), parallel with AS. *fricgan* = Goth. as if **frigjan*, with verb-formative *-j* (*-i*), ask; from the same root as OS. *fragōn* = D. *vragen* = OHG. *frāgēn*, *frāhēn*, MHG. *vrāgen*, G. *fragen*, ask; Teut. **frek* = L. √ **prec* in *precari*, ask, pray (whence ult. E. *pray*[1], *precarious*, etc.), *preces*, prayers, *procus*, a wooer, etc., = OBulg. *prositi*, demand, = Skt. √ *prakh*, ask. See *pray*[1].] To ask. [Now only prov. Eng.]

His bretheren and his suatren gonne hym *freyne*
Whi he so sorwful was in al his cheere.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1227.

This folke *frayned* hym firste fro whennes he come.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 532.

And she toke the yonger in counseill and *frayned* her of many dyuers thynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

frain[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *frayne*, *freyn*, < OF. *fraisne*, *freisne*, *frasne*, *fresne*, F. *frêne* = Pr. *fraisne*, *fraisse* = Sp. *fresno* = Pg. *freixo* = It. *frassino*, < L. *fraxinus*, ash: see *Fraxinus*.] The ash; the ash-tree.

For it [the child] was in an asche ifounde;
She cleped it *Frain* in that stounde.
The *freyne* of the asche is a *freyn*
After the language of Breteyn.
Lay le Freine, l. 223 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

fraischeur† (frā'shėr), *n.* [< OF. *fraischeur*, F. *fraîcheur*, < OF. *frais*, fem. *fraische*, F. *fraîche*, fresh, cool: see *fresh*.] Freshness; coolness. [Rare.]

Hither in summer evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air.
Dryden, To his Sacred Majesty.

fraise[1]†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *frāsian*, ask, try, tempt, = OS. *frēsōn*, try, tempt, endangor, = OHG. *freisōn*, be in danger or terror; cf. OHG. **freisjan*, MHG. *vreisen*, endanger, terrify; weak verbs, associated with Goth. *fraisan*, try, prove, test. Cf. *fraist*.] To put in terror or danger.

He folles forests fele, forrayse the landez,
ffrythes [read *frythez*, i. e., *friths*, spares] no fraunchez,
bot *fraisez* the pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1247.

fraise[2] (frāz), *n.* [Also written *froise*, perhaps < OF. *frois*, *froise*, broken, *froisser*, break, crush, bruise. Cf. F. *fraise*, pluck (of a calf, lamb, etc.).] A pancake with bacon in it. [Prov. Eng.]

fraise[3] (frāz), *n.* [F., a strawberry, < LL. as if **fragea*, < L. *fragum*, a strawberry-plant, pl. *fraga*, strawberries (> It. *fraga* = Walloon *frève*, strawberry).] In *her.*, the conventional strawberry-leaf, as those in the coronets of English dukes, marquises, etc.

fraise[4] (frāz), *n.* [< F. *fraise*, a ruff like those worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth, formerly also *frese*, another form of *frise*, *frize*, part of the entablature of an order: see *frieze*[1]. But there seems to be a reference to *frise* in *chevaux-de-frise*, q. v.] 1. In *fort.*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined position. See cut under *fortification*.—2. The name of several tools. (*a*) A grooved tool used in marble-working to enlarge a hole made by a drill. (*b*) A tool used by jewelers, consisting of a pinion-shaped cutter for correcting inaccuracies in the form of the teeth in toothed wheels.

fraised (frāzd), *a.* [< *fraise*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Fortified with a fraise.

fraist†, *v.* [ME. *fraisten*, *freisten*, *frasten*, < Icel. *freista* = Sw. *frösta*, try, attempt, test, tempt, = Dan. *friste*, try, attempt, tempt, experience; with formative *-t* (akin to Goth. **fraistan*, in deriv. *fraistubni*, *fraistwbns*, trial, temptation), from the verb (Goth. *fraisan*, etc.) represented by *fraise*[1]: see *fraise*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To try; test; prove; put to the proof.

Thou *frasted* us, als silver *fraisted* ise.
Ps. lxv. 10 (ME. version) [lxvi. 10].

Fulle many men the world here *fraistes*,
Bot he is noght wyse that tharin traystes.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1090.

2. To learn by trial; experience.

3oure douhtyenesse of blode the Sarazins salle *freiste*.
Rob of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed Hearne), [p. 175.

3. To seek to learn; ask; inquire.

ffrayne will I fer and *fraist* of there werkes,
Meue to my mater and make here an ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 97.

4. To seek; be eager for; desire.

Nay, *frayst* I no fyzt, in fayth I the telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 279.

II. *intrans.* To go forth on an expedition; sally forth.

The kyng *frayste* a-furth over the frosche strandez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.

fraitert, **fraitort**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frayter*, *frayto*r, *froyter*; < ME. *fraitor*, *fraitour*, *frayto*ur, *freitour*, *freitur*, *fratour*, *frature*, < OF. *fraitur*, by apheresis from *refreitor*, *refretor*, *refretour*, *refretoire*, < ML. *refectorium*, a dining-hall in a convent, a refectory: see *refectory*. Hence *fratery*, *fratry*, and in comp. *frater-house*.] A dining-hall in a convent; a refectory.

Thus thei ben exempt from cloistre, and from risyng at mydnyzt, and fro fastinge in her [their] *fraitour*, and other workes of obedience.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 292.

And thanne freres in here *freitours* shal fynden a keye
Of Constantynes coffres, in which is the catel
That Gregories god-children han yuel dispended.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 323.

frake†, *n.* See *freke*.

fraked†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *fracoth*, *fracuth*, *fracod*, *fraced*, bad, base, unseemly, vile, shameful. Cf. *frakel*.] Bad; vile; shameful.

Nis none werse to thene *frakede* fere [than a bad companion]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 189.

frakel†, *a.* [ME., also *frekel*, var., with term. *-el*, of *fraked*, q. v.] Same as *fraked*.

Seruen, hwen thou naldes [wouldst not] Godd, this fikele world & *frakele*. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

fraken†, *n.* See *frecken*.

fraknedt, *a.* See *freckened*.

fraknyt, *a.* See *freckny*.

framable (frā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *frame* + *-able*.] Capable of being framed or formed. [Rare.]

Man hath still a reasonable understanding, and a will thereby *framable* to good things, but is not thereunto now able to frame himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

frambœsia (fram-bē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *framboise* (whence Sp. *frambuesa*), raspberry, dial. (Walloon) *frombâhe*, perhaps (with change of *br* to *fr* by association with F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3]) < D. *braambezie*, raspberry, blackberry, = OHG. **brāmberi*, *prampers*, MHG. *brāmbere*, G. *brombeere*, blackberry: see *bramble*, *brambleberry*.] In *pathol.*, the yaws, a chronic contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles, some parts of Africa, and other tropical regions, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences, whence the name. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to other affections of the skin anatomically resembling the yaws. Also called *pian*, *verrugas*, and *polypapilloma tropicum*.

frambœsioid (fram-bē'si-oid), *a.* [< *frambœsia* + *-oid*.] Like or indicating the disease called frambœsia.

Vegetations and growths occur, at first wart-like, later profusely hypertrophic—*frambœsioid*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 77.

frame (frām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *framed*, ppr. *framing*. [< ME. *framen*, construct, build, *framen*, *fremen*, *fremmen*, strengthen, refresh, *fremen*, *fremmen*, perform, execute, *framen*, *framien*, *fremsen*, *fremen*, intr. (with dat. obj.), profit, be of advantage, avail, < AS. *fremman*, *fremian*, tr., advance, promote, perform, execute, commit, do, *framian*, *fremian*, intr., profit, avail, = OS. *frommian*, perform, = OFries. *frema*, commit, effect, = MLG. *vromen*, LG. *framen* = OHG. *fremman*, *freman*, MHG. *fremen* = Icel. *fremja*, *frama* = Sw. *främja* = Dan. *fremme*, promote, further, perform (etc.; the various verbal forms and senses are mingled), < AS. *fram*, *from*, a., bold, forward, strenuous, strong, = OS. *from*, earnest, = OFries. *fremo*, *from* = D. *vroom* = MLG. *vrome* = MHG. *vrum*, *vrom*, G. *fromm*, pious, strong, brave, honest, kind, = Icel. *framr*, forward, prominent, = Sw. Dan. *from*, pious, meek; connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, prep., from: see *from*. The sense 'construct' appears first in ME.] I. *trans.* 1†. To strengthen; refresh; support.

Thor [there] ghe [she] gan *fremen* Ysmael
With watres drinc and bredes mel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

At last, with creeping crooked pace forth came
An old, old man, with beard as white as snow,
That on a staffe his feeble steps did *frame*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 30.

2†. To execute; perform.

Alle haueden sworen him oth . . .
That he sholden hise wille *freme*.
Havelok, l. 439.

The silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely *frame* the office. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

3. To fit, as for a specific end; make suitable or conformable; adapt; adjust.

I will hereafter *frame* my self to be coy.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 85.

He hath a person, and a smooth dispose,
To be suspected, *fram'd* to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

It is a happiness to be born and *framed* unto virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

It seems to me the little lass is *framing* herself to some artifice. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 86.

4. To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; fabricate by union of constituent parts: as, to *frame* a house, a door, or a machine.

First are two seates placed, or one so *framed* that two may sit in the same apart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 191.

A fairer creature never did
Dame Nature ever *frame*.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

5. In general, to bring or put into form or order; adjust the parts or elements of; compose; contrive; plan; devise.

Exceedingly they troubled were in thought,
Ne wist what answere unto him to *frame*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 813.

He began to *frame* the loveliest countenance he could.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Frame a Will; whereto you shall inscribe
My master your sole heir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Our English Universities, however far in the historic distance we may throw back their origin, must have been *framed* on the model of the Continental Universities.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

6. [< *frame*, *n.*] To surround or provide with a frame, as a picture; put into a frame, as a piece of cloth.

There at the window stood,
Framed in its black square length, with lamp in hand,
Pompilia. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 286.

Lo! God's likeness—the ground-plan—
Neither modell'd, glaz'd, nor *framed*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Satins may also be cleaned, dried, damped, brushed, *framed*, and finished, exactly as described for silk damasks.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 147.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To profit; avail.

Of ther childer it sais the names,
To neven [name] tham here it ne *frames*.
Rob. of Brunne, in Layamon (ed. Madden), III. 389.

The meate with some of them could scant *frame*, by reason of their queazie stomackes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

2†. To fit; accord.

When thou hast turned thom all ways, and done thy best to hew them and to make them *frame*, thou must be fain to cast them out.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 106.

Sweet! then, while each thing doth *frame*,
Take me to thee, and thee to me!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 563).

My rude rhymes ill with thy verses *frame*.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 274).

3†. To succeed in doing or trying to do something; manage.

Said he, "Sae weel we *frame*,
I think it is convenient
That we should sing a psalm."
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VIII. 133).

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth, for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right. Judges xii. 6.

4. To wash ore with the aid of a frame.—5. To move. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

An oath, and a threat to set Throttler on me if I did not *frame* off, rewarded my perseverance.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

frame (frām), *n.* [< ME. *frame*, a fabric, structure, also profit, advantage, benefit, < AS. *fremu*, *freme*, profit, advantage, benefit, = Icel. *frami*, advancement; from the verb.] 1†. Profit; advantage; benefit.

He made an aueter [altar] on Godes name,
And sacrede he thor-on for sowles *frame*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 225.

We trowe it is to our *frame*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 162.

2†. The act of planning or contriving; contrivance; invention.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

3. Form, constitution, or structure in general; system; order: as, the *frame* of government.

For then [at the last day] the present *frame* of things shall be dissolved, and the bounds set to the more subtile and active parts of matter shall be taken away
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The law of Moses, as distinguished from all other religious institutions, had nothing in the *frame* and design of it apt either to recommend it to its professors, or to invite proselytes. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

4. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure: used especially of natural objects with reference to their physical structure or constitution.

This goodly *frame*, the earth, seems to me a steril promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The very mould and *frame* of hand, nail, finger.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3

As you enter at the door, there is opposed to you the *frame* of a wolf in the hangings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

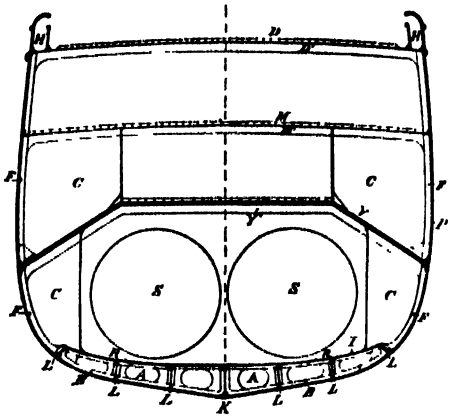
All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal *frame*,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, Love.

5. The sustaining parts of a structure fitted and joined together; framework: as, the *frame* of a house, bridge, ship, or printing-press. See cut on following page.—6. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, whether fixed or movable: as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart;
My body is the *frame* wherein 'tis held.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

The mill yawned all ruinous with unglazed *frames*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xix.

China has the *frame* of morals, but has no picture to place within it; it wants an ideal to give beauty to its own conception. *Faiths of the World*, p. 93.



Frame of Iron Ship

A, double bottom; *B*, bracket frame; *C* coal bunkers; *D*, upper or spar deck; *D'*, upper- or spar-deck beam; *I*, main frame; *H*, hammock-berthing; *I*, inner bottom plating; A, keel; *I*, longitudinals; *M*, main deck; *M'*, main deck beam; *N*, outside plating; *K*, reverse frame; *S*, boilers; *V*, protective deck; *b*, protective-deck beam.

Specifically — (*a*) An open elevated framework of wood or iron that supports the cases out of which the compositor picks his types. (*b*) A loom, especially, a sort of loom on which linen, silk, etc., are stretched for quilting or embroidering, or on which lace, stockings, etc., are made. (*c*) In *milit. engin.*, a framework of four stout pieces of scantling fastened together in rectangular form, placed at intervals in shafts and galleries, to support and hold in position the sheeting. (*d*) In *hort.*, a glazed structure of different kinds, portable or permanent, for protecting young plants from frost, etc. (*e*) In *mining*, a very simple apparatus for washing ore, consisting of a table of boards slightly inclined, over which runs a gentle stream of water. See *framing-table*. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*f*) A raft. *Davies.*

Set sayles aloft, make out with oares, in ships, in boates, in *frames*. *Phaer*, Æneid, iv.

Hence — **7.** An inclosing border of any kind; specifically, in *art*, a purely ornamental surrounding border, as in sculptured or other relief ornament; a carved border to a sunken panel or opening; in surface-decoration, a painted or inlaid ornament carried round a fresco-painting or other picture upon a wall.

There were no flowers, no garden-beds; only a broad gravel-walk girdling a grass plat, and this set in the heavy *frame* of the forest. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

8. Particular state, as of the mind; mental condition; natural temper or disposition: as, an unhappy *frame* of mind.

Christianity is not so much a Divine institution as a Divine *frame* and temper of spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 19.

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*. *Swift.*

I sat by his bed the whilst - He passed away in a blessed *frame*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

Only in the gathered silence
Of a calm and waiting *frame*
Light and wisdom as from Heaven
To the seeker came. *Whittier*, To ——.

9. Shape; form; proportion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Good my lord, put your discourse into some *frame*, and start not so wildly from my affair. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

A bear's a savage beast, . . .
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1308.

Balloon frame, in *carp.*, a wooden frame for a building, formed of light scantlings, all of equal size, and nailed together, instead of being framed and pinned together. Such a frame depends for its strength chiefly upon the boarding nailed to the outside. — **Flexible frame**, in *car-* and *carriage-building*, a frame so constructed that the natural spring of the wood may serve in part as an equivalent for metallic springs, which may thus be dispensed with entirely or in part. *Car Builder's Dict.* — **Out of frame.** See *out*.

framea (frā'mē-ä), *n.*; pl. *frameæ* (-ē). [L.; of Teut. origin.] 1. In *hist.*, a long spear used by the Franks, having a socketed head, sometimes barbed, but more commonly formed like a lance-head with a flat double-edged blade. — 2. In *archæol.*, a celt of the socketed form. See *celt*[2] and *angarn*.

frame-breaker (frām'brā'kėr), *n.* A weaver who attempted to prevent by violence the introduction of looms operated by machinery. [Eng.]

I only wish the machines — the frames — were safe here, and lodged within the walls of this mill. Once put up, I defy the *frame-breakers*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

frame-bridge (frām'brij), *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.

frame-diagram (frām'dī'a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

frame-helmet (frām'hel'met), *n.* A helmet in which there is a solid frame, consisting of a ring round the brows with two, three, or more half-arches meeting at the top, and a boss to which the half-arches are bolted, the spaces between the arches being filled with lighter metal in plates, which can easily be bent to the slight curve required. Helmets of this form are common among peoples who are not skilful in forging.

frame-house (frām'hous), *n.* 1. A house constructed with a skeleton frame of timber covered in with boards, and sometimes with shingles, etc. — 2†. A house in which framing or building is carried on. [Rare.]

God's scholars have learned otherwise to think of the cross, that it is the *frame-house* in the which God frameth his children like to his Son Christ.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 78.

frame-knitting (frām'nit'ing), *n.* A kind of weaving or knotting made upon pins fixed in a frame, and resembling, when finished, ordinary knitting.

frameless (frām'les), *a.* [< *frame*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no frame.

A couple of finished pictures . . . stood in one corner, *frameless*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 541.

frame-level (frām'lev'el), *n.* A masons' level. *E. H. Knight.*

framer (frā'mėr), *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

Almighty *framer* of the skies!
O let our pure devotion rise
Like incense in thy sight
Chatterton, Hymn for Christmas Day.

Of the numerous servants of the Company who have distinguished themselves as *framers* of minutes and despatches, Hastings stands at the head.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

frame-saw (frām'sâ), *n.* A thin saw stretched in a frame to give it sufficient rigidity for working.

frame-timber (frām'tim'bėr), *n.* One of the timbers constituting part of the frame of a house or a vessel.

framework (frām'wėrk), *n.* 1. A structure or fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame; a skeleton: as, the *framework* of a building; the bones are the *framework* of the body.

The screen in front [of Kenheri Cave] has all the mortices and other indications, as at Karli, proving that it was intended to be covered with wooden galleries and *framework*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 130.

2. Structure; constitution; adjusted arrangement; system.

Once we held debate, a band
Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
And labour and the changing mart,
And all the *framework* of the land.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. A kind of fancy work made with yarn of silk or worsted drawn across a frame in two directions, and knotted or otherwise secured at the intersections, producing reticulated patterns, sometimes of considerable elaboration. [Properly *frame-work*.] — **Branchial framework.** See *branchial*.

framing (frā'ming), *n.* [< ME. *framynge*; verbal n. of *frame*, *v.*] 1. The manner or style of putting together. — 2. A framework or frame; a system of frames. — 3. In metallurgical operations, a process of separating the slime, as received from the trunk, into grades according to value. Also called *ragging*. See *framing-table*.

framing-chisel (frā'ming-chiz'el), *n.* In *carp.*, a heavy chisel used for making mortises.

framing-table (frā'ming-tā'bl), *n.* In *mining*, an inclined table over one end of which is spread slime from the trunk. A current of water let in upon that end washes the poorer portions and impurities downward, toward or out of the lower end, the heavier and richer portions of the ore remaining at the top. When the slime is thus cleansed and distributed, the table is revolved on its supporting axles, and the contents are dumped into assorting-boxes beneath, from which the ore is taken to be submitted to other operations suited to its character. This operation of sorting is called *framing* or *ragging*, and there were formerly various modifications of the process in use in Cornwall, England, where, however, the simplest form of ore-dressing has been nearly superseded by improved methods and machinery. See *buddle*[2] and *percussion table*.

frammit (fram'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *fremd*.

An' monie a friend that kiss'd his caup
Is now a *frammit* wight.
Burns, The Five Carlines.

frampel, frampold (fram'pel, -pōld), *a.* [Also written *frampal*, *frampul*, *frampald*, *frampled*, *frampard*, *framfold*, etc.; < W. *ffromfol*, passionate, < *ffromi*, fume, fret, *ffrom*, testy.] Unruly; froward; evil-conditioned; peevish; rugged; quarrelsome. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

For this flower of age . . . wineth and flingeth out like a skittish and *frampold* horse, in such sort that he had need of a sharpe bit and short curb.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 12.

He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

I come from the fine, froward, *frampul* lady,
One was run mad with pride.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel*!
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

franc (frangk), *n.* [Now spelled as F.; formerly *frank*; < ME. *frank* (= MLG. *frank* = G. *frank* = Sw. Dan. *frank*), < OF. *franc*, F. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, a franc: so called, it is said, from the device *Francorum rex*, King of the Franks or French, on the coin as first struck by King John in 1360. See *Frank*[1], *n.*, *frank*[2], *a.*, and *French*.] 1. Either of two ancient coins in France: one, of gold (the *franc à cheval*, the obverse being a horseman), first coined by John the Good in 1360; the other, of silver, by Henry III. in 1575. The gold franc weighed about 60 grains, and was worth about half a guinea English. The specimen of the silver coin given in the cut weighs about 217 grains, and was worth about one third as much as the gold coin. This coin afterward fluctuated greatly in size and value, and was not minted after 1641, being replaced by the still older livre, but remained as a money of account.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Silver Franc of Henry III. of France, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system. It has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium, and the lira of Italy, the drachma of Greece, the dinar of Servia, etc., have been made conformable to it. It is of the value of a little over 9½*d.* English money, or about 19 United States cents, and is divided into 100 centimes.

française (F. pron. froń-säz'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *français*, French: see *French*.] A French country-dance in triple rhythm, or the music for it.

franc-archer (F. pron. froṅk'är-shā'), *n.*; pl. *francs-archers* (froṅz'är-shā'). One of a body of bowmen formed by order of Charles VII. of France, one man being equipped by each parish, and being free of taxes in consideration of his service. The use of the bow by the peasantry of France had always been discouraged by the nobility with disastrous results on the field of battle, hence this undertaking on the part of the king, under whom the English were finally expelled from France.

franch, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *frunch*; cf. *craunch*, *crunch*.] To crunch with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Wherethrough a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.
Baldwine, in Mir. for Mags., p. 408.

franchise (fran'chiz or -chīz), *n.* [< ME. *franchise*, *fraunchise*, *fraunches*, *fraunchesse*, freedom, privilege, generosity, < OF. *franchise*, F. *franchise*, freedom, privileged liberty (= Pr. *franquesa* = Sp. Pg. *franqueza* = It. *franchezza*, freedom), < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *a.*] 1†. Liberty; freedom from constraint or subjection; independence; enfranchisement.

In doubte is all our surete to deuise,
And our noble and blissed *franchise*
Is full strangely changed into seruice.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3745.

Mulmutius . . .
Ordain'd our laws; . . . whose repair and *franchise*
Shall, by the power we hold, be our good deed.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. A privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign or government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a privilege of a public nature conferred on individuals by grant from government: as, a corporate *franchise* (the right to be and act as a corporation).

No man ne may bygge [buy] lether grene ne skyn grene in the towun, but zif he be of *fraunchyse*, vppeyne to nyme that good to the ferme of the town.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Your temples burned in their cement; and
Your *franchises*, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an auger's bore. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

He was the first that appointed the Forms of Civil Government in London, and other Cities, endowing them also with their greatest *Franchises*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

The *franchises* of the company were immense, that it might lay its own plans, provide for its own defence, and in all things take care of itself.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 278.

3. Specifically, the privilege of voting at public elections; the right of suffrage: distinctively called the *elective franchise*.

The *franchise*, as soon as its value was ascertained, became a subject of dispute between different classes of men. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular individual or corporate privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.

Whanne [he] came ther for moche people he sent,
The whiche held of his lordshippe and *fraunchesse*,
That thei shuld come to hym in eny wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1273.

Ye shall not suffer nor counsell any forynar to dwell withyn the *franschys* of this craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

At Worcester in 1466 the rule was that the members should be chosen openly in the Guildhall by the inhabitants of the *franchise*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. An asylum or sanctuary where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

6†. Nobility of spirit; generosity; highmindedness; magnanimity; liberality.

Heer may ye se how excellent *franchise*
In wommen is whan they hem narwe avyse.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 743.

Yef we be take or slain, the harme is owres and the shame youres, . . . and ther-fore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grete *fraunchise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 280.

Corporate franchise. See def. 2.—**Elective franchise.** See def. 3. —**Franchise Bill**, a bill for the regulation of the rights of suffrage in a parliamentary or other election; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill passed in 1884, greatly extending the number of voters in elections for Parliament, particularly in the boroughs.—**Parliamentary franchise** of a borough or county, the right to send representatives to Parliament. [Eng.]

franchise (fran'chiz or -chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *franchised*, ppr *franchising*. [< ME. *franchisen, fraunchisen*, < OF. *franchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *franchir*, F. *franchir*, render free, < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *v.* Cf. *affranchise, disfranchise, enfranchise*.] To make free; enfranchise.

And to the sonnes of Aaron they gaue the *franchysed* cytyes Hebron and Lobnah, wyth their suburbes.
Bible of 1551, 1 Chron. vi. 57.

So I lose none [honor]
In seeking to augment it, but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd* and allegiance clear,
I shall be counsell'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

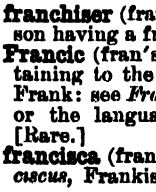
franchisement (fran'chiz- or -chīz-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *franchisement, franchissement*; as *franchise*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Release from burden or restriction; enfranchisement.

That fate, which did thy *franchisement* inforce,
And from the depth of danger set thee free.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

franchiser (fran'chiz-ėr or -chīz-ėr), *n.* A person having a franchise. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Francic (fran'sik), *a.* [< ML. *Francicus*, pertaining to the Franks, < *Francus*, pl. *Franci*, Frank: see *Frank*[1].] Pertaining to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. [Rare.]

francisca (fran-sis'kạ), *n.* [ML., fem. of *Franciscus*, Frankish: see *Frankish*.] A battle-ax used by the Franks, of which the typical form is a head long in proportion to its width, and expanding toward a convex curved edge, the general direction of which forms a considerable angle with the handle. Others are two-bladed, or have a spike on the side opposite to the blade; but these are more rare. Also *francisque*.



Francisca
(From Viollet-le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Franciscan (fran-sis'kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Franciscain* = Sp. Pg. *Franciscano* = It. *Francescano* (= D. *Franciskaan* = G. *Franciscaner* = Sw. Dan. *Franciskaner*, n.), < ML. *Franciscus*, a Franciscan, < *Franciscus*, Francis, a proper name, lit. 'Frankish': see *Frankish, French*.] I. *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis; of or pertaining to the Franciscans.

Holy *Franciscan* friar! brother, ho!
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

They who, to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in *Franciscan* think to pass disguised.
Milton, P. L., iii. 480.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, authorized by the pope in 1210 and more formally ratified in 1223. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Under various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Gray Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe; among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V. and Clement XIV, and other eminent men; and the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early arose in regard to the severity of the rule, which culminated in the fifteenth century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or Observants and the Conventuals; the former follow a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The general of the Observantines is minister-general of the entire order. The order has been noted for missionary zeal, but suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark-brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

Franciscea (fran-sis'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Francis* I., Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.] A shrubby scrophulariaceous genus of Brazil, with large showy flowers, which is now referred to the genus *Brunfelsia*. Several species, as *F. Hopeana* and *F. eximia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. The stems and root of *F. uniflora* have been employed in the treatment of rheumatism, and are said to be used in Brazil as a remedy also for syphilis and other diseases.

franciscein (fran-sis'ē-in), *n.* [< *Franciscea* + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the Brazilian monaca-root, the product of *Franciscea uniflora* and other species. The alkaloid is said to have powerful purgative and diuretic qualities.

Francise, *v. t.* See *Francize*.

francisque (fran-sisk'), *n.* [F., < *francisca*, q. v.] Same as *francisca*.

Francize (fran'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Francized*, ppr. *Francizing*. [< ML. *Francus*, Frank, + *-ize*.] To make Frankish; Gallicize; Frenchify. Also spelled *Francise*. [Rare.]

He was an Englishman *Francized*, who, going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there.
Fuller, Worthies, Hertford.

Francoa (frang'kō-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Franco*, a physician and botanist of Valencia in the 15th century.] A genus of stemless perennial herbs, of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, of which there are two Chilian species. They have lyrately pinnatifid leaves and racemes of rose-colored flowers. The roots are said to have astringent and sedative properties, and are used for dyeing black.

Franco-Chinese (frang'kō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Relating to France and China; of or pertaining to both France and China, or French and Chinese.

The recent *Franco-Chinese* war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 48.

Franco-Chinese decoration, a style of decoration of French enameled pottery of the eighteenth century with designs imitated from or suggested by the decoration of Chinese porcelain. The pottery of Sinceny especially is known by this name. See *Sinceny ware*, under *ware*[2].

francolin (frang'kō-lin), *n.* [< F. *francolin* = Sp. *francolin* = Pg. *francolim* = It. *francolino* (NL. *francolinus*), francolin, appar. dim. of Pg. *frango, frangão*, a cockerel, a chicken, fem. *franga*, a pullet.] A partridge of the genus *Francolinus*. The common francolin, *F. vulgaris*, is an elegant species, formerly found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, but now chiefly confined to Asia. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed.



Black or Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*)

Francolinus (frang-kō-lī'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *francolin*.] The technical specific name of the common francolin, *Tetrao francolinus* (Linnæus), made by Stephens in 1819 a generic name of the francolins. There are several species besides *F. vulgaris*, as the Chinese, *F. chinensis*, and the Indian, *F. pictus*.

francolite (frang'kō-līt), *n.* [< *Franco* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A grayish-green or brown variety of apatite from Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, England. It occurs in small rounded crystals grouped in stalactitic masses.

Franconian (frang-kō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Franconia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, a medieval German duchy south of Thuringia, later the name of several territorial divisions, and now of three provinces (Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia) of Bavaria, consisting of parts of the old duchy.—**Franconian emperors**, the dynasty of German emperors who reigned 1024–1125: so called because they were descended from the ducal house of Franconia. Also called *Salian emperors*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Franconia.

Franco-Prussian (frang'kō-prush'ạn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to France and Prussia: as, the *Franco-Prussian* war.

franc-tireur (frọn'tē-rėr'), *n.*; pl. *francs-tireurs* (-rėrz'). [F., lit. a free-shooter (G. *freischütz*); < *franc*, free, + *tireur*, a marksman, shooter, drawer, < *tirer*, shoot, draw.] A sharpshooter in the French service, sometimes making part of a corps of light troops and sometimes of a separate body of guerrillas. Franc tireurs were first organized in 1792, and were prominent in the war of 1870.

frangent (fran'jent), *a.* [< L. *frangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *frangere*, break, √ **frag* = E. *break*. Cf. *fragile, fragment*.] Causing fractures. *H. Walpole.*

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *frangibilité* = It. *frangibilità*; as *frangible* + *-ty*.] The state or quality of being frangible.

He allows the *frangibility* of charters when absolute occasion requires it.
Fox, Speech, East India Bills, Dec. 1, 1783.

frangible (fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *frangeblyll* (once), < OF. and F. *frangible* = Sp. *frangible* = Pg. *frangivel* = It. *frangibile*, < L. *frangere*, break: see *frangent*.] Capable of being broken; liable to fracture; breakable.

Some solid and *frangible*, as the bones; others tough and flexible, as the ligaments. *Boyle*, Works, III. 68.

The women bore crockery and other *frangible* articles.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 138.

frangibleness (fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *frangibility*.

frangipane (fran'ji-pān), *n.* [< F. *frangipane*, supposed to be so called from the Marquis *Frangipani*, major-general under Louis XIV.] 1. An extract of milk for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating to dryness skimmed milk, mixed with almonds and sugar. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—2. A kind of pastry-cake, filled with cream, almonds, and sugar.—3. A kind of perfume. See *frangipani*.

frangipani, frangipanni (fran-ji-pā'ni, -pan'i), *n.* [See *frangipane*.] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of a West Indian tree, *Plumeria rubra*, or red jasmine.

frangula (frang'gū-lạ), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*, used in medicine for somewhat the same purpose as rhubarb.

frangulin (frang'gū-lin), *n.* [< *frangula* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$) contained in the bark of the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*, and other species of the same genus.

franion†, *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of OF. *faincant*, an idle or lazy fellow: see *fainéant*.] An idle, dissolute fellow; a paramour or boon companion; a gay or dissolute person of either sex. See first extract under *frank*[2], *a.*, 5.

This Ladie, which he sheweth here,
Is not (I wager) Florimell at all;
But some fayre *Franion*, fit for such a fere.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 22

Frank[1] (frangk), *n.* [< ME. *Frank*, < AS. *Franca*, pl. *Francan* = D. *Frank*, pl. *Franken* = MLG. *Vranker* = OHG. *Franko*, MHG. *Vranke*, G. *Franke* = Dan. Sw. *Frank-er* = OF. and F. *Franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Franco*, < ML. *Francus*, pl. *Franci* (generally in the plural), a Frank (see def.), a tribal name usually explained, from the OHG. form, as < OHG. **francho*, **franko* = AS. *franca*, a spear, javelin, = Icel. *frakki*, also *frakka* (prob. < AS.), a kind of spear; the Franks being thus ult. 'Spear-men,' as Saxons were 'Sword-men' (see *Saxon*). The notion of 'free' associated with *Frank* is appar. later: see *frank*[2], *a.*] 1. A member of a body of Germanic tribes which coalesced under this name in the third century, and afterward separated into three groups, the Chatti, the Ripuarian Franks, and the Salian or Salic Franks. The Ripuarians dwelt along the Rhine, near Cologne. The Salians occupied the country on the lower Rhine, and in the fifth century, under Clovis, overthrew the Roman power in Gaul, founded the Merovingian Frankish monarchy, and gave origin to the name France.

2. [A readoption of the Oriental form of the European name *Frank*, originating at the time of the crusades, when the Franks (that is, the French, and by extension the other nations of western Europe) became familiar to the Turks, Arabs, etc. See *Feringee*.] A European of the western nations: a common designation among the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples for any western foreigner.

Trust not for freedom to the *Franks*.
They have a king who buys and sells.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

"*Franks!*" quoth the Arab. . . . "*Franks* are the fathers of hats, and do not wear guns or swords, or red caps upon their heads, as you do."
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 172.

frank[2] (frangk), *a.* [< ME. *frank* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *frank*, free, < OF. *franc*, frank, free, at liberty, exempt from subsidies, etc., liberal, valiant, etc., honest, etc., = F. *franc* = Pr. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, < ML. *francus*, free, at liberty, exempt from service, etc.; as a noun, a free man, a nobleman; prob., and according to the usual statement, a generalization of the tribal name *Frank*, OHG. *Franko*, ML. *Francus*, a Frank, pl. *Franci*, the Franks, the 'free' people, in distinction from the tribes in subjection to them: see *Frank*[1]. Cf. *slave*[2], a serf, ult. < *Slave*[1], *Slav*, a Slavonian. Thus *frank*[2] has nothing to do, etymologically, with *free* or with *freck*[1].] 1. Free; open; unrestrained; unconditioned. [Now rare.]

Thou hast it wonne, for it is of *franke* gift.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 531.

At that time there is a faire, free and *franke* of al custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 210.

Thy *frank* election make;
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

In such *frank* style the people lived, hating three things with all their hearts: idleness, want, and cowardice *Froude*, Sketches, p. 165.

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.]

The *franke* and bountifull Charter granted by king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Let them be ever so intelligent, and ever so *frank* of their advice. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v, Expl.

Being *frank*, she [Nature] lends to those are free.
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

3. Free from disguise or concealment; candid in utterance; sincere and unreserved in manner: as, a *frank* disposition; a *frank* avowal.

This *frank* nature of his is not for secrets
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

4. Freely disclosed; clearly manifest; undisguised; indubitable: as, *frank* ignorance or poverty.

The gastric appearances somewhat resembled those shown in a case of death after operation for removal of the uterine appendage, although there *frank* peritonitis coexisted. *Med. News*, L. 306.

I find in the performances of these puppets . . . a *frank* admission of unreality that makes every shadow of verisimilitude delightful. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

5†. Unrestrained; using free license.

Might not be found a *franeker* franion,
Of her leawd parts to make companion
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

Over the fields, in his *franke* lustinesse,
And all the champain o're he [a butterfly] soared light.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 148.

Chaste to her husband, *frank* to all beside
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 71.

=Syn. 3. *Open, Ingenuous*, etc. (see *candid*); plain, unreserved, undisguised

frank[2] (frangk), *v. t.* [= OF. *frankir*, *franquir* (var. of *franchir*: see *franchise*, *v.*), free, = It. *francare*, free, exempt (and cf. *franchise*, *v.*); from the adj.: see *frank*[2], *a.*] 1. To send or cause to be sent by public conveyance free of expense: as, to *frank* a letter. The privilege of franking their own letters through the post, by indorsing their names on them and also of giving franks to their friends, belonged to the members of the British Parliament from about 1660 till 1840, when it was abolished on the establishment of penny postage. The practically unlimited franking privilege formerly enjoyed by members of the United States Congress and many officers of government was abolished in 1873; but provision was afterward made for the free transmission of mail-matter relating to official business, by the use of special envelops, etc.

The representatives of the people . . . begin to make distinctions, by making exceptions of themselves in the laws They may *frank* letters; they are exempted from arrests, etc *J. Adams*, On Government.

Hence—2. To facilitate the passage or movements of; give the right of way to, as a traveler. [Rare.]

English itself, which will now *frank* the traveller through the most of North America, through the greater South Sea Islands, in India, along much of the coast of Africa, and in the ports of China and Japan.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. In *carp.*, to form the joint of, as that of a window-sash where the crossplieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a miter.

frank[2] (frangk), *n.* [< *frank*[2], *v.*] 1. The signature or indorsement of a person holding the privilege of franking mail-matter, written or impressed on the wrapper in token of the right of the inclosure to pass free.

Among some *franks* which were lately given to me were the undermentioned. I should feel much obliged if you could inform me . . . what in the succession was the writer, judging by the date of my *frank*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 10.

2. A letter thus indorsed, sent by mail free of postage.

frank[3]† (frangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *frank*, an inclosure for fattening swine, poultry, etc., < OF. *franc*, a sty for swine, < *franc*, free, privileged, reserved: see *frank*[2].] I. *n.* A pigsty; a pen for fattening boars.

P. Hen. Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?
Bard. At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Sty-fed. See I.

When they were once *franke* and fat, they stoode up together proudly againste the Lord and his worde.
Bp. Bale, On Revelation, i., sig. I, iiii.

frank[3]† (frangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *franken*; < *frank*[3], *n.*] 1. To shut up in a frank or sty: usually with *up*.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is *frank'd up* to fatting for his pains.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is *frank'd up* in hold.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5.

2. To feed; cram; fatten.

The *frank'd* hen, fatten'd with milk and corn.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

frank[4]†, *n.* A former spelling of *franc*.

frank[5] (frangk), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] A name of the heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Great Britain.]

frankalmoin, frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [< OF. *franc almoigne*, etc.: see *frank*[2] and *almoin*.] Free almoin; in *Eng. law*, a tenure of land free from all temporal service; a tenure by which a religious corporation might hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the old monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being in the Reformation altered and made conformable to the usage of the Church of England.

The lands of ecclesiastical corporations are to this day said to be held by the tenure of *frank almoigne* or free alms, though the explanation which originally supported the fiction of a tenure has disappeared since the Reformation. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 34.

The essence of the donation in *Frankalmoigne* was that it was a gift to God in free and perpetual alms, and therefore it could never be held or enjoyed by any but a "religious corporation." In other words, no gift in *Frankalmoigne* could be bestowed upon a parish or a layman.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 519.

frank-bank (frangk'bangk), *n.* Same as *free-bench*.

frank-chase (frangk'chās), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a right of liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within its limits are prohibited from cutting down any wood, etc., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the right. Also called *free-chase*.

The forest is the most noble of all, for it is a franchise of so princely a tenure that, according to our laws, none but the King can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, it is no more forest, but *franck-chace*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

Frankenia (frang-kē'ni-ạ), *n.* [After Johann *Franke* (John *Frankenius*) (1590–1661), professor of medicine at Upsala.] A genus of low and heath-like perennial herbs or undershrubs, also constituting the natural order *Frankeniaceæ*, and nearly allied to the *Caryophyllaceæ*. There are about 80 species, widely distributed, but mostly found near the sea or in saline localities. The sea-heath, *F. lævis*, is common in Europe, and 3 species are found in western North America.

Frankeniaceæ (frang-kē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of shrubs, represented by the genus *Frankenia*.

franker (frang'kėr), *n.* One exercising the privilege of franking mail-matter. See *frank*[2], *v.*

frank-fee (frangk'fē), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fee*[2].] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A holding of lands in fee simple; freehold. (*b*) Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

frank-ferm (frangk'fėrm), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *ferm*, farm: see *farm*[1].] In *Eng. law*, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the tenure by feoffment, etc., from knight-service to certain yearly service.

frank-fold (frangk'fōld), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fold*[2].] In *Eng. law*, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold sheep on the land of his tenant; faldage.

Frankfort black. See *black*.

frank-hearted (frangk'här'ted), *a.* Having a frank, candid disposition.

The *frank-hearted* Monarch full little did wot
That she smiled, in his absence, on brave Lancelot.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, i. 11.

frank-heartedness (frangk'här'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of having a frank or candid disposition. *Craig*.

Frankify (frang'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frankified*, ppr. *Frankifying*. [< *Frank*[1], 1, + *-i-fy*.] To give a Frankish or French appearance or seeming to; Frenchify. [Rare.]

As for *Frankifying* their own names, the Greeks do it worse than we do. *Lord Strangford*, Letters, p. 150.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *frankincence*; < ME. *frankincens*, *frankensence*, *franc encens*, < OF. *franc encens*, < ML. *francum incensum*, lit. pure incense, 'pure' being one of the senses of ML. *francus* and OF. *franc*: see *frank*[2] and *incense*.] 1. An aromatic gum resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, much used from ancient times, especially for burning as incense in religious observances. See *olibanum*. Also called *gum thus*.

Whan thei wil schryven hem, thei taken fyre, and sette it besyde hem and casten therin poudre of *franc encens*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

The priest shall burn . . . all the *frankincense* thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. ii. 16.

The tree which beareth *frankincence* hath a trunk or body writhen about, and putteth forth boughs and branches, like for all the world to the maple of Pontus.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 14.

Hence—2. Some other resin resembling olibanum in any way. The common frankincense of druggists is the concrete turpentine which collects upon the trunks of the pines in the turpentine-lands of the southern United States. It is a semi-opaque pale-yellow resin, and is used in the composition of plasters. A similar resin from the *Pinus Tæda* was formerly used in the churches of Europe as a substitute for olibanum.

Frankish (frang'kish), *a.* [< ME. *Frankish*, *Frenkisch*; cf. AS. *Francisc* (> E. *French*: see *French*) = OHG. *Frenkisc*, MHG. *Vrenkisch*, G. *Fränkisch* (ML. *Franciscus*); as *Frank*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Their [the Karlings'] dominion marked the predominance of the eastern part of the *Frankish* realm.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 5.

2. Of or pertaining to Europeans: said with reference to the Oriental use of *Frank*[1].

franklandite (frangk'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the English chemist *Frankland*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, allied to ulexite, found in Peru.

frank-law (frangk'lâ), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *law*.] Free or common law, or the rights a person enjoys under it.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* [< ME. *franklen*, *frankeleyn*, *francoleyn*, < OF. **frankeleyn*, *francheleyn*, ML. *franchilanus*, accom. of a theoretical G. **frankling* (cf. *frankling*), < ML. *francus*, frank, free (see *frank*[2], *a.*), + *-ling*. The same termination, similarly changed, appears in *chamberlin*, *chamberlain*, q. v. Hence the proper name *Franklin*.] 1†. A freeman.

First he [Joseph] was here als our thain,
Bot now es he for al *frankelain*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 5373.

2. Formerly, in England, a freeholder; a yeoman; originally, a person distinguished from the common freeholder by the extent of his possessions, and by his eligibility to the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, etc.; in later times, a small landholder.

Ful wel biloved and famulier was he [a friar]
With *frankeleyns* over al in his cuntre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 216.

Provide me presently
A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

In everything that relates to science, I am a whole Encyclopædia behind the rest of the world. I should have scarcely cut a figure among the *franklins*, or country gentlemen, in King John's days. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 87.

franklingt, *n.* See *franklin*.

Franklyng, libertus, municeps. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab.

Franklinian (frangk-lin'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin (1706–90): as, the *Franklinian* experiments in electricity.

The whole science of electricity, so far as it is known, according to the *Franklinian* theory.
Deluc, Anim. Mag. Eng. (trans.), p. 400.

Franklinic (frangk-lin'ik), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinian*) + *-ic*.] In *elect.*, frictional: an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction.

Lectures on Electricity (Dynamic and *Franklinic*).
Vail, Med. Cat., p. 12.

Franklinism (frangk'lin-izm), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ism*.] Same as *frictional electricity*. See *electricity*.

It has also been called "frictional" electricity, from the mode of its production; and also "Franklinic" electricity, or *Franklinism*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 556.

franklinite (frangk'lin-īt), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An oxid of iron, zinc, and manganese, belonging to the spinel group. It occurs in octahedral crystals and rounded grains, of a black color and metallic luster; it resembles magnetite, but is feebly if at all magnetic. It is found in New Jersey near the village of Franklin or Franklin Furnace (whence the name), associated with the zinc oxid zincite, the zinc silicate willemite, the manganese silicates rhodonite and tephroite, and other species.

franklinization (frangk'lin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **franklinize* (< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The therapeutic application of frictional electricity.

Another method that may be applied during the day is general *franklinization*. *Med. News*, L. 509.

frankly (frangk'li), *adv.* 1. In a frank or unreserved manner; without reserve or disguise; candidly: as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.

He owned me *frankly* he had been much imposed upon by those false accounts of things he had heard in the country. *Addison*, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

2. Freely; without hindrance or restraint; willingly. [Now rare.]

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. Luke vii. 42.

O, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Her father and myself (lawful espials)
Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter *frankly* judge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

=Syn. See *frank*2, *a.*

frank-marriage (frangk'mar'āj), *n.* [ME. *franke mariage*, < OF. *franc mariage:* see *frank*2 and *marriage*.] In *old Eng. law*, an estate of inheritance given to a man together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, to be held free of service other than fealty, to the fourth generation.

But you wil I gif gentilly, sire, of myne, . . .
With my fair doughter in *franke mariage:*
For other haue non discended of my lyne.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1506.

frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* 1. Plainness of speech; candor; openness; ingenuousness: as, he told me his opinion with *frankness*.

With this candour does the gentleman speak of himself and others. The same *frankness* runs through all his conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

The ease of his manner freed me from painful restraint; the friendly *frankness*, as correct as cordial, with which he treated me, drew me to him.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

Frederick of Prussia said, with a commendable *frankness*, that he always found the God of Battles on the side of the strongest regiments. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 55.

2†. Liberality; bounteousness.

He [Verrio] was expensive, and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own *frankness* indulged.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

frank-pledge (frangk'plej), *n.* [< OF. *franc plege:* see *frank*2 and *pledge*.] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen; specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for one another, so that if one of them committed an offense the other nine were bound to make reparation.

The Articles of the View of *Frank-pledge* were part of the Common Law, but were also enacted in Acts of Parliament, and were added to from time to time, as fresh circumstances arose.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxi.

The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or *frankpledge*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 41.

Who that has observed the common responsibility of the dwellers in a Chinese street for the preservation of order in that street, has not been reminded of the old Saxon *frank-pledge*? *Science*, VI. 479, Supp.

(*b*) A member of a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbors. (*c*) The decennary or tithing itself.

frank-service (frangk'sėr'vis), *n.* Service performed by freemen.

frank-tenant (frangk'ten'ant), *n.* A freeholder. *Stimson.*

frank-tenement (frangk'ten'ē-ment), *n.* In *Eng. law:* (*a*) The possession of the soil by a freeman. Hence—(*b*) An estate of freehold.

fransical†, *a.* [< *franzy* (= *frenzy*) + *-ic-al*. Cf. *frantic*.] Frantic. *Davies.*

A certain *fransical* maladie they call Love.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

fransy†, *n.* See *frenzy*.

frantic (fran'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frantick, frentick, frantik*, also *phrantick, phrentick;* < ME. *frentik, frenetik*, < OF. *frenetique*, F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico*, < ML. *freneticus*, L. *phreneticus* or *phreniticus* (whence E. also *phrenetic*), < Gr. *φρενητικός*, correctly *φρενιτικός*, mad, suffering from inflammation of the brain (phrenitis), < *φρενῖτις*, inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the brain: see *phrenitis*. Cf. *franzy* = *frenzy*, and *frenetic* = *phrenetic*.] I. *a.* 1. Mad; raving; wild; distracted: as, *frantic* with fear or grief.

"Wel artow wyse," quod she to Witte, "any wysdomes to telle
To flatereres or to folis that *frantyk* ben of wittes!"
Piers Plowman (B), x. 6

Shall the wild words of this distemper'd man,
Frantic with age and sorrow, make a breach
Betwixt your majesty and me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Some few hours more
Spent here would turn me apish, if not *frantic*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

2. Characterized by violence and mental disorder; springing from madness or distraction.

Blood to blood, self against self: O, preposterous
And *frantic* outrage! *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

About this time a *frantick* Opinion was held by one Peter Bourchet, a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, That it was lawful to kill them that opposed the Truth of the Gospel. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

To violate even prejudices which have taken deep root in the minds of a people is scarcely expedient; to think of extirpating natural appetites and passions is *frantic*.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=Syn. 1. Distracted, infuriate, frenzied, raging.

II.† *n.* A frenzied person; a madman.

Fantastik *frantiks*, that would innovate,
And every moment change your form of state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Have I put on this habit of a *frantic*,
With love as full of fury, to beguile
The nimble eye of watchful jealousy?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3

frantict (fran'tik), *v. i.* [< *frantic, a.*] To run about frantically.

First [the needle] *frantics* up and down from side to side,
And restless beats his crystal'd ivy case.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

frantically (fran'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner; madly; wildly.

franticly (fran'tik-li), *adv.* Same as *frantically*.

Fie, fie, how *franticly* I square my talk!
Shak., Tit And., iii. 2.

frantic-mad† (fran'tik-mad), *a.* Quite mad; raving mad.

Past cure I am, now reason is past care,
And *frantic-mad* with evermore unrest.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvii.

franticness (fran'tik-nes), *n.* The state of being frantic; distraction; frenzy.

franzy (fran'zi), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *frenzy*.

franzy (fran'zi), *a.* [< *franzy, n.*, with modified sense of *frantic, a.*] Cross; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

Her hair won't curl, all I can do with it, and she's so *franzy* about having it put up! *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

frap (frap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frapped*, ppr. *frapping*. [In def. I., 1, a var. of earlier *frape*, q. v.; in def. I., 2, directly < F. *frapper*, strike, knock, naut. fix, fasten: see *frape*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; smite. [Prov. Eng.]

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth.
Palace of Pleasure, II., sig. B b 3

2. *Naut.*, to secure by many turns of a lashing.

At length, John . . . succeeded, after a hard struggle, . . . in smothering it [the sail], and *frapping* it with long pieces of sinnet. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 255.

II. *intrans.* To fly into a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

frap (frap), *n.* [< *frap, v.*] A violent fit of rage. [Prov. Eng.]

frapet, *v. t.* [ME. *frapen*, < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper* = Pr. *frapar*, strike; prob. of Teut. origin, ult. < *flap*, q. v.] Same as *frap*1, 1.

With myn ax I schal hem *frape*,
Ther schal no Sarezyn escape.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2513.

frapet, *n.* [ME. *frape, frappe*, a crowd; cf. E. dial. *fraps*, noise, perhaps < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper*, strike: see *frape, v.*] A company; a crowd; a multitude; a rabble; a mob.

My faire suster Polyxene,
Cassandre, Eleyne, or any of the *frape*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 410.

He . . . ffyghttez with alle the *frappe* a furlange of waye, ffelled fele appone felde with his faire wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2091.

fraplet, *v. i.* [Freq. of *frap, frape*.] To bluster.

The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of those *frapling* lawyers and petifoggers
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple*
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Brit (1652), p. 324.

fraplert (frap'lėr), *n.* [< *fraple*, v., + *-er*1.] A blusterer; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, a *frapler*, and base.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

frapling† (frap'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fraple*, v.] Quarreling; strife.

Idomeneus in *frapling* prompt,
What mean'st thou thus to prate?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 39.

frappé (fra-pā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *frapper*, strike, smite: see *frap*, v.] Made very cold by the application of ice: said of wine, and, in French restaurants, of water: as, a carafe *frappée*, a water-bottle filled and artificially frozen.

frappet, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A term of endearment.

Why, my little *frappet* you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage, v.

frapping (frap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *frap*, v., q. v.] Fretful; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]

frappisht, *a.* [Var. *froppish*, q. v.; equiv. to *frapping;* < *frap* + *-ish*1.] Fretful; peevish.
Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

fraryt, *n.* [ME., also *freyry;* < OF. *frarie*, F. *frairie*, < ML. *fratria*, a brotherhood, fraternity, < L. *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] A brotherhood; a fraternity.

The order of foles . . .
Nombre of thys *frary*, is lx. and iij.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 164.

We be all off a *freyry;*
I ame your awne brother.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

Frasera (frā'zėr-ą), *n.* [NL., named after John *Fraser*, an English botanist (1750–1817).] A North American genus of gentianaceous plants, having a single erect stem from a mostly biennial thick bitter root, and numerous usually dull-white flowers. There are 8 species, of which *F. Carolinensis* is the only one that is found in the Atlantic States. Its root, known as *American columbo*, resembles gentian in its properties, and is used as a tonic.

frasier (frā'zi-ėr), *n.* [< OF. *frasier, frasier*, F. *frasier*, a strawberry-plant, < *fraise*, a strawberry: see *fraise*3.] In *her.*: (*a*) A strawberry-plant, perhaps used only in the arms of the family of Fraser as a rebus. (*b*) A cinquefoil, a supposed representation of a strawberry-leaf.

fratch (frach), *v. i.* [< ME. *fracchen*, creak.] 1†. To creak, as a cart. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 76, 175.—2. To quarrel; brawl. [Prov. Eng.]

O, Donald, ye are just the man
Who when he gets a wife
Begins to *fratch*.
Miss Blamire, Cumberland Songs.

3. To sport; frolic. [Prov. Eng.]

fratch (frach), *n.* [< *fratch, v.*] 1. A quarrel or brawl.

I ha' never had no *fratch* afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like; Gonnows I ha' none now that's o' my makin'. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xx.

2. A rude, quarrelsome fellow.—3. A frolicsome child. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

fratcher (frach'ėr), *n.* A scold. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

fratchy (frach'i), *a.* [< *fratch* + *-y*1.] Quarrelsome. [Prov. Eng.]

frater (frā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal, friar*, etc., and *brother*.] 1. A brother; a friar; a monk.—2†. One who assumes the garb and character of a begging friar. See the extracts.

A *Frater* is a brother of as damnd a broode as the rest: his office is to trauell with a long wallet at his backe, and

a blacke box at his girdle, wherein is a pattent to beg for some Hospitall or Spittle house.
Dekker, Belman of London, sig. C, 3.

A *frater* goeth wyth a like Lisence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. Their pray is commonly upon poore women as they go and come to the Markets.
Quoted in *Rhlon-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 593.

Fratercula (frā-tėr'kū-lā), *n.* [NL., appar. in allusion to the puffed-out beak or the swelling breast of the puffin (see *puffin*), < L. *fraterculare*, used by Plautus in comic imitation, and with the sense, of *sororiare*, swell up alike (of the breasts), < *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*, as *sororiare* < *soror* = E. *sister*.] A genus of marine diving-birds of the family *Alcidæ;* the puffins or masked auks. They have three-toed webbed feet, very short wings and tail, the bill exceedingly compressed and vertically ridged, with its gayly colored horny covering deciduous, a rosette at the angle of the mouth, and fleshy appendages of the eyelids. The common puffin is *F. arctica*, the horned puffin, *F. corniculata*. The tufted puffin, *F. cirrata*, is sometimes placed in this genus, but now oftener called *Lunda cirrata*. The genus gives name with some to a subfamily *Fraterculinæ*. See *puffin*.

fratercule (frat'ėr-kūl), *n.* [< L. *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *ornith.*, a species or variety which differs from another only or chiefly in being of smaller size. [Rare.]

Most of the species [of *Colymbidæ* or *Podicipedidæ*] are, as it were, duplicated — that is, there is another scarcely differing except in size, one being the *fratercule*, or "little brother," of the other.
Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 723, 1874.

Fraterculinæ (frą-tėr-kų-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fratercula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*. See *Fratercula*.

frater-house† (frā'tėr-hous), *n.* [< *fraiter* + *house;* the first element, as also in the equiv. *fratery, fratry*, being assimilated to L. *frater*, brother (ML. friar), as if "domus in qua fratres una comedunt in signum mutui amoris" (the house in which the brethren eat together in token of mutual love). See *fraiter*.] Same as *fraiter*.

fraternal (frā-tėr'nal), *a.* [= F. *fraternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fraternal* = It. *fraternale*, < ML. *fraternalis*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *frater*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; proceeding from or becoming to brothers: as, *fraternal* interest; a *fraternal* embrace.

I also, in my capacity and proportion, may do some of the meanor offices of spiritual building, by prayers, and by holy discourses, and *fraternal* correption
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 144.

Fraternal tenderness arose in all its warmth, and totally effaced from his [Joseph's] generous breast the impression of their ancient cruelties. *H. Blair*, Works, I. xiii

=**Syn.** *Brotherly, Fraternal.* See *brotherly*.

fraternally (frą-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

fraternate (frat'ėr-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly, + E. *-ate*[2].] To fraternize. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternation (frat-ėr-nā'shon), *n.* [< *fraternate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML. *fraternacio(n-)*, equiv. to LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a society.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternisation, fraternise, etc. See *fraternization*, etc.

fraternism (frat'ėr-nizm), *n.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly (see *fraternize*), + E. *-ism*.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternity (frą-tėr'nį-ti), *n.*; pl. *fraternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *fraternite*, < OF. *fraternite*, F. *fraternité* = Sp. *fraternidad* = Pg. *fraternidade* = It. *fraternità*, < LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, a fraternity, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal, friar, brother*.] 1. The relationship of a brother; the condition of being a brother or of being brothers; brotherhood. *E. Phillips*, 1706. Hence —**2.** That mutual interest and affection which is characteristic of the fraternal relation; brotherly regard and sympathy for others, regardless of relationship by blood; brotherhood in general.

For you I have only a comrade's constancy; a fellow-soldier's frankness, fidelity, *fraternity*, if you like; a neophyte's respect and submission to his hierophant; nothing more *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

The first aspect in which Christianity presented itself to the world was as a declaration of the *fraternity* of men in Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 19.

3. A body of men associated by some natural tie, as of common interest or character, of common business or profession, or by some formal tie, as of organization for religious or social purposes; a company; a brotherhood; a society: as, a *fraternity* of monks; a college *fraternity*.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat yis *fraternite* shal be holden, at ye Chirche of seint Botulphe forsayde, on ye sonday next folowande ye Epiphany of oure lorde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity!* *South*, Sermons.

Their first charter, in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV., but they had existed as a *fraternity* long before.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

The constitutions of many college *fraternities* are now open to the inspection of faculties; the most vigorous publish detailed accounts of their conventions and social gatherings. *The Century*, XXXVI. 759.

4. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an organization of laymen for pious or charitable purposes, as the special worship of Christ, the honor of the Virgin Mary or of particular saints, the care of the distressed, sick, or dead, etc. Also called *confraternity, gild*, or *sodality*. = **Syn. 3** and **4.** Association, circle, sodality, league, clan.

fraternization (frat'ėr-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fraternisation* = Pg. *fraternisação;* as *fraternize* + *-ation*.] The act of fraternizing, or of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. Also spelled *fraternisation*.

This was the beginning of a series of *fraternizations* among the churches of New Albion
The Century, XXV. 53.

fraternize (frat'ėr-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fraternized*, ppr. *fraternizing*. [< F. *fraterniser* = Sp. Pg. *fraternizar* = It. *fraternizzare*, < ML. *fraternizare*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly: see *fraternal*.] **I.** *intrans.* To associate, sympathize, or hold fellowship as brothers; hold brotherly intercourse; have sympathetic relations.

I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite Cowper. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

II. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or into sympathy. [Rare.]

A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

It might have . . . reconciled and *fraternized* my soul with the new order. *Mrs. Browning.*

Also spelled *fraternise*.

fraternizer (frat'ėr-nī-zėr), *n.* One who fraternizes, or desires to promote fraternization. Also spelled *fraternisser*.

Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers*, and positively deny the fact. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

fratery†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

Fraticelli (frat-i-sel'i), *n. pl.* [It., little brothers, pl. dim. of *frate*, a monk, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a friar, monk: see *friar*.] Same as *Fraticelli*.

fratriage†, **fratrage**† (frā'tri-āj, -trāj), *n.* [ML. *fratragium*, < *fratria*, a fraternity (cf. *friary*), < L. *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *law:* (*a*) A younger brother's inheritance. (*b*) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

Fraticelli (frat-ri-sel'i), *n. pl.* [ML., lit. little brothers, dim. of L. *frater*, pl. *fratres*, brother.] The common designation of a body of reformed Franciscans authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted, but continued as a distinct sect until the fifteenth century. Also *Fraticelli*.

fratricidal (frat'ri-sī-dal), *a.* [< *fratricide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving fratricide: as, a *fratricidal* war.

Wherefore should we leap,
On one hand, into *fratricidal* fight,
Or, on the other, yield eternal right?
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

fratricide[1] (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricida*, < L. *fratricida*, one who murders a brother, < *frater*, = E. *brother*, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who murders or kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness. *L'Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 16.

Now, while the *fratricides* of France
Are treading on the neck of Rome.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

fratricide[2] (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricidio*, < L. *fratricidium*, the murder of a brother, < *frater*, brother, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of murdering or killing a brother.

The murderer the assises after was condemned, and the law could but only hang him, though he had committed matricide and *fratricide*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

fratry†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

The true kitchen being a building with great central fireplaces, communicating through hatches with both the *fratry* of the choir monks and the hall of the converst.
Athenæum, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 391.

fraud (frâd), *n.* [< ME. *fraud, fraude*, < OF. *fraude*, F. *fraude* = Pr. *frau* = Sp. Pg. It. *fraude*, < L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), OL. *früs*, a cheating, deceit, guile, fraud, delusion, error, etc. Perhaps connected with Skt. *dhūrta*, shrewd, knavish, < √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked, harm by deceit; with this root are connected E. *dull*[1], *dwale, dwell*, etc.] **1.** An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining a wrong or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Scho kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a valle,
Askes thate the habite in the honoure of Criste,
And alle for falsede, and *frawde*, and fere of hir loverde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3919.

The *fraud* of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leavy.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3 (song).

Where *fraud* is permitted and connived at, or has no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

For when success a lover's toils attends,
Few ask if force or *fraud* attain'd his ends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 34.

2. Specifically, in *law*, an artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another, to the prejudice of his right; the causing or making use of the error of another for the attainment of an illegal object. *Puchta*, ii., fol. 6. It includes the secreting or disposing of property with dishonest intent to impair the rights or remedies of its owner or of a creditor of its owner, and the unjust and unconscionable use of a technical legal advantage which equity forbids.

3†. A position artfully contrived to work damage or prejudice; a snare.

Cæsar was informed of all their plots; he knew their designments, their places, their open and secret devises, and turned the enemies *fraud* to his owne destruction.
Greneway, tr. of Annals of Tacitus, p. 38.

To all his angels he proposed
To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth.
Milton, P. R., i. 371.

4. A deceiver; a cheat; a pretender; also, a fraudulent production; something intended to deceive. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Actual fraud,** or **fraud in fact,** a fraud in which there is an actual wrongful intent to deceive or take advantage of deception; a false representation of fact, made with a knowledge of its falsehood, or in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, with the intent and effect of inducing another to act thereon.—**Constructive fraud, legal fraud,** an act or course of conduct which, if sanctioned by law, would, either in the particular case or in common experience, secure an unconscionable advantage, irrespective of the existence or evidence of actual intent to defraud. Thus, if a trustee takes a conveyance to himself of the trust property, though on paying what he deems its full value into the trust fund, the transaction is constructively fraudulent as to any beneficiaries not having full knowledge, and intelligently and freely assenting, even though his estimate of the value was fair and just; because to sanction such a use of the power of a trustee would in general produce results in legal effect equivalent to actual fraud.—**Pious fraud.** (*a*) A fraud or deception practised with the intention of promoting some good object or of sparing pain to the person deceived; a kindly deception.

May is a *pious fraud* of the almanac.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

(*b*) A person who talks piously, but is not pious at heart; a religious humbug. [Colloq.]—**Statute of Frauds,** an English statute of 1677, reënacted in varying forms in nearly all of the United States, requiring written memoranda to make valid many classes of contracts: the statute being named from its intent to put an end to frauds and perjuries in claiming contracts to have been actually made in cases where there had been only negotiations.—**Yasoo Frauds Act.** See *act.*—**Syn. 1.** *Deceit, Deception, Fraud* (see *deceit*); circumvention, imposition, cheat, cheating.

fraud† (frâd), *v. t.* [< ME. *frauden*, < OF. *frauder*, F. *frauder* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *fraudar* = It. *fraudare*, < L. *fraudare*, cheat, defraud, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud, n.* Cf. *defraud*.] To cheat; defraud.

The hijre of youre werkmen . . . that is *fraudid* of you. *Wyclif*, Jas. v. 4.

fraudful (frâd'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *fraudful;* < *fraud* + *-ful*.] Full of fraud; characterized by fraud in act or intent; trickish.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can Proteus cheat, but, Proteus, leave
Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv

From this curst Hour the *Fraudful* Dame
Of sacred Truth usurps the Name.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

fraudfully (frâd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fraudful manner; dishonestly; treacherously. *Johnson.*

fraudless (frâd'les), *a.* [< *fraud* + *-less*.] Free from fraud. *Craig.*

fraudlessly (frâd'les-li), *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

fraudlessness (frâd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fraudless.

fraudsman† (frâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *fraudsmen* (-men). [Apparently a mere nonce-word framed as a parallel to *tradesman*.] A trickster; a fraudulent person.

You shall not easily discern between . . . a tradesman and a *fraudsman*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 240.

fraudulence (frâ'dū-lens), *n.* [< OF. *fraudulence* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulencia* = It. *fraudolenza*, < L. *fraudulentia*, fraudulence, < *fraudulentus*, fraudulent: see *fraudulent*.] The quality of being fraudulent; dishonesty; trickery.

Though the Egyptians lost what they had lent them, yet it was without any *fraudulence* or injustice on their part who were the borrowers. *South*, Works, V. viii.

Euryalus in Virgil wins the race by downright *fraudulence*. *W. Harte*, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius, note.

fraudulency (frâ'dū-len-si), *n.* Same as *fraudulence*.

fraudulent (frâ'dū-lent), *a.* [< ME. *fraudulent*, < OF. *fraudulent* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulento* = It. *fraudolente, fraudolento*, < L. *fraudulentus*, cheating, fraudulent, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud.] 1. Involving or characterized by fraud; proceeding from or founded on fraud; deceitful: as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

Philosophy we are warned to take heed of: . . . that philosophy which to bolster heresy or error casteth a *fraudulent* show of reason upon things which are indeed unreasonable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from it [Machiavelli's Prince]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Planning or using fraud; given to the practice of fraud.

Sin is *fraudulent*, and beguileth us with evil under the shew of good *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Many, who are very just in their dealings between man and man, will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the publick. *Clarke*, Works, II. cxlviii.

Fraudulent bankruptcy, the wilful cheating of creditors by means of fraudulent practices on the part of an insolvent; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment, of the funds divisible among his creditors, with fraudulent intent.—**Fraudulent conveyance.** See *conveyance*.—**Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances.** See *statute*.—**Syn.** *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*); dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish, guileful.

fraudulently (frâ'dū-lent-li), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud.

He [a holy man] dares no more deal unjustly or *fraudulently* with his neighbour than he dares to neglect his daily prayers and praises unto God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, II. xcv.

Upon any insolvency, they ought to suffer who were weak enough to lend upon bad security, or they who *fraudulently* held out a security that was not valid. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

fraudulentness (frâ'dū-lent-nes), *n.* The quality of being fraudulent. *Bailey*, 1727.

fraught† (frât), *n.* [< ME. *fraught, fraught, fragt*, a load, cargo, freight, freight-money (in this sense with a var. *freight, freyt, freythe:* see quot. under def. 2), < D. *vracht* = MLG. *vrucht, vrecht, vracht*, LG. *fracht* (> G. *fracht* = Dan. *fragt* = Sw. *frakt*), a load, cargo, freight, appar. orig. the freight-money, = OHG. *frëht*, gain, profit, reward (> *gi-frëhtôn*, earn, gain), prob. = Goth. as if **fra-aihts*, < *fra-* = OHG. *far-, fir-* = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], + Goth. *aihts* = OHG. *ēht* = AS. *ēht*, property, possessions, lit. what is owned, < Goth. *aigan* = AS. *āgan*, have, own: see *owe, own*[1]. From the LG. come OF. *frait, fret*, F. *fret* = Pg. *frete* = Sp. *flete* (ML. *freeta, fretta*), freight, freightage, to which is due the change of vowel, from *fraught* to late ME. and mod. E. *freight:* see *freight*.] 1. A load; cargo; freight (of a ship).

Ful of synne is my secke [sack];
To the preest y wole schewe that *fraught*e,
Mi schip is chargid, al gooth to wrecke.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Her *fraughts* more woorthe then all the wares of Inde. *Puttenham*, Partheniades, x.

As the bark that hath discharg'd her *fraught*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

2. The sum paid for the transportation of a load or cargo. Compare *fraught-money*.

My fader had not to pay to the master of the ship for the *fraught*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80.

Freythe of carlage [var. *freyt* or *freythe*, K., *freight* or carlage, P.], vectura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.

fraught (frât), *v.* [< ME. *fraughten, fraugten*, rare except in the pp. *fraught*, which remains the most common form (in the fig. sense) in mod. E.; = D. *be-vrachten* = MLG. *vrachten* = G. *frachten*, < Dan. *fragte* = Sw. *frakta*, lade, load, freight; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To lade; load; freight (a ship).

These marchantz have don *fraught* here schippes newe. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

Something will come along to *fraught* your bark. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 4.

Here did the shepheard seeke
Where he his little boate might safely hide,
Till it was *fraught* with what the world beside
Could not outvalew. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

Godwin gave counsel to send him [Swane] 50 Ships *fraught* with Souldiers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Figuratively, to fill; store; charge.

Saint Anthony,
A man with valour *fraught*,
The champion of fair Italy.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

Such Comfort to us here your Letter gives,
Fraught with brisk Racy Verses
Cowley, Ans. to Verses sent me to Jersey

The breeze
Came *fraught* with kindly sympathies.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

[Now used only in the past participle.]

II.† *intrans.* To form or make up the freight of a vessel; constitute a vessel's freight or cargo.

It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *fraughting* souls within her *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2

[In some editions the reading is *freighting*.]

fraught (frât), *p. a.* Freighted; laden; loaded; charged; replete: chiefly in figurative use: as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India; a scheme *fraught* with mischief.

fraughtage† (frâ'tāj), *n.* [< *fraught* + *-age;* cf. *freightage*.] Freight; cargo.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

fraught-money†, *n.* Money paid for freight or for transportation of goods.

Ye *fraught money*, naulum *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

fraunchise†, *n.* and *v.* See *franchise*.

Fraunhofer's lines. See *line*[2].

fraxetin (frak'se-tin), *n.* [< *Frax(inus)* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{10}H_8O_5$) obtained by the action of dilute acids on fraxin.

fraxin (frak'sin), *n.* [< L. *frax(inus)*, ash, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{13}$) found in the bark of the common ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxineæ (frak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fraxineus*, of ash-wood, < *fraxinus*, ash.] A small tribe of the order *Oleaceæ*.

fraxinella (frak-si-nel'ạ), *n.* [NL., = F. *fraxinelle* = Sp. *fresnillo, fraxinela* = Pg. *fraxinella* = It. *frassinella*, < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree: see *Fraxinus*.] A common name for the cultivated species of *Dictamnus*, particularly *D. Fraxinella*.

Fraxinus (frak'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree, ash: see *frain*[2].] A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash, and belonging to the natural order *Oleaceæ*. There are about 30 known species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, of which a dozen are found in the United States. The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is a handsome tree with a heavy, tough, and compact wood of great value, and employed for many purposes. Several varieties are cultivated for ornament. The flowering ash, *F. Ornus*, is a small tree of the Mediterranean region, which yields a sweet exudation known as manna. Several of the American species are valuable for their timber and as shade trees. See *ash*[1].

fray[1] (frā), *n.* [< ME. *fray*, contention, dispute, assault, fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. An affray; a battle; an assault; a quarrel with violence.

Thou woldist bleede for manuis nede,
And suffre manye a feerdful *fray*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I come to tell you things sith then befallen,
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly *fray*,
Shall fade, decay, and perish. *Bryant*, Ode for an Agricultural Celebration

Propp'd on their bodkin spears the sprites survey
The growing combat, or assist the *fray*. *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 56

2. A brawl; a riot; a mêlée.

But incontynent after dyner, there began a great *fraye* betwene som of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Inglande. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvi

Prin. Where are the vile beginners of this *fray*?
Ben. O noble prince, I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

3†. A chase; a hunt.

Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody *fray*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

All, on this cry being raised, were obliged to follow the *fray*, or chase, under pain of death.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 116.

=**Syn.** *Mêlée, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

fray[1]† (frā), *v.* [< ME. *frayen, fraien*, contend, dispute, fight, put in fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray*, *v.*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To put in fear; terrify; frighten; deter by fear.

If ye be so addicted to the letter, why *fray* ye the common people from the literal sense with this bug, telling them the letter slayeth? *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 244.

Their service he applyes,
To aide his friendes, or *fray* his enimies *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 38.

It [the basilisk] *frayeth* away other Serpents with the hissing. It goeth vpright from the belly vpwardes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 500.

Sweet Phosphor, bring the day,
Thy light will *fray*
These horrid mists. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 14.

2. To maltreat; misuse.

Made he thee nought? mygte thou not blynne?
For onermyche thou *fraiedist* that free,
Thorug out his bodi no place was lime,
Bothe fleisch & blood thou pullidist with thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

II. *intrans.* To contend; combat; fight.

Bayly, with Diane eke to fight and *fraye*
And holden werre. *Court of Love*, l. 682.

fray[2] (frā), *v.* [< OF. *frayer, froyer, frier*, grate upon, rub, F. *frayer* = Pr. Sp. *fregar* = Pg. *esfregar* = It. *fregare*, < L. *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To rub; grate.—2. To rub away the surface of; fret, as cloth by wearing, or the skin by friction; especially, to ravel out the edge of, as a piece of stuff, by drawing out threads of the warp so that the threads of the weft make a kind of fringe: in this sense usually with *out*.

We know that a sensitive skin, *frayed* by much friction, becomes thickened and callous if the friction is often repeated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 510.

I . . . looked upward, and saw a narrow belt or scarf of silver fire stretching directly across the zenith, with its loose, *frayed* ends slowly swaying to and fro down the slopes of the sky. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To rub against something.

Ther myght a man haue sein many a helme hurled on an hepe, and many a shafte and shelde *frayen* togeder *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

2. To yield to rubbing or fretting; ravel out, as cloth.

"And pray, sir, what do you think of Miss Morland's gown?" "It is very pretty, madam," said he, gravely examining it; "but I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will *fray*." *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fray[2] (frā), *n.* [< *fray*[2], *v. t.*] A fret or chafe in cloth, a cord, etc.; a place injured or weakened by rubbing: as, a *fray* in an angler's line.

Your purest lawns have *frays*, and cambrics bracks. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

'Tis like a lawnie firmament, as yet
Quite dispossest of either *fray* or fret. *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 86.

fraying[1]† (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[1], *v.*] 1. An alarm; a panic.—2. Contention; struggle.

For Arthur was also fallen to grounde with the *frayinge* that thei hurteled to-geder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

They doe their endeauoure to mayntaine their tyranny with deceipts, *frayinges*, wiles, traynes, thretninges, and wicked conspiracies. *J. Udall*, On John x.

fraying[2] (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[2], *v.*] The velvet frayed or rubbed from a deer's antler.

A hart of ten,
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fray-maker† (frā'mā'kėr), *n.* One who causes a fray or fight. [Rare.]

Constables may by the law disarme and imprison peace breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 28.

frayment†, *n.* [< *fray*[1] + *-ment*.] A fight. *Nares.* Also spelled *fraiment*.

Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *frayments* and tumults bringeth age over all things. *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. C.

frayne†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *frain*[1].

frazil (frā-zil'), *n.* [A Canadian-F. term, of obscure origin; perhaps a particular use of F. *fraisil*, cinders, culm, slack; or < F. *fraise*, a collar, ruff, in allusion to the way in which the

anchor-ice clings around the boulders at the bottom of a stream.] Anchor-ice. [Canada.]

It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of *frazil* or anchor-ice.
The Gazette (Montreal), March 17, 1888.

fret, *a.* A Middle English form of *free*.

freak[1] (frēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freake* = Sc. *freik, freke, frick;* < ME. *freke, freike*, a bold man, a warrior, a man, < AS. *freca*, a bold man, a warrior, < *frec*, greedy, eager, bold (cf. *güthfrec*, eager for battle): see *freck*[1], *frack*[1]. Cf. *freak*[2].] 1†. A man, particularly a bold, strong, vigorous man.

Godus frend may the *freke* frely be called
Alex and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 1004.

As a *freke* that fre were, forth gan I walke
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 2.

A *Freake*, gigantulus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Quod I, Loune, thou leis,
Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the *freik*, we haue bot few swordis. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 239.

freak[2] (frēk), *n.* [First recorded in Spenser's time; origin uncertain; perhaps < ME. *freke, frike*, bold, vigorous, quick, eager, hasty, etc.: see *freck*[1], and cf. *frack*[1], esp. in def. 2.] 1. A sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of the mind; a wilful whim or vagary; a capricious notion or prank.

"Oh! but I feare the fickle *freakes*" (quoth shee)
"Of fortune false." *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 50.

She is so exquisitely restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

If a man's action did not represent his character, but an arbitrary *freak* of some unaccountable power of unmotived willing, why should he be ashamed of it or reproach himself with it? *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. An abnormal object or production; a strange or curious result of real or apparent vagary: as, a *freak* of art or of nature.

Thy most magnificent and mighty *freak* [Catharine II.'s ice palace],
The wonder of the North. *Cowper*, Task, v. 130.

He gave his name as Ellis Rhinehart, a circus *freak*. . . . He is 33 inches in height.
Philadelphia Times, March 31, 1888.

Freak of nature, a monstrosity; a malformation; an abnormal organism; in the variety-show business, a person or an animal on exhibition as showing some strange deviation from nature, as a bearded woman or an albino. =Syn. Whimsey, humor, crotchet, quirk, vagary, antic, caper; *Freak, Whim, Prank*. The last three agree in representing causeless or unexpected personal peculiarities of conduct, and may be applied figuratively: as, a *freak* of nature. A *freak* is childish and perhaps sudden; a *whim* is eccentric; a *prank* is ludicrous or of the nature of a practical joke: as, the mad *pranks* of a Falstaff.

If a sum was bestowed on the wretched adventurer, such as, properly husbanded, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange *freaks* of sensuality. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

I care not how men trace their ancestry,
To ape or Adam: let them please their *whim*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad *pranks* along the heathy leas.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

freak[2] (frēk), *v. i.* [< *freak*[2], *n.*] To gambol; frolic.

Then glad they left their covert lair,
And *freaked* about in the midnight air
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 26.

freak[3] (frēk), *v. t.* [Var. of *freck*[2], simple form of *freckle, v.*: see *freck*[2], *freckle*.] To variegate; streak or fleck.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Sables, of glossy black; and dark embrowned,
Or, beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson, Winter, l. 814.

The path was strewn with old claret box-berries, gray mosses, brown leaves, *freaked* with fresh green shoots.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

freak[3] (frēk), *n.* [< *freak*[3], *v.*] A splash, fleck, or streak of color.

These quaint *freaks* of russet [in an old book] tell of Montaigne. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 292.

freakful (frēk'fûl), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ful*.] Freakish; capricious.

Jove heard his vows and better'd his desire;
For by some *freakful* chance he made retire
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i. 230.

freakiness (frē'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being freaky; capriciousness.

No other species seems to show such peculiar *freakiness* of character, both individually and locally.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 347.

freaking (frē'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freak*[2], *v.*] Freakish; eccentric. [Rare.]

Visited Sir J. Minnes, who continues ill, but he told me what a mad *freaking* fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 25, 1664.

freakish (frē'kish), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Addicted to freaks; resulting from or caused by a freak; capricious; whimsical; fantastic.

Bless me! What *freakish* Gambols have I play'd!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Epil.

Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand
'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
In many a *freakish* knot had twined.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

The *freakish* wind among the mists
Moulds them as sculptors mould the yielding clay.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

freakishly (frē'kish-li), *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously. *Bailey*, 1727.

freakishness (frē'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness.

All *freakishness* of mind is checked;
He tamed, who foolishly aspires.
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

freaky (frē'ki), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-y*[1].] Given to freaks; capricious; whimsical.

freamt, *v. i.* [= F. *frémir*, rustle, shake, tremble, < L. *fremere*, rustle, murmur, roar: see *brim*[1].] To roar; make a din.

Hudge fluds lowdlye *freaming* from mountayns loftye be trowlling. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 169.

freasadowet, *n.* See *frisado*.

freatet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fret*[1]. *Ascham.*

freck[1] (frek), *a.* [Now only Sc., also written *frack;* < ME. *frek, freke, frik, frike, freecho*, bold, vigorous, lively, quick, < AS. *frec, fræc*, greedy, eager, audacious, bold, = OD. *vreck*, greedy, avaricious, miserly, D. *vrek*, n., a miser, = MLG. *vrak* = OHG. *frech, frech*, greedy, avaricious, MHG. *vrech*, G. *frech*, audacious, bold, insolent, = Icel. *frekr*, greedy, voracious, = Sw. *fräck* = Dan. *fræk*, audacious, impudent, = Goth. *friks*, greedy, only in comp. *faihu-friks*, greedy for money, avaricious (*faihu* = AS. *feoh*, E. *fee*, money). Cf. *freak*[1], a man, and *freak*[2], a caprice.] 1†. Eager; lively; quick; ready.

With lordes and with knightes kene
And other doghty men bydene [besides]
That war ful *frek* to fight. *Minot*, Poems, p. 15.

Frek as fuyre in the flint
He in armes had hyre hynt
Sir Degrevant, l. 1365.

Loue is hetter than the cole
To hem that of it is fayn & *frike*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

2†. Bold; audacious.

Ac Sathanas the *freeche* the saule wule drecche [But Satan the audacious will vex the soul]
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 75.

Faughte with the *frekkeste* that to Fraunce longez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

The Egle is *frikest* fowle in flye,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

3. Active; vigorous; stout.

My floures ben fallen, and my *frike* age.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir
The *freckest* whiles hae own't her dought.
Picken, Poems (1788), p. 159.

freck[2] (frek), *v. t.* [A later form of *freckle*, taken as the simple form; also *freak*[3], q. v.] Same as *freckle*.

frecken (frek'n), *n.* [Also *freken;* < ME. *freken, fraken, frakyn*, pl. *freknes, frakneg*, < Icel. *freknur*, pl., = Sw. *fräkna* (pl. *fräknor*) = Dan. *fregne* (pl. *fregner*) = Norw. *frekna* (pl. *freknor, fraknor, fruknaar*), also *frokle*, freckle. Cf. Gr. *περκνός*, sprinkled with dark spots. Cf. *freckle*.] A freckle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A fewe *frakenes* in his face yspreynd.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

Wrinkles, pimples, redde streekes, *frecknes*, haires, warts, neves, inequalities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

freckened (frek'nd), *a.* [< ME. *frakned;* < *frecken* + *-ed*[2].] Freckled.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freckel, frekell, freccle*, a later form (with equiv. *-el* for *-en*) of *frecken:* see *frecken*.] 1. A brownish-yellow spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands, either hereditary or produced by exposure to the sun. These spots usually occur in large number, and are due to increase in the pigment of the lower layers of the epidermis.

If there appeare in theyr flesshe a glysterynge whyte somewhat blackishe, then it is but *freckels* groen vp in the skinne; and he is cleane. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xiii.

The clear shade of tan, and the half a dozen *freckles*, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Any small spot or discoloration; a fleck.

So far was he from the giving of any diligence to earthly things, that he seemed somewhat besprent with the *freckle* of negligence.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxix.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see; . . .
In those *freckles* live their savours.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

freckle (frek'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *freckled*, ppr. *freckling*. [< *freckle, n.*] I. *trans.* To mark with freckles or spots: as, his face was *freckled* by the sun.

Striped like a zebra, *freckled* like a pard.
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with freckles: as, the face *freckles* by exposure.

freckled (frek'ld), *p. a.* 1. Marked with freckles or spots: as, a *freckled* face.—2. Marked with small, irregular, and not very distinct spots, resembling freckles on a face.

The oven mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

He's set his twa sons on coal-black steeds,
Himself upon a *freckled* gray.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

The crisp boughs of the pomegranate loaded with *freckled* apples, and with here and there a lingering scarlet blossom. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 86.

Freckled sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

freckledness (frek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being freckled.

freckle-faced (frek'l-fāst), *a.* Having a face marked with freckles.

freckling (frek'ling), *n.* A spot; a fleck.

A deep volcanian yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace; . . .
Made gloom of all her *frecklings*, streaks, and bars,
Eclipsed her crescents, and lick'd up her stars.
Keats, Lamia, i.

freckly[1] (frek'li), *a.* [< *freckle* + *-y*[1].] Marked or covered with freckles.

Thus on tobacco does he hourly feed,
And plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117.

freckly[2] (frek'li), *adv.* [< *freck*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Hurriedly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thane folous *frekly* one fote freckkes ynewe,
And of the Romayns arrayed appone rych stedes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1360.

2. Boldly; eagerly.

When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth hard to the hegh laund,
frekly there fos found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8094.

frecknesst, *n.* [ME. **freknes, freykenesse;* < *freck*[1] + *-ness*.] Eagerness; boldness; zeal.

freckny†, *a.* [< ME. *frakny;* < *frecken* + *-y*[1].] Freckled.

fredon (frē-dôn'), *n.* [F., a trill, < *fredonner*, trill.] In *music*, melodic embellishment; especially, a trill or a tremolo.

fredricite (fred'ri-sīt), *n.* [< Sw. *Fredrik* (ML. *Fredericus*) + *-ite*[2]; named by Sjögren from the particular shaft (called *Frederick's*) in which the mineral was found.] A variety of arsenical tetrahedrite, or tennantite, peculiar in containing some lead, silver, and tin, found at the Falun mine in Sweden.

fredstolet, *n.* Same as *frithstool*.

free (frē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *free, fre, freo*, also *fri, fry*, < AS. *freó, friô, frig, fri, frý* = OS. *frī* (in *frilic*, free-born) = OFries. *frī* = D. *vrij* = MLG. *vrī, vrig, vrig*, LG. *fri* (> Icel. *frjá, frí* = Sw. Dan. *fri*) = OHG. *frī*, MHG. *vrī*, G. *frei* = Goth. *freis* (acc. m. *frijana;* stem *frija-*), free; orig. meaning appar. 'loved, spared, favored,' hence 'left at liberty'; in active sense, 'loving, sparing, generous'; cf. Skt. *priya*, dear, < √ *prī*, please. See the related words *friend, frith*[1], *Friday, Frigga*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Not subjected to physical or moral restriction or control, either absolutely or in one or more particulars; able to act without external controlling interference; being at liberty: said of persons and of their acts or functions: as, *free* thought; a *free* conscience; *free* will or choice; the prisoner was set *free;* he was *free* to go or to stay.

Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us *free*. Gal. v. 1.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free* will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 560.

So far as a man has a power to think or not to think, to move or not to move, according to the preference or direction of his own mind, so far is a man *free*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 8.

Fond Man! art thou only *free* to ruine and destroy thy self? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

To a will *free* in the sense of unmotived we can attach no meaning whatever.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 97.

2. Unrestrained in movement; not constrained, as by fastenings, to remain in a certain position or to move in a certain direction: as, to get one's arm *free;* the *free* motion of a particle in space. See def. 17.—**3.** Specifically, not subject to arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic governmental control, but existing under a government and laws based on the consent, expressed or implied, of the majority of the governed; having civil liberty: as, a *free* state or people; a *free* church.

We must be *free* or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, xvi.

For a thousand years after Christ the Church of Ireland was *free*. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 114.

By definition, a nation calling itself *free* should have no jealousy of the executive, for freedom means that the nation, the political part of the nation, wields the executive.
Bagehot, Eng. Const., p. 340.

A *free* press might have been a great gain under the despotism of the Roman Empire; it could not have made political life under the Athenian democracy *freer* or more open than it was. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 250.

4. Based on the principles of civil liberty; not arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic: as, a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

5. Characterized by liberty of action or expression; unreserved, open, frank, ingenuous, etc.: often with the implication of undue liberty.

He was very *free* to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 94.

Great wits love to be *free* with the highest objects.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity

The critics have been very *free* in their censures.
Felton.

He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's *freer* ranges.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Loose; at liberty; wild: often used in old English poetry, mainly for alliteration, without special significance.

The culorum of this clause curatores ys to mene,
That ben carpenters vnder Criste holy kirke to make
For lewede folke, godes foules and hus *free* beestes
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 249.

He's parted her and her sweet life,
For pu'in the rose and the fair lilie,
For pu in them sae fair and *free*.
Duke of Perth's Three Daughters (Child's Ballads, III. 282).

And weel he kent that ladye fair
Amang her maidens *free*.
The Gay Goss Hawk (Child's Ballads, III 279).

7. Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

Tho' *free* as Thais, still affect a Fright.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Earl Limours
Drank till he jested with all ease, and told
Free tales *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Many of these poems are full of a solemn and deep devotion; others are strangely coarse and *free*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 178.

8. Clear of obstruction or impediment; not hindered or restricted; unobstructed: as, *free* motion; the water has a *free* passage or channel; a *free* field of action.

Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have *free* course, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Free vent of words love's fire doth assuage.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

They bore her . . . free-faced to the *free* airs of heaven,
And laid her in the vault of her own kin.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the treatment of typhus and typhoid fevers, the *freest* ventilation, even to the extent of placing the patient in the open air, reduces the mortality more than half, and greatly shortens the time of recovery.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 393.

9. Clear or exempt (from something); having immunity: with *from*, or sometimes *of:* as, *free from* disease, or *from* faults; a grove *free from* underbrush.

These, my lord,
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

The Countries that are *freest from* Excess of drinking are Spain and Italy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Here, *free* yourselves *from* envy, care, and strife,
You view the various turns of human life.
Dryden, Prol. to the Univ. of Oxford, 1674, l. 7.

The side corridors are generally *free from* figure-sculpture. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 358.

10. Open for use or enjoyment; generally accessible or available; not appropriated; unrestricted: as, air and water are *free;* the ocean is a *free* highway for all nations; a *free* library.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

Where wert thou when thy father play'd
In his *free* field, and pastime made,
A merry boy in sun and shade?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

11. Specifically, not encumbered with taxes or customs-duties.

We are living under a system in which our imports alone are *free*, our exports for some of the principal markets not being *free*.
Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 884.

12. Gratuitous; without compensation or reward; clear of equivalent or reciprocation: as, *free* schools or education; a *free* table; a *free* gift or service.

"I take it as *free* gift, then," said the boy,
"Not guerdon." *Tennyson*, Geraint.

13. Liberal; not parsimonious or sparing; giving or using, or disposed to give or use, generously or abundantly: as, he is very *free* with his money; a *free* patron of art.

As many as were of a *free* heart burnt offerings
2 Chron xxix. 31

It is a very pretty place, the house commodious, the gardens handsome, and our entertainment very *free*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1676

14. Invested with the rights or immunities (of); having a right to the freedom, enjoyment, or use (of): with *of:* as, a man *free of* the city of London.

I was *free of* haunts umbrageous. *Keats.*

15. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without compulsion.

Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12.

Courageously, and with a *free* desire,
Attending but the signal to begin.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3

A spur to a *free* horse will make him run himself blind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 336.

16. Not holding strictly to rule or form or to an original: as, a *free* drawing; a *free* translation; a *free* fugue.

There is a winning freshness in the originals . . . that escapes in translation, however *free* or however strict.
Ticknor, Span. Lit, I. 139.

17. Not attached or fixed; moving freely, or able to do so; detached from some support: as, the *free* larval form of an animal afterward becoming fixed.

Within the arch is a framework or centering of wood standing *free*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist Indian Arch., p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape: as, *free* carbonic-acid gas.

The anaerobia—those [plants] . . . which thrive best in the absence of *free* oxygen, and to which, in certain cases, the access of *free* oxygen is fatal *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 51.

(*b*) In *bot.*, not adnate to other organs: as, a *free* ovary (that is, one not united with the calyx); a *free* placenta (one detached from the walls of the ovary). It is sometimes used in the sense of distinct, or not adnate to adjacent organs of the same kind. (*c*) In *entom.*, unrestrained in articulate movement, movable at the point of contact.

The head is formed nearly as in Psephanus, but it is less *free*, owing to the prominent angles of the thorax.
Waterhouse.

(*d*) Said of those parts of a limb which are beyond the common integument of the body.

18†. Noble.

Whan william that wiste, wiztli vp he stirte,
As glad as any gome that euer god wrouzt,
That he mizt his fille fizt for that *fre* quene.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3277.

Almyghty god, my Fadir *free*,
In erthe thi bidding haue I done,
And clarified the name of the,
To thy selffe clarifie the sone
York Plays, p. 457.

Brethren of the Free Spirit. See *brother*.—**Free agency**, the power of acting without constraint of the will. See *will*

Only through that [the queen's] mind, only by informing that supreme *free-agency*, could his [the prince consort's] influence legitimately act.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 74.

Free agent. See *voluntary agent*, under *agent*.—**Free and easy**, unconstrained; unconventional.

Also in another Historical Tableau, on the side of the same Room, he [Rubens] has Painted his own Picture, in a very *free and easie* Posture.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 41.

Free Baptists. See *Freewill Baptists*, under *Baptist*.—**Free bench.** See *free-bench*.—**Free burgh.** See *burgh*.—**Free cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Free cell**, in *cryptogamic bot.*, a single cell that is not attached to any other cell nor to any object.—**Free-cell formation**, in *histology*, the formation of several cells (rarely of one cell) from and in the protoplasm of the mother-cell. It is recognized as one of four types of cytogenesis or cell-formation, the others being rejuvenescence, conjugation, and division.

Free-cell formation may be typically observed in the formation of the ascospores of the Ascomycetes.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 13.

Free chant, chapel, charge, etc. See the nouns.—**Free charge of electricity**, electricity on an insulated conductor not in the immediate vicinity of a corresponding or complementary charge of the opposite sign ×.—**Free Church**, more fully **Free Church of Scotland**, a large and important body of Presbyterians, organized at Edinburgh, Scotland, at the disruption in 1843, when over 200 ministers, members of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, after the reading of a protest, formally withdrew with a large following of adherents to another meeting place, and constituted the first general assembly of a church that should be free from state connection, the interference of the civil courts in spiritual matters, and the evils of patronage, while still maintaining the Confession of Faith and the standards of the Church of Scotland. The Act of Separation and Deed of Demission by which the new organization cut loose from the Established Church was signed by 474 ministers and professors, who renounced all claim to the benefices they held. The Free Church ranks as second to the Established Church in the number of its congregations and membership. Abbreviated *F. C.* See *disruption*.

In one sense the *Free Church* dates its existence from the Disruption of 1843, in another it claims to be the rightful representative of the National Church of Scotland as it was reformed in 1560. *Encyc Brit.*, IX. 742.

Free church, a church in which the pews or sittings are not rented, but are open to all.—**Free city.** See *city*.—**Free coinage**, a phrase denoting that the mint is open to any one who may bring bullion to be coined. The United States mint is now (1896) closed to the free coinage of silver.—**Free companion.** Same as *free-lancer*, 1.

My gallant troop of *Free Companions*.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxx.

Free Congregations. See *congregation*.—**Free coup.** See *coup*[1].—**Free Democratic party**, in *U. S. politics*, a name assumed by the Free-soilers in 1852.—**Free drainage**, the capability, in consequence of position, of being drained by an adit level A mine which can be thus drained is said, although rarely, to have free drainage. In Warwickshire, England, to have free drainage is called being "level-free"—**Free electricity.** See *electricity* and *induction*.—**Free fantasia.** See *fantasia*.—**Free fisher**, or **free fisherman**, in England, one who holds the right to take fish in certain waters. **Free fishery.** See *fishery*.—**Free gills.** See *gill*[1].—**Free labor**, labor performed by free persons, in contradistinction to that of slaves.—**Free love**, the doctrine, maintained by some persons and associations, of the rightfulness of free choice in sexual relations, without the restraint of legal marriage or of any continuing obligation independent of individual will. This doctrine, under different names, but generally as part of a religious creed, has been more or less advocated and practised in many periods and countries; but the above name was probably first applied to it in the United States.—**Free Methodist.** See *Methodist*.—**Free on board.** See *F. O. B.* **Free ovary.** See def. 17 (*b*), and *ovary*.—**Free Parliament.** See *convention*, 3 (*c*).—**Free part**, in *music*, a part added to a canon or fugue to complete the harmony; in a canon, any part which is not an antecedent or a consequent.—**Free path of the molecules of a gas.** See *path*.—**Free Quaker.** See *quaker*.—**Free reed.** See *reed*[1].—**Free Religious Association**, a society founded at Boston in 1867 for the purpose of religious inquiry. Its members are drawn from various religious bodies, and great toleration prevails in its meetings.—**Free services**, in the *feudal system*, such services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in the wars, to contribute money, and the like —**Free ship.** See *ship*.—**Free States**, in the United States, before the civil war of 1861–5, those States in which the institution of slavery did not exist: in contradistinction to *slave States*.—**Free stuff**, clear timber; timber free from knots: a builders' term.—**Free thought**, thought untrammeled by regard for authority; rationalism. See *free-thinker*.

The word *free thought* is now commonly used, at least in foreign literature, to express the result of the revolt of the mind against the pressure of external authority in any department of life or speculation. *Farrar.*

Free town. See *free city*, under *city*.—**Free trade**, unrestricted trade; especially, trade or commerce between different countries free from restrictions or customs-duties; in a narrower and more common sense, international trade free from protective or discriminative duties; trade subject only to such tariffs and regulations as are necessary for revenue and police Complete freedom of trade between the several States is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. See *protection*.—**Free trade and sailors' rights**, a popular cry throughout the United States in the years immediately preceding and during the war of 1812. It was a protest against—first, the restrictions which were laid upon neutral commerce, and the confiscations which followed any violation of these restrictions, by the warring nations, France and Great Britain; and, secondly, the right of search for British seamen on American vessels, which Great Britain claimed as her prerogative, and repeatedly carried into execution —**Free veins**, in *entom.*, such veins as do not anastomose, those veins which are unconnected with other veins except at their origin —**Tenure by free alms.** See *alms* **To have a free wind.** See *to sail free*, under *free*, *adv* **To make free with.** (*a*) To meddle with. (*b*) To use liberties with; use, or make use of, with undue freedom

II.† *n.* A person of free or noble birth; often, in early poetry, a lady.

The night was so nighe, that novet hym sore,
Merkit the mountayns & mores aboute
Iche freke to his *fre* held & so the fight endis.
Destruction of Troy (E E T. S.), l. 7810.

She's followed her sons down to the strand,
That chaste and noble *fre*.
Ronner Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 258).

free (frē), *adv.* [< *free*, *a.*] In a free manner, in any sense of the adjective; freely; with freedom or liberty.

Sir Thomas Lovell, I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

To sail free, or **to go free** (*naut.*), to sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled — **To work free**, to be easily cut with a tool, as a piece of wood.

free (frē), *v.* [< ME. *freen*, *freogen*, < AS. *frēon*, *frēogan*, free (< *frēo*, free) (= OFries. *friaua*, *frāua*, *frūa* = MLG. *vrien*, *vrigen* = OHG. *frīgan*, MHG. *vrien*, *vrījen*, *vrugen*, G. (*be-*)*freien* = Icel. *frīa* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, make free from), mixed with the more orig. verb *frēon*, *frēogan*, love, = OS. **frīhōn*, *frīehan* = D. *vrijen* = MLG. *vrien*, *vrigen*, LG. *frījen* = MG. *vrien*, G. *freien* = Icel. *frīa* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, court, woo, make love to, = Goth. *frijōn*, *frōn*, love. See *friend*, orig. ppr. of the verb *frēon*, *frēogan*, love.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make free; release from restraint or constraint; specifically, to release from bondage or from imprisonment: as, to *free* prisoners or slaves.

Spirit, fine spirit! I'll *free* thee
Within two days for this. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Till the *freed* Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 409.

2. To rid, as from something obstructive or restrictive; clear; disentangle; disengage: with *from* or *of*: as, to *free* a man *from* debt, or the feet *from* fetters; to *free* the lungs *of* morbid matter; to *free* a ship *from* water by pumping it out.

He that is dead is *freed from* sin. Rom. vi. 7.

The devil speed him! no man's pie is *freed*
From his ambitious finger. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1

3†. To remove.

That . . . we may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

With great labour we kept her from sinking by *freeing* out the water
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 175.

4†. To clear from blame or stain; absolve from some charge; gain pardon for.

My ending is despair,
Unless I be relieved by prayer;
Which pierces so, that it assaults
Mercy itself, and *frees* all faults
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

For mine honour
(Which I would *free*), if I shall be condemn'd
Upon surmises. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2

5†. To indorse and send free by mail; frank.

Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield. *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, June, 1775.

To free one's conscience, to do that which conscience requires; relieve the conscience by an act of duty. **To free one's mind**, to speak according to one's feelings, utter one's thoughts without restraint or reserve, talk plainly: as, I have *freed my mind* to him, and now he may do as he pleases. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To make free; take liberties: followed by *with*. [Colloq.]

free-and-easy (frē'and-ē'zi), *n.* [< *free and easy*, phrase under *free*, *a.*] A sort of club held in public houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, etc.

free-bench (frē'bench), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the right of a widow in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in a freehold. Also called *frank-bank*.

free-board (frē'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the side of a vessel or boat which lies between the line of flotation and the upper side of the deck (or a point corresponding to it), or, when there are several decks, of the uppermost watertight deck.

To allow a sufficient margin for heeling and for rough water, the *free board* in sailing canoes is seldom less than six inches, and will often be found to be eight inches.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 150

When I say monitors I refer to vessels with high *freeboards*. . . . The reason I say high *free-boards* is that such vessels might be able to go to sea at any moment, regardless of the weather *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 378.

freeboot (frē'bōt), *v. t.* [= D. *vrijbuiten*, rob; from the earlier noun: see *freebooter*.] To act as a freebooter; plunder. [Rare.]

An ambition to shed blood and to *freeboot* it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.
New York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1879.

free-boot† (frē'bōt), *n.* [< *freeboot*, *v.*, or a reversion to *free* (adj.) + *boot*[3] (*booty*).] Robbery.

Julius Tutor, who robbed his fellow thieves, for he pillaged the Cilicians, that lived themselves upon *free boote*.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, viii. 124, note.

freebooter (frē'bō'tėr), *n.* [Not of purely E. formation, but made, it seems, like the similarly accom. forms, Sw. *fribytare*, Dan. *fribytter*, G. *freibeuter*, in imitation of MD. *vrijbuyter*, a freebooter, pirate ("Prædator, prædo cui quicquid ab hoste capitur, in præmium cedit; Pirata"—Kilian), D. *vrijbuiter* (> mod. D. *vrijbuiten*, plunder, rob); < MD. D. *vrij* (= E. *free*, etc.) + MD. *buyter*, a plunderer, D. *buiter*, freebooter, < MD. *buyten*, *buyten*, D. *buiten*, plunder, catch, take, < MD. *buet*, *buyt*, D. *buit*, plunder, booty: see *booty*. See remarks under *filibuster*.] One who wanders about in search of plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

Richard of England came [to Cyprus] not as a *freebooter*, but as a deliverer from utter misery.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

=**Syn.** *Marauder*, etc. See *robber*.

freebootery (frē'bō'tėr-i), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *fribytteri* = G. *freibeuterei*; as *freebooter* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter. [Rare.]

freebooting (frē'bō'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeboot*, *v.*] Robbery; plunder; pillage.

Lastly for a theif it [a mantle] is so handsome, as it may seeme it was first invented for him; for under it he can cleanly convay any fitt pillage that cometh handsomely in his way, and when he goeth abrode in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest frend
Spenser, State of Ireland.

freebooting (frē'bō'ting), *p. a.* Acting as a freebooter; engaged in or occupied with plunder.

He hastened from his sick-bed into the service of a Catalan *freebooting* gentleman. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 302.

The *freebooting* lives which the soldiery led while fighting in France during the numerous wars must have tended materially to unfit them for resuming peaceful pursuits when they returned home.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

freebooty (frē'bō'ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *free* + *booty*; suggested by *freebooter*.] Pillage or plunder by freebooters. *Imp. Dict.*

free-born (frē'bōrn), *a.* [< ME. *fre-boren*, *fre-bore* = Sw. *friboren* = Dan. *fribaaren*; as *free* + *born*, pp. of *bear*[1].] Born free; born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship; not in hereditary vassalage; inheriting liberty.

Lithe and lysten, gentylmen,
That be of *frebore* blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 44).

Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free born*.
Acts xxii. 27, 28.

Bor. The soldier's grown too saucy;
You must tie him straiter up.
Archas. I do my best, sir;
But men of *free-born* minds sometimes will fly out.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Let them remember themselves to be, not only *freeborn* Englishmen, but *freeborn* Christians: let them be jealous of their spiritual liberty, as well as their temporal.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

free-borough (frē'bur'ō), *n.* An epithet formerly applied in England, in the phrase *free-borough men*, to such men as had not engaged, like the frank-pledge men, to become sureties for the good behavior of themselves and others.

free-chase (frē'chās), *n.* Same as *frank-chase*.

freecost† (frē'kôst), *n.* Freedom from charges or expenses. *South.*

free-denizen† (frē'den'i-zn), *v. t.* To make a free denizen or citizen of.

No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civis"
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 202.

freedman (frēd'man), *n.*; pl. *freedmen* (-men). [< *freed*, pp. of *free*, + *man*.] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted or otherwise set free: as, the *freedmen* of ancient Rome; the class of *freedmen* created by the abolition of slavery.

Appius Claudius brought in a custom of admitting to the senate the sons of *freedmen*.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii

The slave is atoned for with thirty solidi, the *freed man* with eighty, the freeman with two hundred, and the adaling with six hundred. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 23.

The president [in the proclamation of freedom, Jan. 1, 1863] enjoined upon the *freedmen* to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and recommended to them in all cases, when allowed to do so, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages; but gave notice also that suitable persons would be received into the armed service of the United States *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 101.

Freedmen's Bureau. See *bureau*.

freedom (frē'dum), *n.* [< ME. *fredom*, *freedom*, < AS. *frēodōm* (= OFries. *fridōm*, NFries. *fridoom* = D. *vrijdom* = MLG. *vridōm*, LG. *fridom* = MHG. *vrītuom*), freedom, < *frēo*, free, + *-dōm*, -dom.] 1. The state or character of being free.

(*a*) Exemption from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces; the state of being able to act without external controlling interference; liberty; in a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree,
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 128.

In this then consists *freedom*, viz., in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 27.

The doctrine of *Freedom* was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius; and in a later age was disputed between Arminians and Calvinists: being for centuries a capital controversy both in Theology and in Metaphysics. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 498.

(*b*) Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control, especially in civil matters; independence; civil liberty.

A! *fredome* is a nobill thing!
Fredome mayse man to haiff liking! . . .
He levys at ese that frely levys.
Barbour, Bruce.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Grant him this, and the Parliament hath no more *freedom* then if it sate in his Noose.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

By a declaration of rights, I mean one which shall stipulate *freedom* of religion, *freedom* of the press, *freedom* of commerce against monopolies, trial by juries in all cases, no suspensions of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.

For what avail the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if *freedom* fail?
Emerson, Centennial Poem.

(*c*) Frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness.

You shall
This morning come before us; where, I know,
You cannot with such *freedom* purge yourself
But that . . . you must take
Your patience to you. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

This thought of Monsieur Merrie's has made a great Breach betwixt Monsieur Verney and himself; for which Reason I had not that *freedom* of Conversation as I could have wisht with both of them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

(*d*) License; improper familiarity; in a concrete sense (with a plural), a violation of the rules of decorum; an act of bold presumption.

Peace! — I perceive your eye, sir,
Is fix'd upon this captain for his *freedom*;
And happily you find his tongue too forward.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
'Twere well might critics still this *freedom* take.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 584.

Elizabeth . . . [assured] him that Mr. Darcy would consider his addressing him without introduction as an impertinent *freedom*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 84.

(*e*) The state of being clear or exempt (from something): as, *freedom* from sickness; *freedom* from care. (*f*) Ease or facility (of doing anything): as, he speaks or acts with *freedom*.

I always loved you for the *Freedom* of your Genius
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A poet's just pretence —
Fervency, *freedom*, fluency of thought
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 700.

(*g*†) Generosity; liberality; open-handedness. *Chaucer.*

Blithe was eche a barn he beat migt him plese,
& folwe him for his *fredom* & for his faire thewes.
For what thing William wan a-day with his bowe . . .
Ne wold this William neuer on withhold to him-selue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

2. The possession of particular privileges; franchise; immunity: as, the *freedom* of a city or of a corporation.

It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the *freedom* of some company.
Walpole, Letters, II. 43.

3. A free, unconditional grant; a free privilege or franchise. [Rare.]—4. In *math.*, capability of displacement in space.— **Bird of freedom.** See *bird*[1].— **Degree of freedom**, in *math.*, an independent mode in which a body may be displaced. Thus, a wheel the axis of which is fixed, or a roller which is compelled to roll on the ground without sliding or turning, has but one degree of freedom — that is, it can move only forward or back. If it can turn without sliding, or slide without turning, either in the direction of its rolling or in that of its axis, it has two degrees of freedom; if it is capable of all these motions, it has four degrees of freedom. If one end of it can rise above the surface of the ground, it has five; if both ends can leave the ground, it has six degrees of freedom and is perfectly free.— **Freedom of repeal**, a free, unconditional recall.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Cæsar;
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may
Have an immediate *freedom of repeal*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Freedom of the will. See *will*.=**Syn.** 1. *Freedom*, *Liberty*, *Independence*; scope, range, play, swing, latitude. The first three words are sometimes used as synonymous, but they are clearly distinguishable. *Freedom* is the most general in its application. *Liberty* is commonly used where reference is made to past or possible physical confinement or restriction: as, the prisoners were set at *liberty*. *Freedom* is used where emphasis is laid upon

large opportunity given for the exercise of one's powers: as, the *freedom* of country life; or where the previous or possible restriction has been or is legal or moral: as, the slave was given his *freedom*; he expressed his views with *freedom*. *Liberty* is more often public; *freedom*, personal and private. *Liberty* has more in mind protection from external constraint or from the aggressions of power; hence, in civil affairs, *liberty* is *freedom* as outlined and protected by law. *Independence* is more exact, expressing not only self-direction but exemption from control, and even lack of connection. There may be *liberty* without *independence*, as in the case of a self-governed colony, and there may be *independence* without *liberty*, as in the case of a despotic monarchy.

Ye winds, that wafted the Pilgrims to the land of promise, fan, in their children's hearts, the love of *freedom!* . . . Speak, speak, marble lips! teach us the love of *liberty* protected by law. *Everett*, Eulogy of Lafayette.

This is got by casting pearl to hogs;
That bawl for *freedom* in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
License they mean when they cry *liberty;*
For who loves that, must first be wise and good.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Individuals entering into a society must give up a share of their *liberty* to preserve the rest. *Washington.*

The *independence* and *liberty* you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts.
Washington, Farewell Address.

freedstolet, *n.* [Improper form, accom. to *freed.*] Same as *frithstool.*

freedwoman (frēd′wụm′an), *n.*; pl. *freedwomen* (-wim′en). A woman who has been a slave and is made free.

free-footed (frē′fụt′ed), *a.* Not restrained in the use of the feet; hence, unrestricted in movement or action; foot-loose.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *free-footed*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

free-hand (frē′hand), *a.* Done with the unaided hand and eye; executed without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid: as, *free-hand* drawing.

The curve was not drawn by *free-hand* [drawing], but by means of engineers' curves. *Nature*, XXXVII. 294.

free-handed (frē′han′ded), *a.* 1. Having the hands free or unrestrained.—2. Open-handed; liberal.

He was as *free-handed* a young fellow as any in the army; he went to Bond St. and bought the best hat and spencer that money could buy. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

free-handedness (frē′han′ded-nes), *n.* Liberality; generosity.

Standing treat with quite a reckless *free-handedness.*
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 120.

free-hearted (frē′här′ted), *a.* [Cf. D. *vrijhartig* = G. *freiherzig.*] Open; frank; generous.

A noble, honest gentleman, *free-hearted,*
And of an open faith, much loving and much lov'd.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

One of lord Timon's men? a gift, I warrant. . . . And how does that honourable, complete, *free-hearted* gentleman of Athens, thy very bountiful good lord and master?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1.

free-heartedly (frē′här′ted-li), *adv.* In a free-hearted manner; frankly; liberally.

free-heartedness (frē′här′ted-nes), *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

freehold (frē′hōld), *n.* [< *free* + *hold*[1], *n.*] 1. In *law:* (*a*) Originally, in England, an estate in land in possession held by a freeman; a free socage or feudal estate; now, an estate in fee simple or fee tail, or for life, as opposed to *copyhold.* See the extract.

The distinguishing marks of a *freehold* [in England] were, (1) that it should last for life, . . . (2) that the duties or services should be free: that is, worthy the acceptance of a free man. To fulfil this latter condition, it was necessary that the services by which the land was held and by the non-performance of which it would be forfeited should be honourable (that is, not servile) in respect of their quality, and certain in respect both of their quality and quantity. *Mozley and Whitely*, Concise Law Dict.

(*b*) Hence, in general, an estate in land such as was originally considered as being an ownership of the soil itself, as distinguished from a mere use or chattel interest in it. That is, it is an estate in possession, either of indefinite future duration, transmissible to one's heirs (called an estate of inheritance), or for the life of either the owner or some one else; or "an estate in possession, the duration of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time" (*Digby*).

I still own, and until a few months occupied, a house and garden; one half of the land is *freehold*, and one half under a lease of 10,000 years, which I believe dates from early in this century.
Thomas Kerslake, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 73.

2. A parcel of land held by either of the tenures above described.—3. Figuratively, any free or unrestricted possession, or right of possession; that which belongs to one absolutely.

But if she lift up her drooping head and prosper, among those that have something more than wiant her welfare, I have my charter and *freehold* of rejoycing to me and my heires. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

My heart's good *freehold*, sir, and so you'll find it.
Beau. and Fl., Wit without Money, ii. 4.

All the authorities speak of fellowships in colleges as *freeholds.* *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Customary freehold. See *customary.*

freeholder (frē′hōl′dėr), *n.* [< *freehold* + *-er*[1].] In *law*, one having the present seizin or possession of land by virtue of an estate greater than one limited by a specified time—that is to say, having a fee or a tenancy for life of the tenant, or for life of a third person; one who holds an estate in fee simple or fee tail. See *freehold*, 1. Under various laws in England and the United States, the right of suffrage and the qualification for some minor local official duties or trusts have been conferred on freeholders as distinguished from other inhabitants. In Scotland the term is applied to one holding lands of the crown.—**Chosen freeholders**, in New Jersey, a board of county officers having charge of the finances of the county, corresponding to the *county commissioners* or the *board of supervisors* of other States.—**Freeholders' court.** Same as *court-baron.*

freeing-stick (frē′ing-stik), *n.* A soft deal stick used in cutting veneers to free the teeth of the saw from sawdust. It is applied on the right and left of the blade beneath the timber while the saw is at work.

freelage, freelege (frē′lāj), *n.* The status of a freeman before the law; the freedom or privilege of a burgess; franchise. [Rare.]

Up to the year 1854 the admission to the *freelege* of this borough was, among other things, by "going through the well," a pond about a hundred feet long, by fifteen or sixteen wide, and three to five deep. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 73.

free-lance (frē′lans), *n.* 1. A mercenary soldier during the middle ages, especially one of some rank, mounted and thoroughly armed and having followers or attendants. (Compare *lance.*) They were most conspicuous in Italy, where they were called *condottieri.* Also called *free companion.* Hence—2. A person who acts upon his own will and pleasure, with little regard for the conventionalities of life; especially, one who uses great freedom in speech or writing, as in indiscriminate attack upon or objurgation of all who disagree with him.

freelet, *a.* A Middle English form of *frail*[1].

freelege, *n.* See *freelage.*

free-liver (frē′liv′ėr), *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

Freelivers on a small scale, who are prodigal within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

free-living (frē′liv′ing), *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

free-living (frē′liv′ing), *a.* 1. Living in a free or unrestrained manner.—2. In *biol.*, living free from and independent of the parent, as a medusa-bud separated from the polyp-stock upon which it grew.

free-lover (frē′luv′ėr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrines and practices of free love.

freelte, **freelteef**, *n.* Middle English forms of *frailty.*

freely (frē′li), *a.* [< ME. *frely, frelich, freelich,* etc., < AS. *frēolic* (= OS. *frilic* = OFries. *frilik* = MLG. *vrilik, vrigelik* = OHG. *frīlīh*, MHG. *vrīlīch*), free, < *frēo*, free, + *-lic*, -ly[1].] Free; frank; generous; noble; excellent.

Unto that *frely* foode [child, creature]
That now of newe is borne. *York Plays*, p. 149.

Al his *freli* felawchip freli thei gret.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5329.

For that *freelich* freke [warrior], as I fore tolde,
The kid Knight Pausanias, that King was of Spart.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

freely (frē′li), *adv.* [< ME. *frely, freliche,* etc., < AS. *frēolice* (= D. *vrijelijk* = MLG. *vrilike, vrieliken, vrigeliken* = MHG. *vrīliche, vrīlichen*, freely, G. *freilich*, certainly, to be sure), < *frēolic*, a., free: see *freely, a.*] 1. In a free manner; under free conditions; with freedom; without hindrance, interference, or restraint: as, to move *freely.*

Finally by sequestring themselues for a time fro the Court, to be able the *frelier* & cleerer to discerne the factions and state of the Court.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

The Devil may walk *freely* up and down the Streets of London now, for there is not a Cross to fright him any where. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

Temple's plan was . . . that the King should . . . suffer all his affairs of every kind to be *freely* debated [in the new Privy Council], . . . and not to reserve any part of the public business for a secret committee.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Without constraint, reserve, or hesitation; unreservedly; frankly; openly.

What is 't you blench at? what would you ask? speak *freely.* *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

I shall *freely* and bluntly tell you that I am a brother of the angle too, and peradventure can give you some instructions. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

3. Without reluctance or niggardliness; willingly.

Also the Dyamand scholde ben zoven [given] *freely*, with outen coveytynge and with outen bygynge: and than it is of grettere vertue. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 102.

4. Liberally; unstintedly; plentifully.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. Mat. x. 8.

We gave them 3 or 4 Callabashes of Wine, which they *freely* drank. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 170.

Who throw their Helicon about
As *freely* as a conduit spout!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

5†. Nobly; excellently; admirably.

Sche had a derworthe doughter to deme the sothe,
On the fairest on face and *freliokest* i schapen,
That euere man vpon molde migt [on] diuise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

freeman (frē′man), *n.*; pl. *freemen* (-men). [< ME. *fremen*, < AS. *frēoman, friman* (= OFries. *frimon* = D. *vrijman* = OHG. *friman*, MHG. *vriman*), a free man, < *frēo*, free, + *man*, man.] 1. A man who is free; one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or a vassal.

For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's *freeman.* 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In Parthia did I take thee prisoner; . . .
Now be a *freeman.* *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Corrupted *freemen* are the worst of slaves.
Garrick, Prol. to Shirley's Gamester.

Land had even then become the inseparable accompaniment of the *freeman*, the badge and test of his freedom: he was a *freeman* because he was a land-owner.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 201.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to citizenship, franchise, or other peculiar privilege: as, a *freeman* of a city or state. In olden times the position of such a freeman gave the right to trade in the place.

The *freeman* casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a ceorl; one admitted to a share in the land and corporate life of the village community.

The *freeman* [in Anglo-Saxon times] was strictly the freeholder, and the exercise of his full rights as a free member of the community to which he belonged became inseparable from the possession of his "holding" in it. It was this sharing in common land which marked off the *freeman* or ceorl from the unfree man or læt, the tiller of land which another owned.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 191.

freemartin (frē′mär′tin), *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and when this is the case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

freemason (frē′mā′sn), *n.* [Not found earlier than mod. E.; < *free* + *mason.*] A member of an order, fraternity, or brotherhood forming a secret society, or series of affiliated secret societies called lodges, now existing in all the countries of Europe, in many parts of America, and in other parts of the world where Europeans have settled in larger or smaller communities. This society is founded on and professes the practice of social and moral virtue; truth, charity in its most extended sense, brotherly love, and mutual assistance being inculcated in it. It possesses an elaborate ritual, numerous grades of officers, and many secret signs and passwords, by which members may make themselves known to other members of the craft in any part of the world. Secret organizations of free or enfranchised operative masons, with similar rituals, were formed in the middle ages, when skilled workmen moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred structures—cathedrals, abbeys, etc.—which had their origin in those times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors. There was such a society of actual masons and builders in England in the seventeenth century, and some persons not belonging to the craft had been accepted as members of it; hence the full name of the present fraternity, "Free and Accepted Masons" (abbreviated *F. and A. M.*). Modern freemasonry dates from the organization in 1717 of the four lodges then existing in London, on a new basis, into a grand lodge, by which other grand lodges were chartered. To mark its departure from the limited scope of the original society, the principles and methods of the order are called *speculative masonry*, the terms and insignia of operative masonry being retained. Fable, though absolutely without any historical basis, takes the history of the order back to the Roman empire, to the Pharaohs, to the building of Solomon's temple or the tower of Babel, or even to the building of Noah's ark.

Some, deep *Freemasons*, join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 571.

freemasonic (frē′mā-son′ik), *a.* [< *freemason* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling freemasonry.

That mysterious, undefinable *freemasonic* signal which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. *Thackeray.*

freemasonry (frē′mā′sn-ri), *n.* [< *freemason* + *-ry*.] 1. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons. Hence—2. Secret or tacit brotherhood.

There is a *freemasonry* extending through all branches of society in the quick comprehension of significant words. *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 66.

freemason's-cup (frē′mā′snz-kup), *n.* A drink made of ale, especially Scotch ale, and sherry in equal parts, with the addition of some brandy, sugar, and nutmeg.

free-milling (frē′mil′ing), *a.* Easily reduced: said of auriferous and argentiferous ores which are reducible without previous roasting.

free-minded (frē′mīn′ded), *a.* Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

To be *free-minded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, and sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

freeness (frē′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality; gratuitousness.

Freeness of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare, euen to the proudest of them, whatsoeuer we please or haue list to speake *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 208.

He was a clear asserter of the sovereign *freeness* and infallible efficacy of divine grace in the conversion of souls. *Bates*, Funeral Sermon of Baxter.

freer (frē′ėr), *n.* One who frees or gives freedom. *B. Jonson.*

freeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar*.

Freesia (frē′si-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus*. There are two species, frequently cultivated.

free-soil (frē′soil′), *a.* In favor of free soil or territory—that is, opposed to slavery. An epithet applied to a party or the principles of a party in the United States who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, or those parts of the country which had not yet been erected into States. The Free soil party arose out of a coalition of the Liberty party with the Barnburners in 1848, and, with the addition of Whigs, Know-nothings, and some Democrats, became in 1854 the Republican party. It nominated candidates for the presidency in 1848 and 1852.

The Liberty party was merged in the *Free-soil*, whose creed was the exclusion of slavery from the territories *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 52.

Free-soiler (frē′soi′lėr), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-er*1.] In *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Free-soil party; one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

The shibboleth of this party [nominating Van Buren] was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." It was, of course, anti-slavery, but its adherents took the name of "*Free-soilers*." *N. Sargent*, Public Men, II 334.

free-soilism (frē′soi′lizm), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Free-soilers.

During the anti-slavery agitation in Kansas, "Senator Atchison, formerly the presiding officer of the United States Senate, openly advised the people of Missouri to go and vote in Kansas. General Stringfellow told them to take their bowie-knives and exterminate every scoundrel who was tainted with *Free-soilism* or Abolitionism." *J. F. Clarke*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 73

free-spoken (frē′spō′kn), *a.* Given to freedom of speech; accustomed to speak without hesitancy or reserve.

The emperor [Nerva] fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, . . . and said, What should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that were at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

"Am I but false as Guinevere is pure?
Or art thou mazed with dreams? or being one
Of our *free-spoken* Table hast not heard
That Lancelot"—there he check'd himself and paused.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre

free-spokenness (frē′spō′kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being free-spoken. *Thackeray.*

free-standing (frē′stan′ding), *a.* Detached; isolated: as, *free-standing* statues.

The absence of the wooden ornaments of the external porch, as well as our ignorance of the mode in which this temple was finished laterally, and the porch joined to the main temple, prevents us from judging what the effect of the front would have been if belonging to a *free-standing* building. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 121.

freestone (frē′stōn), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, as the brownstone or brown sandstone of the eastern United States, much used in building: so called because it is easily quarried.

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand,
A *freestone*-colour'd hand; I verily did think
That her old gloves were on; but 'twas her hands.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

One [building] is very spacious and broad, and of a great heigth, adorned with many goodly pillars of white *freestone*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

The walls of the citty are of large square *free-stone*, the most neate and best in repaire I ever saw. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

2. A freestone peach: distinguished from *clingstone*. See II.

II. *a.* Having, as a fruit, a stone from which the flesh of the fruit separates readily and cleanly, as distinguished from the quality of having a stone to which the flesh clings or adheres firmly: as, a *freestone* peach.

free-swimmer (frē′swim′ėr), *n.* A fish that swims high, or near the surface of the water, as the herring and other clupeids.

All *free-swimmers* are especially heedful to avoid contact with the bottom. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 67.

free-swimming (frē′swim′ing), *a.* Swimming freely: said of any aquatic animal that is not fixed, and particularly of those which are attached at some period of their lives and free at another: as, the *free-swimming* embryo of a cirriped; the *free-swimming* adult of a crinoid.

freet, freit (frēt), *n.* [Also *fret*; < Icel. *frētt*, news, intelligence, inquiry, inquiry about the future; cf. Icel. *frētta* = Dan. *fritte*, question, interrogate; ODan. *frittere*, an interrogator; prob. ult. akin to E. *frain*1, q. v.] 1. A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen.

Freits follow them 'at *freits* follow. *Scotch proverb.*

Syne that herd, that Makbeth ay
In fantown *fretis* had grot fay.
Wyntown, vi. 18, 302. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A superstitious observance or practice.

All kinds of practiques, *freits*, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the trew touch of natural reason. *King James*, Dæmonologie, p. 99.

[Scotch in both senses.]

free-tailed (frē′tāld), *a.* Having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane to a considerable extent or entirely, as a bat; emballonurine.

free-thinker (frē′thing′kėr), *n.* One who is not guided in the formation of his beliefs by obedience to authority, but submits the claims of authority to reason as the ultimate arbiter. The early application of the term was to those who occupied a rationalistic position in regard to current religious beliefs and dogmas; hence it acquired the still-current sense of skeptic, infidel, and even atheist. The word, though employed earlier, is generally supposed to have been brought into common use in 1713 by the publication of Anthony Collins's "A Discourse of Freethinking, occasioned by the Rise and Growth of a Sect called *Freethinkers*." Although this work defines *free-thinking* as the endeavor to judge a proposition according to the weight of evidence, and does not explicitly maintain any proposition which can offend a Protestant, it was rightly judged to be a covert attack upon fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. The free-thinkers specifically so called formed a class of deistical writers in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the chief of whom were Toland (died 1722), Anthony Collins (1676–1720), Woolston (1669–1733), Tindal (died 1733), and Bolingbroke (1678–1751). See *deist*.

The idiot is supposed to say in his heart what David's fool did some thousands of years ago, and was therefore designed as a proper representative of those among us who are called atheists and infidels by others, and *free-thinkers* by themselves. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

Is he a churchman? then he's fond of power:
A quaker? sly: a presbyterian? sour:
A smart *free-thinker*? all things in an hour.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 157.

The *freethinker* perhaps too has imbibed his principles from the persons among whom he was bred up. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. viii.

Who born within the last forty years has read a word of Collins and Toland and Tindal and that whole race who called themselves *freethinkers*? *Burke*, Rev. in France.

If Collins included as *freethinkers* all who differed from the prevalent creed of the time, Bentley would not deny that *freethinkers* had done good service. If, on the other hand, Collins meant, as Bentley assumed him to insinuate, that all these *freethinkers* were atheists, then he was palpably wrong. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, iv. § 14.

= Syn. *Unbeliever*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel*.

free-thinking (frē′thing′king), *n.* The act or the habit of inquiring freely into the truth of a fact or point of faith in which authority requires implicit belief: especially applied to skeptical inquiry into the supernatural elements of Christianity.

Collins's Discourse on *Freethinking* discusses the relation of reason to the acceptance and the interpretation of revelation, with great acuteness and ability, in a spirit not favorable to much of the current theology of the time. *N. Porter*, App. to Ueberweg's Hist. Philos., p. 376.

free-thinking (frē′thing′king), *a.* Holding the principles of a free-thinker; untrammeled or bold in speculation; hence, deistical; skeptical.

free-tongued (frē′tungd), *a.* Given to speaking freely and without reserve.

The *free-tongued* preacher must either live by air or be forced to change his pasture. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

free-trader (frē′trā′dėr), *n.* One who advocates or believes in free trade. See *free trade*, under *free*, *a.*

freety, freity (frē′ti), *a.* [Also written *fretty*; < *freet*, *freit*, + *-y*1.] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitions and *freitty* observances of his native land. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1816, p. 184.

freewarren (frē′wor′en), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freewill (frē′wil), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* See *free will*, under *will*.

II. *a.* 1. Made, performed, or done freely or of one's own motion or accord; voluntary.

Churchmen in those Ages liv'd meerly upon *free-will* Offerings. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talfourd [did] not displease me: not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *freewill* offering. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

2. Of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: as, the *free-will* controversy. See *will*.

I persist in saying, with Sir W. Hamilton, that on the *free-will* doctrine volitions are emancipated from causation altogether. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, xxvi.

Freewill Baptist. See *Baptist*.

free-willed (frē′wild), *a.* Endowed with freedom of the will.

In vain we think that *free-will'd* Man has Pow'r
To hasten or protract th' appointed Hour.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

free-willer (frē′wil′ėr), *n.* In Maryland, during the colonial period, an immigrant who had voluntarily sold his labor under contract for a certain number of years.

freewoman (frē′wụm′an), *n.*; pl. *freewomen* (-wim′en). A woman not a slave.

Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a *freewoman*. Gal. iv. 22.

free-writer (frē′rī′tėr), *n.* A free-thinking writer. See *free-thinker*. *Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

freezable (frē′za-bl), *a.* [< *freeze* + *-able*.] Capable of being frozen.

freeze1 (frēz), *v.*; pret. *froze*, pp. *frozen* or *froze*, ppr. *freezing*. [Early mod. E. also *freese*, *friese*; < ME. *freesen*, *fresen*, *frosen* (pret. *fres*, *fresc*, and weak *freesede*, pl. not found, pp. *froren*), < AS. *frēosan* (pret. **frēas*, pl. **fruron*, pp. *froren*) = D. *vriezen* = MLG. *vrēsen*, LG. *fresen* = OHG. **friosan*, *freosan*, *friesen*, MHG. *vriesen*, G. *frieren* = Icel. *frjōsa* = Sw. *frysa* = Dan. *fryse* = Goth. **friusan* (evidenced by deriv. *frius*, frost, cold), freeze, = L. *prurire* (orig. **pruire*, itch (orig. sting, as with cold), cf. *prūna* (orig. **prusna*), hoar frost, *prūna* (orig. **prusna*), a burning coal, cf. Skt. √ *plush*, burn, √ *prush*, sprinkle, > *prushvā*, a drop, frozen drop, hoar frost. Hence *frost*, and *frore*, pp.] I. *trans.* 1. To congeal; harden into ice; change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes *frozen* home in pail.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To affect with frost; stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc., by congealing the fluid portions of; hence, to produce some analogous effect in.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, *freeze* thy young blood.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

Elfsin, . . . ascending by Simony to the Chair of Canterbury, and going to Rome the same year for his Pall, was *froz'n* to Death in the Alps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

As a knight of old, at the very moment when he would else have unhorsed his opponent, was often *frozen* into unjust inactivity by the king's arbitrary signal for parting the tilters. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

Her loveliness with shame and with surprise
Froze my swift speech. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

3. To chill with cold; produce the sensation of intense cold in.—**To freeze in**, to entangle or envelop in ice: as, the vessels were *frozen in* earlier than usual.

Six vessels lay *frozen in* at a considerable distance from the town. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 190.

To freeze out, to drive out or off; compel to withdraw or retire, as a person from society by cold or contemptuous treatment, a man from business by severe competition or opposition, or a body of stockholders by depressing the stock. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jealousy on the part of Western stockholders, and an insane fear that Colt would *freeze* them all *out*, delayed the erection of this [mining] machinery.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 58.

The Baltimore and Ohio, only a short time ago, *froze out* the Inter-State Telegraph Company.
Electrical Rev. (Amer.), XII. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be congealed by cold; be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; be hardened into ice or into a solid body by cold: as, water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° F.

Thare ys a nother Ryvere, that upon the nyght *freseth* woudur faste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to *freeze*,
Imprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, ii.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: often used impersonally to describe the state of the weather: as, it is *freezing* to-night.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

3. To suffer the effects of intense cold; be stiffened, hardened, or impaired by cold.

Such rage as winters reigneth in my heart,
My life-blood *freezing* with unkindly cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

4. Figuratively, to be or become chilled; suffer greatly from the sensation of cold.—**5.** To cause a sensation of great cold. [Rare.]

The wand'ring rivals gaze with cares oppress'd,
And chilling horrours *freeze* in every breast.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

To freeze to (a person or a thing), to attach one's self closely or devotedly to; take possession of. [Colloq., U. S.]

freeze[1] (frēz), *n.* [< *freeze*[1], *v.*] Frost or its results; chilling or freezing conditions: as, there was a strong *freeze* last night. [Colloq.]

The effects of the late *freeze* have been severely felt.
Charleston (U. S.) *Newspaper.* (*Bartlett.*)

freeze[2]†, *n.* See *fricze*[1].

freezer (frē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which freezes or chills; a refrigerator; especially, a contrivance, as a vessel containing a freezing-mixture, for producing a freezing temperature in substances exposed to its influence, as cream.

The books . . . looked, in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms, as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a *freezer*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, v.

freezing (frē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] The act of hardening, congealing, or solidifying with cold; freezing or chilling treatment.

And wynter increasyng with many great snowes and *freesyng* of the earth, there felle on him another maladie.
Golden Book, xxxviii.

What *freezings* have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's bareness everywhere!
Shak., Sonnets, xcvii.

freezing (frē'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] **1.** Such as to freeze; specifically, at or below the temperature of 32° F. (0° C.), which is called the freezing-point, because water freezes at that temperature; in general, very cold: as, *freezing* weather.—**2.** Figuratively, haughty; stern; chilling: as, *freezing* politeness.

freezing-box (frē'zing-boks), *n.* A box in which fish are frozen.

freezingly (frē'zing-li), *adv.* In a freezing or chilling manner.

A crowded and attentive House, which, whilst *freezingly* deprecatory, remained politely attentive.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 35.

freezing-mixture (frē'zing-miks'tūr), *n.* A mixture that has the property of producing a sufficient degree of cold—that is, a sufficiently rapid absorption of heat—to freeze liquids. In general, such a mixture consists of a solid and a liquid in which the solid rapidly dissolves: for example, hydrochloric acid and sodium sulphate. Its effect is due to the fact that the change of a solid to a liquid requires a certain amount of heat (see *latent heat*, under *heat*), and if this change goes on rapidly, a considerable lowering of temperature results. In the common case of pounded ice and salt, which gives a temperature of about 0° F. (- 18° C.), there is a double change, both resulting in the absorption of heat—the melting of the ice and the solution of the salt. See *ice-machine*.

freezing-point (frē'zing-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes; loosely, the temperature at which ice melts. The freezing-point, in the strict sense, depends on many circumstances difficult to control, and many liquids, including water, can with care be cooled several degrees below their melting-points without freezing. The melting-point of ice (water), however, is relatively fixed and readily observed. Consequently, the melting-point is always substituted for the freezing-point in making thermometers, although it is generally called by the latter name.

The *freezing-point* of water and the melting-point of ice, as Professor Tyndall remarks, touch each other as it were. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 557.

Fregata, Fregatta (frē-gā'tạ, -gat'ạ), *n.* [NL., < F. *frégate*, a frigate: see *frigate*.] A genus of birds, the frigate-pelicans, forming the type and only representative of the family *Fregatidæ:* same as *Tachypetes*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Fregatidæ (frē-gat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fregata* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds, of the group *Steganopodes*, having very long pointed wings, very long forked tail, and extremely short tarsi; the frigate-pelicans. Also called *Tachypetidæ*.

Fregatta, *n.* See *Fregata*.

fregiatura (frā-jä-tö'rä), *n.*; pl. *fregiature* (-re). [It., trimming, ornament, < *fregiare*, trim, adorn, < ML. *frigiare, phrygiare*, embroider with gold, < *frigium, phrygium*, gold embroidery, Phrygian work: see *auriphrygia*.] In *music*, an ornament; an embellishment.

Fregilus (frej'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of corvine passerine birds with black plumage and red bill and feet; the choughs. *F. graculus* is the common chough. Also called *Pyrrhocorax* and *Coracia*. See cut under *chough*.

Freia (frē'yạ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of arachnidans. *C. D. Koch*, 1850.—**2.** In *Protozoa*, same as *Folliculina*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1856.

freibergite (frī'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Freiberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of tetrahedrite containing several per cent. of silver: named from Freiberg in Saxony.

freieslebenite (frī-es-lā'bn-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Karl *Freiesleben* (1774–1846), a distinguished Saxon geologist.] A native sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in prismatic crystals of a light steel-gray color and metallic luster, and easily cut by a knife.

freight (frāt), *n.* [< late ME. *freight, freyt*, an altered form of *fraught*, prob. due to the influence of F. *fret:* see *fraught*, *n.*] **1.** The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; in the United States and Canada, in general, anything carried for pay either by water or by land; the lading of a ship, canal-boat, railroad-car, wagon, etc.

You sail, that, from the sky-mixt wave,
Dawns on the sight, and wafts the royal youth,
freight of future glory to my shore.
Thomson, Britannia.

The bark, that ploughs the deep serene,
Charg'd with a *freight* transcending in its worth
The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth, . . .
A herald of God's love to pagan lands.
Cowper, Charity, l. 133.

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by sea; by extension, in the United States and Canada, in general, the price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by land or by sea.

Fuel is cheap, *freights* are extremely low, and these, with many other advantages, offer unusual opportunities to merchants and manufacturers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 718.

3. In a more general sense, the price paid for the use of a ship, including the transportation of passengers. **By freight,** by the usual public conveyance or means of transport, as regular freight: opposed to *by express* as, shall it be sent *by freight* or *by express*? [U. S.]— **Dead freight, fast freight,** etc. See the adjectives.

freight (frāt), *v. t.* [< *freight*, *n.*] **1.** To load or lade with goods or merchandise for transportation: often used figuratively.

I had from you lately two Letters; the last was well *freighted* with very good Stuff, but the other, to deal plainly with you, was not so *Howell*, Letters, ii. 21.

Each vessell *freighted* with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 205.

Every page is brightened with wit, ennobled by sentiment, *freighted* with knowledge, or decorated with imagery. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

2. To hire for the transportation of goods or merchandise.—**3.** To carry or transport as freight.

Each of these Rooms [compartments in a ship] belong to one or two Merchants, or more; and every Man *freights* his Goods in his own Room. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 412.

A water that has been *freighted* perhaps three thousand miles, and kept in stock for months, undergoing unknown changes all the time. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 721

freight† (frāt), *p. a.* [Also *fraight;* var. of *fraught*.] Same as *fraught*.

freightage (frā'tāj), *n.* [< *freight* + *-age*.] **1.** Freight; lading; cargo: also used figuratively.

English ships laden with full *freightage* of gallant soldiers. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 11.

Coal as an up *freightage* is fully as important as the down cargo of grain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 199.

2. The carrying or transportation of merchandise, etc.

All travel and *freightage* are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels, and mules.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 216.

3. Money paid for the carriage of goods or merchandise; charge for the transportation of goods. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

No more than one half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended toward the payment of their debts.
Milton, Letters of State, To the K. of Portugal.

freight-car (frāt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying freight, commonly a box-car. Called in Great Britain a *goods-wagon* or *goods-van*.

freight-engine (frāt'en'jin), *n.* A locomotive used for drawing freight-trains. [U. S.]

freighter (frā'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who freights or charters a ship for the transportation of goods or merchandise; a shipper.

He represented in behalf of himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London gally, that the said gally sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last.
Parliamentary Hist., 6 Anne, 1706 The Lord's Address.

2. One who sends goods by land or by sea, either for himself or for others. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

The local trader or the agricultural *freighter*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 81.

Men employed by the *freighters* to look after the mules during the night to prevent their straying off.
The American, IX. 110.

3. A ship or vessel engaged in the carrying-trade.

The ship "Maria" . . . being at that period employed as a *freighter*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 244.

Heavily loaded *freighters* were lurching in, every mule straining in his collar, every trace taut and quivering.
The Century, XXXI. 65.

freight-house (frāt'hous), *n.* A house or depot for freight. [U. S.]—**Syn.** *Station*, etc. See *depot*.

freighting (frā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freight*, *v.*] The carriage or transportation of freight; freightage.

In the rainy season, the water flowing down from the various ravines and from the Salto (the source of the San Miguel) fills the arroyo, and renders *freighting* in wagons difficult, but does not impede transit by mules and pack-trains. *L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 67.

freighting (frā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freight*, *v.*] Concerned with the carrying of freight or merchandise.

At the beginning of that war (as in the commencement of every war) traders were struck with a sort of panick. Many went out of the *freighting* business.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

freightless (frāt'les), *a.* Destitute of freight.

freight-train (frāt'trān), *n.* A train of freight-cars. Called in Great Britain a *goods-train*.

freinet, *v. t.* See *frain*[1].

freit, freity. See *freet, freety*.

freke†, *n.* See *freak*[1].

freltet, *n.* A Middle English form of *frailty*.

fremd (fremd), *a.* and *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *frem, fremit, fremmit, frammit*, etc.; < ME. *fremd, fremed, fremde, fremede*, < AS. *fremde, fremede, fremthe* = OS. *fremithi* = OFries. *fremed, framd* = D. *vreemd* = MLG. *vremede, vromede* = OHG. *framadi, fremidi*, MHG. *vremede, vremde*, G. *fremd* (Icel. *framandi* = Sw. *främmande* = Dan. *fremmed*, appar. < LG. or G.) = Goth. *framaths*, strange, foreign, < Goth., AS., etc., *fram*, E. *from:* see *from*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Strange; foreign.

A faucon peregryn thanne semed she
Of *fremde* londe. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 421.

Wharfrae cam thir [these] *frem* swains,
Wi' us this night to guest?
Romer Hofmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. Not akin; unrelated.

Many are that neuer hane halde the ordyre of lufe ynesche thaire frendys sybbe or *fremede*, bot onthire thay lufe thaym ouer meklil or thay lufe tham ouer lyttill.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

I saw not how the bairn could dwell among them, seeing that they were *fremd* in heart if they were kin in blood. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

3. Strange; singular; queer.

Never was there yit so *fremed* a cas.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1046.

Better my friend think me *fremd*
Than fashious. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

4†. Wild; undomesticated.

Bothe *fremed* and tame. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 529.

The fremd, strangers: the strange world, as, to go into *the fremd*, to go among strangers said of any one leaving the family in which he was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner or an alien.

So now his frend is changed for a *frenne*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

As perjur'd cowards in adversity,
With sight of fear, from friends to *frembd* do fly.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fremedly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *fremed*, *fremd*, + *-ly*[2].] As a stranger.

Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contrayeȝ straunge,
Fer floten fro his frendeȝ *fremedly* he rydeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

fremescence (frē-mes'ens), *n.* [< *fremescent.*] Noise suggestive of tumult. [Rare.]

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face, confused tremor and *fremescence*; waxing into thunder peals, of fury stirred on by fear. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 4.

fremescent (frē-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *fremere*, make a low noise, roar, growl, + inceptive ppr. term. *-escent.*] Very noisy and tumultuous; riotous; raging. [Rare.]

Thuriot shows himself from some pinnacle, to comfort the multitude becoming suspicious, *fremescent*
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 6.

fremitus (frem'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *fremitus.* [< L. *fremitus*, a dull, roaring, humming, murmuring sound, < *fremere*, roar, hum, murmur, growl.] In *med.*, palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest.

The so-called hydatid *fremitus* . . . scarcely differs from the ordinary impulse communicated by fluid within any other kind of tumor. *Cobbold*, Tapeworms (1866), p. 63.

Palpation of the chest probably reveals a *fremitus* over the central portion of the chest. *Med. News*, LII. 290.

Bronchial fremitus, that fremitus produced by the air passing through obstructed bronchial tubes.—**Friction fremitus**, fremitus which is produced by the rubbing of roughened surfaces over each other, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.—**Vocal fremitus**, that fremitus which is produced by utterance of sounds.

Fremontia (frē-mon'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John C. *Frémont*, an American explorer.] A genus of plants, of a single species, *F. Californica*, a common shrub upon the dry hills of California, known as *California slippery-elm.* It has lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers with a bright-yellow petaloid calyx, and is now introduced into cultivation. It is closely related to the hand-flower tree (*Chiranthodendron*) of Mexico, and the two genera have been placed sometimes in the *Malvaceæ*, sometimes in the *Sterculiaceæ*; but they have recently been separated to form the order *Chiranthodendreæ.*

frent†, **frennet**†, *n.* Apparently a poetical perversion of *fremd.*

frena, *n.* Plural of *frenum.*

frenate (frē'nāt), *a.* [< *frenum* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, provided with a frenulum: applied to the posterior wings of a lepidopterous insect when they are provided with a bristle by which they can be attached to the anterior wings.

French (french), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Frenche*, *Frensch*, *Frensc*, *Frenkisch*, rarely *Franche*, < AS. *Frencisc*, French, i. e., Frankish, < *Franca*, Frank, + *-isc*, -ish. The term. *-ish* is similarly contracted in *Dutch*, *Scotch*, and *Welch*, now usually *Welsh.* Cf. F. *Français*, OF. *François*, *Franchois*, earlier *Franceis* (fem. F. *Française*, OF. *Françoise*, *Franchoise*, earlier *Franceische*) (> MLG. *frantzōs*, *fransois*, a., *frantzoser*, *fransoiser*, n., = MHG. *franzois*, *franzeis*, a., *franzoyser*, *franzoysære*, n., G. *französ-isch*, a., *franzos*, *franzose*, n., = Sw. *fransysk*; cf. D. *fransch*, Dan. Sw. *fransk*, equiv. in form to E. *Frankish*) = Sp. *Francés* = Pg. *Francez* = It. *Francese*, < ML. **Franciscus*, *Franceus*, French, < *Francus*, a Frank, + *-ensis*, whence the common E. patrial term. *-ese.* Thus E. *French* is etymologically *Frank-ish*, and F. *Français* is **Frank-ese.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to France, a country of western Europe, or to its inhabitants. Often abbreviated *Fr.*

Thank love for my blindness; who cannot see many a fair *French* city, for one fair *French* maid that stands in my way. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. Foreign; from a distant or foreign land; hence, strange; uncommon; rare. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Sheffield dialect *french* means "foreign." A new kind of American knives would be called *french.* Compare with this the different meanings of Welsh.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 251.

French asparagus. See *asparagus.*—**French berry.** Same as *Avignon berry.* See *berry*[1].—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**French bole.** See *bole*[2], 1.—**French brace**, an angle-brace.—**French cambric**, a very fine variety of cambric used for handkerchiefs and similar things.—**French canvas**, a variety of grenadine used for ladies' dresses and very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**French chalk, cotton, cowslip.** See the nouns.—**French crown.** (*a*) A piece of French money.

It is no English treason to cut *French crowns*; and, to-morrow, the king himself will be a clipper.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

(*b*) Baldness produced by what was called the *French disease* (*morbus Gallicus*). Hence used with equivocation. *Schmidt.*

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play bare-faced. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

French daisy. See *daisy.*—**French disease**†, syphilis.—**French duck, Encyclopedia, euchre, fake**, etc. See the nouns.—**French fall.** Same as *falling-band.*—**French grass, green, honeysuckle, hood, horn, jasmine**, etc. See the nouns.—**French measles.** Same as *rubella.*—**French merino**, a very fine twilled woolen cloth, made from the wool of the merino sheep, and used for ladies' dresses. It was originally made only in France, but is now produced elsewhere.—**French mixture**, a carbolized solution of codeine.—**French morocco, mustard, nut, ocher, pie, pitch, plum, polish**, etc. See the nouns.—**French porcelain, French pottery**, porcelain and pottery made within the limits of France. See *porcelain* and *pottery.*—**French pox**†, syphilis.—**French purple.** See *purple.*—**French quilting.** See *piqué.*—**French red**, rouge.—**French roof.** See *roof.*—**French sixth.** See *sixth.*—**French spoliation claims.** See *spoliation.*—**French tuning.** See *flat tuning*, under *tuning.*—**French twill**, a variety of French merino of inferior fineness but great durability.—**French varnish, white, willow**, etc. See the nouns.—**French weed**, in Jamaica, the *Commelina Cayennensis*, a species of day-flower.—**To take French leave**, to depart without ceremony or notice; hence, to disappear under suspicious circumstances; elope: as, a defaulting cashier *takes French leave.*

I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not choosing, as it was my first visit, to *take French leave*, and hardly knowing how to lead the way alone among so many strangers. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, II. 199.

You are going to quit me without warning—*French leave*—is that British conduct?
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 10.

II. *n.* 1. The language spoken by the people of France. French is parallel with Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Wallachian, and minor dialects, called together the *Romance languages*, being descended from the Latin as spoken by the Romans and the peoples of the various provinces whom they brought under their dominion, mingled with the Celtic and Teutonic tongues with which Latin was thus brought in contact. (See *Romance.*) *French* means 'the language of the Franks,' a Teutonic people merged with the mixed races of Gaul, who received the Frankish name (the country being thence called *France*), but retained their Romanic speech, the Franks and other Teutonic tribes, and later the Northmen, accepting the speech of the people they conquered. It is divided chronologically into *Old French* and *modern French*, the former extending from the ninth century to the fourteenth, or, with the convenient inclusion (as usually in this dictionary) of what is specifically called *Middle French*, to the sixteenth century. Old French existed in many dialects, the phrase, indeed, when unqualified or undiscriminated, including the aggregate of such dialects. The most important were the dialect of the Île de France, which, as the "French of Paris," has become the modern literary French; and that of Normandy, the *Norman* or *Norman French*, which, transferred to England at the Conquest and there developed (as Anglo-French), gave much to and took much from the English, and was finally displaced by the mixed English speech thus formed. (See *English.*) By later borrowing from French, or from the Latin on the French model, the Romanic part of the English vocabulary is now to a great extent nearly identical with that of French. As the most central and highly developed of the Romance dialects, French began, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to take the place of Latin as the general language of diplomacy, polite society, and commerce. Its importance in this respect has much diminished in the present century. It is now drawn upon by other languages chiefly for terms of fine art, dress, and cookery. The use of accents as a customary part of French orthography began in the seventeenth century; they now form a rigid artificial system, often a guide to pronunciation, and reflecting generally, but with numerous exceptions, previous etymological conditions of the words concerned. Regarded as a Romance language, French is remarkable for its departure from the Latin type. In its vowel and consonant system (notably in its nasal vowels), its sweeping contractions, and its general destruction of final sounds or syllables, with the retention in many cases of these lost sounds in spelling, it differs markedly from other Romance tongues.

And *Frensch* sche spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For *Frensch* of Parys was to hire unknowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 124.

2. Collectively, the people of France.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause,
And what the Swede intends, and what the *French.*
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Frenchify (fren'chi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frenchified*, ppr. *Frenchifying.* [< *French* + *-i-fy.*] To make French; infect with French tastes, manners, or turns of expression.

Before the Conquest they misliked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*, and accounted the desire of forraine language then to be a foretoken of the bringing in of forraine powers, which indeed happened. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your dublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified?*
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

Frenchiness (fren'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being Frenchy in aspect, manner, expression, etc.

There is, I must say, a *Frenchiness* about Ledru that I own makes me tremble.
Quoted in *Wikoff's* Reminiscences of an Idler, p. 531.

Frenchman (french'man), *n.*; pl. *Frenchmen* (-men). [< ME. *Frenche man* (= D. *fransman* = G. *franzmann* = Dan. *franskmand* = Sw. *fransman*): see *French* and *man.*] 1. A man of the French nation; a native inhabitant of France, or one belonging to the French race.

The *Frenchman*, first in literary fame—
(Mention him, if you please. Voltaire?—The same).
Cowper, Truth, l. 302.

2. A French ship.

French-tub (french'tub), *n.* A mixture of the protochlorid of tin and logwood, used in dyeing.

Frenchwoman (french'wům"an), *n.*; pl. *Frenchwomen* (-wim"en). A woman of the French nation.

Q. Mar. I cry you mercy, madam; was it you?
Duch. Was't I? yea, I it was, proud *Frenchwoman.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Frenchy (fren'chi), *a.* and *n.* [< *French* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a characteristic or exaggerated French manner, appearance, or sound: generally used in a depreciatory sense: as, a *Frenchy* gesture; a *Frenchy* tune. [Colloq.]

A theatrical and *Frenchy* tone.
The Congregationalist, Jan. 6, 1887.

II. *n.* A Frenchman. [Colloq. and familiar.]

The squires had begun by calling him *Frenchy.*
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls, p. 62.

frend†, *n.* See *friend.*

frenesy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frenzy.*

frenetic, frenetical (frē-net'ik, formerly fren'e-tik, frē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< OF. *frenetique*, F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico*: see *frantic.*] 1. Relating to or accompanied by mental disorder.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the King her husband was fallen into hys old *frenetical* desease. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 7.

2. Frenzied; frantic.

In his throwes *frenetike* and madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 206.

Also spelled *phrenetic*, *phrenetical.*

frenetically (frē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *frenetic*, q. v.] In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically. Also spelled *phrenetically.*

All mobs are properly frenzies, work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle.*

frennet†, *n.* See *fren.*

frentic†, *a.* An obsolete form of *frantic.*

frentive†, *a.* [ME.: see *frentic* = *frantic.*] Having the mind disordered; frantic.

Item, in ye same chirge [St. Peter's at Rome] on the right side is a pilour that was somtyme off Salamons temple, at which pylour our Lord was wont too rest him whan he preched to ye peple, at which pelour, if ther any be *frentyf* or made or troubled with spyrittes, they be deliuered and made hoole. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 145.

frenula[1] (fren'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *frenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum*, q. v.] In *anat.*, a small frenum. Also *frænula.*—**Frenula linguiæ**, a small process extending from the posterior lamellæ of the lingula toward the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.

frenula[2], *n.* Plural of *frenulum.*

frenular (fren'ū-lär), *a.* [< *frenula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the frenulum: as, a *frenular* bristle.

frenulum (fren'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *frenula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum*, q. v.] 1. In *anat.*, same as *frenum* or *frenula.*—2. In lepidopterous insects, a strong, elastic, sometimes double bristle on the upper edge of the secondary wing, near its base. It can be drawn through a hook on the under side of the primary, and serves to lock the wings together. The frenulum is wanting in nearly all butterflies which do not fold the secondaries when at rest. *Morris.*

Also spelled *frænulum.*

Frenulum cerebri, a median ridge running down from the corpora quadrigemina on to the valve of Vieussens.—**Frenulum pudendi**, a transverse fold within the posterior commissure of the vulva; the fourchette, commonly ruptured in the first parturition.

frenum (frē'num), *n.*; pl. *frena* (-nä). [L., also written *frænum*, a bridle, curb, bit.] 1. In *anat.*, a ligament or fold of membrane which checks or restrains the motion of a part: as, the *frenum linguæ*, or bridle of the tongue. See below.—2. In *entom.*, a strong membrane or chitinous ridge extending from the scutellum to the base of each anterior wing. It is prominent in the cicadas and some other insects.—**Frenum clitoridis**, a fold connecting the glans clitoridis with the labium minus on either side.—**Frenum epiglottidis.** See *epiglottis.*—**Frenum labii inferioris, frenum labii superioris**, a fold of mucous membrane which ties the under and upper lip, respectively, to the gums in the median line.—**Frenum linguæ**, a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the under side of the tongue, and sometimes requires to be cut from too great restriction, or from extension too far forward, causing the subject to be tongue-tied.—**Frenum preputii**, a fold of skin connecting the foreskin with the meatus urinarius.

frenzical (fren'zi-kal), *a.* [< *frenz-y* + *-ic-al.* Cf. *fransical.*] Partaking of frenzy.

The *frenzical* disposition of her [Vanessa's] mind.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

frenziedly (fren'zid-li), *adv.* As one frenzied; distractedly.

frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *frensie, frensy, phrensy, phrensy, fransy*, etc., < ME. *frensy, fransy, fransey, frensey, frenesie*, < OF. *frenesie, frenaisie*, F. *frénésie* = Pr. *frenesia, frenesi* = Sp. *frenesi* = Pg. *frenesi* = It. *frenesia*, < L. *phrenesis*, < Gr. *φρένησις*, a later equiv. of *φρενῖτις*, inflammation of the brain: see *frantic* and *frenetic*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *frenzies* (-ziz). Violent agitation of the mind approaching to temporary derangement of the mental faculties; distraction; delirium; madness.

He felle in a *fransye* for fersenesse of herte,
He feghttis and fellis downe that hyme be-fore standis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3827.

Every passion is a short *frenzy*.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

A kind of *frenzy* seized the people of Adel; they ran tumultuously to arms, and, with shrieks and adjurations, demanded to be led immediately against the Abyssinians.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 35.

=Syn. *Mania, Madness*, etc. (see *insanity*); rage, fury, raving.

II.† *a.* Mad; delirious.

All these sharpers have but a *frenzy* man's sleep.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100.

frenzy (fren'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frenzied*, ppr. *frenzying*. [< *frenzy*, *n.*] To render frantic; drive to distraction.

The bright Titan *frenzied* with new woes.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the hour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. vii.

freq. An abbreviation of *frequentative*.

frequence† (frē'kwens), *n.* [= F. *fréquence* = Sp. *frecuencia* = Pg. *frequencia* = It. *frequenza*, frequency, < L. *frequentia*, a throng, a crowd, < *frequen(t-)s*, crowded, also frequent: see *frequent*.] 1†. A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.

I, as I undertook, and with the vote
Consenting in full *frequence* was impower'd,
Have found him, view'd him, tasted him.
Milton, P. R., ii. 130.

2. Same as *frequency*.

The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frequence* of oathes. *Bp. Hall*, Quo Vadis? § 20.

frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* [Formerly also *frequencie*: see *frequence*.] 1†. A crowd; a throng.

London, . . . both for *frequencie* of people and multitude of houses, doth thrise exceed it [Mantua].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 145.

Thou can'st erewhile into this senate. Who
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. The quality of being frequent; often occurrence; the happening often in the ordinary course of things.

The people with great *frequencie* brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the Goddesse, and solemnized a lectisternium. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 719.

Concerning *frequency* in prayer, it is an act of zeal . . . easy and useful. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

3. The ratio of the number of times that an event occurs in the ordinary course of events to the number of occasions on which it might occur; with a few recent writers on physics, the number of regularly recurring events of any given kind in a given time.

The *frequency* of crimes has washed them white.
Cowper, Task, iii. 71.

frequent (frē'kwent), *a.* [< OF. *frequent*, F. *fréquent* = Sp. *frecuente* = Pg. It. *frequente*, < L. *frequen(t-)s*, crowded, crammed, frequent, repeated, etc., ppr. in form, allied to *farcire*, cram: see *farce*[1], *v.*] 1†. Crowded; thronged; full.

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate;
And therefore must your edict lay deep mulct
On such as shall be absent. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 3.

Moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and *frequent* form'd a dire debate.
Pope, Odyssey, xvii.

One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent* and full!
Walpole, Letters, II. 38.

2. Often appearing, seen, or done; often repeated or recurring; coming or happening in close succession or at short intervals.

There is nothing more *frequent* among us than a sort of poems intitled Pindaric Odes. *Congreve*, Pindaric Ode.

Frequent hearses shall besiege your gates.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 38.

The sure sign of the general decline of an art is the *frequent* occurrence, not of deformity, but of misplaced beauty. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The waste enormous marsh,
Where from the *frequent* bridge . . .
The trenched waters run from sky to sky.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. Doing or accustomed to do a thing often; practising or given to repetition; repetitious; iterative: as, to be *frequent* in one's remonstrances.

You cannot be
Too *frequent* where you are so much desir'd.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Suffering such a crew of riotous gallants,
Not of the best repute, to be so *frequent*
Both in your house and presence; this, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the curiousness of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

Make no more Allegories in Scripture than needs must, the Fathers were too *frequent* in them.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

4†. Currently reported; often heard.

'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Dacî
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

frequent (frē-kwent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *frequenter*, F. *fréquenter* = Sp. *frecuentar* = Pg. *frequentar* = It. *frequentare*, < L. *frequentare*, fill, crowd, visit often, do or use often, etc., < *frequen(t-)s*, frequent, crowded: see *frequent*, *a.*] 1†. To crowd; fill.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1091.

2. To visit often; resort to habitually: as, to *frequent* the theater.

I lay at the signe of the three Kings, which is the . . . most *frequented* of al the Innes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 70.

The unknowen Countries of Ginny and Binne, this six and twentie yeeres, have beene *frequented* with a few English ships only to trade.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 48.

It is to be wondered, that these Operas are so *frequented*. There are great numbers of the Nobility that come daily to them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

frequentable (frē-kwen'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *fréquentable*; as *frequent* + *-able*.] Accessible; easy of approach.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age, and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Have made their bookstore most *frequentable* for facility of purchase. *The New Mirror*, III. (1843).

frequentage (frē-kwen'tāj), *n.* [< *frequent* + *-age*.] The practice of frequenting: as, "remote from *frequentage*," *Southey*. [Rare.]

frequentation (frē-kwen-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fréquentation* = Sp. *frecuentacion* = Pg. *frequentação* = It. *frequentazione*, < L. *frequentatio(n-)*, frequency, frequent use, < *frequentare*, frequent: see *frequent*, *v.*] The practice of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

The loveliest cove upon the North New England coast, and nearly the loneliest, a few miles ahead of the wave of indiscriminate *frequentation* already rolling steadily on towards the British provinces.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, xv.

frequentative (frē-kwen'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fréquentatif* = Sp. *frecuentativo* = Pg. It. *frequentativo*, < LL. *frequentativus*, frequentative, < L. *frequentare*, do or use often: see *frequent*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, serving to express the repetition of an action: as, *dictito* is a *frequentative* verb.

II. *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action, as *dictito* (Latin) from *dicto*, *vāvadīti* (Sanskrit) from *vadati*, *waggle* from *wag*.

Abbreviated *freq.*

frequenter (frē-kwen'tėr), *n.* One who frequents; one who often or habitually visits or resorts to a place.

A great *frequenter* of the church,
Where bishop-like he finds a perch.
Cowper, tr. of Vincent Bourne's Jackdaw.

They [English religious houses] stood often in defenceless solitudes, guarded by a feeble garrison of inmates and *frequenters*, a prey ready to the hand of the spoiler, whenever he should come up against them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

frequently (frē'kwent-li), *adv.* 1†. Populously; in a crowded manner.

The place became *frequently* inhabited on every side, as approved both healthfull and delightfull.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 279.

2. Often; many times; at short intervals.

The First is, that the antient Gauls used to come *frequently* to be instructed here by the British Druids.
Howell, Letters, iv. 19.

The Christians, also, sallied *frequently* from the gates, and made great havoc in the irregular multitude of assailants. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

=Syn. 2. See *often*.

frequentness (frē'kwent-nes), *n.* The fact of being frequent or often repeated.

freret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar*.

frescadet (fres-kād'), *n.* [< OF. *frescades, fresquades*, pl., "refreshments, or things refreshing, as (in summer-time) light garments, cool air, cold places, bowers or shades, overspread with green boughs" (Cotgrave), < It. **frescata*, < *fresco*, OF. *frais, fres*, fresh, cool: see *fresh*.] A cool walk; a shady place. *Maunder*.

fresco (fres'kō), *n.*; pl. *frescos* or *frescoes* (-kōz). [< It. *fresco*, fresh, cool, *fresco*, n., coolness, fresh air, cool, fresco, < OHG. *frisc*, fresh: see *fresh*.] 1†. Coolness; a cool, refreshing state of the air; shade. See *al fresco*.

Wee mett many of the nobility both on horseback and in their coaches to take the *fresco* from the sea.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

2. A method of painting on walls covered with a ground or coat of plaster or mortar, with which the colors become permanently incorporated if properly chosen and applied; also, a picture or design so painted. *True fresco* (Italian *buon fresco*) is painting in colors mixed with water or hydrate of lime upon a wet surface of mortar made of lime and pure quartz-sand. In this method earth pigments are chiefly used, because all vegetable and many mineral pigments are decomposed by lime or altered by light. The solidity of the painting depends upon the penetration of the colors into the plaster or mortar, and upon the crystalline layer which forms upon its surface before the mortar has set, as it does in a few hours through the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. If this crystalline layer is disturbed, or if it has begun to form while the artist is painting, or if it forms between the thinner and thicker coats of color successively applied, the colors will flake and fall away. *Dry fresco* (Italian *fresco secco*) is a method of fresco-painting upon a dry surface. The last coat of plaster, or intonaco, when perfectly dry, is rubbed with pumice-stone, and well wetted with water and a little lime the evening before painting, and again immediately before the artist begins work. The first step in this process is to pounce the outline of the design upon the wall. The phrase *fresco secco* is applied also to retouching in distemper. The implements used by fresco-painters include wooden and glass floats, trowels of wood and iron, palette-knives of steel and bone, a trimming-knife, a bone or ivory stylus, and brushes of hog-bristles and other hair, of such quality as to be neither curled nor burned by lime. Compare *distemper*[2].

It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., *frescos*, but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. *Fairholt*.

The room, which was not darkened, was hung with damask of purple and gold, and the high ceiling was painted with gay *frescos* of some story of the gods
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 30.

Florentine fresco. See *Florentine*.—**Fresco colors.** See *color*.—**In fresco,** in the open air; out of doors: same as *al fresco*.

Come, let us take, *in fresco* here, one quart.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

The house was doubly balconied in the front . . . for the clubsters to issue forth *in fresco* with hats and perukes.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

fresco (fres'kō), *v. t.* [< *fresco*, *n.*] To paint in fresco, as a wall.

A melodramatic statue of Moses receives the tables of the law from God the Father, with *frescoed* seraphim in the background. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xviii.

frescoing (fres'kō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fresco*, *v.*] The process of painting in fresco; frescoed decoration.

The *frescoing*, stained glass work, and tiling in the Union League Club building *Art Age*, III. 198.

fresco-painter (fres'kō-pān'tėr), *n.* One who paints in fresco.

fresco-painting (fres'kō-pān'ting), *n.* 1. The art or act of painting in fresco.—2. A fresco.

fresh (fresh), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fresh, fresch, fressh, fresc*, and transposed *fersh, ferss*, etc., < AS. *fersc*, fresh (applied to water) (transposed from **fresc*), = D. *versch* = MLG. *varsch, versch* = OHG. *frisc*, MHG. *vrisch*, G. *frisch* = Icel. *ferskr*, fresh (of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc., of smell, etc.), = Sw. *färsk* = Dan. *fersk*, fresh, sweet, etc. From the same ult. source are *frisk*, a doublet of *fresh*, and *fresco*, < It. *fresco* = Sp. Pg. *fresco* = OF. *fres, freis, frais, fris*, fem. *fresche, fraische*, F. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*, fresh, cool: see *fresco*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having its original qualities; unimpaired in vigor or purity; not weakened, faded, tainted, or decayed; not stale or worn: as, a *fresh* voice; a *fresh* complexion; events still *fresh* in the memory; to keep meat or flowers *fresh*.

Ful *fressh* and newe here gere apiked was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

A grave young Swede with a *fresh* Norse complexion.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 14.

2. Of unimpaired physical or mental condition; having full natural vigor, activity, beauty, bloom, etc.; hearty; sound; brisk; lively.

Ther sholde ye have seen many *fresh* lusty men of armes vpon stronge stanelinge stedis.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

A race of real children; not too wise,
Too learned, or too good, but wanton, *fresh*,
And bandied up and down by love and hate.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

3. In a refreshed condition; freshened; reinvigorated; strengthened or purified: as, the troops were now *fresh* for action; to put on *fresh* linen.

I remember, when the fight was done, . . .
Came there a certain lord, neat and trimly dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Nay, [I] let him choose
Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
My best and *freshest* men. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5

Brewer says to his driver, "Now is your horse pretty *fresh*?" . . . Driver says he's as *fresh* as butter
Dickens, Mutual Friend, ii. 3.

4. New; recent; novel; newly produced, obtained, occurring, arriving, etc.: as, coins *fresh* from the mint; a *fresh* coat of paint; *fresh* tidings; a *fresh* misfortune; to take a *fresh* sheet of paper.

My glory was *fresh* in me, and my bow was renewed in my hand. Job xxix. 20.

But the Norweyan lord, surveying vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men,
Began a *fresh* assault *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

To-morrow to *fresh* woods and pastures new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 193.

In every liquid all the molecules are running about and continually changing and mixing themselves up in *fresh* forms *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 195.

Hence—**5.** Unpractised; untried; inexperienced; unsophisticated: as, a *fresh* hand on a ship; a *fresh* youth.

How green you are, and *fresh* in this old world!
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

We that have skill must pronounce, and not such *fresh* men as you are. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

It is not unusual to see girls in their third year attending the same lectures with Freshmen. I say "Freshmen" because, although there is no class feeling, yet there is an undefined idea that new students must naturally be *fresh*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 921.

6. Cool; refreshing; invigorating; imparting strength or refreshment; in nautical language, moderately strong or brisk: as, a draught of *fresh* water; a breath of *fresh* air; a *fresh* breeze.

Sir, we are all so happy as to have a fine, *fresh*, cool morning; and I hope we shall each be the happier in the others company. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

I'll call the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring
Prior, Henry and Emma.

And the shade of the beech lies cool on the rock,
And *fresh* from the west is the free wind's breath
Bryant, Two Graves

During the first part of this day the wind was light, but after noon it came on *fresh*, and we furled the royals.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

7. Not salt, salted, or pickled; not brackish: as, *fresh* meat or codfish; *fresh* water.

So can no fountain both yield salt water and *fresh*
Jas. iii 12.

I found helpe for my health, and my sicknesse asswaged, by the meanes of *fresh* dyet, especially Oranges and Limons
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 9

8†. Bright; brilliant.

Ther helmes garnyshed that they had vppon,
With perlys and dyamauntes of price,
Ther course[r]s trappid in the *freshest* wise
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037

9. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Drinking was not among my vices. I could get *fresh*, as we call it, when in good company and excited by wit and mirth; but I never went to the length of being drunk.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xiii

10. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]

There is our great Thaller is weel enough when he is *fresh*, but he makes owre mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae *Scott*, Pirate, xxiv.

11. Verdant and conceited; presuming through ignorance and conceit; forward; officious. Compare *cool*. [Slang, U. S.]—**12.** Open; not frosty. [Scotch.]

Our winters . . . have been open and *fresh*, as it is termed.
P. Campbie, Stirlings Statist. Acc., xv. 319, N. (*Jamieson.*)

Fresh blood. See *blood*. **Fresh suit,** or **fresh pursuit,** in *law*, effectual pursuit of a wrong-doer while the wrong is fresh. In old English criminal law such pursuit of a thief was encouraged by allowing the owner who made it to recover his goods again; otherwise they went to the crown if retaken. So, if a tenant, to prevent the landlord from distraining his cattle on the land, drove them off the land, the landlord might, if he made fresh suit, distrain them off the land. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Unfaded, blooming, flourishing, hearty. **4.** *Novel, Recent*, etc. See *new*. —**5.** Untrained, unskilled, raw.

II. *n.* **1.** A flood; a stream in overflow; an inundation; a freshet.

It is held one of the greatest rivers in America, and as most men thinke, in the world: and commeth downe with such a *fresh*, it maketh the Sea fresh more than thirtie miles from the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 268.

It is called a *fresh*, when, after very great rains, or (as we suppose) after a great thaw of the snow and ice lying upon the mountains to the westward, the water descends in such abundance into the rivers that they overflow the banks which bound their streams at other times
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 34.

2†. Figuratively, a flood or rush of persons.

The *fresshe* was so felle of the furse grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4780.

3. A spring or brook of fresh water; a small tributary stream. [Now only local.]

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

In Virginia it means also "a small tributary of a larger river," and Beverley (History of Virginia) already mentions "the *freshes* of Pawtomeck river."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 49.

4. A stream or current of fresh water running into tide-water. [Local.]

Running up into the *freshes* with the ship or vessel during the five or six weeks that the worm is thus above water; for they never enter, nor do any damage in fresh water, or where it is not very salt
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 6.

Fresh, used locally in Maryland for a stream distinct from the tide water: as, "Allen's *Fresh*."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 48.

5. The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a great volume of fresh water flowing into the sea.

The *freshes*, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift, setting directly off to sea against the wind. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 673.

6. Open weather; a day of open weather; a thaw. [Scotch.]—**7.** A freshman. [College slang.]

fresh (fresh), *adv.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] Freshly.

Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding *fresh*,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Mrs. Can. She has a charming fresh colour.
Lady T. Yes, when it is *fresh* put on
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

fresh† (fresh), *v.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To refresh.

Whan he was to that wel yomen
That shadowed was with braunches grene,
He thoughte of thilke water shene
To drinke, and *freshe* him wel withalle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1513.

I walkt abroade to breath the *freshing* ayre
In open fields, whose flowring pride, oppiest
With early frosts, had lost their beauty faire
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 26.

You have *freshed* my memory well in't, neighbour Pan.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow fresh; freshen.

About three in the afternoone the gale began to *fresh*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 450.

fresh-blown (fresh'blōn), *a.* Newly blown, as a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 22.

fresh-colored (fresh'kul'ord), *a.* Having a lively, healthy color; ruddy: as, a *fresh-colored* complexion.

freshen (fresh'n), *v.* [< *fresh* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow brisk; grow stronger or brighter: as, the wind *freshens*; the verdure *freshens*.

The breeze will *freshen* when the day is done
Byron, Corsair, i. 7.

Sometimes on a sunny day it began even to be pleasant and genial, and a greenness grew over those brown beds, which, *freshening* daily, suggested the thought that Hope traversed them at night, and left each morning brighter traces of her steps. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ix

Heard
The *freshening* wind about the cordage beat.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 240.

2. To grow fresh; lose salt or saltness.

II. *trans.* **1.** To refresh; revive; renew.

Freshen'd from the wave the zephyr flew.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 246.

Clearer skies and softer air, . . .
Fresh'ning his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded genially and spread the man.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 411

Freshen the priming of your pistols—the mist of the falls is apt to dampen the brimstone.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vii

A strong and healthy soil of common sense, *freshened* by living springs of feeling. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 3.

2. To make fresh; remove saltness from: as, to *freshen* fish or flesh.

Freshen [salt codfish] by leaving it in water an hour.
Goodholme's Domestic Cyc., p. 113.

3. *Naut.*, to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.—**To freshen the hawse.** See *hawse*[1].

freshet (fresh'et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. *freschet*, *frechet*, adj., fresh (applied, among other things, to a spring), dim. of *fres*, fem. *fresche*, fresh: see *fresh*, *a.*, and cf. *fresh*, *n.*] **1†.** A small stream of fresh water; a brook.

Beyond the said mountaines towards the North, there is a most beautifull wood growing on a plaine ful of fountaines & *freshets*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 94.

All fish, from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, P. R., ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing of a river, by reason of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation, especially one of a comparatively moderate extent: same as *fresh*, *n.*, 1.

Between Salem and Charlestown is situated the town of Lynn, near to a river, whose strong *freshet* at the end of winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents itself into the sea.
F. Gorges, Description of New England (1658), p. 29.

freshly (fresh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *freschly*, *freshly*; < *fresh* + *-ly*[2].] In a fresh manner; so as to be fresh; anew; newly; recently.

And swore, and hertely gan her hete [promise]
Euer to be stedfast and trew,
And loue her alway *freshly* new. *Isle of Ladies.*

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years:
Yet *freshly* ran he on ten winters more.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 2.

freshman (fresh'man), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.*; pl. *freshmen* (-men). **1†.** A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

'Las, you are *freshmen*!
I'm an old weather-beaten soldier, that, whilst drum
And trumpets terrified cowards, had the world
At will. *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

What if I left my token and my letter
With this strange fellow- - - -
Not so, I'll trust no *freshman* with such secrets.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ii. 3.

I am but a *fresh-man* yet in France, therefore I can send you no news. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 13.

2. A student of the first year in a college or university.

No *Freshman* shall wear his hat in the College yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and have not both hands full.
Laws of Harv. Coll., quoted in Quincy's Hist. Harv. [Univ., II 530.

He [Pendennis] drove thither in a well-appointed coach, filled inside and out with dons, gownsmen, young *freshmen* about to enter, and their guardians, who were conducting them to the University.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xvii.

I remember'd Everard's college fame
When we were *Freshmen*. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Abbot of freshmen. See *abbot of yellow-beaks*, under *abbot*.—**Freshman's Bible,** the body of laws, the catalogue, or the calendar of a collegiate institution. [College slang.]

Every year there issues from the warehouse of Messrs. Deighton, the publishers to the University of Cambridge, an octavo volume. . . . Among the Undergraduates it is commonly known by the name of the *Freshman's Bible*—the public usually ask for the University Calendar.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 230.

President's freshman, formerly, a member of the freshman class who performed the official errands of the president of the college. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class composed of freshmen, in a college.

Lord! how the Seniors knocked about
The *freshman* class of one!
O. W. Holmes, Centennial of Harvard College, 1836.

freshmanhood (fresh'man-hud), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-hood*.] The state of a freshman; the period of being a freshman.

But yearneth not thy laboring heart, O Tom,
For those dear hours of simple *Freshmanhood*!
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanic (fresh-man'ik), *a.* [< *freshman* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a freshman, or the state of freshmanhood.

I do not pine for those *freshmanic* days.
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanship (fresh'man-ship), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-ship*.] The state of being a freshman.

A man who had been my fellow-pupil with him from the beginning of our *Freshmanship* would meet him there.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 150.

freshment† (fresh'ment), *n.* [< *fresh* + *-ment*.] Refreshment.

To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.
J. Cartwright, Preacher's Travels, p. 19.

freshness (fresh'nes), *n.* [< ME. *freshenesse*; < *fresh* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being fresh, in any sense.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold, notwithstanding, their *freshness* and glosses.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Let but some new desire give play to a quite different set of organs, and the mind runs after it with as much *freshness* and eagerness as if it had never done anything.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

We . . . ran
By ripply shallows of the lisping lake,
Delighted with the *freshness* and the sound.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

fresh-newt, *a.* Unwonted; unpractised.

For the love
Of this poor infant, this *fresh-new* seafarer,
I would it would be quiet. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

fresh-run (fresh'run), *a.* 1. Just from the sea; having recently run up a river, as a salmon. —2. Anadromous in general, as a fish.

fresh-shot (fresh'shot), *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *freshet*, as if it meant, in this instance, *fresh* water *shot* out into the sea.] The discharge of fresh water from any great river into the sea, often extending to a considerable distance from the mouth of a river. *Imp. Dict.*

fresh-sophomore (fresh'sof'ō-mōr), *n.* One who enters college in the sophomore year, having made the studies of the freshman year elsewhere. Also, abbreviated, *fresh-soph.* [U. S.]

I was a *Fresh-Sophomore* then, and a waiter in the Commons' hall. *Yale Lit. Mag.*, XII. 114.

fresh-water (fresh'wâ'tėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, yielding, produced by, living in, or situated on water that is fresh or not salt: as, *fresh-water* deposits; *fresh-water* fish.

As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh-water springs come up through bitter brine.
Tennyson (ed. 1833), Sonnets, ii.

2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, as on lakes and rivers: as, a *fresh-water* sailor.—3. Raw; untrained: as, "*fresh-water* soldiers," *Knolles*.—**Fresh-water cod.** See *cod*[2].—**Fresh-water fox**, an English name of the common carp, alluding to its supposed cunning.—**Fresh-water herring**, a local English name of the whitefish, *Coregonus clupeoides*.—**Fresh-water marsh-hen**, a name of *Rallus elegans*, the king-rail of the United States.—**Fresh-water mussels**, the *Unionidæ*, as distinguished from the *Mytilidæ* or marine mussels.—**Fresh-water shrimp**, a name of the *Gammarus pulex*, not a true shrimp.—**Fresh-water soldier**, the *Stratiotes aloides*, a European aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves.

freshwoman (fresh'wùm'an), *n.*; pl. *fresh-women* (-wim'en). An assumed feminine correlative of *freshman* in the academical sense.

Mother, you do intreat like a *fresh-woman*;
'Tis against the laws of the university.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2

fresison (fre-sī'son), *n.* The mnemonic name now usually given to that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which, when it is considered as belonging to the first figure, is called *frisesomorum* (which see). It is also called *fresison*. The *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be converted simply in the reduction; while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely: *e*, universal negative; *i*, particular affirmative; *o*, particular negative.

fresk (fresk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *frosk*.

Fresnel lantern, lens. See the nouns.

Fresnel's surface of elasticity. See *wave-surface* and *elasticity*.

fret[1] (fret), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [Early mod. E. also *frette*, and with orig. long vowel *freet*, *freat*; < ME. *freten* (pret. *fret*, *freet*, *frate*, pl. *freten*, *froeten*, pp. *freten*, *fret*), < AS. *fretan* (pret. *frætt*, pl. *frǽton*, pp. *freten*), eat up, devour (hence *frettan*, pret. pl. *fretton*, eat up), = D. *vreten* = MLG. *vreten*, LG. *freten* = OHG. *frezzan*, MHG. *vrezzen*, G. *fressen* (Sw. *frāta*, corrode, is borrowed) = Goth. *fraïtan* (pret. *frēt*, pl. *frētun*), eat up, devour, < Goth. *fra-*, = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], etc., + Goth. *itan* = AS. *etan*, E. *eat*, etc.: see *for-*[1] and *eat*. *Fret*[1] is thus equiv. to a syncopated form of **for-eat*, and the reg. mod. form would be *freat*; the short vowel is perhaps due to the preterit *fret* (like *ǽt*, pret. of *eat*) and the influence of the other words spelled *fret*. With *fret* of AS. origin is now thoroughly confused in form and sense another verb of diff. origin, namely, < OF. *freter*, another form of *froiter*, F. *frotter* = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub, chafe, fray, fret, < L. as if **fricitare*, freq. of *fricare*, pp. *frictus*, rub: see *friction*, and cf. *frot*, *frote*.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To eat up; devour.

Elde, which that al can *frete* and bite,
As it hath *freten* [var. *froten*] mony a noble storie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 12.

They sawe lygge in theyr looke legges & armes,
Fayre handes & feete *freaten* too the bonne.
Alexaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1159.

2. To eat into; gnaw; corrode.

Vermyn Grete
That the synful men sal gnaw and *frete*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6868.

It costith greet to use a syune
That is clepid foule Enuye,
For it *fretith* man with-inne;
Bodi & soule it dooth distrole.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Book of Common Prayer, Ps. xxxix. 12.

Rich robes are *fretted* by the moth.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

3. To wear away; fray; rub; chafe: as, to *fret* cloth by friction; to *fret* the skin.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

They would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.
Newton, Opticks.

Aided by its burden of detrital matter, the river *frets* away the rocks along its banks, and thus tends to widen its channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 134.

4. To make rough; cause to ripple; disturb; agitate: as, to *fret* the surface of water.

Mountain pines . . . *fretted* with the gusts of heaven
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

5. To chafe painfully or vexatiously; irritate; worry; gall.

Whan man hath that complexion,
Full . . . of dredes and of wrathfull thought,
He *fret* him selven all to nought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 98.

Fret not thyself because of evildoers. Ps. xxxvii. 1.

Because thou hast . . . *fretted* me in all these things; . . . I also will recompense thy way upon thine head.
Ezek. xvi. 43.

This Wretch has *fretted* me that I am absolutely decay'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

As a man who had once sinned, but who kept his conscience all alive and painfully sensitive by the *fretting* of an unhealed wound, he might have been supposed safer within the line of virtue than if he had never sinned at all. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

To fret one's gizzard. See *gizzard*.=**Syn.** 5. To vex, provoke, nettle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be worn away, as by friction; become frayed or chafed; be wearing out or wasting.

No Woull is lesse subiect to mothes, or to *fretting* in presse, then this. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 161.

'Twas a commodity lay *fretting* by you.
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Your satin sleeve begins to *fret* at the rug that is underneath it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Of a new Rainbow, e'er it *fret* or fade,
The choicest Piece took out a Scarf is made.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

2. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

By this salve, the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby *fretted* more and more. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 228.

Had the Leprosie of your sins so *fretted* in my Walls that there was no cleansing them but by the flames which consume them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman*.

3. To be worried; give way to chafed or irritated feelings; speak peevishly and complainingly.

He *frets* like a chaf'd lion. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 3.

Ah, monarchs! could ye taste the mirth ye mar,
Not in the toils of glory would ye *fret*;
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and man be happy yet!
Byron, Childe Harold, I. 47.

He knows his mother earth; he *frets* for no fine cradle, but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet. *Landor*.

4. To be in commotion or agitation, as water; boil, bubble, or work as in fermentation; hence, to work as angry feelings; rankle.

That diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts. *South*, Sermons.

In vain our pent wills *fret*,
And would the world subdue.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Ales intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the shive to keep the ale from *fretting*, and save the head of the cask from being blown out. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 275.

To fret in, in *wine-making*, to combine one wine with another.=**Syn.** 3 and 4. To chafe, fume.

fret[1] (fret), *n.* [< *fret*, *v.*] 1. A wearing away, abrasion, or corrosion.—2. A place worn or abraded, as by friction.

Frettes be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and encreasinge in those places in a bowe which be much weaker than other.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 156.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (*b*) Herpes; tetter.—4. In *mining*, the worn side of a river-bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. *Webster*.—5. A state of chafing or irritation, as of the mind, temper, etc.; vexation; anger: as, he keeps himself in a continual *fret*.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 153.

The weariness, the fever, and the *fret*
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

6. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; a state of ebullition or effervescence, as of wine.

And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates.
Evelyn, Aphorisms concerning Cider.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Those humours, tart as wines upon the *fret*,
Which idleness and weariness beget.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 701.

7†. A flurry.

About ten in the morning, in a very great *fret* of wind, it chopt suddenly into the W.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

8. A glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

fret[2]† (fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < AS. *fretwian*, usually with *a*, *frætwian*, *frætwan*, *fretwian* = OS. *fratahōn*, adorn, ornament; cf. Goth. *us-fratwjan*, make wise (Gr. σοφίζειν). Somewhat confused in meaning with *fret*[3], *v. t.*] To adorn; ornament; set off.

Ne juwel *fretta* ful of riche stones.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1115.

Alle hir fyne fyngres weore *frettet* with rynges,
Of the preciousest perre that prince wered euere.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 11.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was arayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 37.

fret[2]† (fret), *n.* [ME. *fret*; < *fret*[2], *v.*] A caul of silver or gold wire, sometimes ornamented with precious stones, worn by ladies in the middle ages. *Fairholt*.

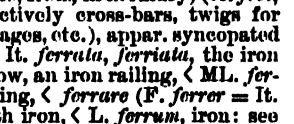
A *fret* of golde she hadde next her heer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 215.

fret[3] (fret), *n.* [< OF. *frete*, f., an iron band, a ferrule, *frete*, *frette*, f., a lozenge, pl. *frettes*, a grating (> Sp. *fretes*, frets, in heraldry) (cf. *fret*, n., a hoop, collectively cross-bars, twigs for making baskets, cages, etc.), appar. syncopated from **ferrette*, n., It. *ferrata*, *ferriata*, the iron grating of a window, an iron railing, < ML. *ferrata*, an iron grating, < *ferrare* (F. *ferrer* = It. *ferrare*), bind with iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrous*, *farrier*. Cf. *fret*[2].] 1. A piece of interlaced or perforated ornamental work.

About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of primroses. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, ii.

The hook she bears
Of thine own carving, where your names are set,
Wrought underneath with many a curious *fret*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

2. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art and in sundry modifications common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, frequently consisting of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms.

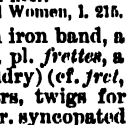


Greek Frets.
a, from the Parthenon, above cella frieze; *b*, from vases.

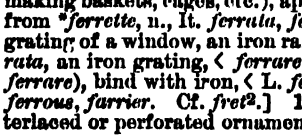
Sometimes called *key ornament*.

Beautiful works and orders, like the *frets* in the roofs of houses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

3. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two bendlets placed in saltier and interlaced with a mascle. Also called *true-lover's knot* and *Harrington knot*.—**Diamond fret**, in *arch.*, a molding consisting of fillets intersecting one another, so as to form diamonds or rhombs, or of other combinations of dia-



Heraldic Fret.



Diamond Frets.
a, from Church of Retaud, France; *b*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

mond-shaped figures It is usual in the earlier medieval architecture.—**Fret couped**, in *her.*, a bearing similar to a fret, having the ends of the bendlets cut off so as not to reach the edges of the escutcheon.—**Fret fretted**, in *her.*, a fret of which the mascle has each of its corners extended to form a loop or lozenge. **Labyrinth fret**, in *arch.*, a fret with many involved turnings.—**Lozenge fret**, an ornament used in Romanesque architecture, presenting an appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing lozenge- or diamond-shaped panels See *diamond fret.*—**Per fret**, in *her.*, divided by diagonal lines in the direction of the lines of the fret – that is, both saltierwise and lozengewise: said of the field. –**Triangular fret**, a dovetail-molding

fret[3] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [= OF. *fretter, freter*, cross, interlace; from the noun.] 1. To ornament with or as if with frets.

We went through the long gallery, pav'd with white & black marble, richly *fretted* and paynted a fresco
Evelyn, Diary, Feb 8, 1644.

They were of gold and silver, and were *fretted* like the west window of the Chanry Kirk
Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, quoted in Child's Ballads, I. 249.

White clouds sail aloft, and vapors *fret* the blue sky with silver threads. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2. To make a fret of. [Rare.]

Ye hills, whose foliage, *fretted* on the skies,
Prints shadowy arches on their evening dyes
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

fret[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < OF. *fretter, freter, ferter*, strengthen, fasten, provide.] 1. To fasten; bind.

Take thenne & *frette* hym [a staffe of hasyll, wylowe or aspe] faste wyth a cockshotecorde; and hynde hym to a fourme or an oxyn square grete tree. . . . Unfrette hym thefne, and let hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 3.

2. To strengthen; fill.

With alle the fode that may be founde *frette* thy cofer,
For sustnaunce to yow self & also those other.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 339.

fret[5] (fret), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Skeat suggests, a particular use of OF. *frete*, a ferrule (a bar): see *fret*[3], *n.*] In musical instruments of the lute and viol class, a small ridge of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, set across the finger-board, and serving as a fixed point for stopping or shortening the strings in playing, the fingers being applied just above it so as to press the string against it. Frets were originally used on all varieties of the lute and the viol; but they are now employed only in the guitar and zither and sometimes in the banjo.

The Towne Musitians
Finger their *frets* within.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Those means, as *frets* upon an instrument,
Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment
Shak., Lucrece, l 1140.

fret[5] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [< *fret*[5], *n.*] 1. To provide with frets.

Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well *fretted*, the Musique is marred.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p 40

2†. Punningly, in Shakspere, to worry as if by acting upon the frets of.

Call me what instrument you will, though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii 2

fret[6]† (fret), *n.* [< L. *fretum*, a strait, a sound; not connected with *frith*[2] = *firth*[2].] A frith. [Rare.]

It [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii 13.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles*, Hist Turks

fret[7]†, p. *a.* [A form of *freight*, found in 16th-century editions of Chaucer, but not in ME. manuscripts.] Same as *freight*.

fretet, *v.* A Middle English form of *fret*[1].

fretful (fret'fûl), *a.* [< *fret*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] 1†. Gnawing; wearing; abrading; corroding.

Though parting be a *fretful* corsive,
It is applied to a deathful wound.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. In a state of commotion; moved or agitated, as water; seething.

Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose *fretfull* waves, beating against the hill,
Did all the bottome with soft mutt'rings fill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

3. Disposed to fret; ill-tempered; ill-humored; peevish: as, a *fretful* temper.

Each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

A *fretful* poor soul, that has a new distress for every hour in the four and twenty.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

4. Characterized by, indicating, or causing fret, worry, or ill temper.

The kindred souls of every land
(Howe'er divided in the *fretful* days
Of prejudice and errour) mingled now
In one selected never jarring state.
Thomson, Memory of Lord Talbot.

The new-born infant's *fretful* wail
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 395.

=**Syn.** 3. *Peevish, Pettish*, etc. (see *petulant*); irritable, complaining, querulous.

fretfully (fret'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly; complainingly.

fretfulness (fret'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fretful; peevishness; ill humor; disposition to fret and complain; irritability.

Fretfulness of temper, too, will generally characterise those who are negligent of order. *H. Blair*, Works, II. i.

fretiset, *v. t.* [< *fret*[3] + *-ise.*] Same as *fret*[3].

Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 38.

fret-saw (fret'sâ), *n.* 1. A compass- or key-hole-saw with a long and slender blade and fine teeth.—2. A reciprocating scroll-saw mounted on a table and operated by a treadle. See *scroll-saw.*

frettage (fret'âj), *n.* [< F. *frettage*, < *fretter*, hoop, < *frette*, a hoop: see *frette.*] 1. The process of reinforcing the breech-section of a heavy gun by shrinking on coiled rings of wrought-iron or steel.—2. The series of solid hoops or bands of steel thus used. See *frette.*

The gun . . . ordinarily receives an exterior *frettage*.
Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882, p 244.

frettation (fre-tā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *fret*[1] + *-ation.*] Annoyance; discomposure. *Davies.* [Rare.]

I never knew how much in earnest and in sincerity she was my friend till she heard of my infinite *frettation* upon occasion of being pamphleted.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 144.

frette (fret), *n.* [F., a hoop: see *fret*[3].] In *gun.*: (*a*) A coiled ring of wrought-iron or steel designed for strengthening the exterior of cannon. The term is applied to hoops of steel rolled from the solid ingot, as well as to those made by coiling a bar around a mandrel, heating, and then welding the coils together under a hammer (*b*) Any hoop or band for a built-up cannon. The interior diameter of the frette is less than the diameter of the body of the gun or tube on which it is to be placed. It is expanded by heat, placed in position, and allowed to cool until it gripes the metal beneath, after which the cooling is hastened by the careful application of water upon the exterior.

fretté (fre-tā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fretty*, 2.

fretted (fret'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fret*[3], *v.*] 1. Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs.

Yet then no proud aspiring piles were rais'd,
No *fretted* roofs with polish'd metals blaz'd.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Adown the Tigris I was borne,
By Bagdat's shrines of *fretted* gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. In *her.*, interlaced one with another: said of any charges which can be so combined: as, a chevron *fretted* with a bar.—**Fret fretted.** See *fret*[3], *n*

fretten[1]† (fret'n), *a.* [< ME. *freten*, < AS. *freten*, pp. of *fretan*, eat, eat into: see *fret*[1].] Marked: as, pock-*fretten* (marked with the smallpox).

fretten[2] (fret'n), *a.* [Var. of *fretted.*] In *her.*, same as *fretted.* [Rare.]

fretter (fret'ėr), *n.* One who or that which frets.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance, a hot day, boys;
Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy *fretter*
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

fretty (fret'i), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *fretté*, pp. of *fretter*, fret: see *fret*[3], *v.*] 1. Adorned with fretwork.

But, Oxford, O I praise thy situation, . . .
Thy bough-deckt dainty walkes, with brooks beset,
Fretty, like Christall knots, in mould of jet.
Davies, Sonnet to Oxford Univ.

2. In *her.*, covered with a grating composed of narrow pieces, as bendlets, fillets, etc., crossing one another and interlacing. Also *frettè.*

fretwork (fret'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation.

The glimmering *fretwork* of sunshine and leaf-shadow.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

The leader of the herd
That holds a stately *fretwork* to the Sun,
And follow'd up by a hundred airy does.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

frouch (frouch), *a.* [Sc., also written *frowch, frooch, frough*; = E. dial. *frough, frow*: see *frow*[2].] Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood.

The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as *frough* as kailcastacks [kail-stems].
A Journal from London to Portsmouth, p. 5.

Frey (frī), *n.* [Icel. *Freyr.*] In *Norse myth.*, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men; the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Freya (frī'ä), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja.*] In *Norse myth.*, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. She is the goddess of sexual love, the Scandinavian Venus.

freyalite (frī'a-līt), *n.* [< *Freya*, q. v., + *-lite.*] A hydrous silicate of thorium and the cerium metals, from Norway: perhaps derived from the alteration of thorite.

Freycinetia (frā-si-nē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Louis Claude de Saulses de *Freycinet*, a French naval officer and explorer (1779–1842).] A genus of frutescent or climbing plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ*, of which there are about 30 species in southeastern Asia, Australia, and the adjacent islands. Some species are occasionally found in greenhouses.

friability (frī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *friabilité* = Sp. *friabilidad* = Pg. *friabilidade* = It. *friabilità*; as *friable* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being friable, or easily broken, crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friable (frī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *friable* = Sp. *friable* = Pg. *friavel* = It. *friabile*, < L. *friabilis*, easily crumbled or broken, < *friare*, rub, crumble.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder, as pumice.

A light *friable* ground, or moist gravel.
Evelyn, Sylva, Of the Chess-nut.

For the liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable* and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, iii.

The pollen-masses are extremely *friable*, so that large portions can easily be broken off.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 90.

friableness (frī'a-bl-nes), *n.* Friability.

friar (frī'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frier*; < ME. *frere*, < OF. *frere, freire*, F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire, frar, frai* = Sp. *fraile, fray* = Pg. *frei* = It. *frate, fra*, brother, monk, friar, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a monk, friar, etc., = E. *brother*: see *brother, frater, fraternal*, etc. For the form, cf. *briar, briar*, < ME. *brere.*] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders. The four orders whose members are chiefly known as friars are the Franciscans (Friars Minor or Gray Friars), Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The members of some minor orders are also so called, as the Minims and Servites.

Holy writ bit men be war and wialiche hem kepe,
That no false *frere* thorw flatrynge hem by-gyle.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 77.

It was the *friar* of orders gray,
As he forth walked on his way.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1 (song).

2. [In allusion to *Gray* or *White Friar.*] In *printing*, a gray or indistinct spot or patch in print, usually made by imperfect inking: distinguished from *monk.*

The print will be too pale or grey in places, such imperfections being called *friars*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 705.

3. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius.*—4. A fish of the family *Atherinidæ.*—5. The friar-bird or leatherhead. See *friar-bird.*—**Begging friars.** See *mendicant orders*, under *mendicant.*—**Crutched, crouched**, or **crossed friars** (ML. *Crucigeri*), a minor order of friars, the canons regular of the Holy Cross, so named on account of an embroidered cross which they wore on their garments.—**Friars' balsam**, an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers. It is equivalent to the tincture of benzoin compound of the United States and British pharmacopœias. —**Friar's chicken**, chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beaten and mixed with it. Also called *fried-chicken.* [Scotch.]

My lady-in-waiting . . . shall make some *friar's chicken*, or something very light. I would not advise wine.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxiv.

Gray friar. See *Franciscan.*—**Preaching friar.** See *black-friar* and *Dominican.*—**White friar.** (*a*) A Carmelite. (*b*) A small flake of light-colored sediment floating in wine.

If the cork be musty, or *white friars* in your liquor, your master will save the more.
Swift, Directions to Servants, I.

friar-bird (frī'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The leatherhead or four-o'clock, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*,

an Australian bird commonly referred to the family *Meliphagidæ:* so called from the bare-



Friar-bird (*Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*).

ness of the head and neck. Also called *monk, monk-bird, pimlico,* and *poor soldier.*

friarling† (frī'ȧr-ling), *n.* [< *friar* + *-ling*1.] A diminutive of *friar.*

I haue laboured with mine owne hands, and will labour, and will that all my *friarlings* shall labour, and liue of their labour, whereby they may support themselues in an honest meane. *Fuse,* Martyrs, p. 381.

friarly† (frī'ȧr-li), *a.* [Formerly also *frierly;* < *friar* + *-ly*1.] Like a friar; pertaining to friars; monkish.

This is a *friarly* fashion. *Latimer,* 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Have no abstract or *friarly* contempt of [riches], . . . but distinguish, as Cicero saith well of Rabirius Posthumus. *Bacon,* Riches (ed. 1887).

The Stoics . . . founded their satisfaction upon a scornful and *frierly* contempt of everything. *Bp. Parker,* Platonick Philos. (ed. 1667), p. 16.

friar-rush†, *n.* A kind of Christmas game. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares.*)

friar's-cap (frī'ȧrz-kap), *n.* The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Napellus,* so called from its hooded sepals. See *Aconitum.*

friar's-cowl (frī'ȧrz-koul), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum:* so called from its cowl-like spathe. See *Arum.*

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle (frī'ȧrz-kroun, -this'l), *n.* The woolly-headed thistle, *Cnicus eriophorus.*

friar-skate (frī'ȧr-skāt), *n.* The *Raia alba,* a kind of skate or ray. [Local, Eng.]

friar's-lantern (frī'ȧrz-lan'tėrn), *n.* The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

She was pluch'd and pull'd, she sed;
And he, by *friar's lantern* led.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 104.

friar's-thistle, *n.* See *friar's-crown.*

friary (frī'ȧr-i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *frier, fryery, fryery;* mod. form, accom. to *friar,* of ME. *frary,* < OF. *fraric,* F. *fratrie* = It. *fratria,* < ML. *fratria,* a fraternity: see *frary.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *friaries* (-iz). 1. A convent of friars; a monastery.

There are but 2 Friers in this *Friery.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 103.

It was late in the reign of Edward before the parish church and hospital of St. Bartholomew and the new erection of Christ's Hospital, made out of the old *friary,* were ready for the reception of distressed poverty and fatherless infancy. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

2†. The system of forming into brotherhoods of friars; the practices of friars; monkery. *Fuller.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to friars, or to a friary: as, "a *friary* cowl," *Camden.*

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *friary* churches, which were consequently filled with sumptuous shrines and superb monuments. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 223.

friation† (frī-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *friatus,* pp. of *friare,* rub, crumble: see *friable.*] The act of crumbling or pulverizing. *Coles,* 1717.

fribble (frib'l), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; the verb seems to be earlier than the adj., but this may be due to a defect in the records. If the adj. is the original, it may be a more English-looking form for *frivol,* < OF. *frivole, frevol,* < L. *frivolus,* silly, trifling, frivolous: see *frivol.*] **I.** *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *British Critic,* Jan., 1793.

II. *n.* 1. A frivolous, trifling person.

That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke! *Thackeray,* The Four Georges, George IV.

The theory of idlers and dilettanti, of *fribbles* in morals and declaimers in verse, . . . which when accepted by a mature man, and carried along with him through life, is a sure mark of feebleness and of insincere dealing with himself. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 189.

2. Frivolity; nonsense.

That orator, erst so eloquent, seems now but froth and *fribble.* *Lowe,* Bismarck, II. 562.

fribble (frib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fribbled,* ppr. *fribbling.* [See *fribble, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To trifle; act in a trifling or frivolous manner.

Those who with the stars do *fribble.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 36.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray.*

2. To totter.

How the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait. *Tatler,* No. 49.

II. *trans.* To deal with or dispose of in a trifling or frivolous way.

They only take the name of country comedians to abuse simple people with a printed play or two, . . . and what is worse, they speak but what they list of it, and *fribble* out the rest.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Here is twenty pieces; you shall *fribble* them away at the Exchange presently. *Shirley,* Witty Fair One, iv. 2

While Lord Melbourne and his whig colleagues . . . were *fribbling* away their popularity.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, I. x.

fribbleism† (frib'l-izm), *n.* [< *fribble* + *-ism.*] Frivolity. [Rare.]

He disdained the *fribleism* of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. *Goldsmith,* Phanor.

fribbler (frib'lėr), *n.* A trifler; a coxcomb; a fribble.

They whom my correspondent calls male coquets should hereafter be called *fribblers.* A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent *Spectator,* No. 288.

fribbling (frib'ling), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; feebly captious.

friborg†, **friburgh**†, *n.* Same as *frithborg.*

fricace1†, **fricacie**†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. < OF. *fricacion,* < L. *fricatio(n-),* a rubbing: see *frication.*] Frication.

I will not here speke of oyntementes used in olde tyme amonge the Romayns and Greekes, in *fricasies* or rubbings. *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, ii. 32.

You make them smooth and sound,
With a bare *fricace* of your med'cine.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

fricace2†, *n.* [See *fricassee.*] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

fricandeau (frik-an-dō'), *n.*; pl. *fricandeaux* (-dōz'). [Formerly also *fricando;* < F. *fricandeau,* larded veal, etc.; appar. < *friand, friant, fruant* (for **fricand*), dainty, nice; cf. OF. *friandel,* appetizing, dainty, F. *frundeau,* a person fond of dainties, *friandises,* dainties, goodies; perhaps ult. connected with *fricassee* (?).] A thick slice of veal or other meat larded, stewed, and served with a made sauce.

fricandelle (frik-an-del'), *n.* [F., fem. of *fricandeau,* q. v.] A ball of chopped veal or other meat richly seasoned and fried; a dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, etc.

fricasset†, *v. t.* Same as *fricassee.*

Common sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *fricasseed.*
J. Rehard, Observations on Ans to Cont. of Clergy, p. 63.

fricassee (frik-ȧ-sē'), *n.* [< F. *fricassée,* a fricassee, any meat fried in a pan; also a charge for a mortar, consisting of stones, bullets, nails, and pieces of old iron mixed with grease and gunpowder; prop. pp. fem. of *fricasser,* fricassee, also squander. Usually referred to F. *frier,* fry, < L. *frigere,* fry, but this is phonetically improbable. The sense points rather to L. *fricare,* rub, or to F. *fracasser,* break in pieces; but a connection with either of these verbs has not been made out. Cf. *fricandeau.*] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a gravy in a frying-pan or a like utensil. Formerly also *fricasee.*

No cook with art increas'd physicians' fees,
Nor serv'd up death in soups or *fricassees.*
Garth, Claremont.

fricassee (frik-ȧ-sē'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fricasee* (and *fricasse*); from the noun.] To prepare or dress as a fricassee.

frication (fri-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fricacion;* < OF. *fricacion, frication* = Sp. *fricacion* = It. *fricazione,* < L. *fricatio(n-),* < *fricare,* pp. *fricatus,* rub: see *friction.*] The act of rubbing; friction.

Fricacion is one of the euacuacions, yea, or clensynges of mankinde, as all the learned affirmeth: . . . a course warme clothe, to chafe or rubbe the hedde, necke, breast, armeholes, bellie, thighes, &c., . . . is good to open the pores. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 240, note.

Frications used in the morning serve especially to this intention; but this must evermore accompany them, that after the *fricatum,* the part be lightly anointed with oyl. *Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death.

The like, saith Jordeu, we observe in canes and woods that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *frication* or collision. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

fricative (frik'ȧ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fricativus,* < L. *fricatus,* pp. of *fricare,* rub: see *friction.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by friction: said of those alphabetic sounds in which the conspicuous element is a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *s* and *sh, z* and *zh, f* and *v, th* and ŧh, and so on. They are sometimes divided into subclasses, as sibilants, like *s* and *sh,* and spirants, like *f* and *v.* —2. Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments. See *instrument,* 3 (*d*).

II. *n.* A fricative consonant. See I., 1.

It has been common of late to describe the sonant *fricatives, v, th* in *thy, z,* etc., as made by means of breath added to tone. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XV. 40, App.

fricatrice† (frik'ȧ-tris), *n.* [< L. as if **fricatrix* (after *fricator,* m.) for *frictrix, f.,* < *fricare* (pp. *fricatus* and *frictus*), rub: see *friction.*] A harlot. *B. Jonson.*

frickle (frik'l), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A bushel basket. [Prov. Eng.]

Frickle, a basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. *Dean Miller,* MS. (*Halliwell.*)

friction (frik'shon), *n.* [< F. *friction* = Sp. *fricccion* = Pg. *fricção,* < L. *frictio(n-),* a rubbing, rubbing down (of parts of the body), < L. *fricare,* pp. *frictus,* also *fricatus,* rub, rub down.] 1. The rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; frication.

Frictions make the parts more fleshie and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses, &c. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 877.

The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn
With *frictions* of her fleece.
Cowper, Mischievous Bull.

2. In *mech.,* the resistance to the relative motion, sliding or rolling, of surfaces of bodies in contact: called in the former case *sliding,* in the latter *rolling friction.* It is partly due to the adhesion of bodies, but the greater part of it is the result of their roughness The friction proper is independent of the velocity and of the area of contact; it depends solely upon the nature of the two surfaces and upon the pressure upon them, to which it is directly proportional What is sometimes called the *internal friction* of fluids is *viscosity* (which see). The friction of a fluid upon a solid is considerable; it is now recognized as an important factor in the designing of ships.

3. Figuratively, lack of harmony; mutual irritation; worrying; difficulty.

Many causes, and among them that personal *friction* which is the despair of all who would make History a science, had produced among the peasantry such intensity of hatred to their lord that they were ready to find allies against him anywhere. *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 327.

The whole number of horses for the field armies, some 360,000, would, by the system which prevails, be furnished immediately and without *friction.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 35.

Angle of friction. See *angle of repose,* under *angle*3. —**Center of friction.** See *center*1. —**Friction fremitus.** See *fremitus.* —**Friction of rest,** the friction and resistance of bodies in contact and at rest with respect to each other when they are compelled to move on one another.

That excess, however, of the *friction of rest* over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. *Rankine,* Steam Engine, § 13.

Friction of rolling, or **rolling-friction,** the resistance to the rolling of one surface on another.

Rolling friction is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road. *Nystrom,* Elem. of Mechanics, p. 88.

Index or coefficient of friction. See *coefficient.*

frictional (frik'shon-ȧl), *a.* [< *friction* + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of friction; moved or effected by friction; produced by friction: as, *frictional* electricity.

If a rigid body rest on a *frictional* fixed surface, there will in general be only three points of contact.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 568.

Frictional gearing-wheels, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth, but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction, the faces are made more or less V-shaped. See cut under *friction-gearing.*

frictionally (frik'shon-al-i), *adv.* As regards friction.

friction-balls (frik'shon-bâlz), *n. pl.* Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

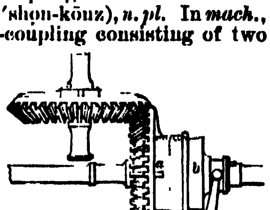
friction-brake (frik'shon-brāk), *n.* 1. A brake acting by friction on some part, as of a moving vehicle.—2. A form of dynamometer invented by Prony.—3. An apparatus for testing the lubricating properties of oils.

friction-breccia (frik'shon-brech"iä), *n.* In *geol.*, angular or sometimes imperfectly rounded fragments of rock filling more or less completely the cavity left between the sides or walls of a fault or fissure. This material may have been torn from the walls as one of the results of the violent motion to which the rock was subjected at the time the fissure originated, or it may have fallen in from above after the cavity had been formed. Mineral veins are not infrequently made up in considerable part of brecciated material derived from the rubbing together and crushing of the adjacent rock. Large masses of rock thus occurring in a vein are called *horses*. Friction-breccia is also sometimes called *fault rock*. See *vein* and *horse*.

friction-card (frik'shon-kärd), *n.* The diagram produced by the indicator of a steam-engine when it is applied to exhibit graphically the power of an engine working without load.

friction-clutch (frik'shon-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling.

friction-cones (frik'shon-kōnz), *n. pl.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling consisting of two cones, one of which is fitted into the other and communicates its motion to it by means of the friction between the two surfaces. See *friction-coupling*.



Friction cones.
a and *b*, cones; *c*, fork.

friction-coupling (frik'shon-kup"ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for conveying motion from one line of shafting to another by the frictional contact of cones, expanding toggles, and clutches of various forms. In all these appliances a sleeve sliding on one of the shafts and turning with it may be advanced or drawn back at will to bring the parts into action. In the friction-cone coupling a conical disk is pushed at will into a hollow cone, the two surfaces fitting closely together, and either, when in motion, imparting its motion to the other by friction. In other friction couplings the sliding sleeve causes a pair of toggles to expand against the inner rim of an idle pulley, and by their contact to impart to it their motion; or the movement of sliding levers over a cone causes two pulleys to be drawn together into frictional contact, or causes two disks to press one against the other. In all these couplings the object sought is to connect parts of a line of shafting by frictional contact instead of direct contact, as in a geared wheel, and to obtain the same advantages in a coupling that are found in friction gearing.


Friction-coupling.

friction-gear (frik'shon-gēr), *n.* Same as *friction-gearing*.

friction-gearing (frik'shon-gēr"ing), *n.* A method or system of imparting the motion of one wheel or pulley to another by simple contact. The advantages of this kind of gearing are threefold: it enables the parts of a machine to be thrown quickly into or out of play; it gives a variable speed or power; and it prevents the injury caused by a breakage or stoppage from extending from one part of the mechanism to another or from the machine to the motor. The most simple form of friction gearing is a pair of wheels with thin faces, which may be covered with leather, a fabric, or other elastic material, in more or less close contact. In some such wheels the faces are grooved, or the wheels are cone-shaped and placed at a right angle and with grooves cut on the faces. In others a collar on a shaft may carry pivoted arms which if turned one way press against the inner face of a wheel, and if turned the other way fall back out of contact and cease to impart their motion. In other forms one wheel revolves within another, contact being assured by means of springs. If the resistance overcomes the springs the contact is destroyed and motion is no longer imparted. Variable speed and reversal of direction are also secured by causing a friction-wheel placed at right angles with a disk and against it to move from the rim toward the center or past the center of the disk, as in the feed-motion of some forms of gang-saws.


Friction-gearing, grooved.

frictionless (frik'shon-les), *a.* [< *friction* + *-less*.] Without friction.

> Were water absolutely *frictionless*, an incline, however small, would be sufficient to produce a surface-flow from the equator to the poles.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 220.

> The joints and bearings of all the levers are made *frictionless* by using flexible steel connecting plates instead of knife-edges.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 597.

friction-match (frik'shon-mach), *n.* A match tipped with a compound which ignites by friction: the usual form of match in domestic use. The first chemical matches were invented in Paris in 1805; and soon after 1827, when the composition of friction-matches was much improved by an English chemist, they came into general use, superseding the various applications of the flint and steel which had until then been relied on.

friction-plate (frik'shon-plāt), *n.* 1. A metal plate attached to any surface to prevent abrasion or resist friction.—2. A plate used in connection with a clamp to check the recoil of a gun-carriage.

friction-powder (frik'shon-pou"dėr), *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

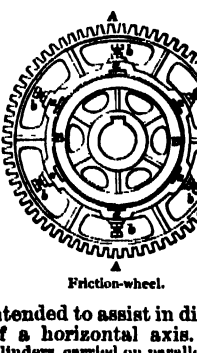
friction-primer (frik'shon-prī"mėr), *n.* A friction-tube. [U. S.]

friction-sound (frik'shon-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, the sound perceived on auscultation of serous surfaces which rub together when through disease they are roughened or not well lubricated.

friction-tight (frik'shon-tīt), *a.* In *mach.*, fitting so tightly or closely that a desired effect of friction is produced. Noting—(*a*) A mechanical fit, joint, or union between the surfaces of two assembled parts so close that any motion given to one part will be transmitted to the other without slipping, as a contact between two curved surfaces so perfect that their reciprocal pressure is sufficient to transmit any motion of rotation applied to one to the other without the interposition of any locking device, as a key, gib, splice, screw-thread, set-screw, or polygonal surface. (*b*) A close fit produced by a pressure sufficient to retain a part in its position when acted upon by its weight alone.

friction-tube (frik'shon-tūb), *n.* *Milit.*, a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder. [Eng.] Called *friction-primer* in the United States service.

friction-wheel (frik'shon-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, etc. In the form illustrated a strong pulley, *B*, is keyed on the driving-shaft, and on the circumference of this a wheel, *A*, is fitted, with a series of friction-plates, *a*, *a*, *a*, interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye of the wheel. Behind each of these plates a set-screw, *b*, is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel *A* exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley *B*, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (*b*) One of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders, carried on parallel and independent axes. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries around the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.



Friction-wheel.

> A late improvement in what are called *friction-wheels* . . . consists of a mechanism so ordered as to be regularly dropping oil into a box which encloses the axis, the nave, and certain balls upon which the nave revolves.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Friday*, *Fryday*, *Fridai*, *Frideie*, etc., < AS. *Frige dæg*, also contr. *Frigdæg* (= OFries. *Frigendei*, *Friendei* = MD. *Vrīdach*, D. *Vrijdag* = MLG. *Vrīdach* = OHG. *Fria tag*, *Frījetag*, MHG. *Vrītac*, G. *Freitag*), Friday; < AS. *Frige*, gen. of **Frigu* (found otherwise only as a common noun, in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love) = OHG. *Fria* = Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*, Frigg, Latinized *Frigga*, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman *Venus*), AS. *Frige dæg*, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this day, *dies Veneris* or *Veneris dies* (> It. *Venerdì* = Cat. *Divendres* = Sp. *Viérnes* = F. *Vendredi*, Friday; the Pg. term is *sexta-feira*, lit. sixth fair, i. e., day). The name *Frigg* appears in Icel. only as the name of a goddess, the wife of Odin, different from *Freyja*; in AS. from the same root as *free*, *friend*, *frith*[1], etc.; cf. Skt. *priyā*, f., one beloved: see *free*, *friend*, *frith*[1].] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan sabbath or "day of assembly." It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into Paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is more especially commemorated annually on Good Friday (see below). In most Christian nations Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise, to spill more or less salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday; hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day*.

> After hym we honoureth Venus mest, that Frie yclepud ys in oure tonge, & in the wyke *Friday* for hym ywys.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 112.

> Selde is the *Fryday* al the wyke ilike.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 681.

> The duke, I say to thee again, would eat mutton on *Fridays*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> Columbus sailed from Spain on *Friday*, discovered land on *Friday*, and reëntered the port of Palos on *Friday*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 19.

Black Friday. (*a*†) Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black. (*b*) Any Friday marked by a great calamity: with special reference in England to Friday, December 6th, 1745, the day on which news reached London that the young pretender Charles Edward had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11th, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, September 24th, 1869; or to another similar panic there, which began September 18th, 1873.—**Golden Friday.** (*a*) The Friday in each of the ember-weeks. *F. G. Lee*, Eccles. Terms. (*b*) Among the Nestorians, the Friday after Whit-Sunday.

> The Friday after Pentecost is called *Golden Friday*, and is a high Festival. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 750.

Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, in memory of Christ's crucifixion, of which this day is taken as the anniversary. The early church observed it as a strict fast; in the church services doxologies were omitted, no music except the most plaintive was allowed, and the altars were stripped and draped in black. At present, in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, Good Friday is a solemn fast; and it is also observed with special services and prayers by the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by the Lutherans, German Reformed Church, Moravians, and many Methodists.

> The tother salle be Godfraye, that Gode schalle revenge
> One the *Gud Frydaye* with galyarde knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3432.

> Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
> One bad *Good-friday*; full-mouth'd Easter's near.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v., Epig. 7.

Good-Friday bun, a cross-bun.—**Holy Friday**, Friday in an ember-week.

Friday-faced† (frī'dā-fāst), *a.* Melancholy-looking; dejected.

> Marry, out upon him! what a *friday-fac'd* slave it is! I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday.
> *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 356).

fridge[1]† (frij), *v. i.* [Assibilated form of equiv. *frig* (cf. *fidge*, assibilated form of *fig*[1]); cf. E. dial. *friche*, brisk, nimble, active, < ME. *frike*, *frek*, active: see *freck*[1] and *frig*.] To move rapidly; frisk or dance about.

> The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 8.

fridge[2]† (frij), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps another form, assimilated to *fridge*[1], of *fray*, ult. < L. *fricare*, rub: see *fray*[2].] To rub; fray.

> You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fridged* the outside of them [jerkins] all to pieces. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 116.

fridstole† (frid'stōl), *n.* See *frithstool*.

frie[1]†, *v.* See *fry*[1].

frie[2]†, *n.* See *fry*[2].

fried-chicken (frīd'chik'en), *n.* Same as *friar's chicken* (which see, under *friar*).

friedelite (frē'del-īt), *n.* [Named after a French chemist, Ch. *Friedel*.] A silicate of manganese containing a little chlorin, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and in cleavable masses of a rose-red color at Adervielle in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France.

friend (frend), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frend*, *freind*; < ME. *frend*, *freond*, < AS. *freónd* (pl.

freónd, frýnd, frēnd, freóndas) = OS. *friund* = OFries. *friund, friond* = D. *vriend* = MLG. *vrunt, vront, vrint*, LG. *fründ* = OHG. *friunt*, MHG. *vriunt*, G. *freund*, a friend, = Icel. *frændi* = Sw. *frände* = ODan. *frynt*, friend, kinsman, Dan. *fræude*, a kinsman, = Goth. *frijōnds*; orig. ppr. of AS. *freón, freógan*, love, = D. *vrijen*, court, woo (> MHG. *vrien*, G. *freien*, court, woo), = Icel. *frjá*, love, = Goth. *frijōn*, love; a verb merged in some instances with the later verb meaning 'free, liberate,' < *free*, *a.*, from the same root: cf. AS. *freón, freógan*, free, = OFries. *fria, friaw, fraia* = Icel. *fría* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri* = G. *freien, befreien*, free, liberate: see *free*, *a.* and *v.* Cf. *fiend*, which is similarly formed.] 1. One who is attached to another by feelings of personal regard and preference; one who entertains for another sentiments which lead him to seek his company and to study to promote his welfare.

A faithful *frende* is a strong defence: whoso fyndeth suche one, fyndeth a notable treasure.
Bible of 1551, Ecclus. vi. 14.

I spake to you then, I courted you, and woo'd you,
Call'd you "dear Cæsar," hung about you tenderly,
Was proud to appear your *friend*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend*.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 486.

Since we deserved the name of *friends*,
And thine effect so lives in me,
A part of mine may live in thee,
And move thee on to noble ends.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one at amity with another; an ally: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

Yf she have nede of Robyn Hode,
A *frende* she shall hym fynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this ground.
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

This was the peace we had, and the peace we gave, whether to *friends* or to foes abroad.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

3. One who is favorable, as to a cause, institution, or class; a favorer or promoter: as, a *friend* of or to commerce; a *friend* of or to public schools.

Statesman, yet *friend* to Truth! of soul sincere.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 67.

He was no *friend* of idle ceremonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

He is the *friend* of the poor —the *friend* of the blind— the *friend* of the prisoner— the *friend* of the slave.
Sumner, Against the Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

4. Used as a term of salutation, or in familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat. xxii 12.

Good dawning to thee, *friend*: art of this house?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

5. [*cap.*] A member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker.

He had been a member of our Society upwards of sixty years, and he well remembered, that, in those early times, *Friends* were a plain, lowly-minded people.
John Woolman, Journal (ed. Whittier), p. 209.

6. A lover, of either sex. [Now only colloq.]

If you know yourself clear, why, I am glad of it: but if you have a *friend* here, convey, convey him out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

A friend at or **in court**, one who has sufficient interest or influence with those in power to serve another.

A friend i' the court is better than a penny in purse
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v 1.

Alien friend, a foreigner whose country is at peace with one's own.—**Friends of God**, a name assumed by an unorganized brotherhood of German mystics existing in the fourteenth century, who, in opposition to the formalism and ecclesiasticism of their age, emphasized the possibility and duty of complete self-renunciation and intimate spiritual union with God. Prominent among the leaders were Nicholas of Basel and John Tauler. As they were not bound together by either an ecclesiastical organization or a common creed, their views of religious truth differed, and some of their utterances gave rise to charges of pantheism and antinomianism.—**Friends of Light, Protestant Friends**. See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Next friend** (Law F. *prochein amy* or *ami*), in *law*: (*a*) In some jurisdictions, a person by whom an infant or a married woman sues, and who is responsible for costs. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor or curator.—**Progressive Friends**, a religious society first formed in 1853 in Pennsylvania, rationalistic in its theological tendencies, but disclaiming the binding obligation of creeds and the exercise of disciplinary authority.—**Society of Friends**, the proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the seventeenth century through the preaching of George Fox. A division occurred in portions of the society in America in 1827, through the preaching of Elias Hicks, whose followers, commonly called *Hicksites*, hold doctrinal views closely approximating those of the Unitarians, while in church government and other respects they retain the usages of the orthodox Friends. The latter agree doctrinally with other evangelical Christians, but lay greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. They have no paid ministry, and accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the Society involves four periodical gatherings called "meetings": namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting, and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting has supreme legislative power. There are two Yearly Meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and thirteen in the United States.—**To be friends with**, to be in a relation of mutual or reciprocal friendship with.

I *am friends with* all the world, but thy base malice.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

He that *was friends with* earth, and all her sweet
Took with both hands unsparingly.
Lowell, Agassiz, v. 1.

I shall never *be friends* again *with* roses.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

=**Syn.** 1. *Companion, Comrade*, etc. See *associate*. 3. Patron, advocate, partisan, well-wisher.

friend† (frend), *v. t.* [< *friend*, *n.*] To befriend.

The courteous Amphialus would not let his lance descend, but with a gallant grace ran over the head of his therein *friended* enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not *friended* by his wish, to your high person
His will is most malignant. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII, i. 2.

Oh, where have I been all this time? how *friended*,
That I should lose myself thus desperately?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Both Heaven and earth
Friend thee for ever!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 4.

friend-back (frend'bak), *n.* A hangnail. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

friendful†, *a.* [ME. *frendfull*; < *friend* + *-ful*.] Friendly.

Me thynkith myn herte is boune for to breke
Of his pitefull paynes when we here speke,
So *frendfull* we fonde hym in fraistyng.
York Plays, p. 428.

friending† (fren'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *friend*, *v.*] The state of being a friend; friendly disposition.

What so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and *friending* to you,
God willing, shall not lack. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

friendless (frend'les), *a.* [< ME. *frendles*, < AS. *freóndleás* (= D. *vriendeloos* = OHG. *friuntlaos*, G. *freundlos* = Dan. *fændeløs*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-lēas*, -less.] Without friends; wanting support or sympathy; forlorn.

The he was fleyne and *frendeles*, mo than thrutty 3er.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 343.

In this sad plight, *friendlesse*, unfortunate,
Now miserable I, Fidessa, dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 26.

As *friendless* and unloved as any king.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

Friendless man† [AS. *freóndlēas mann*], an outlaw.

Frendlesse man was wont to be the Saxon word for him we call an outlaw. The reason thereof I take to be, because he was upon his exclusion from the Kings peace and protection denied all helpe of friends, after certain daies.
Minsheu, 1617.

friendlessness (frend'les-nes), *n.* The state of being friendless.

friendlihead†, *n.* [ME. *frendlyhed* (= D. *vriendelijkheid* = ODan. *frynthighed*); < *friendly*, *a.*, + *-head*.] Friendliness; friendship.

By good *frendlyhed* of thy delte,
Here in humbly wise pray thy excellence
Off tham to have mercy, grace, and pite,
Without tham shewing any violence.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6448

friendlike (frend'lik), *a.* [< *friend* + *like*[2].] Like a friend; friendly.

That true faith, wherewever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to *friendlike* dispositions unto God, and brings forth *friendlike* carriage in the life towards God.
Goodwin, Works, V. ii. 48.

Friendlike, and side by side, two brethren fought,
Whom at a birth their fruitful mother brought.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

friendlily (frend'li-li), *adv.* [< *friendly*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a friendly manner. [Rare.]

He lived, if not familiarly, yet *friendlily*, with the dramatic writers of his day, and neither provoked nor felt personal enmities. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good will.

Were you ignorant to see 't?
Or, seeing it, of such childish *friendliness*
To yield your voices! *Shak.*, Cor., ii 3.

'Tis a disposition quite unchristian that we show in such bad actions, being wholly contrary to that intermutual amity and *friendliness* that should be in the world
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 52.

Your extreme *friendliness* hath even tempted you to act a part which your true sense and the very decorum of your profession . . . has rendered painful to you.
Bp. Hurd, On Retirement.

2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness*, and neighbourhood.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

friendly (frend'li), *a.* [< ME. *frendly, frendely*, < AS. *freóndlic* (= OFries. *friondlīk* = D. *vriendelijk* = MLG. *vruntlik, vrentlik* = OHG. *friuntlīh*, MHG. *vriuntlich*, G. *freundlich* = ODan. Sw. *fryntlig*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-lic*, -ly[1].] 1. Like a friend; disposed to confer benefits; kind.

Ther is no lorde in this londe as I lere,
In faith that hath a *frendlyar* feere,
Than yhe my lorde,
My-selffe yef [though] I saye itt.
York Plays, p. 272.

He semed *frendly* to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was feendly, both in werke and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 291.

A man that hath friends must show himself *friendly*
Prov. xviii. 24.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends; amicable; amiable: as, to be on *friendly* terms.

Long they thus travelled in *friendly* wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 14

According to your *friendly* Request I have sent you this Decastich. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 27.

The approach of a long separation, like the approach of death, brings out all *friendly* feelings with unusual strength. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 309

3. Not hostile; disposed to peace: as, a *friendly* power or state.

Why answer not the double majesties
This *friendly* treaty of our threaten'd town?
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Four *friendly* merchants, or bunnehs, who were returning to the town, were shot by our pickets.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 337.

4. Favorable; propitious; salutary; conferring benefit: as, a *friendly* breeze or gale; rains *friendly* to ripening fruits.

Timely he flies the yet untasted food,
And gains the *friendly* shelter of the wood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi.

Friendly the sun, the bright flowers, and the grass
Seemed after the dark wood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. [*cap.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Society of Friends.

Whose family are *Friendly* people
The American, XII. 156.

Friendly societies, associations, chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their families in case of death. The name is used principally in Great Britain; in the United States such associations are more commonly called *benefit* or *benevolent societies*. **Friendly Societies Acts**, English statutes of 1855–8, 1875–6, regulating the organization and conduct of such societies.=**Syn.** *Amicable, Friendly*. See *amicable*.

friendly (frend'li), *adv.* [< ME. *frendly*, < AS. *freóndlīce*, adv., < *freóndlīc*, adj., friendly: see *friendly*, *a.*] In the manner of friends; in the way of friendship; with friendship.

Syr Herowde, that say no faute in me fand,
He feat me to his frenschippe, so *frendly* he fared.
York Plays, p. 322.

Hee found him a very gentle person who entertained him *friendly*, and showed him many things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III 7.

Thou dost chide me *friendly*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *frendshipe, frendschip, frenchipe, freondschipe*, etc., < AS. *freóndscipe* (= OS. *frundskepi* = OFries. *friondskip* = D. *vriendschap* = MLG. *vruntschap, vrentschap, -schop, -schap*, LG. *fründschap* = OHG. *friuntscaf*, MHG. *friuntschaft*, G. *freundschaft*, friendship, = Sw. *frändskap* = Dan. *fændskab*, kinship), < *freónd*, friend: see *friend* and *-ship*.] 1. Mutual liking and regard between persons, irrespective of sex; mutual interest based on intimate acquaintance and esteem; the feeling that moves persons to seek each other's society or to promote each other's welfare.

Feithfullere *frenchipe* saw neuer frek in erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Then those two knights, fast *friendship* for to bynd,
And love establish each to other trew,
Gave goodly gifts, the signes of gratefull mynd,
And eke, as pledges firme, right hands together joynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 18.

True and perfect *friendship* requireth these three things especially: virtue, as being honest and commendable; society, which is pleasant and delectable; and profit, which is needfull and necessary.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 185.

For 'tis the bliss of *friendship's* holy state
To mix their minds, and to communicate;
Though bodies cannot, souls can penetrate
Dryden, Eleonora.

2. Desire for intercourse with or the welfare of another or others; personal favor or good will; amicable feeling or regard.

Welcome, brave duke! thy *friendship* makes us fresh.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Why, having kept good faith, and often shown
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 277.

3. Congenial union of one with another or others; an individual relation of friendliness: as, to contract a *friendship* with a person: often in the plural.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind
Death of Dr Swift.

And softly, thro' a vinous mist,
My college *friendships* glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

4. An act of kindness or friendliness; friendly aid; help; relief. [Archaic.]

I know I am flesh and blood,
And you have done me *friendships* infinite and often,
That must require me honest and a true man
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

A frende that dolyteth in lone, dothe a man more *frendshype*, and stycketh faster vnto hym then a brother
Bible of 1551, Prov xviii 24.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii 2.

5†. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

=**Syn. 1.** Amity, fellowship, companionship, alliance.

frier[1] (frī'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fries. *Imp. Dict.*

frier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friar*.

friery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friary*.

Friese (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Frese*, < AS. *Frysa*, *Frysan*, *Fresan* (usually in pl. *Frisan*, etc.) = OFries. *Frese*, *Fresc* = MD. *Vriese*, D. *Vries* = MLG. *Vresc* = OHG. *Friasa*, *Friasan*, *Friso*, MHG. *Vriese*, G. *Friese* = Dan. *Fris-er* = ML. *Frisa(n-)*, *Fresa(n-)*, a Friese, a native of Friesland, a Friesian; first mentioned by Tacitus and Pliny, in the plural form *Frisii* (Gr. Φρίσιοι, Φρίσσιοι), as a people of northern Germany. Hence *Friesian*, *Friesic*, *Friesish*, etc. Cf. *frizz*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; one of the Friesian race; a Friesian.—**2†.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

Butter, bread, cheese,
Are good English and good *Friese*. *Old rime.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Friesians or to their language.

friesesite (frē'zī-t), *n.* [After F. M. von *Friese*.] A sulphid of silver and iron from Joachimsthal, Bohemia. It is allied to sternbergite.

Friesian, Frisian (frē'zi-an, friz'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Friese* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the people of Friesland, or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; a Friese; one of the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland.—**2.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

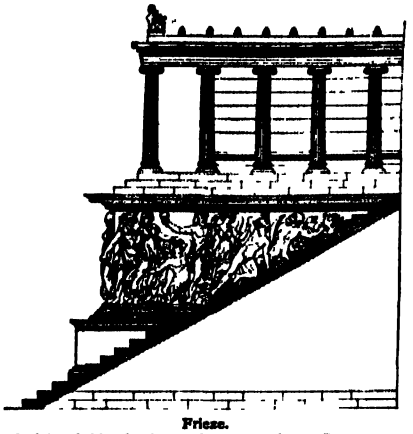
Friesic (frē'zik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Frisic*, *Frisick*; < *Friese* + *-ic*; a var., with term. *-ic*, of the earlier type *Frisish*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Friesian*.

II. *n.* The language of the Friesians. *Friesic*, in its oldest form specifically called *Old Friesic*, is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old Low German, of which the present modern Friesic in its local variations, North, East, and West Friesic, and Dutch, Flemish, and Low German in its restricted sense (Platt Deutsch) are the modern continental remains.

Friesish (frē'zish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **Fresish*, < AS. **Frisisc*, *Frysisc*, *Fresisc* (= OFries. **Fresisk* = D. *Vriesch* = ML. *Vrêsch*, LG. *Fresch* = G. *Friesisch* = Dan. Sw. *Frisisk*), Friesish; as *Friese* (AS. *Frisa*) + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a Friese, or to the Friesians, or to Friesland; Friesian: same as *Friesic*.

II. *n.* Same as *Friesic*. [Little used.]

frieze[1] (frēz), *n.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *frize*, *frise* (= D. *fries* = G. *fries* = Dan. *frise* = Sw. *fris*); < OF. *frise*, *frize*, F. *frise* = Sp. Pg. *friso* = It. *fregio*, frieze; a particular use of OF. *freze*, *fraise*, F. *fraise*, a ruff, = OSp. *freso*, a fringe, = OIt. *frigio*, *friso*, *fregio*, mod. *fregio*, fringe, lace, border, ornament, prob. < ML. *phrygium*, *frigium*, *phrysum*, *frisium*, *frisum*, an embroidered border, lit. Phrygian work, neut. of *Phrygius*, Phrygian: see *Phrygian*, and cf. *auriphrygia*, *frepatura*. Otherwise supposed to be connected with *freeze*[2], *frizz*, *frizzle*, etc., or with *Friese*, *Friesic*, etc.] In *arch.*, that part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice; also, any longitudinal decorative feature or band of extended length, occupying a position, in architecture or decoration, more or less similar to that of the frieze in an entablature. The frieze in its simplest form is flat and plain; but in the Doric style it is divided into triglyphs



Frieze.
Left-hand side of stairway of the great altar at Pergamon.

and metopes, and in other styles, and even in the Doric when not over columns, it frequently bears a continuous series of figures sculptured in relief, as the Panathenaic frieze around the cella of the Parthenon. Such a frieze is sometimes called a *zophorus*. See *entablature*, and cuts under *column* and *gigantomachy*.

Here he learns to mount
His curious Stairs, there finds he *Frise* and Cornish,
And other Places other Peeces furnish
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

No jutty, *frieze*,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., i 716.

The encircling *friezes* [on a silver-gilt bowl] are full of groups and symbols which have evidently been adapted by a Phœnician artist from Egyptian prototypes.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 316.

frieze[1] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [Early mod. E. *fryse*; = F. *fraiser*, border, = It. *fregiare*, trim, border, < ML. *phrygiare*, border, embroider; from the noun: see *frieze*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To border; embroider; ornament the edge of.

On the top of the whiche mountayne was a tree of golde, the braunches and bowes *fryed* with gold, spredyng on every side. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To furnish with a frieze.

Gerard and Stephen stopped before a tall, thin, stuccoed house, balustraded and *friezed*. *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 94.

freeze[2] (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *freese*, *frize*, *frise*; < ME. *fryse* (= G. *fries* = Sw. Dan. *fris*) = OF. *frize*, *frise*, *frisse*, F. *frise* = Pg. Sp. *frisa*, < ML. *frisius*, in full *pannus frisius* (mod. F. *drap de Frise*), as if cloth made in Friesland, but there appears to be no evidence for an immediate connection except the similarity of spelling. Some etymologists derive the word from *frizz*, which others, on the contrary, derive from *freeze*[2], *n.* Hence *frisado*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick and warm woolen cloth used for rough outer garments since the fourteenth century. The modern material of this name is covered with a nap forming little tufts, and is especially used in Ireland, whence it is exported for overcoating.

Cloth of gold do not despise,
Though thou'rt matched with cloth of *frize*
Old proverb.

I will ascend to the groom porter's next,
Fly higher games, and make my mincing knight
Walk musing in their knotty *frieze* abroad.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii 3.

Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of colored calico, and a cloak of gray *frieze*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, an imperfection in leather, sometimes appearing in the preparatory processes of tanning. It consists in excessive tenderness of the grain of the hide, which appears as if it had been scraped off

Frieze is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 239.

II. *a.* Made of the napped or shaggy cloth called frieze.

A Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, [to] goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen, in the Citie to weare a *frise* Ierkin and a paire of leather breeches. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

Woven after the manner of deep, *frieze* rugges.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

He wore a *frieze* coat, and breakfasted upon toast and ale. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 24.

frieze[2] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [< *frieze*[2], *n.* Cf. *frize*, q. v.] To form a nap on, as cloth, like the nap of frieze; furnish with a nap; frizzle; curl: used especially in the past participle: as, a *friezed* stuff or garment.

frieze-panel (frēz'pan'el), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the upper panels of a door having at least three tiers of panels.

friezer (frē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which friezes.

frieze-rail (frēz'rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, the rail next the top rail of a door of six panels.

friezing-machine (frē'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for friezing cloth.

frig (frig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frigged*, ppr. *frigging*. [Early mod. E. *frigge*, perhaps (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) < ME. *frikien*, keep in constant motion (of the arms and hands), < AS. *frician* (once), dance. Hence the assibilated form *fridge*[1], q. v.] To keep in constant motion; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

frigate (frig'ąt), *n.* [Formerly also *frigat*, *frigot*; = D. *fregat* = G. *fregatte* = Dan. *fregat* = Sw. *fregatt*, < OF. *frégate*, F. *frégate*, < It. *fregata*, dial. *fragata* = Sp. Pg. *fragata*, a frigate; perhaps, as Diez supposes, for **fargata*, an assumed contr. form of L. *fabricata*, fem. pp. of *fabricare*, build, construct, whence *fabricate*: cf. E. *forge*[1] (F. *forge*, Sp. Pg. *forja*, etc.), from the same source. So F. *bâtiment*, a building, also a vessel.] **1†.** Any small sailing vessel.

Behold the water worke and play
About her little *frigot*, therein making way.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Under those verie bridges he left certain spaces betweene, from whence the light pinnaces and *frigats* might make out to charge and recharge the enemie, and retire themselves thither againe in safetie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 745.

We tooke a *frigate* of tenne tunne, comming from Gwathanelo laden with hides and ginger.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 289.

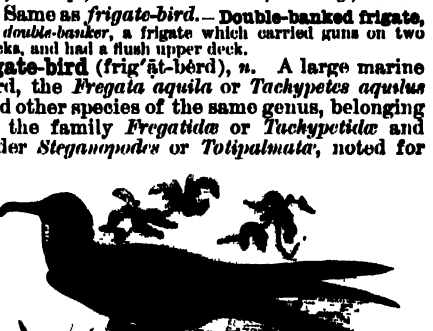
2. Among ships of war of the old style, a vessel larger than a sloop or a brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually carrying her guns (which varied in number from about thirty to fifty or sixty) on the main-deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much used as cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term *frigate* has been applied to war-ships of this kind having high speed and great fighting power.

He [Commissioner Pett] . . . invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*, formidable to our enemies, to us most useful and safe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I. 671.

On the third day of May the admiral [Russell] sail'd from St. Helens with the combined squadrons of England and Holland, amounting to ninety ships of the line, besides *frigates*, fire-ships, and tenders. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1693.

3. Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Double-banked frigate**, or *double-banker*, a frigate which carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper deck.

frigate-bird (frig'ąt-bėrd), *n.* A large marine bird, the *Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetes aquilus* and other species of the same genus, belonging to the family *Fregatidæ* or *Tachypetidæ* and order *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmatæ*, noted for



Frigate-bird (*Fregata aquila*).

powers of flight and raptorial disposition, found near land on most of the warmer seas of the globe. It has long pointed wings with a great sweep, a long forficate tail, extremely small totipalmate feet, a long, strong, hooked bill, a gular pouch, and dark coloration. Also called *frigate*, *frigate-pelican*, and *man-of-war bird*.

frigate-built (frig'ąt-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

frigate-mackerel (frig'ąt-mak'e-rel), *n.* A scombroid fish, *Auxis thazard*, of stout fusiform shape, with the spinous dorsal fin remote from the second one, and having a toothless vomer

and palatines and a well-developed corselet. It occurs on both sides of the Atlantic.

frigate-pelican (frig'āt-pel'i-kan), *n.* Same as *frigate-bird*.

frigatoon (frig-a-tōn'), *n.* [< It. *fregatone*, aug. of *fregata*, frigate: see *frigate*.] 1. A Venetian vessel with a square stern and two masts.—2†. A ship-rigged sloop of war.

frigefaction† (frij-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **frigefactio(n-)*; cf. *frigefactare*, make cold, < *frigere*, be cold, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] A cooling or making cold. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigefactive† (frij-ē-fak'tiv), *a.* [As *frigefact-ion* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to make cold; cooling.

We will no longer delay to say something of this matter: namely, in what line, or, if you please, towards what part the *frigefactive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 524.

frigerate† (frij'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *frigeratus*, pp. of *frigerare*, make cool, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness: see *frigid*.] To cool; refrigerate. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigeratory† (frij'e-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< *frigerate* + *-ory*.] A place to make or keep things cool in. *Bailey*, 1731.

Frigg (frig), *n.* [Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*), a goddess, = AS. **Frigu*, found only in the name of the sixth day (*Frige dæg*, E. *Friday*: see *Friday*), and as a common noun in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love; = OHG. *Frīa*. A different name (and goddess) from Icel. *Freyja*, fem. associated with *Freyr*: see *Freya*, *frow*[1]. The name *Frigg* is Latinized as *Frigga* or *Friga*.] In *Norse myth.*, the wife of Odin and the queen of the gods. She is often confounded with Freya, a distinct deity. Frigg was the goddess of love in its loftier and constant form. Also *Frigga*, *Friga*.

Frigga, Friga (frig'ä), *n.* [Latinized forms of *Frigg*.] Same as *Frigg*.

friggling (frig'ling), *a.* [Ppr. of **friggle*, freq. of *frig*, *v.*] Wriggling.

How was the head of the beast cut off at first in this nation? It is harder for us to cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra of Rome. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 178.

fright (frīt), *n.* [< ME. *frigt*, *frygt* (transposed from **fyrgt*), < AS. *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto* = OS. *forhta*, *forahta* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vrucht*, *vrocht*, *vurcht*, *vorght* = MLG. *vrochte*, *vruchte*, *vorchte*, LG. *frucht* = OHG. *forhta*, *forahta*, *forohta*, MHG. *vorhte*, *vorht*, G. *furcht* (= Sw. *fruktan* = Dan. *frygt*, perhaps borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtei*, fright. The associated verb, AS. *fyrhtan*, E. *fright*, etc., was prob. orig. strong, as shown by the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *v. t.* Not connected with *fear*[1] or with *afraid*.] 1. Sudden and extreme fear; terror caused by the sudden appearance or prospect of danger.

But though I have seen, and been beset by them [waterspouts] often, yet the *Fright* was always the greatest part of the harm. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 453.

Gentle Lamia judged, and judged aright,
That Lycius could not love in half a *fright*,
So threw the goddess off, and won his heart
More pleasantly by playing woman's part.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2. Anything which by its sudden occurrence or appearance may greatly startle and alarm; hence, by hyperbole, a person of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance in either person or dress: as, she is a perfect *fright*.

Likewise if I had thought I'd been
Sic a great *fright* to thee,
I'd brought Sir John o' Erskine park;
He's thretty feet and three.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 278).

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' trig and braw;
But now they'll busk her like a *fright*—
Willie's awa'! *Burns*, To William Creech.

=Syn. 1. *Terror*, *Dismay*, etc. See *alarm*.

fright (frīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *frighten*, < AS. *fyrhtan*, tr., make afraid, *forhtian*, intr., be afraid, = OS. *forhtian*, *forahtian* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vruchten*, *vurchten*, *vorchten* = MLG. *vrochten*, *vruchten*, *vorchten*, LG. *fruchten* = OHG. *forahtan*, *furihtan*, MHG. *vürhten*, G. *fürchten* (Sw. *frukta* = Dan. *frygte*, borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtjan*, fear; the tr. verb was prob. orig. strong; cf. the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *n.* Hence *frighten*, q. v.] To frighten; affright; terrify; scare.

Which Name of Salisbury so *frighted* the French, thinking he had been come to rescue them, that casting away their Weapons they ran all away. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 181.

The story soon is improved and spreads, that a mad dog had *frighted* a lady of distinction. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

He . . . lapsed into as long a pause again
As half amazed, half *frighted*, all his flock.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

frightable (frī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *fright* + *-able*.] Capable of being frightened; timid. [Rare.]

Cholera is spreading. . . . Medical men can do nothing, except frighten those that are *frightable*.
Carlyle, in Froude.

frighted (frī'ted), *p. a.* 1. Frightened.

The ancient foe of Caledonia's land
Now waves his banners o'er her *frighted* fields.
Home, Douglass.

2. In *her.*, same as *forcené*.

frighten (frī'tn), *v. t.* [< *fright* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] To strike with fright; terrify; scare; dismay.

Even that [2,000 leagues] was a Voyage enough to *frighten* us, considering our scanty Provisions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 280.

The rugged Bears, or spotted Lynx's Brood,
Frighten the Vallies, and infest the Wood
Prior, Solomon, i.

The chilling tale
Of midnight murder was a wonder heard
With doubtful credit, told to *frighten* babes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 564.

Frightened water, weak tea or coffee served on board ship. [Sailors' slang.]=Syn. To affright, dismay, daunt, appal, intimidate. See *afraid*.

frightenable (frī'tn-a-bl), *a.* [< *frighten* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being frightened. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

frightful (frīt'ful), *a.* [< ME. *frightful*, afraid; cf. AS. *forhtfull*, afraid, timid: see *fright*, *n.*, and *-ful*.] 1. Full of occasion for fright; causing or apt to excite alarm or terror; terrible; dreadful: as, a *frightful* chasm; a *frightful* tempest.

Thy school-days *frightful*, desperate, wild, and furious.
Shak., Rich III., iv. 4.

One cannot conceive so *frightful* a state of a nation. A maritime country without a marine, and without commerce, a continental country without a frontier, and for a thousand miles surrounded with powerful, warlike, and ambitious neighbours. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Like one that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread, . . .
Because he knows a *frightful* fiend
Doth close behind him tread.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

2. Intolerable; shocking; hideous. [Hyperbolic.]

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke"
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke): . . .
"One would not, sure, be *frightful* when one's dead."
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 250.

3†. Full of terror; fearful; alarmed.

Their young boyes
And *frightfull* matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps enhedg'd it. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

=Syn. *Dreadful*, *Fearful*, etc. (see *awful*); alarming, terrific, horrible, shocking.

frightfully (frīt'fūl-i), *adv.* 1. In a frightful manner; dreadfully; terribly.

Then to her glass; and, "Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day?"
Swift, Lady's Journal.

2. Intolerably; shockingly; hideously; exceedingly. [Hyperbolic.]

They [the Lapps] are *frightfully* pious and commonplace.
* *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 130.

frightfulness (frīt'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being frightful.

Those few horses that remaine are sent forth for discovery; they find nothing but monuments of *frightfulnesse*, pledges of security. *Bp. Hall*, Samaria's Famine Relieved.

frightihead†, *n.* [ME. *frightihed*; < *frighty* + *-head*.] Fright; fear.

Al he it listnede in *frightihed*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

frightily† (frī'ti-li), *adv.* [ME. **frightily*, *frigtilike*; < *frighty* + *-ly*[2].] In fear; fearfully.

Iacob abraid, & selde *frigtilike*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

frightless (frīt'les), *a.* [< *fright* + *-less*.] Free from fright. [Rare.]

I speake all *frightlesse* *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

frightment† (frīt'ment), *n.* [< *fright* + *-ment*.] Fright; terror; alarm.

All these *frightments* are but idle dreams.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

frighty†, *a.* [ME. *frighty*, *frigti*; < *fright* + *-y*[1].] Afraid.

Tho wurthen he *frigti*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 667.

frigid (frij'id), *a.* [= Sp. *frigido* = Pg. It. *frigido*, < L. *frigidus*, cold, chill, cool, < *frigere*, be cold; cf. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness, = Gr. ῥῖγος (for *ϝρῖγος), cold, ῥιγῶν, freeze. See *frill*[1].] 1. Cold in temperature; wanting heat or warmth; icy; wintry: as, the *frigid* zone.

There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England.
Boyle, Works, II. 509.

The stone on which our colonial life was founded was *frigid* as an arctic boulder—there was no molecular motion to give out life and heat.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 15.

2. Cold in temperament or feeling; wanting warmth of affection or of zeal; chilly in manner; impassive.

Even his [William of Orange's] admirers generally accounted . . . [him] the most distant and *frigid* of men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

Mrs. Fairfax! I saw her in a black gown and widow's cap—*frigid*, perhaps, but not uncivil: a model of elderly English respectability. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

3. Marked by or manifesting mental coldness; coldly formal or precise; lifeless; torpid; chilling: as, *frigid* devotions or services; *frigid* politeness or manners.

Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound,
Where never yet a daring thought was found.
Parnell, To Bolingbroke.

Then, crush'd by rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;
From Bard to Bard the *frigid* caution crept,
Till Declamation roar'd whilst Passion slept.
Johnson, Prologue at the Opening of Drury Lane (1747).

The heroic rhymes of the Icelanders are crowded with *frigid* conceits. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

4. Wanting generative heat or vigor; impotent. *Johnson.*—**Frigid zones**, in *geog.*, the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are 23° 30′ from the poles.

frigidarium (frij-i-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *frigidaria* (-ä). [L., a cooling-room, neut. of *frigidarius*, of or for cooling, < *frigidus*, cold, cool: see *frigid*.] In *anc. arch.*, the cooling-apartment in a bath, in or adjoining which the cold bath was placed.

frigidite (frij'id-it), *n.* [< *Frigido* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A metallic mineral related to tetrahedrite, but containing a small percentage of nickel, found in the mines of the Valle del Frigido, Liguria, Italy.

frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frigidité* = Pr. *frigiditat* = It. *frigidità*, < LL. *frigidita(t-)s*, cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] 1. Coldness; want of heat.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

2. Coldness of feeling, manner, or quality; want of ardor, animation, or vivacity in action or manifestation; chilliness; dullness.

Having begun loftily in heavens universall Alphabet, he fals downe to that wretched poorenesse and *frigidity* as to talke of Bridge street in heav'n and the Ostler of heav'n.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Want of natural heat and vigor of body; impotency. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigidly (frij'id-li), *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; without warmth of feeling or manner.

If in the Platonical Philosophy there are some things directing to it [a communion with God], yet they are but *frigidly* expressed.
Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, xvii.

frigidness (frij'id-nes), *n.* The state of being frigid; coldness; want of ardor or fervor; frigidity.

frigiferous (fri-jif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *frigus*, cold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or bringing cold: as, *frigiferous* winds. *Evelyn*. [Rare.]

frigolito (frig-o-lē'tō), *n.* The *Sophora secundiflora*, a small leguminous tree or shrub of western Texas and New Mexico. The wood is hard and heavy, and makes excellent fuel.

frigoric (fri-gor'ik), *a.* [< L. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold. [Rare.]

The conditions under which the *frigoric* service was to be introduced into the morgue.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 178.

frigorific (frig-ō-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *frigorifique*, < LL. *frigorificus*, cooling, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), coolness, cold, + *facere*, make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold: as, *frigorific* mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.

When the *frigorifick* power was arrived at the height, I several times found, that water . . . would freeze in a quarter of a minute by a minute watch.
Boyle, Works, III. 147.

frigorifical (frig-ō-rif'i-kal), *a.* [< *frigorific* + *-al*.] Same as *frigorific*.

frigot[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frigate*.

frigot[2]†, *n.* [Appar. a capricious use of the form *frigot*[1], with sense taken from L. *frigus*, cold, *frigidus*, frigid.] A person of cold or passive temperament.

And indeed, it is much better to be such a henpecked *frigot* (sic errare) than always to be racked and tortured with the grating surmises of suspicion and jealousy.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 28.

frijole (Sp. pron. frē-hō'lā), *n.* [Sp. *frijol, fréjol*, also *frisol, frisuelo* = Cat. *fasol*, French bean, kidney-bean, < L. *fasceolus, phaseolus*, kidney-bean: see *fasel*[2] and *phaseolus*.] The common name in Mexico for the cultivated bean of that country, which forms an important staple of food.

The Mexicans were also skilful makers of earthen pots, in which were cooked the native beans called by the Spanish *frijoles*, and the various savory stews still in vogue
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 213.

frijolillo (Sp. pron. frē-hō-lē'lyō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *frijol*: see *frijole*.] The *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, a leguminous tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

frike†, *a.* See *freck*[1].

frilal†, *n.* [Cf. *frill*[2].] A border of ornamental ribbon, mentioned as in use in 1690. *Fairholt.*

frill[1] (fril), *v. i.* [< OF. *friller*, shiver with cold, < *frileux*, chill, cold of nature, F. *frileux*, chill, < ML. as if **frigulosus*, < L. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] To shiver with cold, as a hawk or other bird.

frill[1] (fril), *n.* [< *frill*[1], *v.*] A shivering with cold, as a bird; the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering with cold.

frill[2] (fril), *n.* [A particular use of *frill*[1], *n.*, a border of this kind being likened to the ruffling of a bird's feathers when it shivers with cold: see *frill*[1], *n.*] 1. A narrow ornamental bordering made of a strip of textile material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose, as in a narrow flounce; a ruffle.

His *frill* and neckcloth hung limp under his bagging waistcoat. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. 284.

Did he stand at the diamond door
Of his house in a rainbow *frill*?
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.

Hence — **2.** Anything resembling such a border.

How delicate thy gauzy *frill*!
How rich thy branching stem!
E. Elliott, To the Bramble Flower.

Specifically (*a*) The projecting fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs, as the collie.

The Pomeranian dog is employed as a sheep-dog, for which he is fitted by his peculiarly woolly coat and ample *frill*, rendering him to a great degree proof against wet and cold. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 132.

(*b*) Some fringing part or process of an animal, like a ruffle; a frilling: as, the genital *frills* of a hydrozoan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 553. (*c*) In hymenomycetous fungi, a superior annulus or ring; an annulus formed of tissue suspended from the apex of the stipe and free at other points, at first forming a membranous covering for the hymenium, but detached as the pileus expands; an armilla. (*d*) In *photog.*, the swelling and loosening of a gelatin film around the edges of a plate. See *frill*[2], *v.*

3. An affectation of dress or of manner; an air: usually in the plural: as, he puts on too many *frills*. [Colloq., U. S.] **Frill pattern**, in *ceram.*, a pattern made of separate small threads of slip laid side by side on the surface. See *slip decoration*.

frill[2] (fril), *v.* [< *frill*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a frill; flute or plait: as, to *frill* a border in a dress.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, *frill'd* back to his neck. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 516.

2. To ornament with frills: as, to *frill* a child's garment. **Frilled lizard.** Same as *frill-lizard*.

II. *intrans.* To become frilled or ruffled. Specifically, in photography, said of the gelatin film of a dry plate when in course of the development, from too high temperature of the water or other cause, it rises from the glass in ruffles, which may be sufficiently extended to destroy the picture, or even to cause the entire film to slip from the plate.

frillback (fril'bak), *n.* One of a particular breed of domestic pigeons.

frilling (fril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frill*[2], *v.*] **1.** Frills; ruffles; gathered strips in general. — **2.** In *photog.*, a ruffling up or loosening of the film of a gelatin-emulsion plate. It appears during the development or fixing of the negative, and may be guarded against by the use of alum in the fixing-bath, or of ice in the water used for washing.

frill-lizard (fril'liz'ard), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of a lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* (which see). *C. kingi* has a crenate membrane-like ruff about its neck, which it elevates when irritated or frightened. It is said sometimes to walk on its hind legs alone, a very unusual mode of progression among existing reptiles. Also called *frilled lizard*. See cut in next column.

frim (frim), *a.* [< ME. *fym*, < AS. *freme*, a secondary form of *fram, from*, bold, forward, strenuous, strong, etc.: see *from, adv.*, and cf. *frame, v.*] Flourishing. [Prov. Eng.]



Frill-lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*).

My plenteous bosom strow'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 397.

Frimaire (frē-mār'), *n.* [F., < *frimas*, hoar frost, rime, < OF. *frimer*, freeze: referred, doubtfully, to Icel. *hrim* = AS. *hrim*, rime: see *rime*[2].] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in the year 1793, on November 21st, and ending December 20th.

frindt, *n.* An obsolete form of *friend*.

frine (frīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frined*, ppr. *frining*. [< Sw. dial. *fryna* = Norw. *frøyna*, make a wry face; cf. Sw. dial. *flina* = ODan. *fline*, make a wry face. See *frown, v.*] To whine or whimper; fret. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

fringe (frinj), *n.* [< ME. *fringe, frenge*, < OF. **fringe* (not found, but inferred from F. dial. *frinche*, It. dial. *frinza*, ML. *fringia*), another form of OF. *frange*, F. *frange* = It. *frangia* = Sp. Pg. *franja* (cf. D. *frangie, franje* = MLG. *fronse* = MHG. *franze*, G. *franse* = Sw. *frans* = Dan. *fryndse*, a fringe, < F.); appar. the same, with unexplained deviation of form, as Pr. *fremna* = Wallachian *frimbie*, < LL. *fimbria*, a border, fringe, L. pl. *fimbriæ*, fibers, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe: see *fimbria*.] **1.** An ornamental bordering formed of short lengths of thread, whether loose or twisted, or of twisted cord more or less fine, variously arranged or combined, projecting from the edge of the material ornamented. Fringe may consist of the frayed or raveled edge of the piece of stuff ornamented, but it is generally of other material, often made very solid and ponderous, the cords being of tightly twisted silk or of gold or silver thread of considerable thickness and length.



Assyrian Fringes, from ancient bas-reliefs.

She shaw'd me a mantle o' red scarlet,
Wi gouden flowers and *fringes* fine.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

Ori. Where dwell you, pretty youth?
Ros. With this shepherdess, my sister; here, in the skirts of the forest, like *fringe* upon a petticoat.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

The objection was not to the dress-trimming which has been known as *fringe* for above five hundred years, but to a mode of dressing the hair which concealed the forehead, by the front hair being cut short and falling over it after the fashion of *fringe*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 265.

2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; any border or edging: as, a *fringe* of trees around a field, or of shrubs around a garden; a *fringe* of troops along a line of defense.

And as she sleeps
See how light creeps
Through the chinks, and beautifies
The rayey *fringe* of her faire eyes.
Cotton, Song.

That charity which bears the dying and languishing soul from the *fringes* of hell to the seat of the brightest stars. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

The great mainland is barbarian; the islands and a *fringe* of sea-coast are Greek.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 324.

Specifically — **3.** In *bot.*, a border of slender processes or teeth; a fimbria. — **4.** In *optics*, one of the alternate light and dark bands produced by diffraction. See *diffraction*. — **5.** In *zoöl.*, a row of closely set, even hairs on a margin; specifically, in *entom.*, the edging of fine even hairs on the wing of a butterfly or moth. In some of the lower moths, as the *Tineida*, the fringe of the secondary is frequently wider than the wing itself. **6.** In *photog.*, a thickened edge of inferior sensitiveness on the pouring-off margin of a sensitized plate. — **Marginal fringes**, in *ornith.*, the membranous borders or fringe-like processes along the toes of sundry birds.

fringe (frinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fringed*, ppr. *fringing*. [< *fringe, n.*] To decorate with a fringe or fringes, whether by raveling the edge, as of cloth, or by sewing on; border.

They have pretty peeces of pretty coloured cloth . . . hanging from the middle of their forehead downe to their noses, *fringed* with long faire fringe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

The tumbling billows *fringe* with light
The crescent shore of Lynn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.
Lowell, To the Dandelion.

Fringed bog-bean. See *bog-bean*. — **Fringed gentian.** See *gentian*. — **Fringing reef.** See *reef*.

fringe-backed (frinj'bakt), *a.* Having the back fringed, as a lizard.

fringeless (frinj'les), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-less*.] Having no fringe.

fringelet (frinj'let), *n.* [< *fringe* + *-let*.] A small fringe.

Each *fringelet* is a tube made of firm elastic membrane.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 747.

fringent (frin'jent), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-ent*.] Fringing; encircling like a fringe.

A shower of meteors
Cross the orbit of the earth,
And, lit by *fringent* air,
Blaze near and far.
Emerson, Demonic and Celestial Love.

fringepod (frinj'pod), *n.* A name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus*, a cruciferous plant with flattened, orbicular, winged pods, the margin of which is frequently lobed or fringed.

fringe-tree (frinj'trē), *n.* The *Chionanthus Virginica*, a small tree allied to the ash, found on river-banks in the United States, from Pennsylvania to Texas, and frequently planted for ornament. It bears loose drooping panicles of white flowers, the long narrow petals of which suggest the name. It is sometimes used in medicine, especially in jaundice and fevers. — **Purple fringe-tree**, the smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*.

Fringilla (frin-jil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fringilla*, also *frigilla* and *friguilla*, some small bird, supposed to be the chaffinch; origin unknown; possibly, like *finch*[1], q. v., ult. imitative of the bird's note.] A Linnean genus of birds, the finches, once nearly conterminous with the modern family *Fringillidæ*, and of no determinate limits: now usually restricted to such species as the chaffinch or common finch of Europe, *F. cœlebs*, and considered typical of the family *Fringillidæ*. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringillaceous (frin-ji-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the finches or *Fringillidæ*; fringilliform; fringilline.

Fringillidæ (frin-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-idæ*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of small seed-eating conirostral laminiplantar oscine passerine birds with nine primaries; the finches. It is not susceptible of exact definition, and is of fluctuating limits. The group has been made to include the larks (*Alaudidæ*), especially in scutelliplantar; the weaver-birds (*Ploceidæ*), which are 10-primaried; and to exclude the buntings (*Emberizidæ*), which cannot be distinguished from the finches. The tanagers (*Tanagridæ*) have been both included and excluded. According to the present composition of the group, the buntings are included, the other birds above mentioned being excluded; and the *Fringillidæ* contain all the finches, buntings, grosbeaks, crossbills, sparrows, linnets, siskins, etc., which conform to the characters above given. There are some 500 nominal species, distributed in upward of 100 so-called genera. No tenable subdivision of the family exists, though several have been proposed. The latest authority makes 3 subfamilies: *Coccothraustinæ, Fringillinæ*, and *Emberizinæ*, or the grosbeaks, finches proper, and buntings.

fringilliform (frin-jil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fringilliformis*, < *Fringilla* + L. *forma*, form.] Finch-like; fringilline or fringillaceous.

Fringilliformes (frin-jil-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fringilliform*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as his *Conirostres*.

Fringillinæ (frin-ji-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-inæ*.] A conventional subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, having no definition, taking name from and including the genus *Fringilla*; the true finches. The most typical representatives of the subfamily have the nasal bones not produced beyond the line of the orbits, the mandibular angle slight, and the cutting edges of the bill apposed throughout or nearly so. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringilline (frin-jil'in), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-ine*[1].] Finch-like; fringillaceous or fringilliform; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the *Fringillinæ*. *Coues.*

fringy (frin'ji), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a fringe; adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
Shenstone, Elegies, xxiv.

fripler† (frip'lėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*. *Nares.*

Though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after. *Greene*, Arcadia.

fripper (frip'ėr), *n.* [Also written *fripier* (and lengthened *fripperer*); < OF. *fripier*, one who mends or trims up old garments and sells them, < *fripper*, rub up and down, wear to rags, F. *friper*, rumple, crumple, wear out (clothes), spoil.] One who deals in frippery or old clothes.

Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive.

A *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of everything, but nothing of worth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 247.

fripperer (frip'ėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*.

frippery (frip'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *friperie*, F. *friperie*, an old-clothes shop, fripper's trade, old clothes, frippery, < *fripier*, fripper: see *fripper*.] I. *n.* 1. Trade or traffic in old clothes.

D'Ol. Now your profession, I pray?
Fr. Frippery, my lord, or, as some term it, Petty Brokery. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

2. A place where old clothes are sold.

Trin. Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
Cal. Let it alone, thou fool; it is but trash.
Trin. O, ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

He shews like a walking *frippery*.
Massinger, City Madam, i. 1.

3. Old clothes; cast-off garments; clothing discarded after wearing.

A world of desperate undertakings, possibly,
Procures some hungry meals, some tavern surfeits,
Some *frippery* to hide nakedness. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

Rag fair is a place near the Tower of London where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 29, note.

It is a saturnalia of complacent blackguardism and vulgar villainy, tricked out in the cast-off *frippery* of Thaddeus of Warsaw and Sir Charles Grandison.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 106.

Hence—4. Worthless or useless trifles; trumpery; gewgaws.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*

By living a year or two in town, she is as fond of gauze and French *frippery* as the best of them.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Scott.*

There seems [in Ravenna] to be no interval between the marbles and mosaics of Justinian or Theodoric and the insignificant *frippery* of the last century.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 263.

II. *a.* Trifling; frivolous; contemptible; trumpery.

With his fiye popping in and ont again,
Argued a cause, a *frippery* cause.
Fletcher, The Chances, ii. 2.

That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so *frippery* an appearance, that, instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma. *Gray*, To his Mother.

The King gave her a gold watch and chain the next day. She says, "the manner was all"—and indeed so it was, for I never saw a more *frippery* present.
Walpole, Letters, II. 191.

frisado†, **frizado**† (fri-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *friseadow* and *freasadowe*; < Sp. *frisado*, silk plush or shag: see *frieze*[2], *frizz*.] A fine kind of frieze.

In winter your vpper garment must be of cotton or *friezeadow*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

A patent was granted [in 1567] to Charles Hastings, Esq., that in consideration that he brought in the skill of making *frisadoes* as they were made at Harlem and Amsterdam, being not used in England, that therefore he should have the sole trade thereof for divers years, etc.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 23.

friscol†, *n.* See *friskle*.

frise[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[1].

frise[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[2].

frise[3] (frēz), *n.* Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.

frisesomorum (fris″e-sō-mō'rum), *n.* The mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism. The following is an example: Some prophecies come true; but no scientific prediction is prophecy; hence, some things that come true are not scientific predictions. Three of the vowels and four of the consonants of this name, which is one of those given by Petrus Hispanus (see *barbara*), are significant. *I* indicates that the major premise is a particular affirmative; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *o*, that the conclusion is a particular negative; *f*, that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be simply converted in the reduction; and the first *s*, that the premises are to be transposed. *Frisesomorum* is one of the moods not given by Aristotle, but added by his pupil Theophrastus, and it is the most interesting of these. It is sometimes called *friesmo*, and, by English writers who place it in the fourth figure, *fresison*. See *mood*[2].

frisetta (fri-zet'ą), *n.* [Dim. of F. *frise*, frieze.] A finer variety of frieze.

frisette, *n.* See *frizette*.

friseur (frē-zėr'), *n.* [< F. *friser*, curl, frizz: see *frizz*.] A hair-dresser.

That barbers' boys who would to trade advance
Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France.
Crabbe.

His [Hogg's] very hair has a coarse stringiness about it which proves beyond dispute its utter ignorance of all the arts of the *friseur*.
Lockhart, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors.

Frisian, *a.* and *n.* See *Frisian*.

Frisic, *a.* and *n.* See *Frisic*.

frisk (frisk), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *frisque*, F. *frisque*, lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay, var. of *fres*, *fris* (*frische*, *fresche*, f.), fresh; cf. Icel. (only mod.) *friskr*, frisky, brisk, vigorous, = Sw. Dan. *frisk*, lively, hearty, fresh, etc.; both F. and Scand. forms are of G. origin, < OHG. *frisc*, MHG. *vrisch*, G. *frisch*, fresh, the proper Scand. forms for 'fresh' being Icel. *ferskr*, Sw. *färsk*, Dan. *fersk*, fresh (in a more limited sense): see *fresh*.] I.† *a.* Lively; brisk; frisky.

II. *n.* A frolic; a gambol; a dance; a merry-making.

Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play
Their pleasant *frisks*, and loath their wonted food.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 46.

Is not this fine, I trow, to see the gambols,
To hear the jigs, observe the *frisks*, be enchanted
With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish twingle-twangles.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

The joyful surprise that lighted up their faces and displayed itself over their whole bodies, in a variety of capers and *frisks*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 242.

frisk (frisk), *v.* [= Sw. *friska* (*upp*), refresh, freshen, exhilarate, = ODan. *friske*, freshen, Dan. *friske op*, refresh, revive; from the adj.] I. *intrans.* 1. To leap, skip, prance, or gambol, as in frolic.

One *frisks* and sings, and cries, A flagon more
To drench dry cares. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 8.

Nor *frisking* heifers bound about the place,
To spurn the dew-drops off.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

The truant turned a deaf ear, and kept *frisking* on the top of the rising ground like a goblin by moonlight.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

2. To freshen, as the wind. *Hamersly.*

II. *trans.* To squander idly; dissipate in sport: with *away*.

If not advis'd, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at least to *frisk away* much of thy time and estate.
A Cap, &c (quoted in Nares).

friskal† (fris'kal), *n.* Same as *friskle*.

frisker (fris'kėr), *n.* One who frisks or gambols; an inconstant or frivolous person.

Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me looke,
What I should doe but set cocke on the hoope?
Dr. Bourd, in Camden's Remains, Inhabitants.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* [F. *frisquette*: see *frisk*.] In *printing*, a thin framework of iron hinged to the top of the tympan of a hand-press. For use, a sheet of paper is stretched and pasted over the frisket, and from this paper spaces are cut out to permit contact between the type and the sheet to be printed, which it serves to hold in place when the frisket is folded down upon the tympan, and to keep clean in the parts not printed.

friskful (frisk'fūl), *a.* [< *frisk* + *-ful*.] Brisk; lively; frolicsome.

His sportive lambs
This way and that convolv'd in *friskful* glee
Their frolics play. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 837.

friskily (fris'ki-li), *adv.* [= ODan. *friskelig*.] In a frisky manner; briskly.

friskin†, *n.* [< *frisk* + *-(k)in*.] A gay, frisky person. *Davies.*

Sir Q. I gave thee this chain, manly Tucca.
Tuc. Ay, say'st thou so, *friskin*? *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

friskiness (fris'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frisky; briskness; liveliness; frolic.

Lambs in the spring show us that the *friskiness* of one is a cause of *friskiness* in those near it—if one leaps, others leap. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 506.

frisking (fris'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frisk*, *v.*] Capering; frolicsome mirth.

One delighteth in mirth, and the *friskings* of an airy soul. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.

His *frisking* was at ev'ning hours,
For then he lost his fear.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

friskingly (fris'king-li), *adv.* In a frisking or frisky manner.

friskle† (fris'kl), *n.* [Also *friskal*, *friscol*; < *frisk*, *v.*] A frisk or curvet, as of a horse.

But he is rare for *friscols*; nay, what's worse,
He treads a measure like a miller's horse.
Bold, Poems (1664), p. 136.

And saying so, he gave two or three *friskles* in the air with very great signs of contentment, and presently went to Dorotea. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), fol. 74.

frisky (fris'ki), *a.* [< *frisk*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Gaily active; lively; frolicsome; engaging or done in sport.

He was too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*

[The horses] by no means intending to put their heels through the dasher, or to address the driver rudely, but feeling, to use a familiar word, *frisky*.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor, i.

frislet (friz'let), *n.* [< *frizzle*, *frizz* (F. *friser*) + *-et*.] Anything frizzled, curled, or puffed; a small ruffle or the like.

frist† (frist), *n.* [< ME. **frist*, *frost*, *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, < AS. *first*, *fierst*, *fyrst*, a space of time, = OS. *frist* = OFries. *ferst*, *first*, *frist* = OD. *rerst*, D. *verste*, *vorste* = MLG. *verst* = OHG. *frist*, MHG. *vrist*, G. *frist* = Icel. *frest*, n. pl., mod. usually *frestr*, m., delay, = Sw. Dan. *frist*, respite, delay.] A certain space of time; respite.

Hi cries him merci bothe suithe
That he giue hem *furst* of liue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

frist† (frist), *v. t.* [< ME. **fristen*, *frysten*, *frosten*, *firsten*, *ferstan* (AS. **fyrstan*, not authenticated) = OFries. *fersta* = MLG. LG. *versten* = OHG. *fristan*, MHG. *vristen*, G. *fristen* = Icel. *festa*, defer, delay, put off, = Dan. *friste*, sustain, support (life, nature), experience, etc.; < *frist*, *n.*, a certain space of time. The particular use of *frist* is prob. Scand.; cf. Icel. *selja á frest*, sell on credit.] To sell upon credit, as goods. [Rare.]

Keep and save and thou schalle have;
Frest and loue [read *lene*, *s. e*, lend] and thou schall crave.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 316.

frisure (fri-gūr'), *n.* [Also *frizure*; < F. *frisure*, < *friser*, curl: see *frizz*.] Hair-dressing.

His hair was of a dark brown; . . . it had not received the fashionable *frizure*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v. 6.

frit (frit), *n.* [Also spelled *fritt*, *fritta*; < F. *fritte*, < It. *fritta*, frit, fem. (= F. *frite*) of *fritto* (= F. *frit*) (< L. *frictus*), pp. of *friggere* = F. *frire*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry: see *fry*[1].] 1. The material of which glass is made as prepared for complete fusion by a previous calcination carried to a point where the silica begins to act on the bases, forming an imperfectly melted or fritted mass.—2. The composition from which artificial soft or tender porcelain and other partly vitrifiable mixtures are made. See *soft porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

This French pâte tendre, or artificial porcelain, as it is sometimes called, is composed of alkaline *frittes* and carbonate of lime, covered with a lead glaze analogous in nature to flint-glass. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 657.

Frit body, in *ceram.*, a body the materials of which are first mixed, then fired, and lastly ground up with clay. The result is a vitrified appearance throughout.—**Frit porcelain**, a name given to the artificial soft-paste English porcelain, from its vitreous nature, the paste prepared for it being a frit not unlike that of the glass-makers. This name was given to it by the first makers of hard-paste or true porcelain in England. See *false porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

frit (frit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fritted*, ppr. *fritting*. [< *frit*, *n.*] To decompose and fuse partially, as the ingredients mixed for making glass, before completely fusing at a much higher temperature.

frith[1] (frith), *n.* [< ME. *frith*, also spelled *fryth*, *freth*, and transposed *firth*, peace, security, protection; more common in concrete sense, protected or inclosed land, a park or forest for game, a forest in general; < AS. *frith*, m. and n., in poetry *frithu*, *fritho*, *freothu*, *freotho*, *friotho*, *f.*, peace, security, protection, in concrete sense in comp. *deór-frith*, a deer-park (cf. *frith-geard*, an inclosed space, = OSw. *frithgarthi*, a cattle-yard), = OS. *frithu* = OFries. *fretho*, *frede*, *ferd* = D. *vrede* = MLG. *vrede*, LG. *frede*, *free*, = OHG. *fridu*, MHG. *vride*, G. *friede*, m., = Icel. *fridhr* = Sw. Dan. *fred*, peace, = Goth. **frithus* (inferred from deriv. *Fritharevks* = G. *Friedrich*, E. *Frederick*, lit. prince of peace, gracious prince; *gafrithon*, reconcile, conciliate, *gafrithôns*, reconciliation), with suffix *-th*, Goth. *-thus* (as in *death*, Goth. *dauthus*), < Teut. √ *fri*, show favor to, love. The same root appears in *free* and *friend*, q. v. The word *frith* appears disguised in *belfry*, and ult. in *affray*, *fray*[1], q. v. The Celtic forms, W. *ffridd*, a park, a forest, = Ir. *frith*, a park, a

forest, = Gael. *frith*, a forest, prop. of deer, are taken from ME. *frith*.] 1. Peace; security; freedom from molestation. In modern use only with reference to Anglo-Saxon law, in which the essential ideas indicated by the word were: (*a*) The right to be in peace as secured by penal sanctions. To be within the frith or peace was to be within the domain of law, within the protection of the established authorities.

Pax vobis, *frith*, for that he ben thanne fried [freed] of the develes thraldsipe [thraldom].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 103

Older than "the peace of the folk," far older than "the King's peace," which was to succeed it, was the *frith* or peace of the freeman himself the right that each man had to secure for himself safe life and sound limb.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 21.

(*b*) A treaty or agreement of peace made between two contending kingdoms or districts.

2†. A piece of land inclosed for the preservation of game; a park or forest for game; hence, a forest or woody place in general; a hedge; a coppice.

Ye huntieth i the kinges *frithe* [var. *pese*]
Layamon, I. 61.

Gret joye is in *frith* and lake
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3737.

Thanne shal Feith be forester here and in this *frith* walke.
Piers Ploweman (B), xvii. 112.

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith* and in the mossy fell,
Forsook their gloomy bow'rs and wand'red far abroad.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 388.

3†. A small field taken out of a common.—4. Ground overgrown with bushes or underwood; a field which has been taken from woods. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

frith[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *frithien*, < AS. *frithian*, *freothan*, keep peace, make peace, protect, defend, = OS. *frithôn* = OFries. *frethia*, *ferdia* = MLG. *vriden* = OHG. *ge-fridon* = Icel. *friatha*, make peace, = Sw. *frida*, cover, protect, quiet, inclose, fence in, = Dan. *frede*, protect, inclose, fence in, = Goth. *ga-frithôn*, reconcile; from the noun.] 1. To protect; guard.

He . . gaf him . . leue . . .
To wune Egipte fole among,
And *frithen* him wel fro euerile wrong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 786.

2. To inclose; fence in, as a forest or park.

ffraunde [*fraud*[2], see that] my ffforestez be *frythede* o frenchepe [in friendship] for evere,
That nane werreye my wylde [wild, *i. e.*, game].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 656

frith[2], **firth**[2] (frith, fėrth), *n.* [The form *frith* is transposed from the earlier *firth*; < ME. *firth*, < Icel. *fjörthr*, pl. *firthir* = Sw. *fjärd* = Norw. Dan. *fjord* (whence in E. often *fiord*, *fjord*, q. v.), a frith, bay, ult. connected with E. *ford*, and with L. *portus*, a harbor: see *ford* and *port*[1].] 1. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea: used specifically in Scotland only, where *firth* is the commoner form: as, the *Firth* of Forth; the *Frith* of Clyde.

He makes his Boates with flat bottoms, fitted to the Shallows which he expected in that narrow *frith*
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

The *friths* that branch and spread
Their sleeping silver thro' the hills
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion

2. A kind of weir for catching fish; a kind of net.

frithborg (frith'bôrg), *n.* [AS. **frith-borh*, **frith-borg*, found only as used or quoted in the so-called Laws of Edward the Confessor (in Latin), namely, *frithborg*, *frith-borch*, acc. pl. *frithborgas*, and Latinized (nom.) *frithborgus*, where the editions of Lambard and Wilkins give (acc. pl.) *freoborges*, Latinized (nom.) *friborgus*; hence the form *friborga* in Fleta, and *friborg*, *friburgh*, *freeborg* in later writers. The proper AS. form is **frithborh*, < *frith*, peace, + *borh*, a pledge (> E. *borrow*[1], *n.*). Cf. *frithsoken* and *frank-pledge*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, one of the tithings or groups of ten men into which the hundred was divided, the members of each one being held liable for the misdeeds of a fellow-member.

As touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *freeborgs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other, and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the lete.
Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

But the name [of tithing] has been very commonly applied both by historical writers and in legal custom to denote . . . the association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the *frithborh* or frankpledge.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 41.

frithgild (frith'gild), *n.* [AS. *frithgild*, < *frith*, peace, + *gild*, a guild.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a union of neighbors pledged to one another by oath for the preservation of order and for self-defense, all being liable for the misdeeds of any member of the guild. On the decline of the kinsfolk organization in the tenth century, this became a common element in social order in England.

Strong as the crown might be, its strength lay in the king's personal action, and it was far from possessing any adequate police or judicial machinery for carrying its will into effect. To supply such a machinery was the aim of the *frith-gilds*.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 219.

frithsoken (frith'sō'ken), *n.* [Also *frithsocne*, *frithsocn*, *frithsoca*; ME. *frithsocne*, "franchise de franc plege" (Rel. Antiq., I. 33), < AS. *frith-sōcn*, lit. a peace-seeking, < *frith*, peace, + *sōcn*, a refuge, searching, a seeking: see *frith*[1] and *soken*, *socage*.] 1. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the franchise or governmental power of requiring the people to keep the peace; the jurisdiction to punish for breaches of the peace. This power was profitable by reason of the fines and forfeitures resulting from its exercise; consequently it was often conferred in the charters and royal grants of early English history, beginning in the later part of the Anglo-Saxon period, about the time of Edward the Confessor. (See *soc*.) The Normans, it is supposed, by confusing the Anglo-Saxon *frith* with *fre*, *fri*, modern *free*, adopted the term *frank-pledge* to designate the binding of persons to be peculiarly responsible for one another's peaceable conduct.

Hence, in later times—2. The liberty of having a view of frank-pledge. See *frank-pledge*.

frithsplot (frith'splot), *n.* [AS., occurring only once, < *frith*, peace, + *splot*, a spot (not the same as *spot*).] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals. *Wharton.*

frithstool (frith'stōl), *n.* [A mod. form, corruptly *fredstole*, *freedstool*, repr. AS. *frith-stōl*, an asylum, sanctuary, lit. stool of peace or protection, < *frith*, peace, protection, + *stōl*, a seat, chair, stool.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a seat or chair in a church, near the altar, to which persons fled who sought the privilege of sanctuary.

Athelstan his son succeeded King Edward, being much devoted to St. John of Beverley, on whose church he bestowed a *freed-stool* with large priviledges belonging thereunto
Fuller, Church Hist., II. v. 9.

Such a privilege [the right of sanctuary or refuge for criminals] was given by allowing what was called the *Frithstool* to be set up in some part of the hallowed building. This "stool of peace," for such is the meaning of the word, was a low backed arm-chair, made of stone. Its standing-place was either near the high altar, or by the side of the patron saint's shrine. From this spot, as from a center, the *frithstool* spread its privilege of sanctuary over land and water all about the minster which held it, to the distance of at least a mile
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 305.

frithy† (frith'i), *a.* [< *frith*[1], 2, + *-y*[1].] Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frutthy* forest of Daltres
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 22.

Fritillaria (frit-i-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the shape of its perianth, < L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.] 1. A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, nearly allied to the lily. There are about 40 species, chiefly of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, with 8 species on the Pacific side of North America. They have leafy stems and large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers. The largest species, and the one best known in cultivation, is the crown-imperial, *F. imperialis*. The guinea-hen flower or snake's-head, *F. Meleagris*, and some others are occasionally seen in gardens.


Crown-imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*)

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of copelate ascidians, of the family *Appendicularidæ*. They have a tail half as long again as the body, a curved endostyle, and a hood-like fold of the integument. *F. furcata* and *F. formica* are examples.

fritillary (frit'i-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fritillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Fritillaria*.] 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Fritillaria*.

Plucked no fire-hearted flowers, but were content
Cool *fritillaries* and flag flowers to twine.
The American, VIII. 90.

2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. *Argynnis paphia* is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; *A. aglaia* is the dark-green fritillary; *A. adippe* is the high-brown fritillary; *A. lattonia* is the rare and much prized queen-of-Spain fritillary; and *A. cuphrosyne* is the pearl-bordered fritillary. The greasy fritillary of collectors is *Melitæa artemis*.

Silver-washed *fritillaries* flit round every bramble-bed.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

fritinancy† (frit'i-nan-si), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fritinnire*, twitter, chirp, as a small bird, cicada, etc.] A chirping or croaking, as of a cricket. *Sir T. Browne.*

fritt, fritte, *n.* See *frit*.

fritter (frit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fritoure*, *frytowre*, also *fruyter*, *fruter* (simulating *fruit*), < OF. *friture*, a frying, a dish of fried fish; cf. *friteau*, a fritter (Cotgrave), ML. *fritellum*, a fritter, < L. *frictus*, fried, pp. of *frigere*, fry: see *fry*[1].] 1. A small cake of batter, sometimes containing a slice of some fruit, clams or oysters either chopped or whole, or the like, sweetened or seasoned, fried in boiling lard, and served hot: as, apple *fritters*; peach *fritters*; oyster *fritters*.

Fruyter vannte, *fruyter* say, be good; better is *fruyter* pouche; apple *fruyters* ben good hote; and all colde *fruters*, touche not.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

The sacred and ceremonious feasts which we observe in memorial of our birth-days, and nativitie, standeth much upon furmentie, gruell, *fritters*, and pancakes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 8.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Seese and putter? have I lived to stand at the taunts of one that makes *fritters* of English?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in *whale-fishery*, tendinous fibers of the whale's blubber, running in various directions, and connecting the cellular substance which contains the oil. They are what remains after the oil has been tried out, and are used as fuel to try out the next whale. *Hamersly.*

fritter (frit'ėr), *v. t.* [< *fritter*, *n.*] 1. To cut, as meat, into small pieces: also used figuratively.

What pretty things imagination
Will *fritter* out in adulation!
Lloyd, Poetry Professors.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments; wear away, as by friction; lose in small pieces or parts.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 56.

A gaudy silken robe, striped and intersected with unfriendly tints, that *fritter* the masses of light, and distract the vision.
Goldsmith, Taste.

Nothing is suffered to prevail upon its own principle; the whole is so *frittered* down and disjointed that scarcely a trace of the original remains.
Burke, Economical Reform.

Undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,
The last new play and *fritter'd* magazine
Crabbe, Works, I. 144.

To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; waste by a little at a time; spend frivolously or in trifles.

We shall probably, in another century, be *frittered away* into beaux or monkeys.
Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern

The time and energy of both Houses have been *frittered away* by wearisome and prolonged enquiries for the conduct of which the ordinary member of Parliament is unfitted.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 287.

fritting-furnace (frit'ing-fėr'nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a form of reverberatory furnace in which the materials are fritted, or partially decomposed and fused, as a preliminary to fusing in the melting-pots. This process was essential when kelp was used in glass-making, but is now seldom practised.

frivall†, *a.* See *frivol*.

frivol†, *a.* [Also *frivall*; < ME. **frivol*, *frevol*, *frevel* (= G. Dan. Sw. *frivol*), < OF. *frivole*, *frevol*, F. *frivole* = Pr. *frevol*, *freol* = Sp. *frivolo* = Pg. It. *frivolo*, < L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, worthless.] Frivolous.

Stoping of the serning of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptione, etc.
Act. Dom. Conc. (1492), p. 246. (*E. D.*)

I did (to shift him with some contentment)
Make such a *frivall* promise.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

frivol (friv'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frivoled*, *frivolled*, ppr. *frivoling*, *frivolling*. [< *frivol*, *a.* In the colloq. use recent, assumed from *frivolous*.] I. *trans.* To make void; annul; set aside. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 45.

II. *intrans.* To behave frivolously; indulge in gaiety or levity. [Colloq. and humorous.]

frivolism (friv'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *frivol* + *-ism*.] Frivolity. *Priestley.* [Rare.]

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *frivolities* (-tiz). [= G. *frivolität* = Dan. Sw. *frivolitet*, < F. *frivolité* = Pr. *frevoltat*, *freoltat* = Sp. *frivolidad* = Pg. *frivolidade*; as *frivol* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance.

The galleries of ancient sculpture in Naples and Rome strike no deeper conviction into the mind than the contrast of the purity, the severity, expressed in these fine

old heads, with the *frivolity* and grossness of the mob that exhibits and the mob that gazes at them. *Emerson*, Art.

2. The act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
That kept at least *frivolity* aloof.
Byron, Lara, i. 7.

The late Duke of Wellington, in early life, said Mangles, was much celebrated for his skill with the then fashionable toy called a bandelorum, and is said to have played with it in places where such *frivolities* were scarcely expected. *Shirley Brooks*, Sooner or Later, III. 89.

=Syn. *Lightness*, *Volatility*, etc. (see *levity*); triviality, puerility, trifling. *Frivolity*, *Frivolousness*. *Frivolity* of character or conduct; *frivolousness* of an excuse, a pretext, an argument.

frivolous (friv'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, worthless: see *frivol*, *a.*] **1.** Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; slight; trifling; trivial: as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext.

I come about a *frivolous* matter, caused by as idle a report. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii 2.

Wit was his vain *frivolous* pretence
Of pleasing others at his own expense.
Rochester, Satire against Mankind.

What is incurable but a *frivolous* habit? A fly is as untamable as a hyena. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life, vii.

2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

Loose in morals, and in manner vain,
In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
Extreme. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 379.

Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so *frivolous* and empty.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 147.

3. Specifically, in *law*, so clearly insufficient as to need no argument to show its weakness: as, a *frivolous* answer or plea. = Syn. Unimportant, petty, worthless, flimsy, idle, childish, puerile, foolish, trashy.

frivolously (friv'ō-lus-li), *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (friv'ō-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being frivolous or trifling; want of importance.

Only before I leave it, I shall first mind him of one fallacy . . . in accusing the *frivolousness* of my digression.
Hammond, Works, II. 132.

By following this practice often he will become acquainted with the degrees of evidence, so as to measure them almost upon inspection, and judge of the weight or *frivolousness* of objections.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i.

=Syn. See *frivolity*.

frixet†, *a.* [A transposition of *frisk*.] Same as *frisk*, *frisky*.

Fain would she seem all *frize* and frolic still.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 294.

friz, *v.* and *n.* See *frizz*.

frizado†, *n.* See *frisado*.

frizel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frizzle*.

frizette (fri-zet'), *n.* [Also *friselle*, formerly *frizzet*; dim. of *frizz*.] A little frizz or curl of hair; a band of frizzled hair, either natural or false, worn above the forehead; a bang.

The Barber held up a looking-glass, and Margaret saw her hair not essentially affected by the professional endeavor, still as before parted on the top, and hanging in thick *frizettes*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

frizling†, *n.* See *frizzling*.

frizz, friz (friz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzed*, ppr. *frizzing*. [< ME. *frysen* = D. *friseren* = G. *frisiren* = Dan. *frisere* = Sw. *frisera*, dress the hair, < OF. *friser*, *frizer*, frizzle, crisp, curl, ruffle, braid, touch lightly, graze, scratch, F. *friser*, curl, = Sp. Pg. *frisar*, frizzle, also to raise the nap on frieze; usually associated with, and regarded as derived from, the noun *frieze*[2], formerly *frize*, ME. *fryse*; but the meaning 'curl hair' appears to go back to OFries. *friele*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair, North Fries. *friessle*, *fressle*, the hair, a horse's tail, mod. Fries. *frisseljen*, braid the hair, braid; an AS. **frise*, curly, is cited, but is not authenticated except as it may exist in the name *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa*, a Friesian, conjectured to mean 'curly-haired.' See *frieze*[2] and *Friese*.] **1.** To curl; crisp; form into a mass of small, loose, crisp curls, as the hair, with a crisping-pin; specifically, to crisp and then loosen out so as to form a light, fluffy mass of little curls.

Is 't not enough you read Voltaire,
While sneering valets *friz* your hair?
W. Whitehead, The Goat's Beard.

A fair, low brow, touched and crowned lightly with the soft haze of gold-brown locks *frizzed* into a delicate mistiness after the ruling fashion of the hour.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

2. To form into little burs, prominences, or knots, as the nap of cloth; raise a nap or bur on.—**3.** In *leather-dressing*, to remove the bur, prominences, or roughnesses from, as chamois and wash-leather, by rubbing with pumice-stone, a blunt knife, or the like, in order to soften the surface and give a uniform thickness.

They [deer-skins and sheep-skins] have their "grain" surface removed, to give them greater softness and pliability. This removal of the grain is called *frizzing*, and is done either with the round edge of a blunt knife or with pumice-stone. *Ure*, Dict., III. 92.

The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete *frizzing*, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 681.

frizz, friz (friz), *n.* [< *frizz*, *v.*] That which is frizzed or curled; a wig, as covered with frizzes: as, a *frizz* of hair.

Before—the curls are well confin'd,
The tails fall gracefully behind;
While a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyers cunning phiz.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, i. 2.

He [Dr. Johnson], who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. *Hare*

frizzed (frizd), *p. a.* Having the hair curled or crisped into a mass of frizzes or frizzles.

Miss Rochford, a pretty but much curled and *frizzed* girl of the period, seized upon Ally
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

frizzet†, *n.* See *frizette*.

frizzing-machine (friz'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine for dressing fabrics to give them a frizzed, nappy, or tufted surface.—**2.** A wood-working power-tool for dressing lumber. It is a revolving cutter-head projecting above the top of a bench.

frizzle (friz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzled*, ppr. *frizzling*. [Formerly *frizzle*, *frisle*, *frizel*, *frizil*; freq. of *frizz*, q. v. Cf. *frizzle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To curl or crisp, as hair; frizz.

Her tresses troust were to beholde,
Frizeld and fine as frenge of golde.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

Trembling as when Apollo's golden hairs
Are fann'd and *frizzled* in the wanton airs
Of his own breath. *Crashaw*, Music's Duel.

Her red-brown hair had been tortured and *frizzled* to look as much like an aureole as possible.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. 1.

2. To curl or crisp in cooking: as, *frizzled* beef (dried or jerked beef sliced thin and crisped over the fire).

I *frizzled* my pork and toasted my biscuit-chips.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

Frizzled fowl, a variety of the domestic hen in which each feather curls outward away from the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 646. Also called *frizzly*.

II. *intrans.* To curl; crisp.

May all periwigs, bobwigs, scratchwigs . . . *frizzle* in purgatory . . . to the end of time.
Thackeray, Catharine, p. 491.

frizzle (friz'l), *n.* [Formerly spelled *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*; from the verb. Cf. OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair: see *frizz*, *v.*] **1.** A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Bumbast, bolster, *frizle*, and perfume.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed Arber), Epil., p. 82.

They [mulatto women] curle and fold the haire of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with *frizzles* round about. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. A ribbed steel plate forming part of a gun-lock, to receive the blow of the hammer. It occurs in the form of flint-lock which took the place of the wheel-lock.

frizzler (friz'lėr), *n.* One who frizzles. *Imp. Dict.*

frizzling (friz'ling), *n.* [Formerly *frizling*, *frizeling*, *friziling*; verbal n. of *frizzle*, *v.*] The act or process of curling or frizzing the hair.

Upon meretricious paintings, *frizlings*, pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning hours. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 1.

frizzling-iron (friz'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Formerly *frizling-*, *friziling-iron*.] A curling-iron or crisping-pin.

A *frisiling yron*, that women and men use about the curling o' their haire, or which in old time was used to part the haire, and drawe them out in length.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 146.

frizzly (friz'li), *a.* [< *frizzle* + *-y*[1].] Loosely crisp; curly: as, "light, *frizzly* hair," *Warren*.

frizzy (friz'i), *a.* [< *friz* + *-y*[1].] Same as *frizzly*.

Strong black grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xi.

fro (frō), *prep.* and *adv.* [= Sc. *fra*, *frae*, < ME. *fro*, *fra*, late AS. *fra* (rare), < Icel. *frā*, prep., from (as adv. in phrase *til ok frā*, 'to and fro'), = Dan. *fra*, prep. from, adv. off, = Sw. *från*, prep., from, *fram*, adv., forward, = AS. *fram*, *from*, E. *from*; thus *fro* is a doublet of *from*.] **I.**† *prep.* From.

Fro the by gynnyng of the world to the tyme that now is, Seue ages ther habbeth y be, as seue tymes y wys.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 9.

Wel ny is she fallen *fro* the tre.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 423.

Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my will,
To thinke that knighthood I so much should shame.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 28.

II. *adv.* From; away; back or backward: as in the phrase *to and fro* (that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward).

How that the hopur waggis *til and fra*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Thus was it spoken *to and fro*
Of them that were with him, tho'
All prively behinde his backe
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1031.

When tost *to and fro*, by the huge swelling wave,
They rise up to heav'n, or sink down to the grave.
Byron, Thanksgiving Hymn.

frock[1] (frok), *n.* [< ME. *frok*, *frokke*, *froc*, also *frog*, *frogge* (see *frog*[3]), a frock, esp. of a monk's cowl or habit, < OF. *froc*, F. *froc*, a monk's cowl or habit, = Pr. *floc*, a woolen stuff, a monk's cowl, < ML. *floccus* (also *froccus*, *frocus*, after the F.), a monk's cowl or habit, appar. < L. *floccus*, a flock (of wool), etc.: see *flock*[2]. The sense is like that of OHG. *hroch*, *roch*, *roc*, MHG. *roc*, G. *rock* (ML. *hrocus*, *rocens*, *rocus*), a coat; but a derivation of OF. *froc* from OHG. *hrock* is not probable. The mod. F. *frac*, a dress-coat (> G. Sw. *frack*, a dress-coat, = Dan. *frakke*, coat), appears to be a F. reflex of the E. word.] **1.** A garment with large sleeves worn by monks.

In cotynge of his cope is more cloth y-folden
Than was in Fraunces *froc* whan he hem first made.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

Some one of the Pharasaicall sort, clad in a blacke *frocke* or cope. *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

All the confraternities resort thither in solemn procession, habited in linen *frocks*, girt with a cord, and their heads covered with a cowl all over, that has only two holes before to see through. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2. A garment covering the body and worn by either sex. (*a*) A loose outer garment worn by workmen, as agricultural laborers, etc., over their other clothes. Compare *smock-frock*.

Beneath a cumbrous *frock*, that to the knees
Invests the thriving churl, his legs appear
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

(*b*) The principal outer garment of women: a term partly abandoned in recent times for the indistinctive word *dress* and the word *gown*, but still retained, particularly in the British islands, for the outer garment, consisting of a bodice or waist and a skirt, worn by children.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the *frock* and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

And how could you tell it was I? Everybody wears the same sort of thing, tweed *frock* and jacket.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxv.

(*c*) Same as *frock-coat*. (*d*) In the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

3. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. Also called a *Guernsey frock*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

frock[1] (frok), *v. t.* [< *frock*[1], *n.*] To supply or cover with a frock; hence, to invest with the privileges of those whose distinctive dress is a frock, as of a monk. See *frock*[1], *n.*, 1.

Professed so much of priesthood as might sue
For Priest's exemption where the layman sinned—
Got his arm *frocked* which, bare, the law would bruise.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 181.

frock[2]†, *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *froke*, equiv. to *frogge*: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

frock-coat (frok'kōt), *n.* A body-coat, usually double-breasted and with a full skirt, worn by men: opposed to *sack-coat*, which has no skirt, and to *cutaway*, with short and tapering skirt. See *coat*[2], 2.

The men wore breeches and long boots, and *frock coats* with large metal buttons. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

frocking (frok'ing), *n.* [< *frock*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A fabric suitable for making frocks; specifically, coarse jean or other material used for smock-frocks.

My question was answered by a queer-looking old man, chiefly remarkable for a pair of enormous cowhide boots,

over which large blue trousers of *frocking* strove in vain to crowd themselves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

frockless (frok'les), *a.* [< *frock*[1] + *-less*.] Without a frock.

froe†, *n.* See *frow*[1].

Froebelian (frē-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or originated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852), a German philosopher and educational reformer, and the founder of the kindergarten system: as, the *Froebelian* method of instruction. See *kindergarten*.

II. *n.* An advocate or follower of the kindergarten system.

The uncle and nephew differed so widely that the "new *Froebelians*" were the enemies of "the old."
Encyc. Brit., IX. 794.

Froebelism (frē'bel-izm), *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system or method of instruction, usually called the *kindergarten system*, originated by Froebel. See *kindergarten*.

The great propagandist of *Froebelism*, the Baroness Marenholtz Bülow, drew the attention of the French to the kindergarten from the year 1855. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 80.

frog[1] (frog), *n.* [< ME. *frogge*, < AS. *frogga* (**frocga* not authenticated, **froga* erroneous), a frog, akin to AS. *frox* (for **frosc*), ME. *frosk*, *frosch*, *frosh*, etc. (cf. var. *frock*[2], < ME. *froke*), = D. MLG. *vorsch* = OHG. *frosc*, MHG. *vrosch*, G. *frosch* = Icel. *froskr*, a frog; cf. Dan. *frø*, a frog; Icel. *fraukr*, a frog; the origin is unknown.] A batrachian of the family *Ranidæ* (which see), as the common British *Rana temporaria*, or its North American representative, *R. sylvatica*. Of the true frogs there are about 250 species, belonging to 18 genera, common in most parts of the world except the Neotropical and Australogæan regions, including for the most part aquatic or arboreal batrachians, distinguished by their agility and symmetry, as well as by their webbed toes, from the related batrachians which are popularly named *toads*; but the distinction is not always preserved. Of the genus *Rana* alone there are upward of 110 species, most of which are aquatic, are expert swimmers, and capable of making very long leaps, some are terrestrial, and some arboreal. Several different kinds of frogs are edible, as the common European *R. esculenta*. The largest species is the bullfrog of the United States, *R. catesbiana*. (See *bullfrog*, and cuts under *Anura* and *Rana*.) Others of the same country are *R. palustris*, *R. halecina*, and *R. clamata*. The toes of some arboreal frogs are enormously lengthened and fully webbed, enabling the creatures to make long flying leaps. (See *flying-frog*, *Rhacophorus*.) Some have the ends of the toes dilated, like many of the toads. The tongue of most true frogs is emarginate behind, with a process on each side. Most frogs deposit their spawn in masses in the water, and the young hatch from the egg as tadpoles, provided with a tail and external gills, which disappear with the growth of the permanent limbs. The arboreal batrachians known indifferently as *tree-frogs* or *tree-toads* are not frogs in any proper sense, but belong to a different suborder (*Arciferæ*) of salient amphibians. (See *Hylidæ*.) The name *frog* is loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, to some other batrachians equally remote from the *Ranidæ*, and locally in the United States to certain lizards. See phrases below.

Poor Tom; that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the tadpole *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4

I did eate fried *Frogges* in this citie, which is a dish much used in many cities of Italy.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 138.

Yet gnats have had, and *frogs* and mice, long since,
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains
Cowper, Task, iii. 462

Bladder frog, a South American frog of the family *Cystignathidæ* and genus *Leptodactylus*.—**Egyptian frog**. See *Egyptian*. **Horned frog**, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*. Also called *horned toad*. [Local, U. S.]

The *horned frog* is not a frog at all, but a lizard a queer, stumpy little fellow with spikes all over the top of its head and back. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 205.

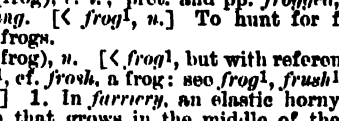
Marsupial frog, a batrachian which possesses a brood pouch, as of the genera *Rhinoderma*, *Nototrema*, and *Amphignathodon*. See *Nototrema* and *Rhinoderma*.

frog[1] (frog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frogged*, ppr. *frogging*. [< *frog*[1], *n.*] To hunt for frogs; catch frogs.

frog[2] (frog), *n.* [< *frog*[1], but with reference to *frush*[1], cf. *frosh*, a frog: see *frog*[1], *frush*[1], and *frosh*.] 1. In *farriery*, an elastic horny substance that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

His hoofs black, solid, and shining; his instep high, his quarters round, the heel broad, the *frog* thin and small, the sole thin and concave *Southey*, The Doctor, cxliii

2. A section of a rail, or of several rails combined, at a point where two railway lines cross, or at the point of a switch from a line to a siding or to another line. When used at a crossing to unite the rails, it is called a *cross-frog*.



Railway Frog.

frog[3] (frog), *n.* [Appar. another use of *frog*[2] or *frog*[1]. Hardly connected with *frog*[4], var. of *frock*[1].] 1. A fastening for the front of a coat or any similar garment, often made ornamental by the use of embroidery or braiding, and consisting generally of a spindle-shaped button, attached by a cord, and corresponding with a loop on the opposite side of the garment. A pair of frogs fixed on opposite sides of a coat may allow of buttoning it either way, or of securing both sides at once.

Gentlemen in military *frogs*—there are no longer any military *frogs*—swaggered in taverns, clubs, and in the streets. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

frog[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *frogge*; var. of *frok*, *frokke*, **frock**: see *frock*[1].] Same as *frock*[1].

frogbit (frog'bit), *n.* 1. The *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, a floating aquatic plant of Europe, with round-reniform leaves and white flowers. —2. The *Limnobium Spongia*, a very similar plant of the United States. Also *frog's-bit*.

frog-clock (frog'klok), *n.* A froghopper. *Davies*.

The flood washing down worms, flies, *frog clocks*, etc.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

frog-crab (frog'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ranina* or family *Raninidæ*.

frog-eater (frog'ē'tėr), *n.* One who eats frogs: a British term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-eating (frog'ē'ting), *a.* Eating frogs: an epithet applied contemptuously to Frenchmen.

frogfish (frog'fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*: same as *fishing-frog*. See *angler*.—2. A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.

frog-fishing (frog'fish'ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; **frogging**. The lure or bait, if any is used, is generally a bit of red flannel. A common method of catching frogs is to drop the hook in front of the animal in such a way that when pulled suddenly backward it will catch him in the throat.

frog-fly (frog'fli), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frogfoot (frog'fůt), *n.* 1†. A name given by the early herbalists to the vervain.—2. The plant duckmeat, a species of *Lemna*.

frogged (frogd), *a.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat.

City clerks in *frogged* coats. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xii

The bronze statue of Lamartine . . . is the principal monument of the place, . . . representing the poet in a *frogged* overcoat and top-boots, improvising in a high wind. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 240.

froggery (frog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *froggeries* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where frogs are reared or kept for bait or for the market; a place abounding in frogs.

frogginess (frog'i-nes), *n.* Froggish character or nature.

These same orthodox critics would have eagerly contended for their essential *frogginess*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 242.

frogging[1] (frog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frog*[1], *v.*] Fishing for frogs. See *frog-fishing*.

And, when you are in a permanent camp, and fishing is very poor, try *frogging*. *G. W. Sears*, Woodcraft.

frogging[2] (frog'ing), *n.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The ornamental frogs or braiding on a garment, especially across the breast of military uniforms. See *frog*[3].

froggish (frog'ish), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Frog-like.

The *froggish* aspect. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

frog-grass (frog'gras), *n.* A species of glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, a succulent plant growing in miry places near the sea.

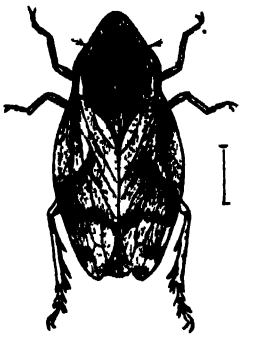
froggy[1] (frog'i), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having or abounding in frogs.—2. Frog-like; froggish.

froggy[2] (frog'i), *n.*; pl. *froggies* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[2].] A diminutive of *frog*[1]: often applied, as slang, familiarly to Frenchmen, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

froghood (frog'hůd), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-hood*.] Quality or standing as a frog. [Humorous.]

The mouse, averse to be o'erpower'd,
Gave him the lie, and call'd him coward;
Too hard for any frog's digestion,
To have his *froghood* called in question!
C. Smart, The Duellist.

froghopper (frog'hop'ėr), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cercopidæ*, so called from the general shape of the body and the power of leaping. A common froghopper is the *Aphrophora spumaria*, whose larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo spit, cuckoo-spittle, frog-spit, or frog-spittle. Also called *frog-fly*, *frog-clock*, *froth-fly*, *froth-insect*, *froth-worm*.



Froghopper (*Aphrophora quadrangularis*). (Line shows natural size.)

frogling (frog'ling), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little frog.

He does not fail the gnats of the air . . . nor the *froglings* of the water. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 4.

frogmouth (frog'-mouth), *n.* Any bird of the family *Podargidæ*, especially of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

frog-mouthed (frog'mouthd), *a.* Having a large wide mouth, like a frog's. Specifically applied in ornithology to the great goatsuckers of the genus *Batrachostomus*, translating the adjective *batrachostomous* derived from the generic name.

frog-plate (frog'plāt), *n.* An accessory to the compound microscope by which the web of a frog's foot can be exposed on the stage in order to show the circulation of the blood.

frog's-bit (frogz'bit), *n.* Same as *frogbit*, 2.

frog-shell (frog'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ranella*.

frog's-march (frogz'märch), *n.* A manner of carrying a refractory prisoner, in use in Great Britain. The prisoner is held face downward by four men, each of whom grasps one of his limbs.

frog-spawn (frog'spân), *n.* 1. Same as *frog-spit*.—2. A fungus, *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, allied to the bacteria, which causes serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent by converting saccharine solutions into a mass of slime.

Leuconostoc mesenterioides, the *frog-spawn* of sugar-factories, consists in the vegetative state of coiled rosary-like chains of small round cells inclosed in firm sheaths of mucilage, and accumulated in great numbers into large compact gelatinous masses ("zoögloea").
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 409.

frog-spit, frog-spittle (frog'spit, -spit'l), *n.* 1. A popular name for various filamentous freshwater algæ, especially species of *Spirogyra*, which form floating masses.—2. The frothy substance secreted and exuded by a froghopper.

frogstool (frog'stöl), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

froise, *n.* [< F. *froise*, *fraise*: see *fraise*[2].] Same as *fraise*[2].

With a few slices of bacon, a *froise* was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence.
Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).

Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon *froise*. *Poor Robin* (1715).

frolic (frol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frolick* (and, after G., *froelick*); < MD. *vrolick*, D. *vrolijk* (= G. *fröhlich*), frolic, merry, joyful, gay, < MD. *vro*, *vroo* = OS. *frā* = OFries. *fro* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao*, *frō* (*fraw-*), MHG. *vrō* (*vrōw-*, *vrouw-*), G. *froh* (> Dan. *fro*), glad, joyous, gay, cheerful († = Icel. *frār*, swift), + *-lick*, *-lijk*, = E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *frow*[2].] I. *a.* Gay; merry; sportive; full of mirth or pranks.

And let us (nobler Nymphs) upon the midday side
Be *frolic* with the best. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, I. 173.

Jun. Tell me how thou dost, sweet Ingle.
Val. Faith, Juniper, the better to see thee thus *frolick*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, I. 1.

Some Spirit of the Air has waked thy string!
'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of Fairy's *frolic* wing.
Scott, L. of the L., Epil.

My mariners,
Souls that have toil'd, and wrought, and thought with me—
That ever with a *frolic* welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

The world is always opulent, the oracles are never silent; but the receiver must by a happy temperance be brought to that top of condition, that *frolic* health, that he can easily take and give these fine communications.
Emerson, Success.

II. *n.* 1. A flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a prank.

But to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto them,
And then . . . send *frolics*!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Rosscommon.*

See how the world its veterans rewards;
A youth of *frolics*, an old age of cards.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 243.

2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play; a merrymaking.

Before you go to Sea, I intend to walt on you, and give you a *Frolic*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

3†. A plaything or an ornament.

Apples were dedicated unto her [Venus], and her image commonly made with such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 40.

=**Syn.** Gambol, escapade.

frolic (frol'ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frolicked*, ppr. *frolicking*. [< *frolic*, *n.*] To play merry pranks; engage in acts of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

If death were nigh, he would not *frolic* thus. *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 11.

And many a gambol *frolick'd* o'er the ground;
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 21.

Hither, come hither and *frolic* and play.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

We found a crowd of persons *frolicking* around the fountain, in the light of a number of torches on poles planted in the ground. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 258.

frolicful (frol'ik-fûl), *a.* [< *frolic*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Frolicsome. *Craig.* [Rare.]

frolicky (frol'ik-i), *a.* [< *frolic*(*k*) + *-y*[1].] Merry; frolicsome.

There is nothing striking in any of these characters; yet may we, at a pinch, make a good *frolicky* half-day with them. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 348.

frolicly† (frol'ik-li), *adv.* [< *frolic*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a frolicsome manner; with mirth and gaiety; gaily; merrily; sportively.

I do blush to see
These beggars' brats to chat so *frolicly*.
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

Two as noble swains
As ever kept on the Elysian plains,
First by their signs attention having won,
Thus they the revels *frolicly* begun.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, iii.

I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolicly*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lover's Progress, ii. 1.

frolicness (frol'ik-nes), *n.* Gaiety; frolicsomeness. [Rare.]

Mirth, jollity, *frolicness* of youth, as you call them. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 100.

frolicsome (frol'ik-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *frolicksome*, *-som*; < *frolic* + *-some*.] Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Now, as fame does report, a young duke keeps court,
One that pleases his fancy with *frolicksome* sport.
The Frolicsome Duke (Percy's Reliques, p. 130).

Besides what Rum we sold by the Gallon or Ferkin, we sold it made into Punch, wherewith they grew *Frolicksom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii 18.

The bleating sheep and *frolicksome* calves sported about the verdant ridge, where now the Broadway loungers take their morning stroll. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 100.

She was . . . not more lovely than full of glee: all light and smiles, and *frolicksome* as the young fawn. *Poe*, Tales, I. 368.

=**Syn.** Gay, frisky, lively, playful, coltish.

frolicsomely (frol'ik-sum-li), *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety. *Johnson.*

frolicsomeness (frol'ik-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being frolicsome; gaiety; wild pranks. *Bailey.*

from (from, from), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *from*, *fram*, < AS. *from*, *fram* = OS. *fram* = OHG. *fram*, MHG. *vram*, prep. forth from, adv. forth, = Icel. *fram*, adv., forward, *frá*, prep. from, adv. fro, = Sw. *fram*, adv., forth, forward, *från*, prep., from, = Dan. *fram*, adv., forth, onward, on, *fra*, prep., from, = Goth. *fram*, prep. from, adv. further, forward, compar. *framis*, further; prob. ult. allied to *fore*[1], *forth*[1], *for*, *for-*[1], etc. Cf. L. *perendie*, the day after, Gr. πέραν, beyond, Skt. *para*, distant, high. See *fro*, a shorter (Scand.) form of *from*. Connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, forward, bold, strenuous, strong, *fremian*, *fremman*, promote, accomplish: see *frame*, *frim*.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Out of the limits, locality, or presence of, or connection with: expressing departure or point of departure, separation, discrimination, removal, or distance in space, time, condition, etc. (*a*) As regards space: as, to emigrate *from* Germany; the town is five miles *from* the sea; to separate the sheep *from* the goats.

The chaffe is take *from* the corne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Then cull they the bad *from* the good.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 98.

The santon rushed *from* the royal presence, and descending into the city, hurried through its streets and squares with frantic gesticulations. *Irving*, Granada, p. 23.

[Sometimes used absolutely, in the sense of distant, absent, or coming from: as, a visitor *from* the city.

They haue also certaine Altar stones they call Pawcorances, but these stand *from* their Temples. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 140.

When I am *from* him, I am dead till I be with him. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

Wretched when *from* thee, vex'd when nigh,
I with thee, or without thee, die. *Prior*, Lady's Looking-Glass.]

(*b*) As regards time, or succession in a series or in logical connection: noting the point of departure or reckoning: as, he was studious *from* his childhood; *from* that time onward.

To my protection *from* this hour I take you. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

We are thieves *from* our cradles, and will die so. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

I have determin'd to lay up as the best treasure, and solace of a good old age, if God voutsafe it me, the honest liberty of free speech *from* my youth *Milton*, Church Government, ii., Pref.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led
From cause to cause, to Nature's secret head.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 13.

God loves *from* whole to parts; but human soul
Must rise *from* individual to the whole
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 361.

From that disastrous hour, religion wore a new aspect in this unhappy country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

(*c*) As regards idea, aim, or purpose: as, such a result was far *from* my intention; this is aside *from* our object.

Anything so overdone is *from* [that is, aside, apart, or away from] the purpose of playing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Ensenore a Saluage, father to Pemissapan, the best friend we had after the death of Granganimeo, when I was in those Discouories, could not prevaile any thing with the King *from* destroying vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

We have reformed *from* them, not against them. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

(*d*) As regards state, condition, or effect: as, I am far *from* believing it; he is far *from* rich (that is, from being rich), he is a long way *from* being an atheist.

For heavenly minds *from* such distempers foul
Are ever clear. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 118.

Now I am come
From having found their walks, to find their home.
Donne, To the Countess of Salisbury.

Their minds at leisure *from* the cares of this life, and their bodies adorned with the best attire they can bestow on them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

What the Austrian pride had driven him [the King of Sardinia] to, the Spanish pride drove him *from*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 10.

So far, therefore, *from* shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices by violent alterations of form, . . . the error of the early Christians would lie the other way.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

(*e*) As regards direction: away from

The next question . . . is, whether it be a thing allowable or no that the minister should say service in the chancel, or turn his face at any time *from* the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

Why speak'st thou *from* me [with averted face]? thy pleas'd eyes send forth
Beams brighter than the star that ushers day.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*f*) As regards point of view: out of; off.

He that endures for what his conscience knows
Not to be ill, doth *from* a patience high
Look only on the cause whereto he owes
Those sufferings, not on his misery.
Daniel, To Henry Wriothesly.

God *from* the mount of Sinai . . . will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 227.

The Moors fought valiantly in their streets, *from* their windows, and *from* the tops of their houses.
Irving, Granada, p. 35.

2. Out of: expressing derivation, withdrawal, or abstraction. (*a*) As regards source or origin: as, light emanates *from* the sun; the Greek alphabet was derived *from* the Phenician; illustrations drawn *from* nature.

So *from* the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; *from* thence the leaves
More aery. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws.
Dryden.

It must appear that you receive law *from*, and not give it to, your company, to make you agreeable.
Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

From labour health, *from* health contentment springs.
Beattie, Minstrel, i.

Is there any doubt that the orders of the Church of England are generally derived *from* the Church of Rome?
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*b*) As regards occupation, relation, or situation: as, to retire *from* office or *from* business; to return *from* a journey; to withdraw *from* society.

He is of late much retired *from* court; and is less frequent to his princely exercises *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1.

I'll not over the threshold till my lord return *from* the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Six frosen winters spent,
Return with welcome home *from* banishment.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

Fresh *from* war's alarms,
My Hercules, my Roman Antony,
My mailed Bacchus leapt into my arms.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

(*c*) As regards a principal receptacle or place of deposit: as, to draw money *from* the bank; coal is dug *from* mines.

A thousand favours *from* a maund she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 36.

The blades were of Damascus, bearing texts *from* the Koran, or martial and amorous mottoes.
Irving, Granada, p. 6.

(*d*) As regards a whole or mass of which a part is taken or considered. (*e*) As regards state or condition: as, to start *from* sleep; to go *from* bad to worse.

The whole region, *from* a naked and desolate prospect, began now to look like a second Paradise.
Addison, Hilpah and Shalum.

Starting *from* sleep, the soldiers were intercepted and cut down as they rushed from their quarters.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

3. Out of the charge, custody, or possession of: as, his office or the seal was taken *from* him.

If you will needs take it, I cannot with modesty give it *from* you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

There were also a great number of such as were locked up *from* their estates, and others who concealed their titles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

4. In consequence of; on account or by reason of; on the strength or by aid of; as a result of; through: as, to act *from* a sense of duty, or *from* necessity; the conclusion *from* these facts is evident; to argue *from* false premises; *from* what I hear, I think he is guilty.

For what I now do is not out of spleen,
As he pretends, but *from* remorse of conscience.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

By this means the beneficent spirit works in a man *from* the convictions of reason, not *from* the impulses of passion.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

Several tents, a quantity of provisions, and a few pieces of artillery were left upon the spot, *from* the want of horses and mules to carry them off. *Irving*, Granada, p. 72.

This very rare British plant, which . . . is remarkable *from* producing seeds without the aid of insects.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 27.

We inserted the vowel . . . not *from* ignorance or *from* carelessness, but advisedly and in conformity with the practice of several respectable writers.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

[*From* is much used before local adverbs or prepositions used elliptically as nouns: as, *from above*, *from below*, *from beneath*, *from behind*, *from beyond*, *from far off*, etc., such phrases being used as unitary adverbs or prepositions, as in '*from beyond* Jordan,' '*from out of* the bowels of the earth.' *From forth*, *from off*, *from out*, etc., are usually transpositions: as, "*from forth* (forth from) his bridal bower" (*Pope*, Odyssey); warned *from off* (off from) the land.

Sudden partings, such as press
The life *from out* young hearts.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 24.

From hence, *from thence*, *from whence* are pleonastic, 'from' being implied in the adverb; but they have long been in good use.

In this Contree is the Cytee of Araym, where Abrahames Fadree duelled, and *from whens* Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

And he went up *from thence* unto Beth-el. 2 Ki. ii. 23.

Within the gentle closure of my breast,
From whence at pleasure thou mayest come and part.
Shak., Sonnets, xlviii.

From hence your memory death cannot take.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxi.]

From this out, henceforth, from this time forward: as, he has decided to give up smoking *from this out*. [Colloq.]—**To break from, to break off from.** See *break*.

II.† *adv.* Forth; out; fro.

fromward† (from'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, adj., adv., and prep., but found as adj. only in the form *vrommard* (Ancren Riwle), averse, < AS. *fromweard*, a., about to depart (opposed to *töweard*, about to come, future, toward), < *from*, *fram*, from, + *-weard*, -ward. Cf. *froward*, a doublet.] Turned away; averse.

fromward† (from'wärd), *adv.* and *prep.* [I. *adv.* < ME. *fromward*, forth, < AS. *fromweardes*, away from, in a direction from, adv. gen. of *fromweard*, a.: see *fromward*, *a.* II. *prep.* < ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, prep., away from; from the adv.] **I.** *adv.* Forth; forward.

Fro thens *fromward*, thei ben alle obeyssant to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 197.

II. *prep.* From; away from: opposed to *toward*.

The wind wende forth riht *framward* than strande into thilsen londe. *Layamon*, I. 401.

As cheerfully going towards, as Pyrocles went frowardly *fromward* his death, he was delivered to the king.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The Lark, which ever flies *fromward* her nest, when she sees anybody eyes her. *Cotgrave.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith.
Cheyne.

frond (frond), *n.* [= Sp. *fronde* = It. *fronde*, *fronda*, < L. *frons* (*frond-*), OL. pl. *frundes*, a leafy branch, a green bough, foliage, a garland of leaves.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) As used by Linnæus, a leaf, especially the leaf of a palm or fern. (*b*) Now, specifically, a leaf of a fern or other cryptogam, the thallus of a lichen, or any other leaf-like expansion which includes both stem and foliage, as the disk of *Lemna*. —2. In *zoöl.*, the foliaceous or leaf-like expansion of certain animal organisms, as of various polyzoans and actinozoans, which resemble plants in the mode of growth of the polyp-stock.

frondage (fron'dāj), *n.* [< *frond* + *-age*.] Fronds collectively.

> The vastness of the mile-broad and mile high masses of *frondage*, their impenetrability, . . . combine to produce the conception of a creative force that appalls
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 336.

frondation (fron-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *frondatio(n-)*, a stripping off of leaves, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond*.] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [Rare.]

> *Frondation*, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprayes of . . . trees, . . . is a kind of pruning. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxxi.

Fronde (frond), *n.* [F., lit. a sling; with irreg. inserted *r*, < OF. *fonde* = Pr. *fonda*, *fronda* = Sp. *honda* = Pg. *funda* = It. *funda*, < L. *funda*, a sling; cf. Gr. σφενδόνη, a sling.] In *French hist.*, the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was sarcastically called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to the use of the sling then common among the street boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1652, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a course of selfish intrigue and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

fronded (fron'ded), *a.* [< *frond* + *-ed*[2].] Having fronds.

> I know not where His islands lift
> Their *fronded* palms in air.
> *Whittier*, The Eternal Goodness.

frondent (fron'dent), *a.* [= Pg. *frondente*, < L. *fronden(t-)s*, ppr. of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves, be leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond*.] Leafy.

> Near before us is Versailles, New and Old; with that broad, *frondent* Avenue de Versailles between, stately, *frondent*, broad, three hundred feet as men reckon, with its four rows of elms. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 6.

frondesce (fron-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frondesced*, ppr. *frondescing*. [< L. *frondescere*, become leafy, put forth leaves, inceptive of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves: see *frondent*.] To unfold or develop leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des'ens), *n.* [< *frondescen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The period or state of coming into leaf. (*b*) The substitution of leaves for other organs; phyllody. (*c*) Leafage; foliage.

> The cane fields are broad sheets of beautiful gold-green; and nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-cannelle *frondescence*, the groves of lemon and orange
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 216.

frondescent (fron-des'ent), *a.* [= F. *frondescent* = Sp. *frondescente*, < L. *frondescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *frondescere*, put forth leaves: see *frondesce*.] Bursting or having the appearance of bursting into leaf.

frondeur (fron-dėr'), *n.* [F., lit. a slinger, < *fronder*, sling, throw, fling, fig. carp at, rail at, find fault with, < *fronde*, a sling: see *Fronde*.] 1. In *French hist.*, a member of the Fronde. Hence—2. An opponent of a party in power; a member of the opposition.

frondiferous (fron-dif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frondifère* = Sp. *frondifero* = Pg. It. *frondifero*, < L. *frondifer*, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage (see *frond*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fronds.

frondiform (fron'di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a frond, as of a fern; having stem and leaves fused in one.

frondiparous (fron-dip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit. *Imp. Dict.*

Frondipora (fron-dip'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *porus*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Frondiporidæ*. *Oken.*

Frondiporidæ (fron-di-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Frondipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

Frondist (fron'dist), *n.* A member or supporter of the Fronde.

frondlet (frond'let), *n.* [< *frond* + *-let*.] A small frond.

frondose (fron'dōs), *a.* [< L. *frondosus*, OL. *frundosus*, leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage: see *frond*.] 1. In *cryptogamic bot.*: (*a*) Having the form or appearance of a leaf or frond; foliaceous. (*b*) In *Hepaticæ*, not having a leafy stem; thalloid. (*c*) Bearing fronds; frondiferous.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *foliaceous*.

frondosely (fron'dōs-li), *adv.* In a frond-like manner.

> Thallus *frondosely* dilated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

frondous (fron'dus), *a.* [< L. *frondosus*: see *frondose*.] Same as *frondose*.

frons (fronz), *n.*; pl. *frontes* (fron'tēz). [L., the forehead, brow, front: see *front*.] The forehead. Technically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, that part of the skull which lies between the orbits of the eyes and the fore-border of the vertex. (*b*) In *ornith.*, that part of the head which slopes upward from the bill to the vertex. (*c*) In *conch.*, that part of a univalve shell presenting when the aperture is toward the observer. (*d*) In *entom.*, generally, the anterior part of the epicranium, or upper part of the head, immediately back of the epistoma or clypeus when this is present. The term is somewhat loosely used, and varies in its application with different orders. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Neuroptera* the frons lies in front of the antennæ, and partly between the eyes; but in *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the antennæ are often inserted at the sides of the frons, which is then divided by a more or less imaginary line from the vertex or crown. In the *Diptera* the frons is the part above the antennæ, the part below them being called the *face*.—**Frons alta**, a high forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is more than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons brevis**, a low forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is less than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons proportionata**, a proportionate forehead: a phrase signifying that the forehead is one third of the total length of the face.

front (frunt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *front*, *frunt*, *fronnt*, < OF. *front*, *frunt*, F. *front* = Pr. *front* = OSp. *fronte*, *fruente*, Sp. *frente* = Pg. It. *fronte*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, brow, front, the fore part, the outside, appearance, etc.; supposed to represent an orig. **bhruwant-*, < **bhrū* = Skt. *bhrū* = E. *brow*.] I. *n.* 1. The forehead; in technical use, the frons.

> Thei [giants] ben hidouse for to loke upon; and thei han but on eye, and that is in the myddylle of the *Front*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 203.

> See what a grace was seated on his brow:
> Hyperion's curls, the *front* of Jove himself.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

> They found the stately horse, . . . and she
> Kiss'd the white star upon his noble *front*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. The forehead or face as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; characteristic facial appearance.

> Norton, from Daniel and Ostrea sprung,
> Bless'd with his father's *front* and mother's tongue,
> Hung silent down his never-blushing head.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 416.

> I placed thee as a guard to the rich blossoms of my daughter's beauty—I thought that dragon's *front* of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry—steel traps and spring guns seemed writ in every wrinkle of it.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

Hence—3. Manner of facing or opposing; attitude or bearing when confronted with anything, as in meeting a foe, a threatened danger, or an accuser: as, to put on a bold *front*; to await the enemy with a calm *front*. Sometimes used in the sense of cool assurance or impudence.

> Do what I enjoin you. No disputing
> Of my prerogative with a *front* or frown
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

> And He, their leader, wore in sheath his sword,
> And offered peaceful *front* and open hand
> *Scott*, Don Roderick, st. 37.

> In my long-suffering and strength to meet
> With equal *front* the direst shafts of fate.
> *Lowell*, Prometheus.

4. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the most forward part or surface: as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army.

> *Frount* or *frunt* of a chirche, or other howsys, frontispicium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

> Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's prayer] in the *front* of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts as a complement.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

> My mate in empire,
> Friend and companion in the *front* of war.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1.

> Cornhill and Gracechurch Street had dressed their *fronts* in scarlet and crimson, in arras and tapestry, and the rich carpet-work from Persia and the East.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 174.

5. Position or place directly ahead, or before the face or that part of anything which is regarded as the face; position in or toward that part to which one's view or course is directed: used chiefly in the phrases *in front* and *in front of*: as, right *in front of* them stood a lion.

> Cannon *in front of* them
> Volley'd and thunder'd.
> *Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

Specifically, in a theater and the like—(*a*) The part nearest the stage or platform: as, to occupy seats *in front*.

> The seats *in front* were reserved for the friends of the girl who was about to leave them.
> *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 44.

(*b*) The part before the actors or speakers; the auditorium: as, the stage manager was *in front* (that is, not on the stage, but in the auditorium).

> Charles Mathews, who was *in front*, went behind and said, "Buckstone, you push this piece."
> *Lester Wallack*, Memories.

6. A sort of half-wig worn by women with a cap or bonnet, to cover only the front part of the head: distinctively called a *false front*.

> "Have I lived to this day to be called a fright!" cried Miss Knag, suddenly becoming convulsive, and making an effort to tear her *front* off
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

> To look out on the week-day world from under a crisp and glossy *front* would be to introduce a most dream-like and unpleasant confusion between the sacred and the secular. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

> The Graces wear *fronts*, the Muse thins to a spinster
> *Lowell*, In the Half-Way House.

7. Same as *shirt-front* and *dicky*[2], 3.—8. One of the surfaces of a diatom frustule marked by the line of juncture of the two valves, as distinguished from the *side*, which is the surface formed of a single valve.—9. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

> A *front* for the autar of red and green saten of Bruges.
> Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 362.

Bastioned front (*milit.*), two half bastions and a curtain. —**False front**, a front, in sense 6.—**Front-cut mower**. See *mower*.—**Front of a wave**. See *wave-front*.—**In front of**. See def. 5.—**Open front**, the arrangement of a blast-furnace having a fore hearth.—**The front** (*milit.*), the most advanced position; the place where active operations are carried on; hence, figuratively, the most advanced position in any enterprise, pursuit, system of thought, etc.

> They were going to *the front*, the one to find his regiment, the other to look for those who needed his assistance. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

> The height of my ambition was to go to *the front* after a battle. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

To come to the front, to come to the foremost or most conspicuous place; attain distinction.

> Writers in France who have really the stuff of the romancer in them *come to the front* and to fame more quickly than in England. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 34.

> The theologians were a body of men whose functions had been to some extent usurped by the canonists, and who now for some years, under Tudor and Puritan and Laudian influences, were *to come to the front*.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 320.

II. *a.* 1. Relating to the front or face; frontal.—2. Having a position in the front; foremost: as, the *front* steps.

> She glares in balls, *front* boxes, and the Ring,
> A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring, wretched thing!
> *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount.

> The rear ranks of the English kept the *front* ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Front bench. See *bench*.—**Front center**. See *center*[1], 5.—**Front door**, the main entrance-door of a house.

> The *front-door* is on the street. Some keep it always open; some keep it latched; some, locked; some, bolted—with a chain that will let you peep in, but not get in; and some nail it up, so that nothing can pass its threshold. This *front-door* leads into a passage, which opens into an ante-room, and this into the interior apartments.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

Front face (*milit.*), that side of a hollow square of troops, or of a camp, which lies toward the enemy.

> They rushed on to the camp, breaking through the *front-face*, and killing a number of men as they passed over them. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 55.

front (frunt), *v.* [< *front*, *n.* Cf. *affront*, *confront*.] I. *trans.* 1. To meet face to face; come into the presence of; confront.

> And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
> Who first had found and loved her in a state
> Of broken fortunes, daily *fronted* him
> In some fresh splendour. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> When we *front* its mass of homilies and scriptural versions and saints' lives and grammar and lesson-books, they tell us of a clergy quickened to a new desire for knowledge, and of a like quickening of educational zeal among the people at large. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 285.

2. To oppose face to face; oppose directly; encounter.

What force can *front*, or who incounter can
An armed Faulcon, or a flying Man?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

Thy virtue met and *fronted* every peril.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

We are amaz'd,
Not at your eloquence, but impudence,
That dare thus *front* us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To stand in front of, or opposed or opposite to, or over against; face.

A gate of steel
Fronting the sun. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

Hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire head land Tragabigzanda, now called Cape An, *fronted* with the three Iles wee called the three Turkes head.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 193.

A very elegant monument . . . immediately *fronted* the family pew. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 153.

4. To supply with a front; furnish or adorn in front: as, to *front* a house with granite.

On high hills top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundreth pillours *fronting* faire the same.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

The casements lin'd with creeping herbs,
The prouder sashes *fronted* with a range
Of orange, myrtle. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 763.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have the face or front toward some point of the compass or some object; be in a confronting or opposed position.

O, with what wings shall his affections fly
Towards *fronting* peril and oppos'd decay!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And eastward *fronts* the statue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Philip's dwelling *fronted* on the street.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. To stand foremost.

I know but of a single part, in aught
Pertains to the state; and *front* but in that file
Where others tell steps with me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To stand or go in opposition; go counter.

He knew hym full lyuely by colore of his armys,
And *frunt* euyn to the freke with a fell spere,
Hurlet hym to hard vrthe vndur horse fete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6610.

frontadiform (fron-tad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*front-*), front, + *ad*, to (see *-ad*³), + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form, as a fish, in which the body is extended in the direction of the forehead, as is exemplified in the genus *Patæcus*: a term correlated with *nuchadiform* and *dorsadiform*. *Gill.*

frontage (frun'tāj), *n.* [< *front* + *-age.*] **1.** Extent of front; the fronting part, as of a building, an inclosure, or a tract of land.

The pile of dingy buildings rearing its *frontage* high into the night. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 93.

Each farm extends its narrow *frontage*—generally about 200 yards wide—down across these meadows to low-water mark. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 820.

2†. That which constitutes a front; a front piece, as in a former style of female head-dress. See the extract.

Monsieur Paradin says, "That these old-fashioned *frontages* rose an ell above the head; that they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape fastened to the tops of them, which are curiously fringed, and hang down their backs like streamers."
Addison, The Head-dress.

frontager (frun'tā-jėr), *n.* **1.** One who lives on the frontier or border; a borderer: as, the northern *frontagers* of China.—**2.** In *law*, one who owns land fronting on a road, shore, or stream; an abutting owner.

frontal (fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. Sp. Pg. *frontal* = It. *frontale*, < L. **frontalis* (only in derived noun), < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*. II. *n.* ME. *fruntelle*, *frountel*, < OF. *frontel*, frontlet, < ML. *frontale*, also *frontalis* (and *frontellum*, prop. dim.), an ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, L. only in pl. *frontalia*, a frontlet (of horses); prop. adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in front. *Loudon.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to the forehead or frons, or to the bone of the forehead: as, the *frontal* crest of a bird; *frontal* plates of a reptile.—**Frontal angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Frontal artery**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery, ramifying upon the forehead.—**Frontal bone.** See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.—**Frontal crest.** See *crest*.—**Frontal eminence**, the most protuberant part of the frontal bone, on each side, above the supraciliary ridges.—**Frontal lobe of the brain.** See *gyrus*, *sulcus*.—**Frontal lobe of the carapace** of a brachyurous crustacean, the anterior median division.—**Frontal nerve**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic or first division of the fifth nerve.—**Frontal orbit**, in *entom.*, that part of the border of the orbit of the eye that forms the lateral margin of the front.—**Frontal plane, frontal section**, in *anat.*, a plane or section at right angles to a sagittal plane, and parallel to the axis of the trunk.—**Frontal points**, in *ornith.*, same as *antiæ*.—**Frontal proboscis**, in *Turbellaria*. See extract and cut under *Rhabdocœla*, and cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Proctucha*.—**Frontal ridges**, projecting parts of the sides of the front, below the eyes, under which the antennæ are inserted in certain *Coleoptera*. **Frontal shield**, in *ornith.*, an extension and expansion of the bill upon the forehead, forming a horny protuberance; a casque; a galea.—**Frontal sinus**, an excavation in the frontal bone, usually communicating with the nasal cavity. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the temporary suture between the right and left frontal bones, or opposite halves of the frontal bone (*b*) In *entom.* See *clypeal suture*, under *clypeal*.—**Minimum frontal line.** See *craniometry*.

II. *n.* **1.** Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet. (*a*) An ornamental band for the hair. (*b*) Any defensive contrivance, as a nasal or vizor. (*c*) That part of the harness or caparison of a horse which covers the forehead. [In all these senses used loosely without precise meaning.]

They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele.
Underdown, tr. of Heliodorus, sig. Q 6.

2†. Something that comes or is situated in front; a front piece or part, as (formerly) the valance of a bed.

A nether *frontale* of the Samyne bed.
Inventories, an. 1542, p. 92

Specifically—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) The front of anything, as of a helmet or a cap. (*b*) The forehead, as of a human head, used as a bearing.—**4.** In *arch.*, a little pediment or frontispiece over a small door or window.—**5.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A movable cover or hanging for the front of an altar. Frontals are of silk, satin, damask, or other material, and are made of different colors for the different festivals and seasons of the church year. Sometimes they cover not only the front but the ends of the altar; this was usual in the middle ages. Over the upper part of the frontal falls another shorter hanging, also reaching the whole width of the altar, and along the ends. This is now commonly called the *superfrontal* (formerly the *frontel* or *frontlet*), and is attached to one of the three linen cloths on the mensa or to the frontal, concealing the edge of the altar. Also called *front*, and by the Latin names *antependium*, *palla*, and *pallium*.

An altar-cloth, with a *frontel*, for the great feast-days.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p 233.

(*b*) In England, in the middle ages, also a movable cover of wood or precious metal for the front of the altar. Such a frontal was sometimes called a *table* (also *tabula*, *tablementum*).

At the more solemn festivals, the high altar, in the richer churches, was sheathed in a gold or silver *frontal* studded with precious stones, while in the less wealthy ones it was gracefully shrouded in the folds of a costly silken pall. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 233.

6†. In *med.*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.

But if it be an old and invetorat paine of the head, then would there a *frontals* be made of the said juice, tempered with barley floure and vinegre.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the frontal bone; the bone of the forehead. In its primitive state it consists of a pair of bones, being developed from lateral paired centers of ossification in the membranous cranium. It attains great comparative size in birds. See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Crocodilia*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *parasphenoid*, and *skull*.

frontate, frontated (fron'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. **frontatus*, only in pl. *frontati*, binding-stones, that show on both sides of the wall, < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] **1.** In *bot.*, growing broader and broader, as a leaf.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having a large or prominent frons or forehead.

fronted (frun'ted), *a.* [< *front* + *-ed*².] Having a front; formed with a front.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or *fronted* brigads form.
Milton, P. L., ii. 532.

frontel†, *n.* See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

fronter†, *n.* [ME.: see *frontier*.] Front; fore side; border: an earlier form of *frontier*.

fronter†, *v. i.* [< *fronter*, *n.*] To border.

The countrey . . . called Suer, very rich in gold and siluer, most abundant in cattle, *frontering* vpon the countrie of the Damascenes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 15.

frontes, *n.* Plural of *frons*.

frontier (fron'tēr or fron-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. ME. *frounter*, front, fore side; < OF. *frontiere*, the frontier, border of a country, F. *frontière* = Sp. *frontera* = Pg. *fronteira* = It. *frontiera*, frontier, cf. Pr. *fronteira*, the forehead, < ML. *fronteria*, prop. *frontaria*, frontier, < L. *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.

Goes it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some *frontier*? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

To maintain the *frontiers* of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

The line of Guthrum's Frith was now, therefore, abandoned, and Edward's *frontier* led from the sea along the valley of the Chelm, straight westward to Hertford, and thence along the brink of the Thames valley.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

2. That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as (before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the western *frontier* of the United States.

His nephew, after a night of sleepless thinking, had announced to his uncle his intention of mounting his horse and riding out in search of a field of labor farther out upon the *frontier*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 137

3†. A fort; a fortification.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4†. The front or bordering part of anything, as the forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

5†. Antagonistic or insolent bearing or aspect. [The sense of the word in the following passage is disputed.

Worcester, get thee gone; for I do see
Danger and disobedience in thine eye:
O, sir! your presence is too bold and peremptory,
And majesty might never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.]

=**Syn.** 1. *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a frontier; lying on the border or exterior part; bordering: as, a *frontier* town.

Then he wrote to Sir Bertram of Clesquy, desyring him and his Bretons to kepe *fronter* warr with the Kyng of Nauer. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxix.

Although he [Louis XIV.] recognised the right of the Dutch to garrison the *frontier* towns, he prescribed limits for their barrier wholly different from those which had been guaranteed by England in the treaty of 1709.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2†. Fronting; opposite.

With readie minds and active bodies they breake through the *frontier* bankes over against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 106.

frontier† (fron'tēr or fron-tēr'), *v.* [< *frontier*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form or constitute a frontier; possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier: with *on* or *upon*.

II. *trans.* To place on the frontier; border.

It is no more a border, nor *frontyerd* with enemyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

frontierman (fron'tēr- or fron-tēr'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiermen* (-men). Same as *frontiersman*.

Moody *frontiermen* slouch alongside, rifle on shoulder.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500.

frontiersman (fron'tērz- or fron-tērz'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiersmen* (-men). One who settles on the frontier or borders of a country, or beyond the limits of a settled or civilized region.

We will give them a blow that I pledge the good name of an old *frontiersman* shall make their line bend like an ashen bow. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

A large majority of men . . . never come to the rough experiences that make the Indian, the soldier, or the *frontiersman* self-subsistent and fearless. *Emerson*, Courage.

Frontignan (F. pron. frôn-tē-nyoṅ'), *n.* [Also written *Frontiniac*, altered, appar. in imitation of *Cognac*, from the proper form, F. *Frontignan*.] A sweet muscat wine made at Frontignan in the department of Hérault, France.

frontingly (frun'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to front; in a facing position; opposingly. *Imp. Dict.*

Frontiniac (fron-tē-nyak'), *n.* Same as *Frontignan*.

Frontirostria (fron-ti-ros'tri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead, front, + *rostrum*, a beak.] A name given by Zetterstedt and some other European entomologists to the *Heteroptera*.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* [A perverted form, simulating *piece*, of **frontispice*, < OF. *frontispice*, the frontispiece, or front of a house, F. *frontispice* = Sp. Pg. *frontispicio* = It. *frontispizio*, < ML. *frontispicium*, a beginning, the front of a church, lit. 'front view,' < L. *frons* (*front-*), the front, + *specere*, view, look at: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*.] That which is seen in front, or which directly presents itself to the eye. (*a*) In *arch.* the principal face of a building, particularly when it constitutes, as it were, an ornamental mask or screen, without architectural connection with the building behind it.

The greatest difficultie in this kind of worke was about the verie *frontispiece* and maine lintle-tree which lay over the jambes or cheeks of the great door of the said temple.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 14.

Nature, thou wert o'reen to put so mean
A *frontispiece* to such a building.
W. Cartwright, Lady-Errant (1651).

The façade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Fergusson has styled a *frontispiece*; for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) A print or engraving placed in front of the title of a book.

frontless (frunt'les), *a.* [< *front* + *-less.*] Without a face or front; figuratively, without shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The most prodigious and most *frontless* piece
Of solid impudence. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

Oh, *frontless* man,
To dare do ill, and hope to bear it thus!
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

For vice, though *frontless* and of hardened face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1040.

The rancorous and ribald obloquy of thankless and *frontless* pretenders. *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 128.

frontlessly† (frunt'les-li), *adv.* In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

Frontlessly to dictate to the world in such theories as are infinitely remote from humane knowledge and discovery. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* [< *front* + *-let.*] 1. Something worn on the forehead; specifically, among the Hebrews, a phylactery bound upon the forehead.

Thou shalt bind them [the commandments of God] for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. Deut. vi. 8.

2. A band for the forehead; specifically, one forming part of the head-dress worn in the fifteenth century and later. It was sometimes of silk or velvet, and frontlets of gold are mentioned, which were probably of cloth of gold. Frontlets, or bandages, were also worn at night to prevent or cure wrinkles. Formerly called *frowning cloth.*

Forsoth, women have many lettes,
An' they be masked in many nettes,
As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, etc.
J. Heywood, Four Ps.

In vain, poor Nymph, to please our youthful sight,
You sleep in cream and *frontlets* all the night.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

3. Figuratively, the look or appearance of the forehead. [Rare.]

How now, daughter? what makes that *frontlet* on? Methinks, you are too much of late i' the frown.
Shak., Lear, I. 4.

4†. The forehead or front.

But hills of milder air, that gently rise
O'er dewy dales, a fairer species boast,
Of shorter limb, and *frontlet* more ornate,
Such the Silurian. *Dyer*, Fleece, I.

5. Specifically, in *ornith.*, the frons or forehead of a bird in any way marked by the color or texture of the plumage: as, the glittering metallic *frontlet* of a humming-bird. See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.

fronto-ethmoidal (fron'tō-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *ethmoidal.*] Same as *ethmofrontal.*

frontomalar (fron-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *malar.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bone: as, the *frontomalar* suture.

frontomaxillary (fron-tō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *maxillary.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bone: as, the *frontomaxillary* suture.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* [F. *fronton* (= Sp. *frontón* = It. *frontone*), a pediment, breast-work, aug. of *front*, a front: see *front*, *n.*] In *arch.*, a pediment.

Close to it is a small cave, the whole *fronton* of which over the doorway is occupied by a great three-headed Naga, and may be as old as the Hathi cave.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., [p. 139.



Under Side of Head of Chick, seventh day of incubation. *b*, frontonasal process; 1st, cerebral hemispheres; *e*, eye; *g*, olfactory sacs; *l*, maxillary process; 2, 3, first and second visceral arches; *x*, remains of first visceral cleft.

frontonasal (fron-tō-nā'zal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *nasal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and nasal region of the head. Also *nasofrontal.*—**Frontonasal process**, in *embryol.*, a median projection which bounds the mouth of the embryo anteriorly, between the lateral maxillary processes, from which it is separated at first by a notch. It is formed by the free anterior ends of the trabeculæ cranii when these have come together in front of the pituitary space.

The maxillary process is at first separated by a notch corresponding with each nasal sac, from the boundary of the antero-median part of the mouth, which is formed by the free posterior edge of a *fronto-nasal process*. . . . The notch is eventually obliterated by the union of the *fronto-nasal* and maxillary *processes*, externally.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 23.

fronto-occipital (fron'tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *occipital.*] Pertaining to the forehead or frontal bone and the occiput: as, the *fronto-occipital* or anteroposterior axis.

frontoparietal (fron'tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *front(al)* + *parietal.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bone: as, the *frontoparietal* suture.—2. Consisting of or representing both a frontal and a parietal bone.

The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a *fronto-parietal* bone, as in the frog and Lepidosiren.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 100.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of *Batrachia* and some other low vertebrates, consisting of or representing both the frontal and the parietal bones of other animals. See cut under *Anura.*

frontosphenoidal (fron'tō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bone: as, the *frontosphenoidal* suture.

frontosquamosal (fron'tō-squā-mō'sal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the squamosal: as, the *frontosquamosal* arch of some reptiles.

frontwards† (frunt'wärdz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wards.*] Toward the front; forward.

Such as stode in ye hinder partes of the battailes were ordered to turn their faces from the *frontwards*.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 90.

frontwise (frunt'wīz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wise.*] Toward the front; in the direction of the front.

Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown *frontwise*, a method of treatment which continued in use even on the earlier vases of the next period, those with red figures on a black ground.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 612.

frooft, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **frough*, a supposed var. of *frow*[4], q. v.] The handle of an auger. *Nares.*

As you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Thrusts at the augur's *frooft*, works still aloft;
And at the shank help others.
Chapman, Odyssey, ix.

froppish† (frop'ish), *a.* [Another form of *frappish*, q. v.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies . . . had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.
Clarendon, Life, III. 968.

frore, froren (frōr, frō'ren), *a.* [< ME. *frore, froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *frēosan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1]. The pp. *frozen*, rare ME. *frosen*, is accom. to the pret. *froze.*] Frozen. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We falleth so flour [as a flower] when hit is *frore*.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 25.

My hart-blood is wel nigh *frorne*, I feele.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

O rock-embosomed lawns and snow-fed streams,
Now seen athwart *frore* vapours.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

frory† (frō'ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *froro* + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *frēorig*, freezing, frozen, chilled, < *frēosan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1].] 1. Frozen; frosty.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She us'd with tender hand
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steare.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 40.

frosh (frosh), *n.* [E. dial. (north), < ME. *frosh, frosch*, assibilated form of *frosk*, q. v.] A frog.

Nay, lorde, ther is another gitt,
That sodenly sewes vs ful sore,
For tadys and *froshis* we may not flitte,
Thare venym loses lesse and more.
York Plays, p. 84.

frosk (frosk), *n.* [E. dial. (also assibilated form *frosh*, q. v.), < ME. *frosk* (with term. *-sk*, in such words due to Scand. influence); < Icel. *froskr* = AS. *frox* (for *frosc*), a frog: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

Polheuedes [polliheads, tadpoles] and *froskes* and podes [paddocks] spile
Bond harde Egipte folc.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2977.

For todes and *froskes* may no man flyt.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 62.

frost (frôst), *n.* [< ME. *frost, forst*, < AS. *forst* (transposed from the rare *frost*) = OS. *frost* = OFries. *forst* = D. *vorst* = MLG. *vrost* = OHG. *frost*, MHG. *vrost*, G. *frost* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *frost*, frost, cold, with formative *-t*, < AS. *frēosan* (pp. *froren* for **frosen*), E. *freeze*, etc.; cf. Goth. *frius*, frost, cold: see *freeze*[1].] 1†. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids; formation of ice.

No flower is so freshe, but *frost* can it deface.
Gascoigne, Flowers.

2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

As colde as any *froste* now waxeth she.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2684.

Whan thei hadde souped thei cloded hem warme as thei myght, for the *froste* was grete, and the mone shone clere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 149.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The river was dumb and could not speak,
For the *frost's* swift shuttles its shroud had spun.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 203.

3. A covering of minute ice-needles formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and on exposed objects when they have cooled by radiation below the dew-point and the dew-point is below the freezing-point. Also called *hoar frost, white frost*, and *rime.*

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary *frost*,
Shall hold their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 899.

There's not a flower on all the hills; the *frost* is on the pane. *Tennyson*, May Queen (New Year's Eve).

4. The state or condition of being frozen: said of the surface of the ground: as, the *frost* extends to a depth of ten inches.

In the shade there is still *frost* in the ground.
C. D. Warner, Spring in New England.

5. Figuratively, coldness or severity of manner or feeling.

One of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Scott.*

Black frost, an intense frost by which vegetation is blackened, without the appearance of rime or hoar frost.

I opened the glass door in the breakfast-room: the shrubbery was quite still: the *black frost* reigned, unbroken by sun or breeze, through the grounds.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

Farewell, frost†, an old proverbial phrase intimating indifference.

Moor. Nay, and you feede this veyne, sir, fare you well.
Falk. Why, *farewell, frost.*
Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 52.

Farewell, frost; nothing got, nothing lost.
Ray's English Proverbs.

Hoar frost. See def. 3.—**White frost.** See def. 3.

frost (frôst), *v.* [=OFries. *frosta* = OHG. *frostēn* = Icel. *frysta* = ODan. *frosto* = Sw. dial. *frosta*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by frost. [Rare.]—2. To cover with hoar frost; hence, to cover with something resembling hoar frost, as cake with a crust of white sugar; give the appearance or color of hoar frost to; lay on like hoar frost.

And helpless Age with hoary, *frosted* head.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

When hoary Thames, with *frosted* osiers crown'd,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 350.

Gold alloys to be effectually coloured by the German process should contain rather more silver than has been recommended for the others. . . . The work would otherwise be *frosted* or sweated.
G. E. Gee, Goldsmiths' Handbook, p. 176.

3. To sharpen the front and hind parts of (a horse's shoes): also applied elliptically to the horse itself. It is done to enable the horse to travel on ice or frozen roads.

Borrowed two horses of Mr. Howell and his friend, and with much ado set out, after my horses being *frosted*, which I know not what it means to this day.
Pepys, Diary, II. 327.

II. *intrans.* To freeze; hence, to become like frost through alteration of structure, as glass.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into the water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks all over.
Birch, Hist. Royal Society, I. 38.

frost-bearer (frôst'bâr'ėr), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus.

frost-bird (frôst'bėrd), *n.* 1. The American golden plover. [New England.]—2. Bartram's sandpiper (so misnamed). *Herbert*, Field Sports. See *Bartramia.*

frost-bite (frôst'bit), *n.* A condition or the effect of being partly or slightly frozen, as a part of the body.

Extremes of heat or cold, as seen in burns and scalds or in *frost-bite*, also lead to gangrene. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

frost-bite (frôst'bit), *v. t.*; pret. *frost-bit*, pp. *frost-bitten, frost-bit*, ppr. *frost-biting.* 1. To affect with or as with frost-bite; nip or wither, as with frost.

I return
But barren crops of early protestations,
Frost-bitten in the Spring of fruitless hopes.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 5.

You could not in a day measure the tints on so much as one side of a *frost-bitten* apple. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing.

2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty atmosphere. [Rare.]

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves. *Pepys*, Diary.

frost-blite (frôst'blīt), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Atriplex*.

frost-bound (frôst'bound), *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

So stood the brittle prodigy [an ice palace]; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet *frost bound*
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 155.

frost-butterflies (frôst'but'ėr-flīz), *n. pl.* Geometrid moths which lay their eggs late in the fall, as species of the family *Phytometridæ*.

frosted (frôs'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with frost or with something resembling it: as, *frosted* cake. See *frosting*.—**2.** Having the surface roughened or unpolished; in decorated metal-work, ornamented by means of a roughened surface, whether engraved or produced by acid or by the application of a punch or die: said especially of any material which is white or nearly so when so treated: as, *frosted* glass, *frosted* silver, etc.

When the dead or *frosted* parts are quite dry, the polished parts are carefully cleaned with powder.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 130.

3. In *entom.*, covered with glistening or white specks, scales, or hairs, giving an appearance like hoar frost: as, the wings of a moth *frosted* at the tip.—**4.** In *ornith.*, having the plumage hoary or silvery, as if covered with frost: as, the *frosted* poorwill (a variety of *Phalænoptilus nuttalli* found in southwestern parts of the United States).—**Frosted work**, in *arch.*, a kind of ornamental rusticated work, having an appearance like that of hoar frost upon plants.

frost-fish (frôst'fish), *n.* **1.** The tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*: so called from its appearance in the fall, as frost sets in. See cut under *Microgadus*.—**2.** The scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus argenteus*.

frostily (frôs'ti-li), *adv.* **1.** In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold.—**2.** Without warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *frostily*.
B. Jonson, To a Censorious Courtling.

frostiness (frôs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting (frôs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frost*, *v.*] **1.** A composition generally made of confectioners' sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used to cover cake, etc.: so called from its white, frosty appearance.—**2.** A dead or lusterless surface on metal, or a similar surface on any material, produced by etching or engraving, or by a punch or die. It is sometimes produced on parts of the surface for the purpose of throwing in greater relief the bright or polished parts.

3. A material used for decorative work, as signs, etc., made from coarsely powdered thin flakes of glass: commonly in the plural.

frostless (frôst'les), *a.* [< *frost* + *-less*.] Free from frost or severe cold.

Did you ever see such a *frostless* winter?
Swift, Journal to Stella.

frost-line (frôst'līn), *n.* The limit of frost or freezing cold (modeled after *snow-line*).

Content to let the north-wind roar . . .
While the red logs before us beat
The *frost line* back with tropic heat.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

frost-mist (frôst'mist), *n.* A mist of ice-needles precipitated from the vapor in the atmosphere in frosty weather.

frost-nail (frôst'nāl), *n.* A nail driven into a horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-nailed (frôst'nāld), *a.* Protected against slipping by frost-nails, as a horse.

In such slippery ice-pavements, men had need
To be *frost-nail'd* well, they may break their necks else.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

frost-nipped (frôst'nipt), *a.* Nipped or bitten by frost; blighted by extreme cold.

frostroot (frôst'rōt), *n.* The common fleabane of the United States, *Erigeron Philadelphicus*. See *Erigeron*.

frost-smoke (frôst'smōk), *n.* A fog of minute ice-needles, resembling smoke, observed over bodies of water in a time of severe cold. At times the fog is observed lying close on the water in eddying wreaths.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of arctic winters.
Kane.

frost-valve (frôst'valv), *n.* A device for clearing a hydrant or other exposed water-pipe to prevent freezing. The closing of the main valve opens a supplementary valve (the frost-valve), which allows the surplus water to escape.

frostweed (frôst'wēd), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Helianthemum Canadense*, or rock-rose: so called from the crystals of ice which shoot from the bursting bark toward the base of the stem during freezing weather in autumn. It has been used in medicine as a bitter and an astringent. Also called *frostwort*.

frostwork (frôst'wėrk), *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar frost deposited on shrubs or other objects, and with the finest effects on windows.

frostwort (frôst'wėrt), *n.* Same as *frostweed*.

frosty (frôs'ti), *a.* [< ME. *frosty* (= D. *vorstig* = MLG. *vorstich* = OHG. *frostag*, MHG. *vrostec*, *vrostic*, G. *frostig* = ODan. Sw. *frostig*), < AS. *fyrstig* (**frostig* in Somner, not authenticated) (cf. *forstlic*, frosty), < *forst*, *frost*, frost: see *frost*.] **1.** Attended with or producing frost; so cold as to congeal water: as, *frosty* weather.

His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aright,
As don the sterres in the *frosty* night.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C. T., l. 208.

And nowe the *frosty* Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan overhaile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or penetrated by frost; frozen; cold; dull.

The noise of *frosty* woodlands, when they shiver in January. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

3. Figuratively, chill; chilling; without warmth, as of spirits, affection, or courage; tending to repel; discouraging; depressing.

She red and hot as coals of glowing fire,
He red for shame, but *frosty* in desire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 36.

What a *frosty*-spirited rogue is this!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. Resembling hoar frost; white; gray.

O, where is faith? O, where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v 1.

5. Specifically, in *entom.*, glistening like hoar frost: an appearance generally due to minute white hairs.

When seen laterally the surface appears *frosty* white.
Packard.

frot† (frot), *v.* A variant of *frote*.

I *frotted* a jerkin for a new-revenued gentleman yielded me threescore crowns but this morning, and the same titillation. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

frote†, *v.* [< ME. *froten*, < OF. *froter*, *frotter*, rub, chafe, fret, or grate together; F. *frotter*, prob. for OF. **froiter*, **freiter* = F. dial. *fretter*, comb, hackle, = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub (Sp. *frotar*, *flotar*, appar. < F.), < L. as if **fricitare*, < *fricitus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *friction*. Cf. *fret*‡.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rub; wipe.

Who rubbith now, who *froteth* now his lippes
With dust, with sand, with straw, with cloth, with chippes,
But Absolon? *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 559.

Thou shalt breke ceris of corn, and *frote* togidere with the hond. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 25 (Purv.).

2. To stroke; caress.

The lhord him [to the little hound] maketh nayr chiere, and him *froteth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Hee raught forthe his right hand, & his rigge [his (the steed's) back] *frotus*,
And coles hym as he can with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1174.

She tufts her hair, she *frotes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

II. *intrans.* To grate; sound harsh or rough: used of speech.

Al the longage of the Northhumbres, and specialliche at York, is so scharp, slitting, and *frotynge*, and unahaped, that we southerne men may that longage unnethe [hardly] understonde.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 163.

froterer† (frō'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who frotes or rubs another.

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks; . . . I am his *froterer*, or rubber in a hot house.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

froth (frôth), *n.* [< ME. *frothe*, < AS. **froth* (not recorded; = Icel. *frodha*, f., also *fraudh*, n., = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*), froth, < **freóthan*, pp. **frothen*, only in comp. *á-freóthan*, froth.] **1.** The collection of bubbles caused in a liquid by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast; and anon swallowed with yest and *froth*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew
(Vain battery!), and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton, P. R., iv. 20.

2. Any foamy matter, as the foam at the mouth or on the sides of an over-driven horse.—**3.** Something comparable to froth, as being light, unsubstantial, or evanescent.

Drunke with *frothes* of pleasure. *Stirling*, Darius (cho.).

What win I, if I gain the thing I seek?
A dream, a breath, a *froth* of fleeting joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 212.

Froth of blood. See *flower of blood*, under *blood*.

froth (frôth), *v.* [< ME. *frothen*; = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*, v.; from the noun. Cf. AS. *á-freóthan*, v., under *froth*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To foam; give out spume, foam, or foam-like matter.

As wilde boores gonne they to smyte,
That *frothen* whit as foom for ire wood [furious rage].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

He *frothith*, or vomeith, and betith tegidere with teeth.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 17 (Oxf.).

The wretch . . .
In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that *froths* below!
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 130.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to foam, as beer; cause froth to rise on the top of.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7

The Wine was *froth'd* out by the Hand of mine Host.
Prior, Down Hall, st. 30

He *froth'd* his bumpers to the brim
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

2. To emit or discharge as froth; hence, to vent or give expression to, as what is unsubstantial or worthless: sometimes with *out*.

Is your spleen *froth'd out*, or have ye more?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To cover with froth: as, "the horse *froths* his bit," *Southey*.

frothery (frôth'ėr-i), *n.* [< *froth* + *-ery*.] Mere froth or triviality; display of useless or trifling things. [Rare.]

"All nations" crowding to us with their so called industry or ostentatious *frothery*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 841.

froth-fly (frôth'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothily (frôth'i-li), *adv.* **1.** In a frothy manner; with foam or spume.—**2.** Emptily; wordily. *Bailey*, 1727.

frothiness (frôth'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being frothy.—**2.** Wordiness; verbosity without sense or serious import.

Should I testify to such a one's face of the vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse, I should disoblige him forever.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

frothing (frôth'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *froth*, *v.*] **1.** The act of rising in froth; the act of emitting froth, in any sense of that word.

When alcohol is mixed with a superficially viscous liquid, it neutralises its relative superficial viscosity, and *frothing* is rendered impossible
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 247.

2. Frothiness; verbosity.

All our disputings and hard speeches are the *frothing* of our ignorance, maddened by our pride
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 161.

froth-insect (frôth'in-sekt), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothless (frôth'les), *a.* [< *froth* + *-less*.] Free from froth.

froth-spit (frôth'spit), *n.* Same as *cuckoo-spit*, 1.

froth-worm (frôth'wėrm), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothy (frôth'i), *a.* [< *froth* + *-y*1.] **1.** Full of or accompanied with foam or froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.

He neighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the *frothy* waters fly.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

We ought to suspend our judgment until . . . we see something deeper than the agitation of a troubled and *frothy* surface. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Vain; light; unsubstantial; given to empty declamation; wordy: as, a *frothy* harangue; a *frothy* speaker.

Petronius, . . . after receiving sentence of death, still continued his gay *frothy* humour.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

If we survey the stile or subiect matter of all our popular enterludes, we shall discover them to bee either

scurrilous, &c., or at the best but *frothy*, vaine, and friuolous. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. iii. 1.

Neal wrote from the surface of his mind, which was *frothy*. *The Century*, XXVI 230

froting (frō'ting), *n.* [Also *froating*; verbal n. of *frote*, *v.*] 1†. Rubbing.—2. Unremitting industry. [Prov. Eng.]

frotté (frō-tā'), *n.* [F., rubbed, pp. of *frotter*, rub: see *frote*.] In *art*, a picture, or a part of a picture, executed by means of very slight and more or less transparent washes of color, as in producing hazy effects of atmosphere in landscape.

I have pastel studies of skies which have been kept quite carelessly for twenty years, and do not seem the worse for friction, . . . but they are mere *frottés* for broad relations of tint. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 208, note.

Frotté d'or, in *ceram.*, a kind of decoration in which gold is applied to the surface sparingly and in irregular patches or spots, as if the surface had been splashed or sprinkled with it.

frottola (frot'ō-lä), *n.* [It., a ballad, tale, Mother-Goose story.] An Italian popular song, not so artistic as a madrigal nor so simple as a villanella, especially common in the sixteenth century.

The *frottola* (literally a comic ditty) marks a step in advance. Here types take the place of abstractions, and more characters than two are introduced; we are, however, still among dramatised dialogues rather than in view of dramatic action. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 129.

frou-frou (frö'frö), *n.* [F., intended as an imitation of a rustling sound.] A rustling, particularly the rustling of silk, as in a woman's dress: as, the silken *frou-frou* of her movements. [This term has become familiarized to some extent in English from the translation of a popular French play so named.]

The shine of jewels, the *frou-frou* of silks, the odor of roses, . . . the details one and all of the pretty picture which the hardened theater-goer fails to see because of its familiarity. *Mail and Express* (New York), Dec. 20, 1888.

frought, *a.* See *fraught*.

frounce (frouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frounced*, ppr. *frouncing*. [< ME. *frouncen*, *fraunsen* = D. *fronsen*, fold, wrinkle, < OF. *froncer*, *fronser*, *froncier*, *fronchier*, F. *froncer*, fold, gather, plait, wrinkle (*froncer le front*, knit the brow, frown), = Pr. *froncir*, *fronzir* = OSp. *froncir*, Sp. *fruncir* = Pg. *franzir*, perhaps < ML. **frontiare* (not found), < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, front: see *front*. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2], q. v. Cf. *frown*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fold or wrinkle.

He . . . *frounses* bothe lyppe & browe. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2206.

Frounced foule was hir visage *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 155.

2. To curl or frizzle, as hair.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 14.

3. To adorn with fringes, frills, or other ornaments of dress.

A perriwig *frounc'd* flat to the front, or curl'd with a bodkin. *Greene*, Against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 123.

II. *intrans.* To wrinkle the forehead; frown.

The frount *frounseth* that was shene,
The nese droppeth ofte bitwene. *Cursor Mundi*.

On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 621

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

frounce (frouns), *n.* [< ME. *frounce*, a fold, < OF. *fronce*, *froncle*, *frunche*, F. *fronce*; from the verb. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2].] 1. A flounce, fold, plait, or frill, as of a garment; a wrinkle; a crease. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thise wordes seide sche, and with the lappe of hir garment yplitid in a *frounce* sche driede myn eyen, that were ful of the wawes [waves] of my wepynges. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 2.

"Who so toke hede," quod Haukyn, "byhynde and bifore,
What on bakke and what on bodyhalf and by the two sydes,
Men sholde fynde many *frounces* and many foule plottes." *Piers Ploweman* (B), xiii 318.

2. A disease in hawks in which white spittle gathers about the bill.—3. A disease in a horse's mouth in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

frounceless† (frouns'les), *a.* [ME. *frounceles*; < *frounce* + *-less*.] Having no fold, wrinkle, or crease.

Her flesh so tendre
That with a brere smale and slendre
Men myght it cleve, I dare wel seye,
Hir forheed *frounceles* al pleye. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 860.

frouncing (froun'sing), *n.* The art or act of plaiting, frilling, or curling. [Archaic.]

The milliners three or four hundred years ago must have been more accomplished in the arts, as Prynne calls them, of crisping, curling, frizzling, and *frouncing*, than all the tirewomen of Babylon. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

frount†, *n.* An obsolete form of *front*.

frounter†, *n.* An earlier form of *frontier*.

A garnyson she was of alle goodnesse
To make a *frounter* for a louer-is herte. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

frouzy, *a.* See *frowzy*.

frow[1] (frō), *n.* [Formerly also written *fro*, *froe*; frequent in Elizabethan plays in which Dutch characters figure; < MD. *vrouwe*, D. *vrouw*, a woman, wife, lady, mistress, = OS. *frūa* (?) = OFries. *frōwe*, *frouwe* = OLG. *frū*, MLG. *vrouwe*, LG. *frouw*, *frauw* (cf. Icel. *frū*, older *frawa*, *frowa*, *frou* = Sw. *fru* = ODan. *fruve*, *fruge*, Dan. *frue*, a lady, mistress; these Scand. forms, and prob. ult. the LG. forms, are of HG. origin, the proper Icel. form being *freyja*, in comp. *hus-freyja*, housewife, lady, mistress, otherwise only as the name of a goddess, *Freyja*) = OHG. *frouwa*, MHG. *vrouwe*, G. *frau*, a woman, lady, mistress (L. *domina*); in mod. use, when prefixed to a proper name, the reg. equiv. of E. *Mrs.*; fem. of OHG. *frō*, lord (only in voc., in addressing Christ or an angel, 'Lord'), MHG. *vrō* (in comp.), lord, Lord, = OS. *fraho*, *froho*, *frojo* = AS. *frēa*, lord, Lord (only in poetry), = Goth. *frauja*, lord, = Icel. *Freyr*, the name of a god (corresponding to *Freyja*, *f.*, above).] 1. A woman; a wife, especially a Dutch or German one. [Colloq.]—2. [Cf. *frowzy*, 1.] A slovenly woman; a wench; a lusty woman. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I have had late intelligence, they are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *frows*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the music's numbers with their feet. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

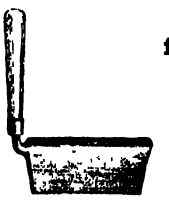
frow[2] (frou), *a.* [E. dial., also *frough*; = Sc. *freuch*, *frewch*, *frooch*; appar. < ME. *frow*, *frough*, *frogh*, *frouh*, *froug*, brittle, tender, fickle, loose, slack, perhaps the same, with deflected sense, as MD. *vro*, *vroo* = OFries. *fro* = OS. *frā* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao*, *frō* (*fraw-*), G. *froh*, etc., merry, jovial, gay, glad, etc.: see *frolic*.] Brittle; tender; crisp. [Prov. Eng.]

And now thi leek ysowen is to se.
To make hem *frough* kytte of the blades longe
Right as thai growyng beth *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn*.

frow[3] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *frow*[2].] Among London bakers, potato-flour used to assist fermentation in dough and improve the appearance of bread.

frow[4] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cleaving-tool having a wedge-shaped blade, with a handle set at right angles to the length of the blade, used in splitting staves for casks and the like. It is driven by a mallet. Also *froe* and *frower*.



Frow.

Hush, . . . with *fros* in one hand and mallet in the other, by dint of smart percussion is endeavoring to rive a three-cornered billet of hemlock. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

froward (frō'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *froward*, *fraward*, turned against, perverse, disobedient, prep. away from; northern form of *fromward*, q. v.; cf. *fro* and *from*.] 1†. Turned away; turned from: opposed to *facing*.

So [youthe] is *froward* from sadnesse. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1940.

And eeke them selves so in their daunce they bore,
That two of them still *froward* seem'd to bee,
But one still towards shew'd her selfe afore *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 24

2. Perversely inclined; wilful; refractory; disobedient; petulant; peevish.

How may this be that thou art *froward*
To hooly chirche to pay thy dewtee? *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 141.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith Deut. xxxii 20

Rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Sir W. Temple*.

From infancy through childhood's giddy maze,
Froward at school, and fretful in his plays. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 188.

3. Marked by or manifesting perverse feeling; ill-natured; ungracious; caustic.

A *froward* retention of customs is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

frowardly (frō'wärd-li), *adv.* In a froward manner; perversely; wilfully; disobediently.

And albeit they *frowardly* mayntayne that the laitee ought to receue both kyndes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1382.

What fine foolery is this in a woman,
To use those men most *frowardly* they love most? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Fortune seems them *frowardly* to cross. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i.

frowardness (frō'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *frowardnesse*, *fruwardnes*; < *froward* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being froward; perverseness; wilfulness; obstinacy; petulance; peevishness.

That me rewithe soore,
That evir I knewhe hym for his *frowardnesse*. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 145.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother! how many indignities does he pass by! *South*, Works, II. ii.

The lighter sort of malignitie turneth but to a crossness or *frowardness*. *Bacon*.

It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the *frowardness* of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

frower (frō'ėr), *n.* Same as *frow*[4].

frowey, *a.* See *frowy*.

frowing†, *a.* [< *frow*[2] + *-ing*[2]. Cf. *frowy*.] Rendering rank or coarse.

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre, they'll lose their sweets then, trust mee they will, sir. *Suckling*, Aglaura.

frowish†, *a.* [< *frow*[2] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *frowy*.] Rank or rancid. *Nares*.

He that is ranck or *frowish* in savour, hircosus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

frown (froun), *v.* [< ME. *frownen*, *frounen*, frown, appar. < OF. **frogner*, in comp. *refrongner*, *renfrongner*, refl., frown, lower, F. *se refrogner*, frown. Cf. It. *infrignо*, wrinkled, frowning, dial. *frignare*, whimper, make a wry face; prob., like E. dial. *frine*, q. v., of Scand. origin. The form and sense, in E. and F., appear to have been affected by those of *frounce*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract the brow as an expression of displeasure or severity, or merely of perplexity, concentrated attention, etc.; put on a stern or surly look; scowl.

Whan the princes vndirtode the wordes of sir Gawein, ther were some that lough [laughed] and some *frowned* with the heede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Hang'd in the *frowning* wrinkle of her brow. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

2. To look or act disapprovingly or threateningly; lower: as, to *frown* upon a scheme.

The sun will not be seen to-day;
The sky doth *frown* and lour upon our army. *Shak.*, Rich. III, v. 3.

Friendship failes when fortune list to *frowne*. *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

A small castle *frowns* on the hill above the station. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 58.

II. *trans.* To repress or repel by an aspect of displeasure; rebuke by a stern or angry look or by severe words or conduct: as, to *frown* one into silence; to *frown* down a proposition.

frown (froun), *n.* [< *frown*, *v. t.*] 1. A contraction or wrinkling of the brow expressing displeasure or severity, or merely perplexity, difficult concentration of thought, etc.; a severe or stern look; a scowl.

How dare you stop my valour's prize?
I'll kill thee with a *frown*.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 414).

The Almighty Thunderer with a *frown* replies,
That clouds the world and blackens half the skies. *Pope*, Iliad, viii.

2. Any expression or show of disapproval or displeasure: as, the *frowns* of Providence.

You wrong the prince; I gave you not this freedom
To brave our best friends; you deserve our *frown*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

He [Warren Hastings] knew in what abundance accusations are certain to flow in against the most innocent inhabitant of India who is under the *frown* of power. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

frowner (frou'nėr), *n.* One who frowns or scowls.

Those bearded Sages poring o'er their book;
That meek old Priest with placid face of joy,
That Pharisaic *frowner* at the Boy. *Byron*, Christ among the Doctors.

Some persons are such habitual *frowners* that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 223.

frownful (froun'fûl), *a.* [< *frown* + *-ful*.] Frowning; scowling. [Rare.]

Like thy fair offspring, misapply'd,
Far other purpose they supply;
The murderer's burning cheek to hide,
And on his *frownful* temples die. *Langhorne*, The Laurel and the Reed.

frowning (frou'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frown*, *v.*] Expression of displeasure; angry or sullen aspect.

That is to wete, entier loue instede of hatred; for bitter *frowning*, godly loye & lightnes of heaerte; for discorde, peace. *J. Udall*, On Luke iii.

Frowning is not the expression of simple reflection, however close, but of something difficult or displeasing encountered in a train of thought or in action.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 224.

frowning-cloth†, *n.* Same as *frontlet*, 2. *Nares.*

The next day I comming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as sicke lately on the sullens. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

frowningly (frou'ning-li), *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with an aspect of displeasure.

Ham. What, look'd he *frowningly*?
Hor. A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

frowny (frou'ni), *a.* [< *frown* + *-y*[1].] Given to frowning; scowling.

Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

frowsy, *a.* See *frowzy*.

frowy (frou'i), *a.* [Also *frowey*, *frowic*; appar. < *frow*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *frowzy* in a similar sense (def. 2).] 1. In *carp.*, brittle and soft, as timber. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. Musty; rancid; rank: as, *frowy* butter. [Obsolete or provincial.]

But if they [sheep] with thy Gotes should yede,
They soone myght be corrupted,
Or like not of the *frowie* fede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

frowzily (frou'zi-li), *adv.* In a frowzy or shabby manner.

A hat or tile, also of civilization, wrinkled with years and battered by world-wanderings, crowned him *frowzily*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, i.

frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* [Also written *frowsy*, *frousy*. Cf. E. dial. *frouse*, rumple; *froust*, a musty smell; cf. also *frowy*.] 1. In a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; soiled; dingy; unkempt; dirty: said especially of the dress or the hair.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frowzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy, wrinkled face.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

See! on the floor, what *frousy* patches rest!
What nauseous fragments on yon fractured chest!
Crabbe, Works, I. 43.

Hair very *frowsy* and brushed back from the forehead.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 389.

The lazy, *frowzy* women, the worthless men, and idle, loafing boys of the neighborhood, gathered round to witness the encounter. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

2. Musty; rank; frowy.—3. Froward; peevish; surly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

froyter†, *n.* [A var. of *fraiter*.] Same as *fraiter*.

Concernynge the fare of their *froyter*
I did tell the afore partly.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wroth, p. 83.

froze (frōz). Preterit of *freeze*[1].

frozen (frō'zn), *p. a.* [< ME. *frosen* (= Dan. *frossen* = Sw. *frusen*), a later form (accom. to the pret. and inf. with *s*) of *froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *frēosan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1], and *frore*, *froren*.] 1. Congealed by cold; converted into or covered with ice.

That kiss is comfortless
As *frozen* water to a starved snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walk'd,
Larger than human on the *frozen* hills.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. Cold; frosty; frigid; subject to severe frost: as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

So violent was the wind (that extreame *frozen* time) that the Boat sunke.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 217.

From the world's girdle to the *frozen* pole.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 20.

3. Chill or cold in manner; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; chilling.

They were solicitors of men to fasts . . . and as it were [to] conferences in secret with God by prayers, not framed according to the *frozen* manner of the world, but expressing such fervent desires as might even force God to hearken unto them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

And thou, a lunatic lean-witted fool, . . .
Dar'st with thy *frozen* admonition
Make pale our cheek. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

She touch'd her girl, who hied
Across, and begg'd and came back satisfied.
The rich she had let pass with *frozen* stare.
M. Arnold, West London.

4. Void of natural heat or vigor; numbed; hence, void of passion or emotion.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 181.

These three made unity so sweet,
My *frozen* heart began to beat,
Remembering its ancient heat.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

frozenness (frō'zn-nes), *n.* The state of being frozen.

Soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistis, p. 486.

F. R. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society*. See *royal*.

Her children first of more distinguish'd sort,
Who study Shakspeare at the Inns of Court,
Impale a glow-worm, or virtù profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 570.

frub†, *v. t.* [Short form of *frubish*, suggested perhaps by *rub*.] To rub or furbish. *Halliwell.*

frubbert†, *n.* A rubber. *Davies.*

Well said, *frubber*, was there no souldier here lately?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 2.

frubish†, **frubbish**†, *v. t.* Transposed forms of *furbish*. *Beau. and Fl.*

fructed (fruk'ted), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, bearing fruit; shown as covered with fruit: said of a tree or other plant, and used only when the fruit is of a different tincture from the rest: as, an oak-tree proper *fructed* or (that is, having the foliage green and the acorns gold).

Whether the statement as to Worcestershire bowmen bearing as their badge at Agincourt a pear tree *fructed* rests upon good authority. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 105.

fructescence (fruk-tes'ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fructescencia*, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-escence*, inceptive noun termination.] The fruiting of a plant; also, the time when the fruit of a plant attains maturity; the fruiting season.

fructicist (fruk'ti-sist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ic-ist*.] A botanist who founds classification upon points of resemblance and difference in fruits. Also called *fructist*.

But in the second edition of his Methodus (1703) he [Ray] followed Rivinus and Tournefort in taking the flower instead of the fruit as his basis of classification; he was no longer a *fructicist* but a corollist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 301.

fructiculose (fruk-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **fructiculosus*, < **fructiculus*, dim. of L. *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*.] In *bot.*, producing much fruit; loaded with fruit. *Hooker.*

Fructidor (F. pron. frük-tē-dôr'), *n.* [F., < L. *fructus*, fruit, + Gr. δῶρον, a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on August 18th, and ending September 16th.

fructiferous (fruk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fructifère* = Sp. *fructífero* = Pg. *fructífero* = It. *fruttifero*, < L. *fructifer*, < *fructus*, fruit, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing fruit.

Some experiments may be fitly enough called luciferous, and others *fructiferous*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 423.

fructifiable (fruk'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *fructify* + *-able*.] Capable of bearing fruit. *Davies.*

Say the fig-tree does not bear so soon as it is planted, . . . but now it is grown *fructifiable*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 178.

fructification (fruk'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fructification* = Sp. *fructificacion* = Pg. *fructificação* = It. *fruttificazione*, < LL. as if **fructificatio(n-)*, < *fructificare*, bear fruit: see *fructify*.] 1. The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying; fecundation.

Rain water, appearing pure and empty, is full of seminal principles, and carrieth vital atoms of plants and animals in it, . . . as may be discovered from several insects generated in rain water [and] from the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

As soon as the flower [*Cephalanthera grandiflora*] is fully fertilized, the small distal portion of the labellum rises up, shuts the triangular door, and again perfectly encloses the organs of *fructification*.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 82.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The production of fruit by a plant; fruiting. (*b*) The result of fruiting; the fruit of a plant. (*c*) The organs concerned in the process of fruiting; the pistils or female organs which develop into the fruit.

That part of the cane which shoots up into the *fructification* is called by planters its arrow, having been probably used for that purpose by the Indians.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i., note.

fructificative (fruk'ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *fructificativo*; as *fructification* + *-ive*.] Capable of fructifying.

Where *fructificative* and purely propagative generations of lions proceed alternately from one another, it is also quite natural to speak of alternating generations.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 125

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fructified*, ppr. *fructifying*. [< ME. *fructifien*, *fructefien*, also *fruteflen*, < OF. *fructifier*, *fructefier*, F. *fructifier* = Sp. Pg. *fructificar* = It. *fruttificare*, < LL. *fructificare*, bear fruit, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *facere*, make.] I. *intrans.* To bear or produce fruit.

Applynge our bookes, not louynge our tyme,
May *fructifye* and go forwarde here in good doynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

In respect of that their wickednesse, which surviued them, and hath *fructyned* unto vs.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Not forgetting to regret that any gentleman's cultivation of logic should *fructify* in the shape of irrepressible tendencies to suicide *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 344.

II. *trans.* To make fruitful; render productive; fertilize: as, to *fructify* the earth.

Let a man, out of the mightiness of his spirit, *fructify* foreign countries with his blood, for the good of his own, and thus he shall be answered.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

fructiparous (fruk-tip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing an abnormal number of pistils or fruits from a single flower. [Rare.]

fructist (fruk'tist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ist*.] Same as *fructicist*.

fructose (fruk'tōs), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ose*.] In *chem.*, sugar of fruit, or levulose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$). It is found in honey and sweet fruits, and is one of the products of the inversion of cane sugar. It usually exists as a colorless syrup, but can be crystallized. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, and polarizes to the left. Also called *fruit-sugar* and *chylariose*.

fructual (fruk'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-al*.] Fruitful. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It is *fructual*; let it be so in operation. It gives us the fruit of life; let us return it the fruits of obedience.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 362.

fructuary (fruk'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fructuaries* (-riz). [< L. *fructuarius*, of or belonging to fruit, LL. and ML. of or belonging to the use or profits, usufructuary, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit*.] One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

fructuation (fruk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ation*.] Produce; fruit.

Knowing with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities (1782), p. 60.

fructuous† (fruk'tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *fructuous* (also *frutuose*), < OF. **fructueux*, F. *fructueux* = Pr. *fructuos* = Sp. Pg. *fructuoso* = It. *fruttuoso*, < L. *fructuosus*, abounding in fruit, fruitful, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit*.] 1. Fruitful; fertile; productive.

Beth *fructuous*, and that in litel space.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 78.

Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a *fructuous* Lond, that was bobleid and moynted with the precyouse Blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

2. Causing fertility.

If water were of the oun nature *fructuous*, it must needs follow that it self alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 812.

So rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'er abound.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

fructuously† (fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fructuously*; < *fructuous* + *-ly*[2].] In a fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully; fertilely.

Who so ever prechithe *fructuously* the worde of God, he winithe the fadir, and blythe Crist.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 233.

fructuousness† (fruk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility. *Imp. Dict.*

fructure† (fruk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ure*.] Use; fruition; enjoyment.

frugal (frö'gal), *a.* [< OF. *frugal*, F. *frugal* = Sp. Pg. *frugal* = It. *frugale*, < L. *frugalis*, economical, frugal, also pertaining to fruits, < *frux* (*frug-*), usually in pl. *fruges*, the fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; used in dat. sing. *frugi* (lit. 'for fruit' or 'for food') as adj., useful, fit, frugal; from the same source as *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*.] 1. Economical in use or expenditure, avoiding unnecessary expenditure either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not prodigal or lavish.

No man than hee more *frugal* of two pretious things in mans life, his time and his revenue *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v

Though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a *frugal* mind *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Characterized by or indicating economy.

Pinching and paring he might furnish forth
A *frugal* board, bare sustenance, no more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

=Syn. Choice, careful, chary, thrifty.

frugality (frö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frugalité* = Sp. *frugalidad* = Pg. *frugalidade* = It. *frugalità*, < L. *frugalita(t-)s*, economy, thriftiness, temper-

ance, frugality, < *frugalis*, frugal: see *frugal*.] 1. The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

He that cleareth by degrees induceth a habit of *frugality*, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The wise *frugality*, that does not give
A life to saving, but that saves to live.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I cannot omit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

=Syn. *Thrift*, etc. See *economy*.

frugally (frö'gal-i), *adv.* In a frugal or saving manner; with economy; sparingly.

Plato seemed too *frugally* politick, who allowed no larger monument then would contain four heroick verses, and designed the most barren ground for sepulture. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii.

That part of the Shows [yearly Panegyrics] being *frugally* abolished, the employment of City Poet ceased. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 90, note.

frugalness (frö'gal-nes), *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

fruggan, fruggin (frug'an, -in), *n.* [E. dial. *fruggan*, < ME. *frogon, furgon, furgun, furgone*, < OF. *fourgon*, an oven-fork: see *fourgon*.] An oven-fork; a pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

frugiferous (frö-jif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugifère* = Pg. It. *frugifero*, < L. *frugifer*, < *frux* (*frug-*), fruits of the earth (see *frugal*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fruit or grain; fruitful; fructiferous. [Rare.]

And God said, behold I give you every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth. *Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabbalistica, i 29.

Frugivora (frö-jiv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the fruit-eating bats of the warmer parts of the old world, such as the so-called "flying-foxes." The head resembles that of a dog in shape, there is no peculiar formation of the ears or nose; the pyloric division of the stomach is enormously lengthened, and there are dental characters correspondent to the frugivorous regimen of the species. There is in nearly all the species a claw upon the second digit of the hand, never present in the insectivorous bats. See cuts under *flying-fox*, *fruit-bat*, and *Pteropus*. The *Frugivora* are also called *Megachiroptera*. The term is contrasted with *Insectivora* or *Animalivora*.

frugivorous (frö-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugivore* = Pg. It. *frugivoro*, < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding on fruits, especially soft fruits, as many mammals, birds, etc., those which feed on small hard fruits, as seeds and grain, being distinguished usually as *granivorous*.

The anatomy of the human stomach . . . and the formation of the teeth clearly place man in the class of *frugivorous* animals. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

2. Specifically, in *mammal.*, pertaining to the *Frugivora*.

fruit (frōt), *n.* [< ME. *fruit, frute, frut*, sometimes *froit, froyt, fryt*, < OF. *fruit*, F. *fruit* = Pr. *frut, frug* = Sp. Pg. *fruto* = It. *frutto* = OS. *fruht* = OFries. *frucht* = D. *vrucht* (and *fruit*, < F.) = MLG. *vrucht* = OHG. *fruht*, MHG. *vruht*, G. *frucht* = Icel. *fruktr* = Sw. *frukt* = Dan. *frugt*, < L. *fructus* (*fructu-*), an enjoying, enjoyment, usually in concrete sense, proceeds, product, produce, fruit, income, etc., < *frui* (orig. **frugri*) (cf. *frux* (*frug-*), fruit), pp. *fructus* (*fructu-*), also *fruitus*, enjoy, use, = AS. *brūcan*, use, E. *brook*[2], endure: see *brook*[2]. Hence also, from L. *frus*, E. *fructify, fructuous, frugal, frument, frumenty*, etc.] 1. In a general sense, any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals, as grapes, figs, corn, cotton, flax, and all cultivated plants. [In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.]

Frut and corn ther faylede *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 378.

Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. Ex. xxiii. 10.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly [natural] *fruits* of the earth, so that in due time we may enjoy them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, pears, nuts, etc.

Wha sall here the *fruyte* be-fore Criste that has noghte the floure? *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,
She gathers, tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 341.

Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the *fruit*
Which in our winter woodland looks a flower.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

3. In a still more limited sense, an edible succulent product of a plant, normally covering and including the seeds, as the apple, orange, lemon, peach, pear, plum, a berry, a melon, etc.; in a collective sense, such products in the aggregate.

But of all maner of meate, the moost daungerous is that whiche is of *fruites* (fruitz cruds), as cheres, small cheryse (guingues), great cherise (gascongnes). *Du Guez's Introductorie*, p. 1073, quoted in Babees Book [(E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 85.

Or little pitted speck in garner'd *fruit*,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

4. In *bot.*, the matured ovary of a plant, consisting of the seeds and their pericarp, and including whatever may be incorporated with it; also, the spores of cryptogams and the organs accessory to them. The kinds of fruit are very numerous, and differ greatly in character and degree of complexity. They have also received many names, but they may for the most part be grouped under the following classes: *simple fruits*, which consist of a single matured pistil; *aggregate fruits*, composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, and crowded together upon the common receptacle; *multiple* or *collective fruits*, formed by the aggregation of the pistils of several flowers into one mass; and *accessory* or *anthocarpous fruits*, in which the true pericarp (belonging essentially to one of the preceding groups) is incorporated with or inclosed by an enlargement of some adjacent organ or organs, which becomes the most conspicuous portion of the fruit.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young: as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

When a shepe is with *frute*, hering the thonder she casteth her *fruts* and bringeth it ded to the worlde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 221.

The Lord hath sworn in truth unto David; . . . Of the *fruit* of thy body will I set upon thy throne Ps. cxxxii 11.

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv 4.

6. A product in general; anything produced by or resulting from effort of any kind, or by or from any cause; outcome, effect, result, or consequence: as, the *fruits* of victory; the *fruit* of folly.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. Isa. iii. 10.

Mr. Vane declared the occasion of this meeting, . . . and the *fruit* aimed at, viz. a more firm and friendly uniting of minds. *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I. 211.

The final and permanent *fruits* of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Brandied fruit. See *brandied*. —**Compound fruits**, such fruits as consist of several ovaries. —**Forbidden fruit.** See *forbidden*. —**Small fruits**, fruits raised in market-gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and currants.

fruit (frōt), *v. i.* [< *fruit*, *n.*] To produce fruit; come into bearing.

Curiously enough, at a little distance from the sandy levels or alluvial flats of the sea-shore, the sea-loving cocoa-nut will not bring its nuts to perfection. It will grow, indeed, but it will not thrive or *fruit* in due season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 59.

In the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is rather common for this exotic [the gingko-tree] to *fruit*. *Science*, VI. 103.

fruitage (frö'tāj), *n.* [Formerly also *frutage*; < OF. *frustage*, < *fruit*, fruit, + *-age*.] 1. Fruits collectively; fruitery.

A sumptuous covered table, decked with all sortes of exquisite delicates and daintie, of patisserie, *frutages*, and confections.
Quoted by *Brydges*, British Bibliographer, IV. 315.

Above, beneath, around his hapless head,
Trees of all kinds delicious *fruitage* spread.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

Now loaded trees resign their annual store,
And on the ground the mellow *fruitage* pour.
Beattie, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, vii.

2. The bearing or production of fruit or result.

Follow such a ministry to its *fruitage* in one character ripened under its influence. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 280.

3. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece.

There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and *frutages*. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

The cornices above consist of *frutages* and festoons. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

fruit-alcohol (frōt'al'kō-hol), *n.* Alcohol derived from the juice of fruit, as distinguished from wood-alcohol, etc.

fruit-bat (frōt'bat), *n.* A fruit-eating or frugivorous bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, or suborder *Frugivora*; a fox-bat or flying-fox. See cut in next column.

fruit-bearer (frōt'bār'ėr), *n.* That which produces fruit.

fruit-bearing (frōt'bār'ing), *a.* Producing fruit.

fruit-bud (frōt'-bud), *n.* A bud that contains the germ of fruit; a bud that will, under favorable circumstances, produce fruit.

fruit-cake (frōt'-kāk), *n.* 1. A rich sweet cake containing fruit, as raisins, citron, currants, etc.—2. In *biol.*, an æthalium.



Fruit-bat (*Cephalotes peronii*).

The cysts [of the *Endosporeæ*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups. . . . These composite bodies are termed *fruit-cakes* or æthalia, in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called Æthalium — the well-known "flowers of tan" — form a cake of this description. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

fruit-car (frōt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car of special design for the carriage of fruit and other perishable products requiring ventilation and provision against the effects of undue heat or cold. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fruit-crow (frōt'krō), *n.* 1. A name of sundry South American birds, as species of the genera *Chasmorhynchus* and *Cephalopterus*. See cut under *arapunga*.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*.

fruit-culture (frōt'kul'tūr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

fruit-dot (frōt'dot), *n.* In *bot.*, the sorus of ferns.

fruit-drier (frōt'drī'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for evaporating and curing fruit, berries, and vegetables. The simplest form is a sheet iron stove having a number of shelves arranged as baffle-plates or deflectors to cause the hot air to traverse all the spaces between the shelves. The larger driers are buildings furnished with towers sometimes 40 feet high within which are arranged endless chains supporting at intervals trays of wire netting on which the fruit is placed. A fire is maintained at the base of the tower, and the heated air rises through it, the products of combustion passing away through a chimney. The fresh-cut fruit is laid on the lower tray next the furnace. When full it is raised by means of the chains, and another tray of fruit is put in. By this arrangement the steam from the fresh fruit rises to the trays above, keeping the fruit bathed in steaming vapor. By the time the fruit reaches the top of the tower it has parted with nearly all its moisture and is ready to be packed in dry boxes. Fruit-driers of the latter kind are extensively used in various parts of the United States. Also called *evaporator*.

fruited (frö'ted), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-ed*.] Bearing fruit.

The painted farmhouse shining through the leaves
Of *fruited* orchards bending at its eaves
Whittier, The Panorama.

fruitent, *v. t.* [< *fruit* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make fruitful. [Rare.]

He . . . may as well ask . . . why thou canst the influences of heaven to *fruiten* the earth
Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.

fruiter (frö'tėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the transportation of fruit.

The arrival of a *fruiter* from New Orleans was celebrated with bacchanalian orgies.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxviii. (1886), p. 671.

fruiterer (frö'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-er*[1], *-er*[2], the term. reduplicated as in *poulterer*, etc. Cf. F. *fruitier*, a fruit-producer, = Pr. *fruchier, fruitier* = Sp. *frutero* = Pg. *fruteiro*, fruiterer.] One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

The very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

fruitery (frö'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fruiteries* (-iz). [Formerly also **frutery, frutry*; < F. *fruiterie*, < *fruit*, fruit: see *fruit* and *-ery*.] 1. Fruit collectively.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon som savage stock) som *frutry* strange.
Du Bartas (trans.).

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.—3. A fruit-house, or hothouse for raising fruit; a fruit-garden or orchard. [Rare in all uses.]

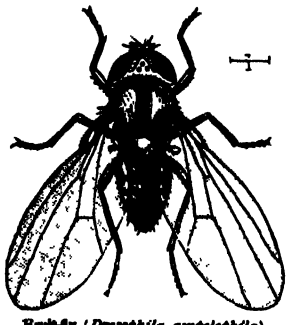
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, when the small *fruitery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

They assented to Mr. Beckendorff's proposition of visiting his *fruitery*. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi. 7.

fruitestere, *n.* [ME.; mod. as if **fruitster*, < *fruit* + *-ster*.] A female seller of fruit.

And right anon thanne comen tombesteres,
Fetys and smale, and yonge *frutesteres*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 16.

fruit-fly (frōt'fī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Drosophila*, the larvæ of which are found in decaying fruit, preserves, etc. The adult flies are small yellowish species with transparent wings.



Fruit-fly (*Drosophila ampelophila*). (Cross shows natural size.)

fruitful (frōt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *fruitefull*; < *fruit* + *-ful*.] 1. Productive of, abounding in, or favorable to the growth of fruit, or useful vegetation in general: as, a *fruitful* country or soil; a *fruitful* season; *fruitful* showers.

Hilles, knolles, . . . tries [trees] *fruitefull*, and cedres alle. Ps. cxlviii. 9 (ME. version).

This countrey beinge *fruitefull* and aboundante of all thinges was taken by the Scithians.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 140.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

2. Bearing offspring; prolific; not barren.

God said unto them [Adam and Eve], Be *fruitful*, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.
Gen. i. 28.

Hear, nature, hear; . . .
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature *fruitful*! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Hail, mother of mankind, whose *fruitful* womb
Shall fill the world. *Milton*, P. L., v. 388.

3. Productive of results; yielding, bringing, or favoring production or acquisition in any respect: as, a *fruitful* enterprise or journey; *fruitful* investigations or thoughts; *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes.

Add not more misery
To a man that's *fruitful* in afflictions.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

Melancholy is far more *fruitful* of Thoughts than any other Humour. *Howell*, Letters, ii 30.

The closest and most *fruitful* attention therefore implies the maximum of concentration.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p 79.

4†. Plenteous; copious; bountiful.

One *fruitful* meal would set me to 't.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
No, nor the *fruitful* river in the eye, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Fruitful mark or **principle**, in *logic*, a mark or principle from which many consequences can be deduced.—**Fruitful signs**, in *astrol.*, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces: so called because supposed to be favorable to marriage. =**Syn.** *Rich*, *Fertile*, *Fruitful*, *Prolific*, *Productive*. That which is *rich* or *fertile* is capable of producing abundantly by proper husbandry; that which is *fruitful*, *prolific*, or *productive* does produce abundantly. *Rich* and *fertile* seem to have a primary reference to soil; *fruitful* to trees and plants; *prolific* to animals, including man; *productive* has a general application to whatever may be said to produce: but all have widely extended figurative uses: as, a *rich* field of investigation; a *fertile* brain; a *fruitful* idea; a *prolific* source of mischief.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field, so *fertile* that without my cultivating it has given me two harvests in a summer, and in both oppressed the reaper.
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

A large and *fruitful* mind should not so much labour what to speak as to find what to leave unspoken. *Rich* soils are often to be weeded. *Bacon*, To Coke.

It [Ireland] has been *prolific* in statesmen, warriors, and poets. *S. S. Prentiss*, Speech on Sending Relief to Ireland.

Productive as the sun. *Pope*, Chorus in Brutus, l. 24.

fruitfully (frōt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off; if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

fruitfulness (frōt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The water is more productive than the earth. Nay, the earth hath no *fruitfulness* without showers or dews; for all the herbs, and flowers, and fruit are produced and thrive by the water. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 32.

fruit-gatherer (frōt'gawᶻʰ'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gathers fruit; specifically, a device for gathering fruit from trees, as a pair of shears attached to the end of a pole, and operated by means of a cord. In this device a bag or basket is commonly fastened to the pole below the shears, to catch the fruit as it falls. Also called *fruit-picker*.

fruit-house (frōt'hous), *n.* A house specially devised for storing fruit.

fruitiness (frō'ti-nes), *n.* The essential or characteristic quality of fruit; in the case of wine, the quality of retaining a marked taste of the grape.

fruiting (frō'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fruit*, *v.*] The production of fruit.

The year 1865 was highly favourable for the *fruiting* of all the bushes.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 290.

fruition (frō-ish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *fruition* = Pr. *fruicio* = Sp. *fruicion* = Pg. *fruição* = It. *fruizione*, < L. as if **fruitio(n-)*, < *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] A coming into fruit or fulfilment; attainment of anything desired; realization of results: as, the *fruition* of one's labors or hopes.

The dainties here
Are least what they appear,
Though sweet in hopes, yet in *fruition* sour.
Quarles, Emblems, i 3.

The *fruition* of Liberty is not so pleasing as a conceit of the want of it is irksome. *Howell*, Letters, I vi 48.

Let the *fruition* of things bless the possession of them, and think it more satisfaction to live richly than die rich
Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor., i 7.

fruitive (frō'i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *fruitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *fruitivo*, < L. *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] Pertaining to or arising from fruition. [Rare.]

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be when there.
Boyle.

Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of veritics, which flowers the minde doth no longer gather or collect but rather hold in her hand ready-made up in nosegays that she is smelling to.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 4.

fruit-jar (frōt'jär), *n.* A large-mouthed bottle or jar, usually fitted with a glass or metal cap for excluding air, used for preserving fruit; a preserve-jar.

fruit-knife (frōt'nīf), *n.* A knife having a blade of some material not affected by the acid juice of fruit, generally silver, used for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless (frōt'les), *a.* [ME. *fruytles*; < *fruit* + *-less*.] 1. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring: as, a *fruitless* plant; a *fruitless* marriage.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my grype, . . .
No son of mine succeeding. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Therefore, despite of *fruitless* chastity, . . .
That on the earth would breed a scarcity
And barren dearth of daughters and of sons,
Be prodigal. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 751.

Revolving seasons, *fruitless* as they pass,
See it [Etna] an uniform d and idle mass.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 25.

2. Productive of or attended by no advantage or good result; ineffective; useless; idle: as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

Of ilk idel word, spoken in vayne · that es to say, that war *fruytles*. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 5065.

They in mutual accusation spent
The *fruitless* hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1188.

There is never a Town that lieth open to the Sea but Acapulco; and therefore our search was commonly *fruitless*, as now. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 251.

It would be *fruitless* to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Barren, unprofitable, profitless.—**2.** *Ineffectual*, *Unavailing*, etc. (see *useless*); vain, idle, abortive, bootless, futile.

fruitlessly (frōt'les-li), *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Since therefore after this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth, we shall surcease our inquisition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the Priestess, by those words, design'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

fruitlessness (frōt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

It is no marvill if those that mocke at goodnesse be plagued with continuall *fruitlessenesse*.
Bp. Hall, Mephibosheth and Ziba.

fruitlet (frōt'let), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-let*.] A small fruit.

The pappus, or ring of down, though it still exists as a sort of dying rudiment on each *fruitlet* of the burrs, is reduced greatly in size. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 107.

fruit-loft (frōt'lôft), *n.* An upper floor used for the preservation or storage of fruit.

fruit-picker (frōt'pik'ėr), *n.* Same as *fruit-gatherer*.

fruit-piece (frōt'pēs), *n.* A pictured or sculptured representation of fruit.

fruit-pigeon (frōt'pij'ọn), *n.* A general name of the very numerous old-world pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Treron*. Green is the prevailing color of these birds, and fruit their principal food, whence the name.



Bronze fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga ænea*).

fruit-press (frōt'pres), *n.* A domestic apparatus for extracting juices from fruit.

fruit-sugar (frōt'shûg"ėr), *n.* Same as *levulose*.

fruit-tree (frōt'trē), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, or pear-tree.

And they took strong cities, and a fat land, and possessed . . vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit trees* in abundance. Neh. ix. 25.

By yonder blessed moon I swear,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops.
Shak., R. and J., II 2.

fruit-trencher[1] (frōt'tren'chėr), *n.* A small wooden tray, answering the purpose of a dessert-plate, formerly used for fruit and the like. It was often richly painted with ornamental designs and inscriptions, mottoes, etc.

fruit-trencher[2]†, *n.* One who makes trenches or digs in an orchard.

This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fruit-worm (frōt'wėrm), *n.* The larva or grub of some insect that injures fruit.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm**, the larva of *Bakruma concolutella*, a small phycid moth which lays its eggs on young gooseberry-bushes. The pale green and very active larva feeds upon the fruit, often fastening several berries together, it transforms to a pupa within a silken cocoon on the ground, and hibernates in this condition. There being but one annual generation, the best remedies are hand picking, and burning the leaves and rubbish under the bushes in winter. See cut under *Bakruma*.—**Orange fruit-worm**, *Trypeta ludens*, the grub of a dipterous fly of Mexico, or *Ceratitis citriperda*, another insect of the same family, which attacks oranges in Madeira.

fruity (frō'ti), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavor of fruit: as, *fruity* port.—2. Fruitful. [Rare.]

Frullani's formula. See *formula*.

frument, *n.* [= Pg. It. *frumento*, < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn (cf. LL. *frūmen*, a gruel or porridge made of corn), allied to *frux* (*frug-*) and *fructus*, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] 1. Grain; corn; wheat.

In Fraunce and Spaine bruers steep their wheat or *frument* in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

2. Same as *frumenty*.

An honourable feast in the great halle of Westmynster was kepte, where the kynge, sytynge in his astate, was serued with iii. coursys, as herevnder enauyth, *Frument* with venyson, etc. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1530.

frumentaceous (frō-men-tā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *frumentáceo*, *frumentaceo* = Pg. *frumentaceo* (cf. F. *frumentacé*), < LL. *frumentaceus*, of grain, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants.
Rees's Cyc.

frumentarious (frō-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *frumentaire* = It. *frumentario*, < L. *frumentarius*, of or belonging to grain or corn, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Pertaining to wheat or other grain; frumentaceous.

frumentation (frō-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *frumentazione*, < L. *frumentatio(n-)*, a providing or distributing of grain, < *frumentari*, fetch or provide grain, forage, < *frumentum*, grain: see *frument*.] Among the ancient Romans, a public distribution of corn to the needy or discontented populace.

frumentum (frō-men'tum), *n.* [L.: see *frument*, *frumenty*.] Wheat or other grain.—**Spiritus frumenti**, in *pharm.*, whisky.

frumenty (frō'men-ti), *n.* [Also written *frumety*, and, more commonly, *furmenty*, *furmety*; early mod. E. *furmentie*, *firmentie*, etc. (see *furmenty*); < ME. *frumenty*, *frumentee*, *furmente*, < OF. *frumentee*, late *froumentee* (in form repr.

L. *frumentatus*, pp. of *frumentari*, provide grain or corn), < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] 1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned, especially used in England and in some of the southern United States at Christmas.

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, Nor Dagger *frumenty*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v 2.

After we had thus dryed our selues, she brought vs into an Inner roome, where she set on the bord standing a long the house somewhat like *frumenta*, sodden venison, and rosted fish. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I 84.

And we are going to have real *frumenty* and yule cakes *J. H. Ewing*, The Peace Egg

2. Wheat mashed for brewing.

The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This *frumenty* is allowed to ferment. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 197.

frumetary†, *n.* A corrupt form of *frumenty*.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which we included *frumetary*, water gruel, &c. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, ix.

frumgild†, **frumgyld**†, *n.* [AS. *frumgyld*, < *fruma* (in comp. *frum-*), the first (= Icel. *frum* = Goth. *fruma*, the first, ult. the same as AS. *forma*, the first: see *former*[1]), + *gild*, *gyld*, payment: see *gild*[2], *geld*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, toward the recompense of his murder.

frump (frump), *v.* [E. dial. in all senses; origin obscure. Cf. *frumple*.] I.† *trans.* 1. To be rude to; insult; snub; rebuke.

I pray you, read there; I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir, By a great man, that may do ill by authority. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

2. To fabricate or patch up (a tale).

II. *intrans.* 1. To be rude.—2. To go about gossiping.—3. To complain without cause. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

frump (frump), *n.* [See the verb.] 1†. A taunt; a jeer; a flout; a snub.

The Greeks call it Micterismus, we may terme it a fleering *frumpe*, as he that said to one whose wordes he beleued not, no doubt Sir of that. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

If [a man] be cleanly, they [women] term him proud, if mean in apparel, a sloven; if tall, a lungis, if short, a dwarf, if bold, blunt, if shamefaced, a coward; insomuch that they have neither mean in their *frumps* nor measure in their folly. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

2†. A lie.

To tell one a leue, to give a *frump*. *Hollyband's Treasurie*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A dowdy woman or girl, particularly when also cross or ill-tempered; a hag.

The Kings, and the Aces, and all the best trumps Get into the hands of the other old *frumps*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 157.

The old-fashioned *frump*, a very hard winter, had laid in great stores of snow with great raving winds. *Elizabeth S. Sheppard*, Charles Auchester.

4. A gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

frumpert, *n.* [< *frump*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A mocker. *Cotgrave.*

frumpery†, *n.* [< *frump*, *n.*, + *-ery*.] Reproach; abuse. *Davies.*

Tyndarus attempting too kiss a fayre lasse with a long nose Would needs bee finish, with bitter *frumperye* taunting. *Stanihurst*, Conceits, p. 145.

He hath of men mocks, *frumperies*, and bastonnades *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, I. 40.

frumpish (frum'pish), *a.* [< *frump*, *n.*, 3, + *-ish*[1].] 1. Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish* and jealous. *Foote*, The Author, ii. 1.

She sits down so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me. *J. Baillie.*

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress; dowdy. Also *frumpy*.

frumpishness (frum'pish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.

frumple†, *v. t.* [< ME. *frumplen*, wrinkle (cf. D. *frommelen*, wrinkle), appar. freq. of *frump*, *v.* Cf. *crumple*, *rumple*.] To wrinkle; crumple; ruffle; disorder.

Frumplyd, rugatus, rugulatus *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumple† (frum'pl), *n.* [ME. *frumpylle*: see the verb.] A wrinkle.

Frumpylle, ruga, rugula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumpy (frum'pi), *a.* [< *frump* + *-y*[1].] 1. Same as *frumpish*, 1.

I have been a grumpy, *frumpy*, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xliv.

2. Same as *frumpish*, 2.

I'll take my chance with the well-dressed ones always; I don't believe the *frumpy* [women] are the most sensible. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 94.

frundle†, *n.* A measure equal to two pecks. *Davies.*

A *frundle* of lyme. *Leverton Ch'wardens Accts.*, 1557 (Archæologia, XLI. 362).

frush[1]† (frush), *v.* [< ME. *frusshen*, *fruschen*, *frusschen*, crush, bruise, strike, intr. (also spelled *frouschen*, *frochen*) rush together, dash forward, < OF. *fruisser*, *froisser*, crush, bruise; origin uncertain.] I. *trans.* To crush; bruise; break in pieces.

The r was many a grete growen spere *frusshed* a-sonder, and many a gome to the grounde glode in a stounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

I like thy armour well; I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all, But I'll be master of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 6.

To frush a chicken, to carve or break up a chicken. *Nares.*

II. *intrans.* To rush; dash forward.

Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum, and thei *frusschen* to gidere fulle fiercely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

When this feerfull freike *frusshet* into batell. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7731.

frush[1]† (frush), *n.* [ME. *frusshe*, *frusche*, < *frusshen*, v. t., frush: see the verb.] 1. An onset, attack, assault, or collision.

To the Troiens thai turnyt & mekill tene wroght! The *frusshe* was so felle, the fuerse men betwene, Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speiris. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5851.

2. The noise of collision.

Horrible uproar and *frush* Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey.*

3. Fragments; debris.

Al the *frushe* and leauings of Greeke, of wrathful Achilles. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 39.

frush[1] (frush), *a.* [< *frush*[1], *v. t.*] Brittle; apt to break and splinter: said of wood. [Obsolete or provincial.]

O wae betide the *frush* saugh wand! . . . It brake into my true love's hand. *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, II. 153.

Supposing thei were baith dead and gone, which, when we think of the *frush* green kail-stock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 59.

frush[2]† (frush), *n.* [Appar. another form of *frosh*, a frog, in imitation of *frush* in other senses; so the equiv. *frog*[2], < *frog*[1]. But perhaps a corruption of OF. *fourche*, *fourchette*, as suggested in the extract from Topsell, below. Cf. also the extract from Florio, under def. 2.] 1. In *farriery*, same as *frog*[2], 1.

The *Frush* is the tenderest part of the hoone towardes the heele, called of the Italians Fettone; and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it Furchette, which word our Ferrers, either for not knowing rightly how to pronounce it, or else perhaps for easinesse sake of pronunciation, do make it a monasillable, & pronounce it the *Frush*. *Topsell*, Hist. Foure-footed Beasts (ed. 1608), p. 416.

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; thrush.

Forchetta [It.], a disease in a horse called the running *Frush*. *Florio.*

frust (frust), *n.* [< L. *frustum*: see *frustum*.] A section or part; a frustum. [Rare.]

There is a soft sera in every gentle mortal's life when such a story affords more pabulum than all the *frusts* and crusts, and rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 150.

frusta, *n.* Latin plural of *frustum*.

frustrable (frus'trȧ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *frustrabilis*, that will be disappointed, vain, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] Capable of being frustrated or defeated. [Rare.]

frustraneous† (frus-trā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *frustráneo* = Pg. It. *frustraneo*, < L. as if **frustraneus*, < *frustra*, in vain: see *frustrate*.] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Where the Kings judgement may dissent to the destruction, as it may happ'n, both of himself and the Kingdom, there advice, and no further, is a most insufficient and *frustraneous* meanes to be provided by Law, in cases of so high concernment. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frustrated*, ppr. *frustrating*. [< L. *frustratus*, pp. of *frustrare*, *frustrari* (> It. *frustrare* = Sp. Pg. *frustrar* = Pr. *frustar*, *frustrar* = F. *frustrer*), deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate, < *frustra*, in vain, without effect, earlier in error, in a state of deception, prop. fem. abl. of **frustrus* for **frudtrus*, < OL. *frus* (*frud-*), L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), deception, error: see *fraud*.] 1. To make of no avail; bring to nothing; prevent from taking effect or attaining fulfilment; defeat; disappoint; balk: as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Such was the Faithfulness of the Archbishop of Roan, and other the Princes of the Realm to K. Richard, that they opposed Duke John, and *frustrated* all his Practices. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

Thou hast discover'd the plots and *frustrated* the hopes of all the wicked in the Land. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To make null; nullify; render of no effect: as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Now thou hast avenged Supplanted Adam, . . . And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 609.

3. To defeat the desire or purpose of; cause to be balked or disappointed; thwart.

There were divers that put in for it, . . . but I found means to *frustrate* them all. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 23.

The English returned without doing any thing to the purpose, being *frustrated* of their opportunity by their deceit. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 156.

I endeavoured to take the advantage of every disappointment, to improve their good sense in proportion as they were *frustrated* in ambition. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=Syn. *Frustrate*, *Foil*, *Thwart*, *Baffle*, *Balk*, are strong words, expressing the complete defeat of any plan or endeavor. *Frustrate*, to make vain, cause to be in vain, bring to naught. *Foil*, to stop, render useless. (*Foil* is not thought to be derived from the use of a foil in fencing, but is associated with it in many minds, and in meaning corresponds with the turning aside of a sword by the address of a fencer.) *Thwart*, literally, to stop by a bar or barrier, cross effectively, defeat. *Baffle*, to stop in a course, make unable to proceed in a given direction. Perhaps *baffle* expresses most of confusion of mind or bewilderment, and *balk* most of annoyance or vexation.

Every mode which the government invented seems to have been easily *frustrated*, either by the intrepidity of the parties themselves, or by that general understanding which enabled the people to play into one another's hands. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 387.

O! be not proud, nor brag not of thy might, For mastering her that *foil'd* the god of fight! *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 114.

He hath . . . *thwarted* my bargains. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

For Freedom's battle once begun, . . . Though *baffled* oft, is ever won. *Byron*, Giaour, l. 123.

I would not brook my fear Of the other; with a worm I *balked* his fame. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *a.* [< L. *frustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.

Their baptism was in all respects as *frustrate* as their crism [confirmation]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

The sea mocks Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

The swain in vain his *frustrate* labour yields, And famish'd dies amidst his ripen'd fields. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 55.

2. Defeated.

And now that my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose. Judith xi. 11.

These men fail as often as the rest in their projects, and are as usually *frustrate* of their hopes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 192.

frustrately† (frus'trāt-li), *adv.* In vain.

Great Tuscane dames, as she their towns past by, Wisht her their daughter-in-law, but *frustratly*. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

frustration (frus-trā'shon), *n.* [< L. *frustratio(n-)*, < *frustrare*, *frustrari*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] 1. The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

At length they received some leters from ye adventurers, . . . by which they heard of their furder crosses and *frustrations*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

He breaks off the whole session, and dismisses them and their grievances with scorn and *frustration*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

2. Specifically, in *astrol.*, the cutting off or preventing, by one aspect, of anything shown by another.

frustrative (frus'trā-tiv), *a.* [< *frustrate* + *-ive*.] Tending to frustrate or defeat; disappointing; thwarting.

frustratory† (frus'trā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *frustratoire* = Pr. *frustratori* = Sp. Pg. It. *frustratorio*, < LL. *frustratorius*, deceptive, deceitful, < *frustrator*, a deceiver, delayer, < L. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, deceive, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] Making void or of no effect; that renders null.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

frustret, *v. t.* [< OF. *frustrer*, F. *frustrer*, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] To frustrate.

Haue these that yet doo craul Vpon all fowre, and cannot stand at all, Withstood your fury, and repulst your powre, *Frustred* your rams, fiered your flying towrs? *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

frustule (frus'tūl), *n.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece, little bit, dim. of L. *frustum*: see *frus-*

tum.] 1. A small fragment. [Rare.]—2. The silicious shell of a diatom; a testule. It consists of two valves, one somewhat larger than the other, and closing over it like the lid of a box. The back of each valve is called the side of the frustule; the surface marked by the line of juncture, the front. See cut under *Diatomaceæ*.

frustulent (frus'tū-lent), *a.* [< L. *frustulentus*, full of small pieces, < *frustum*, a small piece: see *frustum*.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

frustulose (frus'tū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece: see *frustule*.] In *bot.*, consisting of small fragments or frustules.

frustum (frus'tum), *n.*; pl. *frusta*, *frustums* (-tȧ, -tumz). [< L. *frustum*, a piece, bit, a part. Cf. Gr. *θραυστός*, broken, brittle, *θραῦσμα*, a fragment, < *θραύειν*, break in pieces.] 1. A piece; particularly, a remaining piece of something of which a part is lacking, as the drum of a column.

She minced the sanguine flesh in *frustums* fine
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

Athens had a great temple on the Acropolis, contemporary with these, and the *frusta* of its columns still remain.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 242.

2. In *geom.*, the part of a solid next the base, left after cutting off the top part by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other: as, the *frustum* of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere. The frustum of a sphere is any part comprised between two parallel sections; and the middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles. In the figure the dotted line, *c*, indicates the part of the cone cut off to form the frustum, *f*.


Frustum of a Cone.

frutage† (frö'tāj), *n.* See *fruitage*.

frutescence (frö-tes'ens), *n.* [< *frutescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Shrubbiness. [Rare.]

frutescent (frö-tes'ent), *a.* [Short for **fruticescent*, < L. *fruticescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticescere*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] In *bot.*, having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby, or becoming shrubby: as, a *frutescent* stem.

frutex (frö'teks), *n.*; pl. *fruticos* (-ti-sēz). [L., a shrub, a bush.] In *bot.*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but smaller than a tree.

fruticalt (frö'ti-kal), *a.* [< L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

This shrubbe or *frutical* plant [shrubby trefoil] hath . . . many singular and excellent vertues contained in it.
Gerard, Herball, p. 1129. (*Latham.*)

fruticant† (frö'ti-kant), *a.* [< L. *frutican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticare*, also *fruticari*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] Full of shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more coliuous, *fruticant*, and shrubby. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § 3.

frutices, *n.* Plural of *frutex*.

Fruticicola (frö-ti-sik'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, + *colere*, inhabit.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, a genus of saxicoline birds, differing little from *Saxicola*, and including such species as the whinchat and stonechat, called by him *bush-chats*.

fruticose (frö'ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, a bush.] 1. Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby: as, a *fruticose* stem.—2. In *lichenology*, having the thallus attached only by a narrow base, from which it ascends in a branching, shrub-like form.

They [green bodies] may consist of isolated cells, or groups of cells, as in most *fruticose* or foliaceous lichens.
Bessey, Botany, p. 301.

fruticous (frö'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *fruticose*.

fruticulose (frö-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *fruticulus*, dim. of L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Growing like or resembling a small shrub.

frutify†, *v. t.* [In form suggesting *fructify*, ME. *fructifien*, *frutefyen*.] In the following passage used for *notify*: a humorous blunder.

The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me, as my father, being I hope an old man, shall *frutify* unto you ——.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

frutry†, *n.* See *fruitery*.

fry[1] (frī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fried*, ppr. *frying*. [< ME. *fryen*, *frien*, < OF. *frire*, F. *frire* = Pr. *frir*, *freglr* = Sp. *freir* = Pg. *frigir* = It. *friggere*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry, = Gr. *φρύγειν*, parch, = Skt. √ *bhrajj*, roast.] I. *trans.* 1. To dress by heating or roasting with fat in a pan over a fire; cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan: as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

Off *fryed* metes be ware, for they ar fumose in dede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

One of these cocks of the mountain shall be *fried*, since gridiron is not. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

2. Figuratively, to vex; agitate.

Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies,
Her wretched self still in her self she *fries*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 218.

3†. To heat; parch; render torrid. [Rare.]

For Africa, had not the industrious Portugals ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue sought for wealth amongst those *fried* Regions of blacke brutish negars?
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 181.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be subjected to heat in a pan containing fat over a fire; hence, to suffer a frying effect from great heat; simmer as if in bubbling fat.

In his owene grece I made hym *frye*
For anger, and for verray jelousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 487

My blandishments were fewel to that fire
Wherein he *fry'd*. *Drayton*, Pierce Gaveston.

Earth and seas in fire and flame shall *fry*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i 1

As well might Men who in a Fever *fry*
Mathematick Doubts debate.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

2†. To ferment, as in the stomach, or, figuratively, in the mind; undergo a seething process.

To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

That [the Kettell] indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was halfe a pint of wheat, and as much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having *fryed* some 26. weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*.
Fairfax.

3†. To be agitated; boil.

Ye might have seene the frothy billowes *fry*
Under the ship, as thorough them she went.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 45.

fry[1] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (friz). [< *fry*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.

This came from
The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
Ox-livers, and brown paste.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, iii. 1.

2. A state of mental ferment or agitation: as, he keeps himself in a constant *fry*.

fry[2] (frī), *n.* [< ME. *fry*, seed, offspring, < Icel. *frjó*, *frær* = Sw. Dan. *frö*, seed, = Goth. *fraiw*, seed. The F. *frai*, formerly *fray*, *fraye*, spawning, spawn, young fish, means also wear, being the verbal n. of *frayer*, rub, wear; of fishes, milt (see *fray*[2]); it is thus quite unrelated to the E. word.] 1†. Seed; offspring: especially with reference to human beings.

Noe, to the, and to al thi *fry*
My blyssyng graunt I
Towneley Mysteries, p. 24.

That seaventy Exiles with vn-hallowed *Frie*
Conor the face of all the World well-nigh
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. A swarm, as of children or any small animals, now specifically of little fishes; a number of small or insignificant objects: often used in contempt.

And them before the *fry* of children yong
Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

Whose poisonous spawn
Ingenders such a *fry* of speckled villainies.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

What a *fry* of fools are here!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 2.

A great *frie* of young children.
Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

To sever . . . the good fish from the other *fry*. *Milton.*

In particular—3. The young of the salmon or of trout at a certain stage of their development.

Salmon ova are obtained from the rivers Doon, Stinchar, and Minnock, and the *fry* turned again into these rivers when about six weeks old. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 226.

small fry, small or young creatures collectively, as young babies or children; persons or things of no importance.

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty *small fry*. *H. Walpole.*

fry[3] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (friz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1†. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*—2. A drain. *Halliwell.*

fryer (frī'ėr), *n.* [< *fry*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which fries.

Hardly had the snoring of the snorers ceased, when the frying of the *fryers* began.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A bird, a fish, or the like, intended or suitable for frying. Compare *roaster*.

Keen and quiet fire told upon the *fryer*, the first course of the feast. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

fryery (frī'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fryeries* (-iz). [< *fry*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where articles of food are fried and sold. [Rare.]

Opposite the old bread woman was a greasy fritter bakery, or *fryery*, which was a centre of attraction.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 668.

frying (frī'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fryynge*, *friinge*, verbal n. of *fryen*, *frien*, fry.] The act of dressing with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

This genne [sin] is the dyeueles panne of helle, huerinne he maketh his *frienges*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

frying-pan (frī'ing-pan), *n.* [< ME. *fryngpan*, *fryyngpan*, *fryynggepann*; < *frying* + *pan*.] A shallow pan, commonly of iron, with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

The cooks were no base scullions, they were brethren whom conscious ability, sustained by universal suffrage, had endowed with the *frying pan*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

Lovers used to fry with love, whereas now they have got *out of the frying pan into the fire*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 344.

F. S. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries* (London).

ft. A common abbreviation of *foot* or *feet*: as, 12 *ft.*

fu, foo (fö), *n.* [Chinese *fū*.] In China, a prefecture or department. It comprises several hien, and is in charge of an officer styled a *chih fu* (which see). As a terminal syllable in Chinese place names, the word may denote either a department or the chief city of a department: as, Chang-sha *fu*, Fu chow *foo*.

fu' (fö), *a.* A Scotch form of *full*[1].

fuage†, *n.* See *feuage*.

fuar (fu'ėr), *n.* Same as *feuar*.

fub[1] (fub), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *fubbed*, ppr. *fubbing*. [Another form of *fob*[1], q. v.] 1. To cheat; impose upon; snub.

I do profess
I won't be *fubb'd*, ensure yourself
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, iv. 4.

2. To steal; pocket; get possession of.

My letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners?
All my designs in limbo?
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

To fub off, to evade by a trick; put off by a pretense.

I . . . have been *fubbed off*, and *fubbed off*, from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fub[2]†, **fubs**† (fub, fubz), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A plump, chubby young person.

The same foule deformed *fubs*.
Rub and a Great Cast (1614), Ep. 44.

fubbery† (fub'ėr-i), *n.* [< *fub*[1] + *-ery*.] The act of cheating; deception.

O Heaven! O *fubbery, fubbery!*
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

fubby, fubsy (fub'i, -zi), *a.* [< *fub*[2], *fubs*, + *-y*[1].] Plump; chubby.

They [the boys of Flammengo] are *fubby*.
Nichols, Lit. Anecdotes, IX. 339.

Seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. viii.

fubs†, *n.* See *fub*[2].

Fucaceæ (fū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fucus* + *-aceæ*.] A group of coarse olive-green seaweeds belonging to the *Isosporeæ*. The plants are attached by a disk-like base from which the fronds arise, usually branching dichotomously, and often provided with air-bladders. The group is characterized by the production of numerous antherozoids in sacs and oöspores, 1 to 8 in a mother-cell, both organs being contained in conceptacles immersed in the frond, and produced hermaphroditely or dioeciously. (See cuts under *conceptacle* and *antheridium*.) The group is widely diffused. Its principal representatives in northern latitudes are the species of *Fucus* or rock-weed (See cut under *Fucus*.) In the southern hemisphere, especially on the Australian coast, the forms are varied and curious. *Sargassum* is the genus whose floating forms characterize the Sargasso sea.

fucaceous (fū-kā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fucaceæ*.

fucate (fū'kāt), *a.* [< L. *fucatus*, painted, colored, disguised, pp. of *fucare*, paint, color, dye, rouge, < *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint; hence, disguised in any way; dissembling.

For in vertue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfayte.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

fucated (fū'kā-ted), *a.* Same as *fucate*.

fuchs (föks), *n.* [G., = E. *fox*[1].] In German universities, a student of the first year; a freshman. Compare *burnt fox*, under *burnt*.

Fuchsia (fū'shiȧ or fök'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named by Plumier (1703) in honor of the German botanist Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501–66). The name

Fuchs = E. *Fox*, from the animal so called: see *fox*[1].] 1. A genus of highly ornamental shrubs and small trees, of the order *Onagraceæ*. There are about 50 species, natives of the mountains of Mexico and of the Andes, with 2 species in New Zealand. They have opposite leaves, a colored tubular calyx with 4 parted limb, 4 petals on the throat of the tube, and a pulpy baccate fruit. The numerous varieties which are common in cultivation, with drooping flowers and a short calyx-tube, are believed to have originated for the most part from the Chilian species, *F. macrostemma*. Some other species are occasionally met with in greenhouses.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Fuchsia*.

Fuchsian (fōk'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Prussian mathematician Lazarus Fuchs (born 1833). — **Fuchsian function** [name given by Poincaré in 1881]. See *function*. — **Fuchsian group**. See *group*.

fuchsin, fuchsine (fōk'sin), *n.* [< *fuchs-ia* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An aniline dye prepared by the action of weak oxidizing agents, such as arsenic acid, nitrobenzene, etc., on commercial aniline oil, and subsequent treatment of the rosaniline so formed with common salt. It is a hydrochlorid of rosaniline, crystallizing in tablets of a brilliant green color which are soluble in water, forming in solution a deep-red liquid used for dyeing silk and wool, and sometimes for printing cotton. Whites are sometimes colored red with it. It appears in commerce under various names, as *magenta, roseine, rubine, new red*, etc.

fuchsite (fōk'sīt), *n.* [Named after Johann N. *Fuchs*, a distinguished chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of muscovite, or common mica, containing a small amount of chromium. It has a green color. Also called *chrome-mica*.

fuci, *n.* Plural of *fucus*, 3.

fuciphagous (fū-sif'a-gus), *a.* Same as *fucivorous*.

fucivorous (fu-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *vorare*, devour.] Devouring algæ; feeding on seaweeds: applied to sirenians, as the manatee and the dugong, which have this habit.

fucoid (fū'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling seaweeds, especially those belonging to the *Fucaceæ*; also applied to species of *Phæosporeæ*, which are sometimes classed as *Fucoideæ*. — 2. Containing or characterized by impressions of fucoids or by markings resembling those made by fucoids. Thus, the "fucoidal sandstone" of Sweden is characterized by various markings of this kind. The canda galli grit of New York exhibits forms curving like the feathers of a cock's tail, to which the name of *Fucoides canda galli* was originally given, but which are now referred to the genus *Taonurus*. Also *fucoidal, fucous*.

II. *n.* An alga belonging to the *Fucoideæ* — that is, to the *Fucaceæ* or to the *Phæosporeæ*.

fucoidal (fū-koi'dal), *a.* [< *fucoid* + *-al*.] Same as *fucoid*.

Fucoideæ (fū-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *fucoid* + *-eæ*.] In Agardh's botanical classification, the same as *Melanospermeæ* of Harvey, now referred to *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*: used by some authors as synonymous with *Fucaceæ*.

Fucoides (fū-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *fucus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A generic name given by Bronguiart, and vaguely and indefinitely applied to fossil marine plants of different characters, but which were supposed to resemble seaweeds belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. Many of the plants originally described under the name *Fucoides* have received other generic names, as their characters have been more or less satisfactorily made out. See *Palæophycus* and *Taonurus*.

fucous (fu'kus), *a.* Same as *fucoid*.

fucus (fū'kus), *n.* [L., rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye for woolen goods, hence red or purple in color, rouge, pretense, disguise, < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, sea-wrack, tangle, rouge.] 1†. A paint; a dye; especially, a paint for the face; rouge; hence, a disguise; a pretense; a sham.

> *Amo.* Can you help my complexion, here?
> *Per.* O yes, sir, I have an excellent mineral *fucus* for the purpose. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.
>
> Here is the burned powder of a hog's jaw bone, to be laid with the oil of white poppy, an excellent *fucus* to kill morphew. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, i. 1.
>
> She must have no *fucus* but blushings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 716.
>
> No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
> Shall falsify the language of my heart.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Fucaceæ*, characterized by dichotomously branching fronds in which there is no distinction of stem and leaves, and which are provided with a midrib and often with air-bladders. The plants are either hermaphrodite or dioecious. The conceptacles containing the fruit are in a terminal part of the frond. Formerly all marine algæ were included in this genus, but it is now limited as above. The species of *Fucus* are known as *rockweeds*, and form the principal vegetation of the rocks exposed at low tide in northern regions.



Fructifying Tip of a Frond of Rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*). *a, a*, air-bladders; *b, b*, conceptacles. (From Farlow's "Marine Algæ.")

3. Pl. *fuci* (fū'si). Any fucaceous seaweed.

fucust (fū'kus), *v. t.* [< *fucus*, *n.*] To paint; dye.

> The sibyl. . . . uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither *fucus'd* nor perfum'd. *Plutarch's Morals* (trans.). (*Latham.*)

fucusol (fū'kus-ol), *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-ol*.] An oil, similar to the furfurol of bran, produced from seaweeds.

fud[1] (fud), *n.* [Sc.; prob. of Scand. origin.] The scut or tail of the hare, cony, etc.

> Ye maukins, cock your *fud* fu' braw,
> Withouten dread.
> Your mortal foe is now awa'.
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fud[2] (fud), *n.* [Appar. < *fud*[1], *n.*] Woolen waste; the refuse of new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with mungo for use. See *mungo, shoddy*.

fudder (fud'ėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fother*[1].

fuddle (fud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fuddled*, ppr. *fuddling*. [Origin obscure; hardly another form of *fuzzle*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To make foolish or stupid with drink; make intoxicated.

> And also comes Mr. Hollier a little *fuddled*, and so did talk nothing but Latin, and laugh, that it was very good sport to see a sober man in such a humour, though he was not drunk to scandal. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 414.
>
> They were half *fuddled*, but not I; for I mixed water with my wine. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vii.

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess.

> Every thing *fuddles*, then that I,
> Is 't any reason shou'd be dry?
> *Poems by Various Writers*, 1711.

fuddle† (fud'l), *n.* [< *fuddle*, *v.*] Strong drink.

> And so, said I, we sipp'd our *fuddle*,
> As women in the straw do caudle,
> 'Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
> *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1705.

Don't go away; they have had their dose of *fuddle* (jam perpotarunt). *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 125.

fuddle-cap (fud'l-kap), *n.* A hard drinker. [Eng.]

> Having over night carry'd my Indian friend to the Tavern, . . . I introduc'd his pagan worship into a Christian society of true protestant *fuddle-caps*. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 93.

fuddler (fud'lėr), *n.* A drunkard.

fudge (fuj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fudged*, ppr. *fudging*. [A dial. word, of obscure origin.] I. *trans.* 1. To poke with a stick. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To foist.

> Now let us see your supposes. — . . . That last suppose is *fudged* in — why, would you cram those upon me for a couple? *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

3. To make or fix awkwardly or clumsily; arrange confusedly; botch; bungle.

> *Fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness.
> *Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, [Ded. (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

A stout, resolute matron, in heavy boots, a sensible stuff gown, with a lot of cotton lace *fudged* about her neck. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 297.

To fudge a day's work (*naut.*), to compute a ship's change of position from one noon to the next by dead-reckoning, determining by means of tables the northing, southing, easting, and westing made by the different courses and distances sailed, and applying the result to the latitude and longitude of the previous noon.

> By the time they had arrived at Malta, Jack could *fudge a day's work*. *Marryat.*

II. *intrans.* To work clumsily; labor in a clumsy fashion.

fudge (fuj), *n.* [< *fudge*, *v.*] Nonsense; stuff; rubbish: most commonly used as a contemptuous interjection.

> I should have mentioned the very unpolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who during this discourse sate with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out *fudge*, an expression which displeased us all. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.
>
> Quoth Raymond, "Enough!
> Nonsense! — humbug! — *fudge!* — stuff!"
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 255.
>
> Three fifths of him genius and two fifths sheer *fudge*.
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

fudge (fuj), *a.* [E. dial.: see *fudge*, *n.*] Fabulous. *Halliwell*.

fudge-wheel (fuj'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in ornamenting the edges of the soles of shoes.

Fuegian (fū-ē'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *fuego*, fire, = Pg. *fogo* = It. *fuoco* = F. *feu*, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus, fuel*.] I. *a.* Belonging to Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego ("Land of Fire," so named from the numerous fires seen there on its discovery by Magellan in 1520), a group of islands off the southern extremity of South America, including Cape Horn, inhabited by a low race of savages.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewel, fewell*; < ME. *fuel, fuelle, fewell*, also *fowayle*, < OF. *fouailles* (cf. deriv. *fouailler*, a wood-yard, and the ML. reflex *foallia*, fuel, also OF. *fuelles*, brushwood), < ML. *focale*, the right of cutting fuel, also fuel, *focalium*, pl. *focalia*, brushwood for fuel, < L. *focus*, fireplace, ML. *focus*, F. *feu*, etc., fire: see *focus*. Cf. *foyer, fouage*, etc.] 1. Any matter which serves by combustion for the production of fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, oil, etc.

> The grome for *fuelle* that schalle brenne
> In halle, chambur, to kechyn.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

The signification now attached to the word coal is different from that which formerly obtained when wood was the only *fuel* in general use. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 45.

2. Figuratively, anything that serves to feed or increase something conceived as analogous to flame, as passion or emotional excitement.

> All great men haue their factors with him to procure new titles of honor, the onely *fewell* of his greatnesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 525.
>
> He's gone, and who knows how he may report
> Thy words, by adding *fuel* to the flame?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1351.

Pressed fuel, an artificial fuel prepared from coal-dust, waste coal, etc., incorporated with other ingredients, as tar, and compressed in molds into blocks of a size and shape convenient for use.

fuel (fū'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fueled, fuelled*, ppr. *fueling, fuelling*. [< *fuel*, *n.*] To feed or furnish with fuel or combustible matter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Never (alas) that dreadful Name,
> Which *fewels* the infernal flame.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Despair.
>
> But first the *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide;
> The tankards foam; and the strong table groans
> Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretch'd immense
> From side to side. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 502.

I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie scold me well, . . . and with her own plump hands lift up a little log and *fuel* it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xvi.

fuel-economizer (fū'el-ē-kon'ē-mī-zėr), *n.* In an engine, an apparatus for saving fuel by using the waste heat of a furnace-flue to heat the feed-water. It commonly consists of a series of pipes placed in the chimney-flue.

fueler, fueller† (fū'el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feweller*; < *fuel* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which supplies fuel.

> Men of France, changeable chameleons, . . .
> Love's *fuellers*, and th' rightest company
> Of players which upon the world's stage be.
> *Donne*, On his Mistress.
>
> Vain *fuellers!* they think (who doth not know it)
> Their light 's above 't, because their walk 's below it.
> *Wilson*, Life of James I. (*Nares.*)

fuel-feeder (fū'el-fē'dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in graduated quantities.

fuel-gas (fū'el-gas), *n.* Gas made or intended for use as fuel, as distinguished from illuminating gas.

> In case the wells should fail, of which there is no present prospect, it is already settled that some form of *fuel-gas* will be manufactured to take its place. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 311.

fuelled, fuellert, etc. See *fuel*, *v.*, etc.

fuero (fwā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *forum*: see *forum*.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a code of law; a charter of privileges; a custom having the force of law; a declaration by a magistrate; also, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal. Historically, the word *fueros* is chiefly used to signify the separate judicial and municipal systems of the originally independent divisions of Spain: those of Castile, etc., were early superseded; those of Aragon were suppressed with military force by Philip II. in 1592. The Basque provinces and Navarre maintained their fueros, democratic in character, from the earliest times till the nineteenth century, in the first half of which they were twice suppressed and restored; but in 1876 they were finally replaced by the new liberal constitution and general laws of the kingdom. — **Fuero Juzgo**, a Spanish code of law, translated from the Visigothic *Forum Judicum*, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

fuff (fuf), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *puff*.] I. *intrans.* To puff. [Scotch.]

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffin and peghing he wad gang.
Ramsay, Patie Birnie.

II. *trans.* To puff; whiff. [Scotch.]

She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Burns*, Halloween.

fuff (fuf), *n.* [< *fuff*, *v.*] 1. A puff; a whiff. [Scotch.]—2. The spitting of a cat. [Scotch.]

There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's *fuff*.
R. L. Stevenson, Thrawn Janet.

3. A burst of passion; a fume. [Rare.]

What a miserable *fuff* thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

fuffit (fuf'it), *n.* [Cf. *fluff*[1], *fluffy*.] A local name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula caudata*. [Scotch.]

fuffle (fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fuffled*, ppr. *fuffling*. Same as *curfuffle*.

fuffy (fuf'i), *a.* [< *fuff* + -*y*[1].] Light; fluffy.

She was equipped with a warm hood, marten-skin tippet, and a pair of snow-shoes. She mounted the high *fuffy* plain and went on with a soft, yielding, yet light step, almost as noiseless as if she were walking the clouds.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.

fuga (fō'gä), *n.* [It., < L. *fuga*, a flight.] In *music*, same as *fugue*.

fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *a.* [< L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), fleeing, swift, fleeting, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] 1. Fleeing, or disposed to flee; fleeting; transitory.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase. *Jer. Taylor.*

The volatile salt being loosened or disentangled from the rest, and being of a very *fugacious* nature, flies easily away. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 300.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the *fugacious* hospitalities of the snuff-box.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 81.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, falling or fading early; speedily shed or cast; fugitive, as an external organ or a natural covering.

fugaciousness (fū-gā'shus-nes), *n.* Fugacity.

Well therefore did the experienc'd Columella put his gard'ner in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons, and the necessity of being industrious.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int

fugacity (fū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fugacité* = Sp. *fugacidad* = Pg. *fugacidade* = It. *fugacità*, < LL. *fugacita(t-)s*, < L. *fugax*, fugacious: see *fugacious*.] The quality of being fugacious; disposition to flee or escape; volatility; transitoriness.

It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very short time in the body will not be so lasting as that of ordinary sudorifics. *Boyle*, Works, II. 237.

Parties keep the old names, but exhibit a surprising *fugacity* in creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal ignominy and lubricity.
Emerson, Future of the Republic.

fuga contrarii (fū'gä kon-trā'ri-i). [NL.: L. *fuga*, flight, avoidance; *contrarii*, gen. of *contrarium*, neut. of *contrarius*, contrary.] A general tendency of things to repel qualities the opposite of their own, and to behave in a manner conformable to habit. Some physicists of the seventeenth century held an ill-defined theory to this effect.

To ascribe a *fuga contrarii* to hot and cold spirits is, in my apprehension, to turn inanimate bodies into intelligent and designing beings.
Boyle, The Heat of Cellars in Winter.

fugacy† (fū'gä-si), *n.* [< ML. *fugacia*, a hunting-ground, chase, lit. a fleeing, < L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), fleeing, fugacious: see *fugacious*. Cf. *fugation*.] Flight.

Notwithstanding any disposition made or to be made by virtue or colour of any attainder, outlawry, *fugacy*, or other forfeiture. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

fugal (fū'gal), *a.* [< *fugue* (L. *fuga*) + -*al*.] In *music*, of or pertaining to a fugue, or composed in the style of a fugue.

The resource of polyphonic or *fugal* writing comes in.
Library Mag., III., No. 23.

fugara (fō-gä'rä), *n.* [It.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, giving incisive, string-like tones, usually an octave above the keys struck.

fugati, *n.* Plural of *fugato*.

fugation†, *n.* [< OF. *fugation*, ML. **fugatio(n-)*, < L. *fugare*, cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*. Cf. *fugacious*.] A chase; privilege of hunting.

That they haue their *fugacions* and huntinges lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 2.

fugato (fō-gä'tō), *n.*; pl. *fugati* (-tē). [It., < *fugato*, pp. of *fugare*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight: see *fugation*.] In *music*, a piece composed in fugue style, but not according to strict rules.

fugeandt, *a.* Same as *figent*.

Gaing amang 'em,
Be mickel in their eye, frequent and *fugeand*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

fugh (fu), *interj.* [Another form of *phew*, *foh*, *faugh*, *fie*: see these words.] An exclamation expressing dislike, disgust, or abhorrence.

fughetto (fō-get'tō), *n.*; pl. *fughetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *fuga*, a fugue: see *fugue*.] In *music*, a short or miniature fugue.

fugie (fū'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *fuge*; < F. as if **fuge* = It. *fugato*, < L. *fugatus*, pp. of *fugare*, put to flight; or, a short form of *fugitive*. Cf. *fugie-warrant*.] A fugitive; a coward. *Jamieson.*

fugie-warrant (fū'ji-wor'ant), *n.* [Sc., < *fugie* (perhaps in allusion to the phrase *in meditatione fugæ*, 'in contemplation of flight,' in the warrant) + *warrant*.] In *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment.

The shirra sent for his clerk. . . . I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you. I thought it had been in a *fugie-warrant* for debt *Scott*, Antiquary

fugile (fū'jil), *n.* [Origin not ascertained. OF. *fugil*, ML. *fugillus*, It. *fucile*, means a steel to strike a light with: see *fusil*[1], *fusee*[1].] In *med.*: (*a*) The cerumen. (*b*) A nebulous suspension in the urine. (*c*) An abscess; specifically, an abscess near the ear.

fugitation (fū-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fugitatus*, pp. of *fugitare*, freq. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *Scots law*, the act of a criminal absconding from justice.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fugitife*, < OF. *fugitif*, *fuitif*, F. *fugitif* = Pr. *fugitiu* = Sp. Pg. *fugitivo* = It. *fuggitivo*, < L. *fugitivus*, fleeing away; usually as a noun, a runaway, a fugitive; < *fugere* (perf. *fugi*, pp. not used) (> It. *fuggere* = Sp. *huir*, obs. *fuir* = Pg. *fugir* = F. *fuir*), flee (> *fugare*, cause to flee), = Gr. φεύγειν, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend, = AS. *bugan*, E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Fleeing or having fled from danger or pursuit, from duty or service, etc.; escaping; runaway: as, a *fugitive* criminal or horse.

He was *fugitive* and fled.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

2†. Wandering; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable; readily escaping; fugacious: as, a *fugitive* idea; *fugitive* odors; *fugitive* colors.

I cannot praise a *fugitive* and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Our desires are . . . *fugitive* as lightning.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 681.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights.
Daniel, Cleopatra.

The most *fugitive* deed and word, the mere air of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

4. In *lit.*, of fleeting interest or importance; temporary; occasional: said of compositions, generally short, written for some passing occasion or purpose.

By collecting Peacock's mere *fugitive* pieces they have shown the scope of his versatile powers as a poet and dramatist, essayist and critic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fugacious*.—**Fugitive colors**, in pigments, those colors which fade or are more or less destroyed by the action of light, air, and atmospheric heat and moisture; in dyes, those which fade under the action of the same agents, and also of dilute acids or alkalis, and of weak hypochlorite or soap solutions, as in washing.—**Fugitive-slave laws**, in *U. S. hist.*, two acts of Congress passed, one in 1793, and a more stringent one in 1850, in pursuance of the provisions of Art. IV., Sect. II., cl. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, to secure the recovery of slaves fleeing from one State into the jurisdiction of another State. The latter formed part of the "Omnibus Bill" (see *omnibus*), and was repealed in 1864, after the abolition of slavery.

II. *n.* 1. One who flees; a runaway; a deserter; specifically, one who has fled from duty, danger, or restraint to a place of safety or of concealment: as, a *fugitive* from the battle-field; a *fugitive* from justice.

He is like a *fugitif* that rennythe to seyntwarie [sanctuary]
For drede of hangyng. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 167.

Forgive me in thine own particular,
But let the world rank me in register
A master-leaver, and a *fugitive*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6.

Some French men . . . were then *fugitives* in Flanders
Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

2. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit. *Bret Harte.*

Fugitive from justice, a person who, having committed a crime, withdraws himself from the jurisdiction in which it was committed, without waiting to abide the legal consequences of the offense.

fugitively (fū'ji-tiv-li), *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

fugitiveness (fū'ji-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fugitive; disposition to run away or escape; volatility; fugacity.

Most of these volatile salts having so great a resemblance in smell, in taste and *fugitiveness*, differ but little, if at all, in their medicinal properties.
Boyle, Works, I. 534.

The fickleness and *fugitiveness* of servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are standards in a family. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

fugitivism (fū'ji-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *fugitive* + -*ism*.] The state or condition of a fugitive.

There were those who chose *fugitivism* as a permanent mode of life. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 481.

fugle (fū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fugled*, ppr. *fugling*. [< *fugleman*.] To act like or have the motions of a fugleman. *Davies.* [Rare.]

He has scaffolding set up, has posts driven in; wooden arms with elbow joints are jerking and *fugling* in the air, in the most rapid, mysterious manner.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 7.

fugleman (fū'gl-man), *n.*; pl. *fuglemen* (-men). [Also written *flugelman* (but perhaps only in explanations of the common form); < G. *flügelmann*, a file-leader, < *flügel*, a wing, file (< *fliegen*, fly, *flug*, flight; cf. *fowl*[1]), + *mann* = E. *man*.] 1. A soldier specially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—2. One who takes the initiative in any movement, and sets an example for others to follow: particularly, one who acts as the mouthpiece or in the interest of another or others; a ringleader.

"One cheer more," screamed the little *fugleman* in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.

The glasses and mugs are filled, and then the *fugleman* strikes up the old sea song
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., < It. *fuga*, also *fugga*, a flight, a fugue, < L. *fuga*, a flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *music*, a polyphonic composition based upon one, two, or even more themes, which are enunciated by the several voices or parts in turn, subjected to various kinds of contrapuntal treatment, and gradually built up into a complex form having somewhat distinct divisions or stages of development and a marked climax at the end. The most general divisions of a fugue are the exposition, the development, and the conclusion. A *strict fugue* is one in which each division is developed symmetrically and in a purely contrapuntal manner; while a *free fugue* is one that is irregular or incomplete in plan or detail. (*a*) In the *exposition*, the first voice enunciates the theme alone (subject, dux, antecedent) in the tonic key; the second voice then enunciates it (answer, comes, consequent) in the dominant key, sometimes with slight alterations; the third voice then imitates the first at the octave (usually); the fourth voice imitates the second in the same way; and so on, until all the voices, if there are more than four, have entered with the theme. The earlier voices usually accompany the later ones as they enter; and the melody added by the first voice to the answer in the second is often contrived in double counterpoint with it, so as to serve throughout the fugue as a counter-subject or foil for the original theme. The character of the theme gives the name to the fugue; a *diatonic fugue* having a diatonic subject, a *chromatic fugue* a chromatic subject, a *Doric fugue* a subject in the Doric mode, etc.: the character of the subject generally determines the character of the development. A *real fugue* is one in which the answer imitates the subject, note for note, usually at the fifth or fourth, while a *tonal fugue* is one in which the answer contains such slight alterations of the subject as shall adjust it exactly to its different tonality. A *fugue by inversion* is one whose answer is the inversion of the subject; so *fugue by augmentation*, *by diminution*, *at the sixth*, etc. The order in which the voices shall enter, and the exact relations of the answer to the subject, are both regulated by rules. A *double fugue* has two subjects, a *triple fugue* three subjects, etc. A *fugue in two parts* is one for two voices only, etc. A free part is sometimes added to those essential to the contrapuntal development of the fugue. (*b*) In the *development*, the subjects, answers, and counter subjects are used repeatedly, either wholly or in part, in different keys, under varying treatment, so as to unfold their entire contrapuntal capacity. The successive sections should have an increasing contrapuntal interest and intricacy, and should be closely bound together; though episodes or diversions from the orderly treatment of the principal themes may be inserted between the sections for contrast. (*c*) In the *conclusion*, the theme is

usually presented by all the voices in turn, as in the exposition, but frequently so rapidly that the entries overlap. Such an overlapping section is called the *stretto*. In connection with this, and usually as the final section, a pedal point is often introduced. The fugue is the consummate form of the polyphonic style of composition, requiring for its successful production a mastery of all the devices of counterpoint, as well as a very high grade of inventive and constructive genius. The greatest writers of fugues are J. S. Bach (1685–1750) and G. F. Handel (1685–1759)

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant *fugue*.
Milton, P. L., xi 563.

fugued (fūgd), *a.* In *music*, constructed wholly or in part in the style of a fugue.

fuguing (fū'ging), *a.* [< *fugue* + *-ing*².] Same as *fugued*.

fuguist (fū'gist), *n.* [< *fugue* + *-ist*.] A composer or performer of fugues.

fuket (fūk), *n.* [< L. *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Same as *fucus*, 1.

They make *fukes* to paint and embellish the eye-browes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

-ful. [(1) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-ful*, *-full* (= OS. *-ful* = OHG. *-fol*, *-foll*, MHG. *-vol*, *-voll*, G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fullr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a common suffix, formative of adjectives, being the adj. *full*, *full*, E. *full*¹, attached to nouns, as AS. *synfull*, *synfull*, ME. *synful*, *synfull*, *sinful*, E. *sinful*, etc. (2) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-full* (= Dan. *-vol* = G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fyllr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a suffix (rare in AS. and ME.) formative of nouns, being the adj. *full*, *full*, E. *full*¹, coalesced with the preceding (orig. separate) noun, as AS. *handfull* (not found in nom.), ME. *handful*, *honful*, E. *handful* (= D. *handvol* = G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*): see *full*¹, *a.*] 1. A suffix attached to nouns to form adjectives denoting 'full of . . .,' 'having . . .,' as *artful*, *awful*, *graceful*, *harmful*, *hopeful*, *peaceful*, *sinful*, etc. It is also sometimes attached to verbs, as in *bashful*, *bewitchful*, etc., but in some such cases, as *rueful*, *forgetful*, etc., and in some other irregular instances, as *grateful*, a special explanation is to be sought in the history of the word.

2. A quasi-suffix attached to nouns denoting a containing thing, to form nouns expressing the amount or volume contained, as *handful*, *armful*, *cupful*, *glassful*, *spoonful*, *bucketful*, *tubful*, etc., meaning 'as much as the hand, arm, spoon, etc., can contain or hold.' In these compounds the second element has usually a fuller pronunciation than in the derivatives explained above.

fulcible† (ful'si-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **fulcibilis*, < *fulcire*, prop up, support.] Capable of being propped or supported. *Cockeram.*

fulciment† (ful'si-ment), *n.* [= OF. *fulciment*, < LL. *fulcimentum*, a prop, stay, support, < L. *fulcire*, prop up. Cf. *fulcrum*.] A fulcrum or prop. *Sir T. Browne.*

fulcra, *n.* Latin plural of *fulcrum*.

fulcraceous (ful-krā'shius), *a.* [< *fulcrum* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the fulcrums of plants. See *fulcrum*.

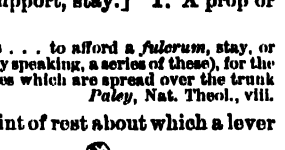
fulcrant (ful'krant), *a.* [< NL. **fulcran(t-)s*, ppr. of **fulcrare*, support: see *fulcrate*.] In *entom.*, a term applied by Kirby to the trochanter or second joint of an insect's leg when it does not completely separate the coxa and femur.

fulcrate (ful'krāt), *a.* [< NL. **fulcratus*, pp. of **fulcrare*, support, < L. *fulcrum*, a prop, fulcrum: see *fulcrum*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, supported, subtended by, or provided with fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *fulcrums*, *fulcra*, (-krumz, -krȧ). [< L. *fulcrum*, the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post, lit. a prop or support, < *fulcire*, prop up, support, stay.] 1. A prop or support. [Rare.]

The same spine was . . . to afford a *fulcrum*, stay, or basis (or, more properly speaking, a series of these), for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

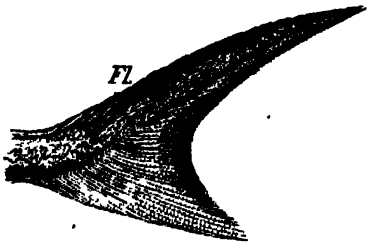
2. In *mech.*, the point of rest about which a lever turns in lifting a body; also, a prop or support for a lever at this point. See *lever*.



F, Fulcrum; *L*, lever.

The power multiplied by its distance from the *fulcrum* is equal to the product of the load and its distance from the *fulcrum*.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 124.

3. In *bot.*, an accessory organ, such as a bract, stipule, spine, etc., or one of the aërial roots of climbing plants, as of ivy.—4. In *mycology*, one of the radiating appendages of the peritheeia of *Erysipheæ*.—5. In *entom.*, the inferior horny surface of the ligula, found in many *Hymenoptera*, etc. Also called the *os hyoideum*.—6. In *ichth.*, a special scale or spine on the fore edge



Heterocercal Caudal Fin of a Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*), showing the series of fulcrums, *Fl*, along the dorsal border.

of the anterior fin-rays of the dorsal or caudal fins of certain ganoid fishes, as *Lepidosteus*, *Acipenser*, and many fossil genera.

The spine-like splints known as *fulcra*, which are arranged in a single or double row on the upper edge and the first ray of the fins, . . . are peculiar to ganoids.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), II. 164.

Fulcrum forceps. See *forceps*.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *v. t.* [< *fulcrum*, *n.*] To furnish with a fulcrum; establish as a fulcrum.

A lever . . . *fulcrumed* on the screw which secures the cap section. *The Engineer*, LXV. 332.

It is partially remedied by increasing the distance of the *fulcrumed* point from the two others sufficient to allow of a larger radius. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 306.

fulfil, fulfill (fūl-fil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fulfilled*, ppr. *fulfilling*. [< ME. *fulfillen*, *fulfyllen*, *fulfullen*, *folfollen*, < AS. *fullfyllan* (only once, in a gloss), < *full*, full, + *fyllan*, fill: see *full*¹ and *fill*¹.] 1. To fill full; fill to the utmost capacity, as a vessel, a room, etc. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He *fulfillede* an holwg vessel with dew.
Wyclif, Judges vi. 38 (Oxf.).

Al that huge halle was hastili *fulfulled* . . .
With barounes and knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4319.

Is not thy brain's rich hive
Fulfill'd with honey, which thou dost derive
From the arts' spirits and their quintessence?
Donne, To B. B.

Oh, hark, I hear it now, that tender strain,
Fulfilled with all of sorrow save its pain.
R. W. Gilder, Music and Words.

2. To make full or complete; fill the measure of; bring out or manifest fully. [Rare.]

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likeminded. Phil. ii. 2.

If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream,
I would but ask you to *fulfil* yourself.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. To fill the requirements or purport of; carry out or into effect; bring to consummation; satisfy by performance: as, to *fulfil* a prayer or petition; to *fulfil* one's promises or the terms of a contract; the prophecy was *fulfilled*.

But that the Scripture be *fulfilled*, he that etith my bred schal reise his heele agens me. *Wyclif*, John xiii. 18 (Oxf.).

Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past, . . . *fulfilling* the desires of the flesh and of the mind. Eph. ii. 3.

Soon see your wish *fulfill'd* in either child.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 344.

4. To carry on or out fully or completely; perform; execute: as, to *fulfil* the requirements of citizenship.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his exequies *fulfill'd* in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Let us carry on our preparation for heaven, not by abstracting ourselves from the concerns of this world, but by *fulfilling* the duties and offices of every station in life.
H. Blair, Works, I. iv

5. To fill out; carry on to the end; continue to the close; finish the course of: as, to *fulfil* an apprenticeship, a term of office, or (archaically) a period of time.

But for to *fulle fylle* here Pilgrymages more esily and more sykerly, men gon first the longer weye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

The furthe day his *fulfillid*;
This werke well lykys me.
York Plays, p. 12.

Give me my wife, for my days are *fulfilled*.
Gen. xxix. 21.

Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they had *fulfilled* their ministry. Acts xii. 25.

fulfiller (fūl-fil'ėr), *n.* One who fulfils or accomplishes.

The Spirit dictates all such petitions, and God himself is first the author, and then the *fulfiller* of them.
South, Works, II. iii.

The stern legionaries [of Rome] . . . were, though they knew it not, *fulfillers* of Hebrew prophecy.
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 42.

fulfilling (fūl-fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fulfil*, *v.*] Fulfilment; completion.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nature . . . was almost won
To think her part was done,
And that her reign had here its last *fulfilling*.
Milton, Nativity, st. 10.

fulfilment (fūl-fil'ment), *n.* [< *fulfil* + *-ment*.] A filling or carrying out; performance; accomplishment; completion: as, the *fulfilment* of prophecy; the *fulfilment* of one's expectations or duties.

With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the *fulfilment* of all his other promises in their due time!
H. Blair, Works, I. v.

fulfilness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *fulfil* + *-ness*.] That which fills all things.

That we, which are a little earth, should rather move towards God than that he, which is *fulfilness* and can come no whither, should move towards us.
Donne, Letters, lv.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* [< *fulgen(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being fulgent; brightness; splendor; glitter. [Poetical.]

fulgent (ful'jent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fulgente*, < L. *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, lighten, gleam, glitter (cf. *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*, *foulder*); allied to *flagrare*, burn, *flamma* (for **flagma*), flame, Gr. φλέγειν, burn, shine, Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, AS. *blāc*, shining, pale, E. *bleak*, etc.: see *flame*, *flagrant*, *bleak*¹, *phlox*, *phlegm*, etc.] 1. Shining; very bright; dazzling. [Poetical.]

At last, as from a cloud, his *fulgent* head
And shape star-bright appear'd, or brighter.
Milton, P. L., x. 449.

But other Thracians, who their former name
Retain'd in Asia, *fulgent* morions wore.
Glover, Leonidas, iv.

2. In *her.*, having rays, as a star or sun.

fulgently (ful'jent-li), *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly.

fulgid (ful'jid), *a.* [= Sp. *fúlgido* = Pg. It. *fulgido*, < L. *fulgidus*, flashing, glittering, shining, < *fulgere*, flash, etc.: see *fulgent*.] 1. Flashing; glittering; shining; gleaming; dazzling: as, "*fulgid* weapons," *Pope*. Specifically —2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Of a bright, fiery red. (*b*) Of a reddish-brown diaphanous color with red reflections, as displayed on the wings of certain *Hymenoptera*.

fulgidity† (ful-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *fulgidità*; as *fulgid* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being fulgid; splendor.

fulgor† (ful'gor), *n.* [= OF. *fulgor*, *fulgour*, *fulgueur* = Sp. Pg. *fulgor* = It. *fulgore*, < L. *fulgor*, lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*. Cf. *foulder*.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

By the bright honour of a Millanoise, and the resplendent *fulgor* of this steele.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

If thou canst not endure the sunbeams, how canst thou endure that *fulgor* and brightness of him that made the sun? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Fulgora (ful'gō-rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Fulgora*, a goddess of lightning, < *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*.] A genus of homopterous insects, giving name to the family *Fulgoridæ*; the lantern-flies. They are remarkable for the prolongation of the forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because it has been asserted that the lantern-fly proper (*F. lanternaria*), a native of Guiana, emits a strong light from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candelaria*. See *lantern-fly*.

Fulgorida (ful-gor'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-ida*.] The lantern-flies proper; the *Fulgoridæ* in a restricted sense, or a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ* in a broad sense.

Fulgoridæ (ful-gor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, variously constructed, sometimes including most of the homopterous forms of the order, sometimes greatly restricted to forms related to the lantern-flies, and then equivalent to the subfamily *Fulgorida* or *Fulgorinæ*. See the extract, in which the family is characterized in a large sense.

The family *Fulgoridæ* is distinguished by the presence of the great lantern-flies, and includes also a host of other species of very diverse forms and of many varieties of structure. It contains forms which might have been mistaken for butterflies and moths, and others which closely

imitate . . . genera of Neuroptera. . . . They may be recognised by the compressed, vertical, often carinated face, and by the bristle-shaped antennæ being set into a button-shaped base on the sides of the cheeks beneath the round eyes, and below which latter a small ocellus appears. The wing-covers are generally opaque, and narrower than the wings. . . . The family is now divided into thirteen subfamilies. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 229.

Fulgorinæ (ful-gō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, the lantern-flies: same as *Fulgoridæ*.

Fulgur (ful′gėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] A genus of buccinids, the typical species of which (*F. carica*) has reddish or brownish streaks suggesting lightning. It is typical of the subfamily *Fulgurinæ*.

fulgurant† (ful′gū-rant), *a.* [< L. *fulguran(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] Flashing, as lightning.

> Though pitchy blasts from Hell upborn
> Stop the outgoings of the morn,
> And Nature play her fiery games,
> In this fore'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.
> *Dr. H. More*, Resolution.
>
> That erect form, flashing brow, *fulgurant* eye.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 314.

fulgurata (ful-gū-rā′tȧ), *n.* [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare*, flash: see *fulgurate*.] A tube used in observing the spectrum of a substance liberated from a solution by electric discharge.

fulgurate (ful′gū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fulgurated*, ppr. *fulgurating*. [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare* (> It. *fulgurare, folgorare* = Sp. Pg. *fulgurar*), lighten, flash, < *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] To flash as lightning: as, *fulgurating* clouds.

> If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames.
> *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 134.

fulguration (ful-gū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *fulguratio(n-)*, lightning, < *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] 1. The act of lightening, or flashing with light.

> The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration*.
> *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 37.

2. In *assaying*, the sudden brightening of a melted globule of gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgurinæ (ful-gū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Fulgur*. The species are mostly of large size, and are characteristic of the eastern and southern coasts of the United States. They have a pear-shaped shell with a long anterior canal and a single fold around the base of the columella. The most common species are *Fulgur carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus*.

fulgurite (ful′gū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ite*[2].] A tube formed, usually in loose sand, but sometimes in the solid rock, by lightning; a lightning-tube. Fulgurites are the result of the passage of the electric current through the soil, sand, or rock, producing more or less complete fusion in the vicinity of the path traversed. They usually descend vertically, but sometimes obliquely, and they occasionally branch toward the bottom. They are rarely more than one or two inches in diameter. The effect of lightning is sometimes seen, and occasionally on a large scale, where no proper fulgurites have been formed, but rather a sort of honeycombed condition of the rock, resembling that produced in wood by the boring of the teredo, as observed on Little Ararat, and described by Abich. For the rock (andesite) thus vitrified and altered this geologist proposes the name *fulgurite andesite*.

fulgurous (ful′gū-rus), *a.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ous*.] Lightning-like; appearing or acting like lightning.

> A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 194.

fulgury† (ful′gū-ri), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-y*[3].] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

fulham†, *n.* See *fullam*.

Fulica (fū′li-kȧ), *n.* [L., also *fulix* (*fulic-*), a coot.] The typical genus of coots of the subfamily *Fulicinæ* and family *Rallidæ*. The body is depressed and shaped like a duck's, with thick underplumage; the feet are lobate; the toes are furnished with large flaps; the bill is stout, with the culmen running up on the forehead as a frontal shield; the head is not caruncular; the tail is short, cocked up, and is 12-feathered; the wings are short and rounded; the tibiæ are bare below; and the plumage is somber. There are about 10 species, of most parts of the world. The common European coot is *Fulica atra*; that of the United States is *F. americana*. (See *coot*.) The common American or cinereous coot, *F. americana*, is also called *marsh-hen, meadow-hen, moorhen, mud-hen, pond-hen, splatterer, flusterer, pulldoo, poltick, sea-crow, crowbill, crow-duck, whitebill, henbill, bluepeter, ivory-billed coot, mud-coot, shuffler*, etc.

Fulicariæ (fū-li-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-ariæ*.] In Nitzsch's classification of birds (1829), a superfamily group comprising the coots and their allies.

fulicarian (fū-li-kā′ri-an), *a.* Coot-like; of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ* or *Fulicariæ*.

Fulicinæ (fū-li-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rallidæ*, embracing the completely natatorial forms of the family, or those which have the body depressed and the feet pinnated; the coots. The characters are nearly the same as those of the genus *Fulica*. The *Fulicinæ* are most nearly related to the *Gallinulinæ* or water-hens, gallinules or sultanas. See cut under *coot*.

fulicine (fū′li-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ*.

fuliginose (fū-lij′i-nōs), *a.* Same as *fuliginous*. [Rare.]

fuliginosity (fū-lij-i-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fuliginosité* = Pg. *fuliginosidade*; as *fuliginose* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke; smoldering stuff.

> In the old Marquis there dwells withal a crabbedness, stiff cross-grained humour, a latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 79.

fuliginous (fū-lij′i-nus), *a.* [Also *fuliginose*; = F. *fuligineux* = Sp. Pg. *fuliginoso* = It. *fuligginoso*, < LL. *fuliginosus*, full of soot, sooty, < L. *fuligo* (*fuligin-*), soot: see *fuligo*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the color of soot; sooty.

> These few particulars I have but mentioned to animate improvements and ingenious attempts of detecting more cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxx.
>
> Sometimes, when the hour of trial came, it was found that the colors had become strangely transmuted in the firing, or had faded into ashen pallor, or had darkened into the *fuliginous* hue of forest-mould.
> *L. Hearn*, Tale of the Porcelain-God.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

> London, by reason of the excessive coldnesse of the aire hindering the ascent of the smoke, was so fill'd with the *fuliginous* steame of the Sea-coale, that hardly could one see crosse the streetes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1684.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, very dark, opaque brown; of the color of soot.

fuliginously (fū-lij′i-nus-li), *adv.* In a smoky or sooty manner; duskily.

> Her impulse nothing may restraine . . .
> To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
> Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.
> *Shenstone*, Rural Elegance.

fuligo (fū-lī′gō), *n.* [< L. *fuligo* (> It. *fuliggine, filiggine* = Pg. *fuligem*), soot; perhaps allied to *fumus*, smoke.] 1. Soot.

> Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Myxomycetes*, containing a single species, called *flower of tan*. It is allied to *Physarum*, but has an æthalium produced by the union of several plasmodia and composed of interwoven vein-like sporangia. The central stratum of the æthalium is filled with the capillitium and spores; the outer contains no spores, but has plentiful deposits of lime. The plant may attain a breadth of 12 inches and a thickness of 1 inch, or may remain quite small.

fuligokali (fū-lī-gō-kā′li), *n.* [< *fuligo* + *kali*: see *alkali*, 2.] A preparation containing carbonate of potash and soot, used in cutaneous diseases. *Dunglison.*

Fuligula (fū-lig′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., appar. for **fulicula*, dim. of L. *fulica*, a coot: see *Fulica*.] The typical genus of sea-ducks of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. The name was originally based by Stephens (1824) upon the red-crested pochard, *F. rufina*. It has been given to all the sea-ducks excepting the eiders, but is now usually restricted to such species as the pochards and scaups, or redheads and blackheads. The common pochard is *F. ferina*. The scaup is often called *F. marila*. Many generic names of sea-ducks, as *Fulix, Aithyia*, etc., are partial synonyms of *Fuligula*. See cut under *scaup*.

Fuligulinæ (fū-lig-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fuligula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, having the hind toe lobate; the sea-ducks. The characters otherwise are much as in *Anatinæ*, but the feet are usually larger in proportion, with relatively shorter tarsi, longer toes, and broader webs; they are also placed further back, impeding locomotion on land, but increasing swimming powers. The species are usually good divers, and they feed upon animal food to a greater extent than river-ducks. They are by no means exclusively marine or maritime. The pochards, scaups, canvasbacks, golden-eyes, long-tailed and harlequin ducks, scoters, eiders, etc., all belong to this subfamily.

fuliguline (fū-lig′ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fuligulinæ*. *Coues.*

fulimart†, *n.* An original misprint, in the passage quoted, for *fulimart, fulmart*, the same as *foulmart*: erroneously cited since as an actual variant of *fulmart*.

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As, namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the ferret, the polecat, etc. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 1.

Fulix (fū′liks), *n.* [L., a coot: see *Fulica*.] A genus of sea-ducks: a partial synonym of *Fuligula*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1836.

fulker†, *n.* [Cf. *focker, fogger*[1].] A pawnbroker. *Davies.*

> *Cle.* I lay thee my faith and honesty in pawn.
> *Du.* A pretty pawn; the *fulkers* will not lend you a farthing upon it. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3.

full[1] (fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fulle*; < ME. *ful, full, fulle*, also *fol*, < AS. *ful, full* (= OS. *ful, full* = OFries. *ful, fol* = D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, LG. *full* = OHG. *fol, foll*, MHG. *vol*, G. *voll* = Icel. *fullr* = Sw. *full* = Dan. *fuld* = Goth. *fulls* (*ll* being an assimilation of orig. *ln*) = Lith. *pilnas* = OBulg. *plŭnŭ* = Ir. *lán* (with reg. apocope of *p*) = L. *plēnus*, full, = Zend *parena* = Skt. *pūrna*, full; with orig. pp. suffix *-na* (E. *-en*[1] (3)), from the root seen in L. *plere* (in comp.), fill, also in *plus* (*plur-*), more, etc., Gr. *πιμπλάναι*, I fill, fut. *πλήσεω*; cf. *πλήμης*, full, Skt. √*pūr, par*, fill. From the L. root are (from *plenus*) ult. E. *plenty, plenary, plenitude, plenish, replenish*, etc., (from *plere*) *complete, deplete, replete*, etc., *complement, implement, supplement*, etc., *comply, supply, accomplish*, etc., (from *plus*) *plural, surplus*, etc. To the same ult. (Indo-Eur.) root are referred AS. *fela*, ME. *fele* = Gr. *πολύς*, many, much: see *feel*[2] and *poly-*. Hence (from *full*[1]) the verb *fill*[1], q. v.] 1. Containing or provided with all that can be contained or received; admitting of or entitled to no more or no other, either as to contents or supply; filled; replete: as, *full* measure; a *full* stomach; a *full* list of names; a regiment marching with *full* ranks.

> He shall take a censer *full* of burning coals of fire, . . . and his hands *full* of sweet incense beaten small.
> Lev. xvi. 12.
>
> *Macb.* The table's *full*.
> *Len.* Here is a place reserv'd, sir.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.
>
> And now when his [Tyndale's] argument is all made vp, ye shal find it as *full* of reason as an egge *full* of mustarde. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 582.
>
> Emulate the care of Heaven,
> Whose measure, *full*, o'erflows on human race.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 231.

2. Filled or carried to completion or entirety; not defective, partial, or insufficient; complete according to a standard; whole; entire: as, *full* compensation; *full* age (an age complete or sufficient for some purpose); a *full* ballot; the *full* stature of a grenadier; a *full* term of office or course of study.

> Desyrous to serve
> His *fulle* frend. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1050.
>
> He was now come to *full* Age to do all himself, which was indeed to be of *full* Age to undo himself.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.
>
> Divers jealousies, that had been between the magistrates and deputies, were now cleared with *full* satisfaction to all parties. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 190.
>
> Him whose life stands rounded and approved
> In the *full* growth and stature of a man.
> *Whittier*, Starr King.
>
> The *full* control or command of the active organs implies the ability to bring them into activity when the actual circumstances of the moment deter from action
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 651.
>
> I quickened my pace again, and, before I knew it, was in a *full* run. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, ii.

3. Filled or rounded out; complete in volume; ample in extent; copious; comprehensive: as, a *full* body or voice; a *full* statement or argument; a *full* confession.

> I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.
>
> A female heir,
> So buxom, blythe, and *full* of face,
> As Heaven had lent her all his grace.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i., Prol.
>
> However, to please her, I allowed Sophie to apparel her in one of her short, *full* muslin frocks.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.
>
> An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too *full*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.
>
> It is not the longest lives that have been the most *full*. Rafaelle died when he was thirty seven, while Michel Angelo lived to be ninety. *J. F. Clarke*, Self Culture, p. 87.

4. Filled by or engrossed with the quantity, number, volume, importance, contemplation, or the like (of): as, a house *full* of people; life is *full* of perplexities; she is *full* of her own conceits; also, abounding in.

> We are naturally presumptuous and vain; *full* of ourselves, and regardless of everything besides.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.
>
> In desiring a pleasure strongly the mind is, as we commonly say, "*full* of the idea."
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

5. Filled with food; satisfied with food.

When thou shalt have eaten and be *full*, then beware lest thou forget the Lord. Deut. vi. 11, 12.

The remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective sieve [Knight, *same*]
Because we now are *full*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

6. Filled with liquor; drunk. [Colloq. or slang.]—**7.** Heavy with young, as a ewe, or with spawn, as a fish; full-roed, as fish.—**8.** In *poker*, consisting of three of a kind and a pair.—**At full cock.** See *cock*[1]. - **For a full due** (*naut.*). See *due*[1]. - **Full age.** See *age*, 3.—**Full anthem.** See *anthem*. **Full backward gear, full forward gear.** See *gear*. — **Full band, full orchestra,** a band (usually a brass band) or an orchestra consisting of all the customary instruments. — **Full brothers** or **sisters,** children of the same father and the same mother.—**Full butt.** See *butt*[1].

Fa. Canst tell whither she went?
Gi. Full-butt into Lorenzo's house
Chapman, May-Day, iv. 4.

Full cadence. Same as *perfect cadence*. See *cadence*. —**Full chisel,** at full speed [Vulgar, U. S.]

"O yes, sir, I'll get you my master's seal in a minute." And off he set *full-chisel*.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, ii.

Full choir, the entire power of the choir-organ.—**Full chord,** in *music*, a chord in which all the essential tones are present, or, in *concerted music*, a chord in which all the parts unite. **Full court,** the court in banc, composed of all the judges sitting together. **Full cousin, dress,** etc. See the nouns. **Full drive,** straight, and with force, like a shot.

At last, 2 of our Men took two Horses that had lost their Riders, and mounting them, rode after the Spaniards *full drive* till they came among them, thinking to have taken a Prisoner for Intelligence. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 254.

Full figure, any one of the Arabic figures of numeration except 0, the cipher. **Full fling, hand, herring,** etc. See the nouns. — **Full great,** in *music*, the entire power of the great organ. **Full house,** in a legislative or other delegated body, an assemblage of the entire number of members. - **Full line,** a complete assortment; a full stock: as, a *full line* of gloves or neckties. [Trade cant.] —**Full lop,** complete lop of both ears, as in the lop-eared variety of the domestic rabbit.

I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a *full-lop*.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite the sun; also, the time when the moon is in this position.

I, in the clear sky of fame, o'ershine you as much as the *full moon* doth the cinders of the element, which show like pins' heads to her *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Easter-day . . . is always the first Sunday after the *Full Moon* which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March.
Book of Common Prayer, Tables and Rules for Movable [Feasts

Full mouth, in full cry, eagerly. *Davies*

She was coming *full mouth* upon me with her contract.
Farquhar, The Inconstant, ii.

Full orders. See *order*. **Full organ, pulse, score, service,** etc. See the nouns. **Full split,** with impetuosity; full drive [Slang, U. S.] **Full stop, swing, tide, tilt,** etc. See the nouns. - **Full to fifteenth,** in *music*, the entire power of the organ, except the mixtures and reed-stops.—**In full aspect,** in *her.*, same as *affronté*, 2. - **In full blast, cry, feather, fig, folio,** etc. See the nouns.—**To have one's hands full.** See *hand*.—**Syn. 2.** Plentiful, sufficient.—**3.** Capacious, broad, large, extensive.—**5.** Satiated, glutted, cloyed.

full[1] (fûl), *n.* [< ME. *fulle*, n., in part merely another spelling of *fylle*, *fille*, < AS. *fyllu*, *fyllo*, E. *fill*[1], *n.*, also from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] **1.** Utmost measure or extent; highest state or degree: as, this instrument answers to the *full*; fed to the *full*.

The virgin-bays shall not withstand the lightning
With a more careless danger than my constancy
The *full* of thy relation. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1

2. That phase in the revolution of the moon when it presents to the earth its whole face illuminated.

As lesser stars
That wait on Phœbe in her *full* of brightness,
Compared to her, you are.
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1

The moon, that night, though past the *full*, was still large and oval. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxvii.

3. In the game of poker, a hand consisting of three cards of the same denomination and a pair, counting between a flush and fours; a full hand. Sometimes called a *full house*.—**At full.** (*a*) At the highest point, at the height; complete.

Now are my joys *at full*,
When I behold you safe, my loving subjects.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

(*b*) To the highest degree, completely; thoroughly.

Every ill-sounding word or threatening look
Thou shew'st to me will be reveng'd *at full*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

At the full. (*a*) In the fullest state (of anything); in the height (of one's fortune).

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell *at the full* of tide,
And neither way declines. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

(*b*) In full.

Thus seyde the bulle,
The which they han publisshed *atte fulle*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 693.

Sodeynly he hitte him *at the fulle*,
And yet as proude a pocok can he pulle.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 209.

In full. (*a*) Without reduction; to or for the full amount: as, a receipt *in full*. (*b*) Without abbreviation or contraction; written in words, not in figures: said of writing, as a signature.

What parchment have we here?—O, our genealogy *in full*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To the full. (*a*) In full degree or measure; very fully or completely: as, he enjoyed himself *to the full*. (*b*) To the same degree or extent; equally.

I can't say indeed that my generals wear black wigs, but they have long full-bottomed hoods which cover as little entertainment *to the full*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 124.

full[1] (fûl), *adv.* [< ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, < AS. *ful*, adv. (= D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, *vulle* = MHG. *vol* = ODan. *fuld*, Dan. *fuld*, *fuldt* = Sw. *full*), commonly in comp., *ful-*, *full-*, with adjectives or verbs (see *full-*); from the adj. Cf. *fully*.] **1.** Fully; completely; without reserve or qualification.

Thus me pileth the pore and pykoth *ful* clene [thus they rob the poor, and pick them full clean].
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

I now am *full* resolv'd to take a wife.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Inform her *full* of my particular fear. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

As to my Sister, so mild and so dear,
She has lain in the Church-yard *full* many a Year.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 19.

2. Quite; to the same degree; equally.

The canker-blooms have *full* as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.
Shak., Sonnets, liv.

The Saxons were now *full* as wicked as the Britans were at their arrival. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Our curious men
Will choose a pheasant still before a hen;
Yet hens of Guinea *full* as good I hold.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 19.

3. Exactly; precisely; directly; straight.

Full in the middle way there stood a lake.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 69.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

stared him *full* in the face upon so strange a question.
Addison, Advice in Love.

Then first her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. In full measure; to a great degree; abundantly; very.

Betwene that Mount and the Cytee, is not but the Vale of Josaphathe, that is not *fulle* large.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

It was *full* colde wedur and grete froste, and therfore thei were at more disese for hunger and for grete colde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Full fast she fled, ne ever lookt behynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

Full and by (*naut.*), close-hauled, with all the sails full.—**Full out**†, quite; altogether. *Davies.*

Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with idolatry, as being *full out* as evil, if not worse than it.
Bp. Andrewes, Works, II. 351.

Rap full (*naut.*), with the sails completely full without shaking.

His proper course would be to sail his boat "*rap full*" and forereach all he can.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 135.

[*Full* is often prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express completeness in extent or degree, as in *full-blown*, *full-grown*, etc. Such compounds are mostly self-explaining. Many are wholly or chiefly poetical; some are colloquial or vulgar.]

full[1] (fûl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, in part merely another spelling of *fyllen*, *fillen* (< AS. *fyllan*, E. *fill*[1]), in part < AS. *fullian*, tr., fill; both verbs being from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* In *sewing*, to bring (the cloth) on one side of a seam to a little greater fullness than on the other by gathering or tucking very slightly, as is done to produce certain effects of tailoring, etc.

II. *intrans.* To draw up; pucker; bunch: as, the skirt *fulls* too much in front.

full[2] (fûl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, full, a verb derived, at least so far as the form is concerned, from the older noun *fuller*, *fullere*, < AS. *fullere*, a fuller: see *fuller*[1]. The alleged "AS. *fullian*, to whiten, to full or make white as a fuller," does not exist, except as a doubtful inference from *fullian*, baptize, which is assumed, without proof, to be a figurative use of the supposed literal sense 'whiten or cleanse' (see *full*[3]). The ME. *fullen* (= MD. *vollen*, D. *vollen*), full, is prob. < OF. *fouller*, *fouler*, *foler*, tread, stamp, or trample on, bruise or crush by stamping, etc., F. *fouler* (= It. *follare*), tread or trample on, etc., also full (see *foil*[2]); < ML. *fullare*, also (after OF.) *folare* (13th century), full, derived from the much earlier (classical L.) *fullo*, a fuller, whence also the AS. *fullere*: see *fuller*[1]. The native E. word for 'full' is *walk*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To thicken or make compact in a mill, as cloth. See *fulling-mill*.

Clooth that cometh fro the weuyng is nought comly to were Tyl it is *fulled* vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 445.

II. *intrans.* To become compacted or felted: as, a cloth which *fulls* well.

full[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *fullen*, *follen*, *fulwen*, *folwen*, *folewen*, < AS. *fullian*, *fulwian*, baptize; origin obscure. See *full*[2].] To baptize.

In the nome of the fader Ioseph him *fulwede*,
And calles him Naciens and his nome tornde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Al that marche he torned
To Cryst and to Crystendome and crosse to honoure,
And *fulled* folke faste and the faith taughte.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 440.

fullage (fûl'āj), *n.* [< *full*[2] + *-age*; cf. OF. *foullage*, fullage.] Money paid for the fulling of cloth.

fullam†, **fulham**† (fûl'am), *n.* [Also *fullom*; said to be "named from *Fulham*, a suburb of London, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the most notorious place for blacklegs in all England" (Imp. Dict.); *Fulham*, < AS. *Fullanham*, *Fullanhom*.] **1.** A false die. [Cant.]

Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called "high," and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, "low."

For gourd and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Sir. Give me some bales of dice. What are these?
Som. Those are called high *fullams*, those low *fullams*.
Nobody and Somebody, sig. G 3.

Hence—**2.** A sham; a make-believe.

Fulhams of poetic fiction.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 642.

full-armed (fûl'ärmd), *a.* Completely armed.

But [Pelleas] rose
With morning every day, and, moist or dry,
Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

full-back (fûl'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*. See *back*[1], 12.

full-bagged†, *a.* Having full money-bags; rich.

No *full-bag'd* man would ever durst have entered.
John Taylor, Works, 1630.

full-binding (fûl'bīn'ding), *n.* **1.** The process of hooping up and tightening a barrel of fish: a term used by packers.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a style of binding in which the whole of the exterior of the covers and back is formed of leather, parchment, or morocco: distinguished from *half-binding*, etc.

full-blood (fûl'blud), *n.* An individual of pure blood; a pure-bred animal, etc.

The *full-blood* [Cherokee] is always present in the national Legislature, the Council being usually almost entirely of that complexion. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 602.

full-blooded (fûl'blud'ed), *a.* **1.** Having a full supply of blood: as, a *full-blooded* person.—**2.** Of pure blood or extraction; thoroughbred: as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed (fûl'blömd), *a.* In perfect bloom; like a blossom.

Lo, a mouth! whose *full-bloom'd* lips
At too dear a rate are roses.
Crashaw, On the Wounds of our Crucified Lord.

full-blown[1] (fûl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1].] Fully distended with wind.

And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

full-blown[2] (fûl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[2], pp. of *blow*[2].] **1.** Fully expanded, as a blossom.

There might ye see the peony spread wide,
The *full-blown* rose. *Cowper*, Task, i. 36.

2. Figuratively, perfected; developed; matured; finished: as, a *full-blown* beauty; a *full-blown* doctor.

Then stept a buxom hostess forth, and sail'd
Full-blown before us. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

full-born (fûl'bôrn), *a.* Well or nobly born.

The free-born man was far from attaining to all the rights and privileges of perfect birth. He was free-born, but not *full-born*. A *full-born* man must have an independent family association; and for such an organization the presence of two living generations of free-born men was essential. Thus a *full-born* man must have at least two pure descents. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 204.

full-bottom (fûl'bot'um), *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed (fûl'bot'umd), *a.* **1.** Having a large bottom, as a wig of the kind formerly in common fashionable use. See *wig*.

Let a young lady imagine to herself . . . the beau who now addresses himself to her in a *full-bottomed* wig distinguished by a little bald pate covered with a black-leather skull-cap. *Addison*, Women and Liberty.

The incongruous costume of their hero, who usually wore a Greek helmet over a *full-bottomed* wig.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 52.

2. Of great capacity below the water-line, as a ship.

full-bound (fůl'bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound entirely in leather.

full-brilliant (fůl'bril'yant), *a.* In *diamond-cutting*, cut as a brilliant with 58 facets. See *brilliant*.

full-centered (fůl'sen'tėrd), *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to a feature the outline of which follows an arc of a circle: as, a *full-centered* arch; a *full-centered* vault.

full-charged (fůl'chärjd), *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; ready to be exploded or discharged.

I stood i' the level
Of a *full-charg'd* confederacy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

full-dress (fůl'dres), *a.* 1. Appropriate to occasions of form or ceremony: as, a *full-dress* costume. See *full dress*, under *dress*.—2. Formal; elaborate; requiring full dress: as, a *full-dress* reception.

As the climate is warm, the ladies are décolletées, . . . and the row of bright shoulders, as they all kneel in church, is worthy of a *full-dress* occasion.
T. Winthrop, Isthmiana.

full-drivent, *a.* [ME. *ful driven, ful dryve.*] Fully driven or clenched; completed; made up.

This bargeyn is *ful dryve*, for we ben knyt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 494.

fuller[1] (fůl'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fuller, fullere, fullare*, etc. (cf. OD. *voller*, D. *voller*, a fuller, appar. after the E.), < AS. *fullere* (Mark ix. 3, and once in a gloss), a fuller, an accom. form, with suffix *-ere* denoting the agent, < L. *fullo*(*n*-), a fuller; origin unknown: see *full*[2]. The sense of 'bleacher' appears to be merely incidental; it is made more prominent by the passage in Mark ix. 3. The native E. word for 'fuller' is *walker*, q. v.] 1. One who fulls; one whose occupation is the fulling of cloth.

His clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a *fullere*, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe. *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 3.

To come then to the mysterie of *fuller's* craft; first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to hurling it with cimolia.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like *fullers'* sope.
Mal. iii. 2.

2. The stamp of a stamping-mill or fulling-machine.—**Fullers' earth**, a material used in the operation of fulling. It consists of clay mixed with just enough fine silicious material to take away its plasticity, so that it falls to a fine powder when mixed with water. Some silicious rocks on decomposing become converted into a material which can be used as fullers' earth. It occurs in various geological positions. In England the so-called fullers'-earth group is a thick deposit of gray clay and marl with occasional nodules of earthy limestone. It rests conformably on the inferior Oolite, and has a maximum thickness of 400 feet. Only parts of the group are of commercial value.

It is to be noted that foure miles to the northward of Dognose there growe no trees on the bank by the water side: and the bankes consist of *fuller's-earth*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 291.

Money, wife, is the true *fuller's earth* for reputations; there is not a spot or stain but what it can take out.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

Our fair countrywomen . . . are surely . . . much more valuable commodities than wool or *fuller's-earth*, the exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our laws, lest foreigners should learn the manufacturing of them. *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, II. xix.

fuller[2] (fůl'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *full*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *blacksmithing*, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

fuller[2] (fůl'ėr), *v. t.* [< *fuller*[2], *n.*] To form a groove or channel in, by the action of a fuller or set-hammer: as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

fuller's-herb (fůl'ėrz-ėrb), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*: so called from its use in removing stains from cloth.

fuller's-teasel, fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed (fůl'ėrz-tē'zl, -this'l, -wēd), *n.* The teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

fullery (fůl'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fulleries* (-iz). [Cf. OD. D. *vollerij*, < F. *foulerie*, a fulling-mill, formerly a treading, a treading-trough, < *fouler*, tread: see *full*[2].] A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full-eyed (fůl'id), *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

full-face (fůl'fās), *n.* In *printing*, full-faced type. See *full-faced*.

full-faced (fůl'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a plump or round face: as, a chubby, *full-faced* child.

Full-faced above the valley stood the moon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

2. Having the face turned toward any person or thing; facing.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the *full-faced* presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. In *printing*, having a full face.—**Full-faced type**, type of the ordinary plain face, but with thick lines that print black or bold. Also called *bold-face* or *full-face*, and sometimes in the United States *title-type*.

This is full-faced type.

full-fed (fůl'fed), *a.* Fed to fullness; plump.

What dare the *full-fed* liars say of me? . . .
They sit with knife in meat and wine in horn.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

full-fleshed (fůl'flesht), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Imp. Dict.*

full-flowing (fůl'flō'ing), *a.* 1. Flowing with fullness, as a stream, or as robes.—**2**†. Having free vent.

Lady, I am not well; else I should answer
From a *full-flowing* stomach. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

full-fortuned (fůl'fôr'tůnd), *a.* At the height of prosperity.

Not the imperious show
Of the *full-fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

full-fraught (fůl'frât), *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. [Rare.]

His tables are *full-fraught* with most nourishing food, and his cupboards heavy-laden with rich wines.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

full-gorged (fůl'gôrjd), *a.* Sated; over-fed.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty;
And till she stoop, she must not be *full-gorg'd*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

The *full-gorged* savage at his nauseous feast
Spent half the darkness, and snor'd out the rest.
Cowper, Hope, l. 509.

full-grown (fůl'grōn), *a.* Grown to full size or maturity.

The earth . . . teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and *full grown*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 456.

A life that bears immortal fruit
In such great offices as suit
The *full-grown* energies of heaven.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

full-handed (fůl'han'ded), *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; provided with whatever is needed: the opposite of *empty-handed*.

full-hearted (fůl'här'ted), *a.* 1. Full of courage or confidence; elated.

The enemy *full-hearted*,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Full of emotion; too much moved for full self-control.

full-hot† (fůl'hot), *a.* Heated; fiery.

Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

fullichet, *adv.* An obsolete form of *fully*.

fulling[1] (fůl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *full*[1], *v.*] The act of becoming full: as, the *fulling* of the moon.

fulling[2] (fůl'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fullynge*; verbal n. of *full*[2], *v.*] The process of cleansing, scouring, and pressing woolen goods to felt the fibers together and make the cloth stronger and firmer. It is also termed *milling*, because the cloth is secured in a water-mill.

fulling[3]†, *n.* [ME. *fullynge*; verbal n. of *full*[3], *v.*] Baptism.

And [he] seyde hem what *fullynge* and faith was to mene.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 443.

fulling-mill (fůl'ing-mil), *n.* A power-machine for fulling and felting felts and woven fabrics, to improve their texture by making them thicker, closer, and heavier. Such mills operate by means of rollers, stampers, and beaters, of various forms and usually of wood, which beat, roll, and press the fabric in hot suds and fullers' earth, felting it together till the required texture is obtained. An unavoidable result of the process is a reduction in length, in width, and, in the case of hats, of size.

fulling-soap, *n.* See *soap*.

fulling-stock†, *n.* [ME. *fullyng stokk.*] A stick used as a beater in fulling cloth. See extract under *full*[2], *v. t.*

full-length (fůl'length), *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length: as, a *full-length* portrait.

fullmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart*.

full-mouth (fůl'mouth), *n.* A person having a mouth full of words; a chatterer. *Davies.*

Some propheticall *full mouth* that, as he were a Cobler's eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where another's shooe wrings. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 54.

full-mouthed (fůl'moutht), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost power.

Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sig. K, l. b.

A *full-mouth'd* Language she [German] is, and pronounced with that Strength as if one had Bones in his Tongue instead of Nerves. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 56.

2. Having the mouth full of food. [Rare.]

Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
One bad Good-Friday; *full-mouth'd* Easter's near.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7 (Epigram).

3. Having a full or strong voice or sound; uttering loud tones.

Whom both the *fulmouth'd* Elders hastened
To catch th' Adulterer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 161.

A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.

fullness, fulness (fůl'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulnesse, folnesse*, < AS. **fulness, fylnes, fylness* (= OHG. *folnussi*), < *ful, full*, full: see *full*[1], *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being full or filled, in any sense of those words.

Many dyed there for thirst, and many with *fulnesse*, drinking too much when once they came at water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. Ps. xvi. 11.

When God hath made us smart for our *fulness* and wantonness, then we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of *fulness* and exactness. *Macaulay.*

The fullness of time, the proper or destined time.

When *the fulness of the time* was come. Gal. iv. 4.

full-orbed (fůl'ôrbd), *a.* Having its orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Now reigns
Full orb'd the moon. *Milton*, P. L., v. 42.

full-roed (fůl'rōd), *a.* Full of roe, as a fish.

full-sailed (fůl'sāld), *a.* Moving under full sail, literally or figuratively.

Full-sailed confidence. *Massinger.*

How may *full-sail'd* verse express . . .
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy swan-like stateliness?
Tennyson, Eleänore.

full-souled (fůl'sōld), *a.* Magnanimous; of noble disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

full-summed (fůl'sumd), *a.* Complete; summed up.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, *full-summ'd* in all their powers.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

full-tide (fůl'tīd), *a.* Being at full tide, as the sea; hence, abundant; copious; outpoured.

First then to Heav'n my *full-tide* thanks I pay.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 91.

full-toned (fůl'tōnd), *a.* Having or emitting a full tone.

The nightingale, *full-toned* in middle May.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

full-tuned (fůl'tůnd), *a.* Harmonious; in accord; unbroken; not discordant.

When thy low voice
Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep
My own *full tuned* *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

full-voiced (fůl'voist), *a.* Having a full, strong, powerful voice.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the *full-voiced* quire below
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 162.

full-winged (fůl'wingd), *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large, strong wings.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold
Than is the *full-winged* eagle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

fully (fůl'i), *adv.* [< ME. *fully, fulliche*, < AS. *fullice* (= OS. *fullico* = D. *volluk* = MLG. *vullich, vullik* = OHG. *follicho*, MHG. *vollîche*, G. *völlig* = Dan. *fuldelig*), < *ful*, full, + *-lice*, -ly[2].] In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely: as, to be *fully* persuaded of something.

For y can fynden no man that *fully* bylcueth,
To techen me the heyge [high] weie.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 448.

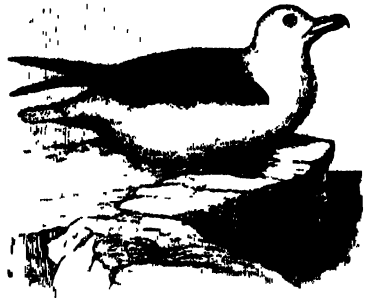
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred *fully*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

He was a Person tall and strong, broad breasted, his Limbs well knit, and *fully* furnished with Flesh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

Fully committed. See *commit.* =**Syn.** Plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, clearly, distinctly, perfectly, amply

fulmar[1] (ful'mär), *n.* [< ME. *fulmar, fulmare, fulmer,* shorter forms of *fulmart, fulmard,* the polecat: see *foulmart.*] Same as *foulmart.*

fulmar[2] (ful'mär), *n.* [A transferred use of *fulmar*[1], the bird being so called from its extremely strong and persistent odor, and from its habit of ejecting oil from its stomach, through the mouth, when seized or assailed; in allusion to analogous characteristics of the polecat: see *fulmar*[1]. The Gael. name *fulmair* and the NL. generic name *Fulmarus* are taken from the E.] A natatorial oceanic bird of the family *Procellariidæ* and genus *Fulmarus* or some closely related genus; the fulmar petrel. The common fulmar is *Fulmarus glacialis,* a bird as large as a medium-sized gull, and greatly resembling a herring gull in coloration, being white with a pearl-blue mantle and black tips on the primaries, but distinguished by the long tubular nostrils, which lie high upon the ridge of the



Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

upper mandible. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breeding in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney islands, the Hebrides, etc. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea cliffs, and lays only one egg. The natives of the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by the most perilous descent of precipices by means of ropes. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, its down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed, it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach. There are several closely related species or varieties in the North Pacific. The slender billed fulmar is *Fulmarus tenuirostris* or *Thalassœca glacialoides,* widely dispersed over the seas. The giant fulmar, *Osafraga gigantea,* also called *bone-breaker,* is a sooty-brown or fuliginous species, as large as a small albatross.

fulmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart.*

Fulmarus (ful'mä-rus), *n.* [NL., < E. *fulmar*[2].] The typical genus of fulmars of the family *Procellariidæ.* The nasal case is long, protuberant, and vertically truncate, with a thin septum; the bill is extremely stout, with hooked upper mandible; and the plumage of the adults is white with a pearl-blue mantle, and black-tipped primaries. There are several species, of which the common fulmar is the type. See *fulmar*[2].

fulmen (ful'men), *n.* [L., lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt, orig. **fulgmen,* **fulgmen,* < *fulgere,* flash, lighten: see *fulgent.*] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression. *Sir W. Hamilton*

fulminant (ful'mi-nant), *a.* [< L. *fulminan(t-)s,* ppr. of *fulminare:* see *fulminate.*] 1. Lightening and thundering; making a great stir.

The drear Clergy, *fulminant* in ire,
Flash'd through his bigot Midnight, threat'ning fire
Colman the Younger, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194

2. In *pathol.,* developing suddenly: as, *fulminant* plague.

The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in *fulminant* cases *Med. News,* L. 41

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulminated,* ppr. *fulminating.* [< L. *fulminatus,* pp. of *fulminare* (> It. *fulminare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fulminar* = F. *fulminer*), lighten, hurl lightnings, tr. strike or blast with lightning, < *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lighten; flash with detonation.

With a fiery wreath bind thou my brow,
That mak'st my muse in flames to *fulminate.*
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. I, 4, b.

Hence—2. To explode with a loud noise; detonate.

Water and wind guns afford no *fulminating* report, and depend on single principles
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them? *Lord Herbert,* Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

A heated pulpiteer . . .
Announced the coming doom, and *fulminated*
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. In *refining,* to become suddenly bright and uniform in color: said of melted gold mixed with antimony.

Antimony is used as the last test of gold; to try the purity whereof, a grain or two being tested with twenty times the quantity of regulus of antimony, till the antimony is either evaporated or turned to a scoria to be blown away by the bellows, and the gold have *fulminated,* as the refiners call it: that is, till its surface appears everywhere similar and equable. *P. Shaw,* Chemistry, Of Gold.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to explode.—2. Figuratively, to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. *Warburton.*

In vain did the papal legate . . . *fulminate* sentence of excommunication against the confederates.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 8.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *n.* [< *fulminate, v.*] 1. A compound formed by the union of a base with fulminic acid. The fulminates are very unstable bodies, exploding with great violence by percussion or heating. Fulminate of mercury, or fulminating mercury, is used in percussion-caps and detonators for nitroglycerin preparations.

The flash from the cap was sufficient to penetrate the cartridge case and fire the *fulminate* or cotton, thus obviating the tearing of the cartridge cases.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 293.

2. An explosion; a sudden and explosive action. [Rare.]

Even a small and local physiological *fulminate,* if sudden and rapid enough, may set up discharges in healthy nervous tissue associated collaterally downward, and end in severe [epileptic] convulsion
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 336.

fulminating (ful'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

The hammer [of the gun] was at once dispensed with, and the cock struck upon *fulminating* powder placed in the flash-pan. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.—**Fulminating cap,** a percussion-cap; a detonator charged with a fulminating explosive.—**Fulminating compound,** a fulminate. See *detonating powders,* under *detonating.*

fulmination (ful-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fulmination* = Pr. *fulminatio* = Sp. *fulminacion* = Pg. *fulminação* = It. *fulminazione,* < L. *fulminatio(n-),* < *fulminare,* lighten, strike or blast with lightning: see *fulminate.*] 1. The act of fulminating, exploding, or detonating; the act of thundering forth denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.

The prelates of the realm, the ministers and curates, were desired to execute all sacraments, sacramentals, and divine services, in spite of any *fulminations* of interdicts, inhibitions, or excommunications, on pain of a year's imprisonment. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

The *fulminations* of Demosthenes and the splendors of Tully. *Sumner,* True Grandeur of Nations.

fulminatory (ful'mi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fulminatoire* = It. *fulminatorio;* as *fulminate* + *-ory.*] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

Still less is a côté gauche wanting: extreme left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. v. 2.

fulmine (ful'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulmined,* ppr. *fulmining.* [< F. *fulminer,* < L. *fulminare,* lighten: see *fulminate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To flash with detonation; sound like thunder; fulminate; hence, to speak out fiercely or authoritatively.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and *fulmined* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.
Milton, P. R., iv. 270.

II. *trans.* 1. To fulminate; give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

Warming with her theme,
She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

And ever and anone the rosy red
Flasht through her face, as it had beene a flake
Of lightning through bright heven *fulmined.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 5.

fulmineous (ful-min'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *fulmineo* = Pg. It. *fulmineo,* < L. *fulmineus,* of or pertaining to lightning or a thunderbolt, < *fulmen:* see *fulmen.*] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

fulminic (ful-min'ik), *a.* [= F. *fulminique,* < L. *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning, thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] In *chem.,* of or pertaining to or capable of detonation.—**Fulminic acid,** nitro-aceto-nitrile, $CH_2(NO_2)CN$, a compound having acid properties and forming salts which are extremely explosive.

fulness, *n.* See *fullness.*

fulsamict, *a.* A perverted form intended for *fulsome.*

O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous Figure, a most *fulsamick* Fop, foh. *Congreve,* Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

fulsent, *v. t.* See *flisten.*

fulsome (ful'sum), *a.* [< ME. *fulsum, fulsom,* full, abundant, fat, plump, < *ful,* full, + *-sum, -som,* E. *-some;* that is, *fulsome* is composed of *full*[1] + *-some,* and means 'rather full,' 'pretty full,' 'too full' (cf. E. obs. *longsome,* AS. *langsum,* similarly formed). The bad senses, though derivable from the sense 'full,' may originate in another word of the same form, namely, ME. *fulsum* (with orig. long vowel, *fūlsum*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-som,* mod. E. as if **foulsome,* < *foul*[1] + *-some.*] 1†. Full; full and plump; fat.

With a necke . . .
Nawther *fulsom* ne fat, but fetis & round,
ffiul metely made of a meane lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3068.

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome,*
fair, and fresh. *Golding,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii.

2†. Causing surfeit; cloying.

Our Entertainment there was brave, tho' a little *fulsome.*
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells . . .
Honey, which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, xix. 210.

The long-spun allegories *fulsome* grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets

3. Offensive from excess, as of praise or demonstrative affection; gross.

If it be aught to the old tune, my lord,
It is as fat and *fulsome* to mine ear
As howling after music. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.

Concealed disgust under the appearance of *fulsome* endearment. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xviii.

Letters full of affection, humility, and *fulsome* flattery were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

Sotte, there thowe lygges,
flor the *fulsomeste* freke that fourmede was evere!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

Seest thou this *fulsome* idiot, in what measure
He seems transported with the antic pleasure
Of childish baubles? *Quarles,* Emblems, iii. 2.

5†. Lustful; wanton.

In the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Could you but see the *fulsome* hero led
By loathing vassals to his noble bed.
Dryden, Suum Cuique.

6. Tending to obscenity; coarse: as, a *fulsome* epigram. *Dryden.*

fulsomely (ful'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fulsumli,* abundantly, < *fulsum,* abundant, etc.: see *fulsome.*] 1†. Fully; abundantly.

Thann were spacli spices spended al a-boute,
Fulsumli at the ful to eche freke ther-inne,
& the wines ther-with wich hem best liked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4325.

2. In a fulsome manner; rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

Thirdly, God was sorely displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruine and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely.*
Old Eng. Homilies, On Repairing and Keeping Clean [Churches.

And the act of consummation *fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal.

fulsomeness (ful'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulsomnes, fulsumnesse,* abundance, < *fulsum,* abundant, + *-nesse,* -ness.] The state or quality of being fulsome, in any sense.

The savour passeth ever longer the more
For *fulsomnes* of his prolixitee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 397.

fulth†, *n.* [ME., < AS. **fylleth* (in comp.) (= OHG. *fullida,* MHG. *vülle de*), fullness; < *ful,* E. *full*[1], + formative *-th.*] Fullness; abundance.

And of the carlage of corne comyn by ship,
That no wegh suld want while the werre laste,
Ne no fode for to faile, but the *fulthe* haue,
Sent fro the same lond by the selfe Thelaphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5414.

fulvescent (ful-ves'ent), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-escent.*] Somewhat tawny or fulvous in color; approaching or becoming tawny.

fulvid (ful'vid), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvido;* an improper extension of *fulvous*, in imitation of *fulgid*, < L. *fulgidus.*] Same as *fulvous.*

> And in right colours to the life depaint
> The *fulvid* eagle with her sun-bright eye.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, i. 3.

fulvo-æneous (ful'vō-ē'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *æneus*, brassy.] In *entom.*, metallic-brassy in color, with a tinge of brownish yellow.

fulvous (ful'vus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvo*, < L. *fulvus*, deep-yellow, reddish-yellow, tawny, prob. orig. 'flame-colored,' < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent.* Cf. *flavous*, of similar origin.] Reddish-yellow in color; tawny.

> Gathering her *fulvous* fleece together, Janet ties it in a hasty knot at the back of her comely head.
> *C. W. Mason*, Rape of the Gamp, i.

> The Sassaybe is the bastard hartebeest of the Colonists, and is considerably smaller than the animal last described [the hartebeest]; the general colour is deep blackish, purple-brown above, *fulvous* below.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 615.

fulwa (ful'wä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native Indian name for the *Bassia butyracea*, a tree whose fruit yields the solid oil known as *fulwa-butter.*

fum† (fum), *v. i.* [Perhaps intended to be imitative.] To play upon a fiddle; thrum.

> Follow me, and *fum* as you go. *B Jonson.*

fumaceous (fū-mā'shius), *a.* [Also *fumacious;* < L. *fumus*, smoke (see *fume*), + *-aceous.*] Smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

fumado (fū-mā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *fumado*, pp. of *fumar*, smoke, < L. *fumare*, smoke: see *fume.*] A smoked fish, especially a smoked pilchard.

> Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *fumados.*
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

> Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries they . . . vsed at first to fume by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes.* *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

fumage†, *n.* [< OF. *fumage*, ML. *fumagium*, fuel (also used as an equiv. of *focagium*, *foagium*, a hearth-tax, also the right of cutting fuel) (see *feuage*, *focage*), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume.*] A tax on chimneys; hearth-money. Also *fuage.*

> *Fumage*, or *fuage*, vulgarly called smoke-farthings.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

> A *fumage*, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax, . . . ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period. Such a tax is mentioned subsequently in Doomsday Book. It seems to have been a customary payment to the king for every hearth in all houses except those of the poor.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 12.

fumant (fū'mant), *a.* [< F. *fumant*, ppr. of *fumer*, smoke: see *fume.*] In *her.*, emitting vapor or smoke.

fumarate (fū'ma-rāt), *n.* [< *fumar-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaria[1] (fū-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (also Sp. Pg.), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.* Cf. *fumitory*[1].] A genus of delicate herbaceous plants, the type of the order *Fumariaceæ*, distinguished by the single spur of the corolla and a globular one-seeded fruit. The species are all natives of the old world, and several are weeds in cultivated fields in Europe. The common fumitory, *F. officinalis*, now naturalized in most civilized countries, has a bitter, acrid taste, and was in repute from early times as a remedy for a variety of diseases.

fumaria[2], *n.* Plural of *fumarium.*

Fumariaceæ (fū-mā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fumaria* + *-aceæ.*] 'A natural order of plants, nearly allied to the *Papaveraceæ*, and sometimes united with that order, from which it is distinguished by the irregular corolla, with its 4 petals in dissimilar pairs, and by the 6 diadelphous stamens. The foliage is much dissected, and the juice is colorless and inert. There are 7 genera, including about 100 species. The principal genera are *Corydalis*, *Fumaria*, and *Dicentra.* See cuts under *Corydalis* and *Dicentra.*

fumariaceous (fū-mā-ri-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Fumariaceæ.*

fumaric (fū-mar'ik), *a.* [< *Fumar-ia* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from fumitory, a plant of the genus *Fumaria.*—**Fumaric acid**, $C_4H_4O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready-formed in several plants, as in common fumitory and *Cetraria Islandica.* It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Formerly called *glaucic acid.*

fumarium (fū-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumaria* (-ä). [LL., a smoke-chamber, ML. also a chimney, < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.*] A garret in some ancient Roman houses, used as a drying-place for wood and for seasoning wine, smoke from the flues being allowed to escape into it; a smoke-room.

fumarole (fū'mā-rōl), *n.* [< It. *fumaruolo*, *fumajuolo*, a fumarole, < ML. *fumariolum*, the vent of a chimney, dim. of ML. *fumarium*, a chimney, LL. a smoke-chamber: see *fumarium.*] A hole from which vapor issues in a sulphur-mine or a volcano.

fumatory† (fū'mā-tō-ri), *n.* Same as *fumitory*[1].

fumble (fum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumbled*, ppr. *fumbling.* [The *b* is excrescent, as in *grumble*, *humble*[1], *humble*[2], etc.; < D. *fommelen* = LG. *fummeln*, *fommeln*, fumble, grope, = Sw. *fumla*, also *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *falma*, fumble, grope; other forms are *fumble*[1], q. v. (of Scand. origin), and *fimble*[1] (appar., like G. dial. *fimmeln*, an attenuated form of *fumble*, LG. *fummeln*); prob. a derivative of the word preserved in OHG. *folma* = AS. *folm* = OS. pl. *folmos*, the hand, = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *famble*[2], *palm*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel or grope about blindly or clumsily; hence, to make awkward attempts; seek or search for something awkwardly.

> I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii 3.

> They asked him for his certificate. . . . So he *fumbled* in his bosom for one, and found none.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 216

> Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar

> My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory *fumbles.*
> *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, IV. lxxi

> The author *fumbles* after a thought, and the critic *fumbles* after the author. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 64.

> He was never at rest for an instant, but changed his support from one leg to the other, . . . and *fumbled*, as it were, with his feet.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 124.

2†. To stutter; stammer; hesitate in speech; mumble.

> He *fumbles* up into a loose adieu.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4

> He *fumbleth* in the mouth.
> His speech doth fail. *Tragedy of King John* (1611).

> He heard his wife Calpurnia, being fast asleep, weep and sigh, and put forth many *fumbling* lamentable speeches. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p 613.

II. *trans.* 1. To find by groping; secure or ascertain by feeling about blindly or clumsily.

> Late that night a small square man, in a wet overcoat, *fumbled* his way into the damp entrance of the house.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

Specifically—2. In *base-ball*, *foot-ball*, and other games, to stop or catch (the ball) in such a clumsy way that an opportunity in the game is lost.—3. To manage awkwardly; crowd or tumble together; jumble.

fumble (fum'bl), *n.* [< *fumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of groping; awkward attempt; aimless search. [Rare.]—2. In *base-ball*, *foot-ball*, and other games, an act of fumbling.

> The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill,
> That fills the world with *fumble* for want of skill.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 67.

fumbler (fum'blėr), *n.* One who fumbles or gropes.

fumblingly (fum'bling-li), *adv.* In a fumbling, awkward, hesitating, or stammering manner.

> Many good schollars speake but *fumblingly;* like a rich man that for want of particular note and difference can bring you no certaine ware readily out of his shop.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

fume (fūm), *n.* [< ME. *fume*, < OF. *fum* (F. dial. *fum*), m., also *fume*, f., and *fumee*, F. *fumée* = Pr. *fum* = OSp. *fumo*, Sp. *humo* = Pg. It. *fumo*, < L. *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume, = Skt. *dhūma*, smoke, perhaps < √ *dhū*, shake.] 1†. Smoke.

> As from the fyre departith *fume*,
> So body and sowle asondre goothe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

> Great pity too
> That, having wielded th' elements and built
> A thousand systems, each in his own way,
> They should go out in *fume* and be forgot.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

2†. Incense.

> Send a *fume*, and keep the air
> Pure and wholesome, sweet and blest.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

3. Any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic, stifling, or other marked properties; volatile matter arising from anything; an exhalation: generally in the plural: as, the *fumes* of tobacco; the *fumes* of burning sulphur; the *fumes* of wine.

> Whan he came to the place, anon the erthe moeuyd, and a *fumme* of grete swetenesse was felte in suche wyse that Iudas smote his hondes to-gyder for loye.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

> Whereas, in passing over some mines, he found himself molested by offensive *fumes*, he felt no such effect when he was upon that scope of ground under which there lay veins of cinnabar, or, if you please, a mine of quick-silver ore. *Boyle*, Works (ed. 1744), IV. 278.

4. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; excitement; especially, an irritable or angry mood; passion: generally in the singular.

> Her *fume* needs no spurs,
> She'll gallop far enough to her destruction.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

> She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a *fume* against me.
> *Shirley*, Merchant's Wife, iv. 5.

> But least of all Philosophy presumes
> Of truth in dreams, from melancholy *fumes.*
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 511.

> The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty
> *South*, Sermons.

5. Anything comparable to fume or vapor, from being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, a vain imagination, and the like.

> Such natural philosophy as shall not vanish in the *fume* of subtile, sublime, or delectable speculation.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

> Memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a *fume*, and the receipt of reason
> A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

> To know
> That which before us lies in daily life
> Is the prime wisdom . what is more is *fume*,
> Or emptiness, or fond impertinence.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 194.

6. The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Pardon, great prelate, sith I thus presume
> To serue perfection with imperfect *fume.*
> *Davies*, To Worthy Persons.

> To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 34.

7. One apt to get into a fume; a passionate person. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> The notary's wife was a little *fume* of a woman, and the notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

fume (fūm), *v.*; prot. and pp. *fumed*, ppr. *fuming.* [< F. *fumer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fumar* = It. *fumare*, < L. *fumare*, smoke, steam, reek, fume, < *fumus*, smoke, steam: see *fume*, *n.* In comp. *effume*, *infume*, *perfume.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To smoke; throw off smoke in combustion.

> Clad
> With incense, where the golden altar *fumed.*
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 18.

> The rain increases. The fire sputters and *fumes.*
> *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, vi.

2. To emit any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation; throw off narcotic, stifling, pungent, fragrant, or otherwise noticeable volatile matter.

> The Work-houses where the Lacker is laid on are accounted very unwholsom, by reason of a poisonous quality, said to be in the Lack, which *fumes* into the Brains through the Nostrils of those that work at it, making them break out in botches and biles
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 62.

> Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 114.

3. To be confused by emotion, excitement, or excess, as if by stupefying or poisonous fumes.

> Ay me the dayes that I in dole consume!
> Alas the nights which witnesse well mine woe!
> O wrongfull world wich makest my fancie *fume!*
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 177.

> Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts;
> Keep his brain *fuming.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

4. To pass off in vapor.

> Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity.
> *G Cheyne.*

> The shows
> That for oblivion take their daily birth
> From all the *fuming* vanities of Earth!
> *Wordsworth*, Sky Prospect.

> They crushed the whole mass [of ore] into powder, and then did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That *fumed off*, and left the rest as promiscuous as before.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

5. To be angered or irritated; be in a passion.

> Their vineyards he destroyed round,
> Which made them fret and *fume.*
> *Samson* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 204).

> What have you done? she chafes and *fumes* outrageously,
> And still they persecute her.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

Fuming liquor, in *chem.*, one of various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air.=Syn. 1 and 2. To reek.—5. To fret, chafe, storm.

II. *trans.* 1†. To smoke; dry in smoke; fumigate.

Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries . . . they vsed at first to *fume* by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

2. To treat with fumes, as of a chemical substance.

Flavour'd Chian wines with incence *fum'd*
To slake patrician thirst. *Dyer*, Ruins of Rome.

3†. To perfume.

Now are the lawne sheetes *fum'd* with vyoletz.
Marston, What you Will, iii 1.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water, for unsound
And foul infection 'gins to fill the air.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v 5.

4. To disperse or drive away in vapors; send up as vapor.

Our hate is spent and *fumed* away in vapour.
Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent *Mortimer*.

How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain *Young*.

5. To offer incense to; hence, to flatter excessively.

They demi-deify and *fume* him so
Cowper, Task, v. 266.

fumer† (fū'mėr), *n.* One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer.

Embroiderers, feather-makers, *fumers*. *Beau. and Fl.*

fumerell† (fū'me-rel), *n.* Same as *femerel*.

fumet, fewmet (fū'met), *n.* [Usually in pl., *fumets, fewmets*, with accom. dim. term., < OF. *fumées*, the dung or excrements of deer, < *fumer*, dung, manure, an alteration, in simulation of *fumer*, smoke, reek, of OF. *fimer*, < ML. *fimare*, dung, void excrement, < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fime, fiants*.] The dung of the deer, hare, etc.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport,
And standing 'fore the dogs.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fumeter†, fumeterel†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fumitory*[1].

fumette (fū-met'), *n.* [< F. *fumet*, flavor (of wine, of a partridge, etc.), < OF. *fum*, smoke, vapor: see *fume*, *n.*] The scent of meat when kept too long; the characteristic savor or flavor of venison or other game; the game-flavor; the scent from meats cooking.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift*.

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink. *R. M. Jephson*.

fumewort (fūm'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Fumariaceæ*.

fumid† (fū'mid), *a.* [< L. *fumidus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.*] Smoky; vaporous.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii 5.

Two or three of these *fumid* vortices are able to whirl it about the whole city, rendering it in a few minutes like the picture of Troy sacked by the Greeks, or the appearances of Mount Hecla. *Evelyn*, Fumifugium, i.

fumidity† (fū-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< *fumid* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumidness† (fū'mid-nes), *n.* Fumidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumiferous (fū-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *fumífero* = Pg. It. *fumifero*, < L. *fumifer*, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing smoke. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fumifugist (fū-mif'ū-jist), *n.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *fugare*, drive away, + E. *-ist*.] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

fumify†, *v. t.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To impregnate with smoke. *Davies*.

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to *fumify* our immortalities. *Tom Brown*, Works, II 190.

fumigant† (fū'mi-gant), *a.* [< L. *fumigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fumigare*, fumigate: see *fumigate*.] Fuming. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumigate (fū'mi-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fumigated*, ppr. *fumigating*. [< L. *fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare* (> It. *fumigare* = Sp. Pg. *fumigar* = OF. *fumier*), smoke, fumigate, < *fumus*, smoke, + *agere*, drive.] **1.** To apply smoke to; expose to the action of smoke.

A high dado, 8 ft. high, of *fumigated* oak.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

Specifically—**2.** To expose to the action of fumes (as of sulphur), as in disinfecting apartments, clothing, etc.

There is always danger in the pillows and mattresses [after smallpox], for they cannot be thoroughly *fumigated*, nor can they be washed, therefore these articles should be burned. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, VI. 486.

3. To perfume.

You must be bathed and *fumigated* first.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often *fumigate* their apartments.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 171.

fumigation (fū-mi-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fumigation* = Sp. *fumigacion* = Pg. *fumigação* = It. *fumigazione*; as *fumigate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of fumigating, or of using or applying smoke or fumes (as of sulphur) for various purposes, as for coloring, or for disinfecting houses, clothes, etc.

It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by *fumigation*.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, ii., note.

2. The smoke or fumes generated in fumigating; in an old use, fragrant vapor or incense raised by heat. Fumigation was formerly used as a sacrificial offering or in magical ceremonies.

They [devotion and knowledge] savour togither farre more sweetly than any *fumigation*, either of juniper, incense, or whatsoeuer else, be they neuer so pleasant, doth sauour in any man's nose. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1017.

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood.
Dryden.

Arabia was not abandoned wholly to the inclemency of its climate, as it produced myrrh and frankincense, which, when used as perfumes or *fumigations*, were powerful antiseptics of their kind. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 374

fumigator (fū'mi-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fumigateur* = Sp. *fumigador*; as *fumigate* + *-or*.] One who or that which fumigates; specifically, a furnace or brazier in which tobacco-stems, disinfecting materials, etc., are burned for the purpose of creating a heavy smoke destructive to insect life, as in plant-houses, or for purifying or perfuming an apartment.

A corps of physicians and *fumigators* went to the . . . Hotel, and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 177.

fumigatorium (fū'mi-gā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumigatoria* (-ą). [ML., neut. of **fumigatorius*: see *fumigatory*.] A censer. See *thurible*.

fumigatory (fū'mi-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fumigatoire* = Sp. *fumigatorio* = Pg. *fumigatorio*, < ML. **fumigatorius*, < L. *fumigare*, pp. *fumigatus*, fumigate: see *fumigate*.] Having the quality of cleansing or disinfecting by smoke.

fumily (fū'mi-li), *adv.* With fume; smokily. *Wright*.

fuming (fū'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fume*, *v.*] **1†.** Smoking; fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. Fume; idle conceit; vain fancy.

O fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed, . . .
Hath poysened all the vertues in my brest.
Mir. for Mags., p. 250

3. Irritated excitement; anger.

fuming-box (fū'ming-boks), *n.* A chamber or box in which sheets of silvered paper prepared for photographic printing may be exposed to the fumes of liquid ammonia, which have the effect of improving the color of the prints and increasing the speed of printing. Some simple device is supplied for hanging the sheets over the vessel containing the ammonia.

fumingly (fū'ming-li), *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

They answer *fumingly*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

fuming-pot (fū'ming-pot), *n.* A brazier or censer.

fumish† (fū'mish), *a.* [< *fume* + *-ish*[1].] Smoky; hot; choleric. [Rare.]

An other sort are there, that wil seeke for no cumfort, nor yet none receive, but are in their tribulation (be it losse, or sickness), so testie, so *fumish*, and so far out of al pacience, that it boteth no man to speake to them.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 9.

The *fumish* and dryer part of the cloude yeelding a purplish, the waterie a greenish Sea-colour, &c., . . . are accounted the naturall causes of this wonder of Nature [the rainbow]. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 43.

fumishness† (fū'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignation, and self-will. *Coverdale*, Fruitful Lessons (Parker Soc.), p. 24.

fumiter†, *n.* Same as *fumitory*[1].

fumitory[1] (fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *fumatory*; an alteration (as if with reg. term. *-ory*) of earlier *fumiter*, < ME. *fumeter, fumetere*, *fumytere*, < OF. *fume-terre*, F. *fumeterre* = Pr. *fumiterra* (= It. *fumosterno*), < ML. *fumus terræ*, lit. (as in G. *erdrauch* = Dan. *jordrög* = Sw. *jordrök*; so NL. Sp. Pg. *fumaria*, fumitory) 'smoke of the earth' (so named from its smell): L. *fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth.] The common name for species of the genus *Fumaria*.

Ye take youre laxatives,
Of lauriol, centaure, and *fumetere*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 143.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Climbing fumitory, the *Adlumia cirrhosa*.

fumitory[2]† (fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Prop. **fumatory*, < L. *fumare*, pp. *fumatus*, smoke: see *fume*.] A smoking-room. *Davies*. [Rare.]

You . . . sot away your time in Mongo's *fumitory* among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd cadators.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 179.

fummel (fum'el), *n.* [E. dial., also *funnel*; origin obscure.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a hinny. [Local, Eng.]

fumose (fū'mōs), *a.* Same as *fumous*.

fumosity† (fū-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fumosite*, < OF. *fumosite*, F. *fumosité* = Pr. *fumositat, fumositat* = Sp. *fumosidad* = Pg. *fumosidade* = It. *fummosità*, < ML. *fumosita(t-)s*, < L. *fumosus*, smoky: see *fumous*.] **1.** The quality of being fumous or fumid; tendency to emit fumes or cause eructation.

3iff dyuerse drynkes of thaire *fumosite* haue the dissesid, Ete an appulle rawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. *pl.* Fumes arising from excessive drinking or eating, or eructations from indigestible food.

Of alle mauer metes ye must thus know & fele
The *fumosites* of fysch, flesche, & fowles, dyuers & feele [many] *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it riddeth away the *fumosities* in the braine, and bringeth him to be sober. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

fumous (fū'mus), *a.* [Also *fumose*; < ME. *fumose*, < OF. *fumos* = Pr. *fumos* = Sp. Pg. It. *fumoso*, < L. *fumosus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume: see *fume*, *n.*] **1†.** Fumy; producing fumes or eructations.

Syr, hertyly y pray yow for to telle me Certenle
Of how many metes that ar *fumose* in theire degre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

So that the Fleete of Flanders passe nought
That in the narrowe see it be not brought
Into the Rochelle to fetch the *fumose* wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

2. In *bot.*, smoke-colored; fuliginous; gray changing to brown.

fumy (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes; full of vapor; vaporous.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast.
Dryden, Æneid.

Oppressed with sleep, and drown'd in *fumy* wine,
The prostrate guards their regal charge resign.
Brooke, Constantia.

fun (fun), *n.* [First appears in literature in the latter part of the 17th century; scantly recorded in the 18th century (in Gay, Goldsmith, Burns, etc.); of Sc. origin, ult. Celtic: cf. Gael. *fonn*, delight, desire, temper, an air, = Ir. *fonn*, delight, desire. Certainly not connected with *fon, fond*[3].] **1.** Mirthful sport; frolicsome amusement; enjoyment from gay or comical action or speech.

He was remarkably cheerful in his temper; and the most forward always in promoting innocent mirth, of that puerile species which we in England call *fun*, in great request among the young men in Abyssinia.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 345.

2. Mirthful wit or humor; sportive gaiety of speech or manner; drollery; whimsicality.

Such wit had current pass'd alone,
Tho' Selwyn's *fun* had ne'er been known.
G. Birch, To Mr. Cambridge.

Here Whitefoord recites, and, deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man;
Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and *fun*,
Who relish'd a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

That *fun*, the most English of qualities, which does not reach the height of humour, yet overwhelms even gravity itself with a laughter in which there is no sting or bitterness. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 54.

Figure of fun. See *figure*.—**In fun**, as a joke; by way of making fun; not seriously: as, it was said in *fun*.—**Like fun**, in a lively, energetic, or rapid manner. [Colloq.]

That [noise] stopped all of a sudden, and the bolts went to *like fun*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

Not to see the fun of, not to take as a joke; be unwilling to put up with.

Young Miller did *not see the fun of* being imposed on in that fashion. *W. Black*.

To be great fun, to be very amusing or funny. [Colloq.]

He *'s great fun*, I can tell you. . . . We had such a game with him last half. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

To make fun of, to ridicule.

fun (fun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funned*, ppr. *funning*. [< *fun*, *n*.] To make fun; jest; joke: as, I was only *funning*. [Colloq.]

funambulant (fū-nam'bū-lant), *n*. [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*. Cf. *funambulate*.] A rope-walker; a funambulist. [Rare.]

He's fain to stand like the *Funambulant*,
Who seems to tread the air, and fall he must,
Save his Self's waight him counter-poyseth iust.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

funambulate (fū-nam'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funambulated*, ppr. *funambulating*. [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v*. Cf. *funambulus*.] To walk on a rope. [Rare.]

funambulation (fū-nam-bū-lā'shon), *n*. [< *funambulate* + *-ion*.] Rope-walking. [Rare.]

funambulatory (fū-nam'bū-lā-tō-ri), *a*. [< *funambulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Performing like a rope-walker.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of rope-walking. [Rare in both uses.]

Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n*. [< L. *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, + *-ist*.] A performer on a stretched rope; a rope-walker or rope-dancer.

He [Mr. Pitt] described his situation at the end [of his attempt to read an act of Parliament] with the simplicity natural to one who was no charlatan, and sought for no reputation by the tricks of a *funambulist*.
De Quincey, Style.

funambulo† (fū-nam'bū-lō), *n*. [= F. *funambule* = Sp. *funámbulo* = Pg. *funambulo* = It. *funambolo*, *funanbulo*, < L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker: see *funambulus*.] Same as *funambulist*.

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*. *Bacon*.

funambulus† (fū-nam'bū-lus), *n*. [L., a rope-dancer, rope-walker, < *funis*, a rope, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v*.] Same as *funambulist*.

I see him walking, not, like a *funambulus*, upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 367.

Funaria (fū-nā'ri-ä), *n*. [NL., fem. of LL. *funarius*, of or belonging to a rope, < *funis*, a rope, a cord.] A genus of terminal-fruited mosses with an inflated calyptra and an oblique and (usually) double peristome. *F. hygrometrica* is very common and widely distributed, growing in spring by waysides, on bare ground, wet sand, and rocks. It has received its specific name from the hygroscopic character of the fruit-stalk, which twists in drying and untwists again when wet. There are 3 other British and 8 other North American species.

function (fungk'shon), *n*. [< OF. *function*, F. *fonction* = Sp. *funcion* = Pg. *função*, *funcção* = It. *funzione*, < L. *functio(n-)*, performance, execution, < *fungi*, pp. *functus*, perform, execute, discharge. Cf. *defunct*.] 1. Fulfilment or discharge of a set duty or requirement; exercise of a faculty or office.

And all the ceremony of this compact
Seal'd in my *function*, by my testimony.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling and the same person in common life. *Swift*.

2. Activity in general; action of any kind; behavior.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that *function*
Is smother'd in surmise. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

Function carries pleasure with it as its psychical accompaniment, but what determines, makes, and is good or bad, is in the end *function*.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 123.

3. Power of acting; faculty; that power of acting in a specific way which appertains to a thing by virtue of its special constitution; that mode of action or operation which is proper to any organ, faculty, office, structure, etc. [This is the most usual signification of the term.]

Dark night, that from the eye his *function* takes,
The ear more quick of apprehension makes.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

So slow th' unprofitable moments roll,
That lock up all the *functions* of my soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 40.

I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,
And exercise all *functions* of a man
Cowper, Task, iii. 199.

Functions dwell in beast and bird that sway
The reasoning mind, or with the fancy play.
Wordsworth, Humanity.

All these various *functions* [of living beings], however, may be considered under three heads:—(1) *Functions of Nutrition*, divisible into *functions* of absorption and metamorphosis, and comprising all those *functions* by which an organism is enabled to live, grow, and maintain its existence as an individual.—(2) *Functions of Reproduction*, comprising all those *functions* whereby fresh individuals are produced and the perpetuation of the species is secured.—(3) *Functions of Relation* or *Correlation*, comprising all those *functions* (such as sensation and voluntary motion) whereby the outer world is brought into relation with the organism, and the organism in turn is enabled to act upon the outer world. *H. A. Nicholson*.

The very idea of an organ is that of an apparatus for the doing of some definite work, which is its *function*
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

The normal operations of each of these faculties are called its *functions*. The term is taken from the action of the bodily organs. From these it is transferred to organs in the metaphysical sense, as the "organs of government," and the *functions* which they perform. In both these applications it has come to mean, first, the appropriate operations of each, and then the activities to which they are appointed, set apart, or destined.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 37.

4. That which one is bound or which is one's business to do; business; office; duty; employment.

You have paid the heavens your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2

The king being dead, and his death concealed, he, under colour of executing the *function* of another, gathereth strength to himselfe. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 30

His [Washington's] *function* was to create an army and administer the government, both of which he did with self-devotion, ability, and faithfulness.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 15.

5. An official ceremony. (*a*) *Eccles.*, a religious service with elaborate ritual and music.

I . . . kept fasts and feasts innumerable,
Matins and vespers, *functions* to no end.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 212.

On the whole, the music was good, and the *function* sufficiently impressive—what with the gloom of the temple everywhere starred with tapers, and the grand altar lighted to the mountain-top.
W. D. Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

(*b*) Any important occasion marked by elaborate ceremonial: extended in recent use to cover social entertainments, as operas, balls, and receptions.

The other great annual *function* is the burning of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 181.

On the first occasion when Robert could be induced to attend one of these *functions* [breakfast parties], he saw opposite to him what he supposed to be a lad of twenty
Mrs. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

6. In *math.*, a mathematical quantity whose value depends upon the values of other quantities, called the arguments or independent variables of the function; a mathematical quantity whose changes of value depend on those of other quantities called its variables. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be conceived to vary in length, the length of the circumference will also vary with it, in accordance with a fixed geometrical law, and is therefore a function of the diameter, the latter being regarded as the independent variable. So in the equation $y = ax + b$, if x be conceived to vary independently, y will be its function, since its value will vary with each successive value of x. The common algebraic notation is $y = f(x)$, to be read "y is a function of x." F, ϕ, and other letters are often used in place of f. It is not the special value of fx, but this quantity considered as variable and as depending upon x, which is called the *function* It is even called the same *function* irrespective of the special values of certain parameters upon which it may depend, and which are considered not as variables, but as constants. The earlier analysts used *function* to mean merely a power, or continued product of a quantity into itself. The present mathematical meaning first appears in the Latin correspondence between Leibnitz and John Bernoulli. Mathematical usage is not precisely settled as to the meaning, and this in two respects. First, as some writers use the word, the possible values of the function depend upon the values of the variables; so that, if y is a function of x, there must be some value which y can take for some value of x, which it cannot take for some other value of x. But other writers hold that two quantities which are functions of a third are functions of each other. For example, if $x = \tan t$ and $y = \tan(t\sqrt{2}) + i\tan(t\sqrt{3})$, they hold that y is a function of x, although it can take every value for every value of x; for there is even here a connection between the values of x and y, so that in the course of any continuous change of x the mode of change of y is somewhat restricted. Secondly, according to the usage of Cauchy and his followers, if an imaginary quantity, $X + Yi$, be so connected with another, $x + yi$, that X and Y are each of them functions of x and y, say $X = F(x, y)$ and $Y = f(x, y)$, then the former imaginary is a function of the other; but the majority of mathematicians have restricted the name *function* to what the school of Cauchy would term monogenous and differentiable functions, although such a restriction is impossible where the variable does not vary continuously The tendency of recent writers is to give the greatest possible breadth to the application of the term.

7. Hence, anything which is dependent for its value, significance, etc., upon something else.—**Abelian function.** See *Abelian*[2].—**Adjunct spherical function**, a higher differential coefficient of one of the spherical functions P_n or Q_n multiplied by certain constants depending on m and n and by $(1-x^2)^{m/2}$, where m is the order of differentiation.—**Algebraic function.** See *algebraic*.—**Alternating function.** See *alternate*, *v. i.*—**Analytic function**, a function which can be perfectly represented by a series proceeding according to successive integral positive powers of the variable, or of the variable plus a constant, or by a multitude of such series, some one of which is convergent for each value of the variable which does not correspond to an infinite value of the function [This term was introduced by Lagrange in 1797.] **Animal function, arbitrary function**, etc. See the adjectives. **Appell's functions**, hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Associated function.** Same as *adjunct spherical function* **Bernoullian function.** See *Bernoullian* **Bessel's** or **Besselian functions**, functions defined by the equation

$$J_n x = \frac{x^n}{2^n\Gamma(n+1)}\left\{1 - \frac{x^2}{2(2n+2)} + \frac{x^4}{2.4\,(2n+2)(2n+4)} - \text{etc.}\right\}.$$

But some writers substitute everywhere in this equation $2x$ for x. There are, besides, associated functions called Besselian functions of the second order **Binet's function**, the function defined by the integral

$$\varpi(\mu) = \int_0^\infty \left(1/(e^x - 1) - x^{-1} + \tfrac{1}{2}\right)e^{-\mu x}/x \; dx.$$

Biquadratic function, an integral function of the fourth degree.—**Borchardt's function**, the generating function of symmetric functions of the roots of an equation.—**Calculus of functions.** See *calculus*. **Carnot's function**, a function of the temperature in Carnot's theory of heat, which is now known to be the reciprocal of the absolute temperature.—**Characteristic function of a moving system**, the time-integral of the vis viva, or the space-integral of the momentum.—**Circular function.** See *circular*.—**Circulating function.** Same as *circulator*, 3. **Class of functions with reference to a group of operations**, such a collection of functions that any operation of the group performed on any function of the class produces another function of the class: the *class of a function* is used in another sense by Vivanti.—**Complementary function.** See *complementary*.—**Complex function**, an imaginary function. **Conical function**, a special kind of spherical function adapted to calculating the distribution of electricity upon a cone.—**Conjugate functions**, two functions, u, v, of rectangular coordinates, x, y, such that $u + v\sqrt{-1}$ is a monogenous function of $x + y\sqrt{-1}$. **Continuous, critical, curvital**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives **Cyclic function**, a function of more than one variable which experiences a constant addition to its value every time the variables are made to vary continuously from a given set of values through some cycle of values back to the same primitive set of values. *Thomson and Tait.* **Cyclotomic function**, an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation for the division of the circle into a number of equal parts.—**Cylindrical function**, a Besselian function of the first or second order. [So first called by Heine, on account of the connection of these functions with the potential of a cylinder.]—**Derivative function.** See *derivative*.—**Derived function**, a differential coefficient **Differentiable function**, a function having a determinate finite differential coefficient for every value of the variable within a certain limit. *Du Bois Reymond*, 1874. See *Weierstrassian function* (*b*), under *Weierstrassian*.—**Dihedral function.** See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*.—**Dirichletian function**, a function occurring in the theory of the numbers of classes of binary quadratic forms. It is represented by the expression $\Sigma\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$ except when $D \equiv 1$ (mod. 4), when this expression is to be divided by $1-(-1)^{\frac{D^2-1}{8}}\frac{1}{2^s}$. In this expression $\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol in its Jacobian sense, and the summation extends to all values of n which are positive, integer, and relatively prime to 2D.—**Discontinuous function.** See *discontinuous*, 3. **Dissipation** or **dissipative function**, dissipativity; half the rate at which the energy of a system is dissipated by forces like viscosity, etc It forms one of the terms of the Lagrangian function **Distributive function.** See *distributive* **Doubly periodic functions**, functions which return to the same values when the variable is increased by either one of two values the ratio of which is imaginary.—**Elliptic function.** See *elliptic*.—**Entire** or **integral function**, or **rational and integral function**, a function which is expressible as a polynomial or infinite series containing only positive integral powers of its variable.—**Equivalence of functions**, a communistic term implying that no man's labor ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or production.—**Euler's function**, the simplest function which becomes $1^n - 2^n + 3^n \ldots (2x - 1)^n$, when x is a positive integer and vanishes for $x = 0$, etc. This is not to be confounded with the *Eulerian function*, for which see the adjective.—**Even function**, a function whose value is not changed by reversing the sign of the variable.—**Explicit, exponential, fluctuating**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Factorial function**, an integral function which can be put in the form $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$, etc., where a, b, c, etc., are in arithmetical progression.—**Force function**, the function expressing the potential of a force. See *force-function*.—**Fractionary function.** Same as *meromorphic function*. This is the older phrase, and is still preferred by some writers.—**Fuchsian function**, a one-valued function which remains unaltered by the transformations of a Fuchsian group, and in the interior of a certain curvilinear polygon has the same value only for a finite number of values of the variable.—**Function of judgment**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the particular mode of judging which determines a particular logical form of proposition, as universal, particular, or singular in quantity; affirmative, negative, or infinitated in quality; categorical, conditional, or disjunctive in relation; assertory, problematic, or apodictic in modality.—**Function of limited domain**, a lacunary function.—**Function of limited variation**, a function such that the sum, without regard to signs of all its changes of value between given values of the variable, is finite.—**Gamma function.** See *gamma* **Gaussian function**, the same as the hypergeometric function of the second order.—**Generating function**, a function which, when developed according to powers of its variable, gives as

the coefficients of the successive terms the successive values of a discrete function. Thus, e^t is the generating function of

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3.4\ldots\ldots n}, \text{ because } e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2.3}t^3 + \text{, etc.}$$

Goniometric function, one of the six quotients of two sides of an oblique triangle considered as a function of two of the angles. —**Graphometric function.** See *graphometric.* —**Gudermannian function.** See *Gudermannian.* —**Hamiltonian functions,** a series of functions introduced into dynamics by Sir William R. Hamilton, any one of which may be used instead of the Lagrangian function. The common Hamiltonian function expresses the sum of the kinetic and positional energy.—**Hankel's function,** the function

$$fx = \sum_1^{\infty} n(1/n^s) / \sum_1^{\infty} n[1/n^s\phi(\sin n\pi x)],$$

where $s > 1$, and where $\phi y = 0$ for $y = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = -1$, while $\phi y = 1$ for all other values of the variable.—**Harmonic, holomorphic,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Heine's function,** the function

$$\Omega(x, s) = c\,\Pi_1^{\infty} n[(1 - e^{2ns})/(1 - e^{2n+1s})].$$

Homogeneous function, an algebraic polynomial in two variables, all the terms being of the same degree. —**Hyperabelian function.** See *hyperabelian.*—**Hyperbolic function.** (*a*) A Gudermannian function. (*b*) One of several functions related to $\sqrt{1 + k^2 \sinh^2\phi}$ in the same manner in which ordinary elliptic functions are related to $\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2\phi}$, being merely transformed elliptic functions.—**Hyperdistributive, hyperelliptic, hyperfuchsian, hyperspherical,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Icosahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Illegitimate function,** one which follows one law for some values of the variables and another for others.—**Implicit function,** one which is defined by an equation of which the function does not form one member.—**Integrable function,** a function such that, if the integral between two values of the variable be divided into infinitesimal parts, and each of these be multiplied by the maximum value of the function, then the sum of the products has a determinate value irrespective of the mode of separation of the interval into infinitesimal parts, so that the function has a determinate integral.—**Integral function,** a holomorphic function: but with some writers an algebraic polynomial is meant. See *entire function.*—**Intermediary function.** See *intermediary.*—**Interpolary function,** a kind of function used in interpolation. —**Irrational function,** a function which cannot be expressed as the ratio of two algebraic polynomials in its variables. **Irreducible function,** a function u connected with its variables, x, y, etc., by an equation $F(x, y, \text{etc.}, u) = 0$, which cannot be separated into independent factors. For example, $y = \sqrt{x}$ is an irreducible function, for $(y^2 - x) = 0$ can be separated only into the factors $(y + \sqrt{x})(y - \sqrt{x})$, which have no general meaning independent of each other. If the Riemann's surface of an irreducible function consists of several sheets, these are all connected, and this may be taken as the definition. **Irreproductive function,** a reproductive function of order zero. **Iterative function.** See *iterative.*—**Jacobian function,** one of the functions Θ, H, etc., employed by Jacobi as subsidiary to the study of elliptic functions.—**J function,** the Besselian function of the first kind.—**Keplerian function,** a function expressed by an equation similar to that of Kepler's problem. **Lacunary function.** See *lacunary.*—**Lagrangian function,** the kinetic diminished by the positional energy, or by what corresponds to the positional energy in the case of variable forces.—**Lamé's function,** a kind of Laplace's function in which the three direction cosines enter instead of the radius vector, latitude, and longitude.—**Laplace's function, spherical function,** or *spherical harmonic,* a function of two variables analogous to a trigonometrical series, used to express the distribution of any continuous quantity over a surface. A Laplace's function of the *n*th order is any function Y_n of the two variables μ and ϕ, which satisfies the differential equation

$$D_\mu\left\{(1 - \mu^2) D_\mu Y_n\right\} + \frac{1}{1 - \mu^2} D^2_\phi Y_n + n(n + 1) Y_n = 0$$

See *equation of Laplace's functions,* under *equation.*—**Legendrian function,** one of the x_n functions of spherical harmonics.—**Limited function,** one which has a maximum and a minimum value within some finite interval of the variable.—**Longimetric function.** See *longimetric.* —**Major function,** a certain function used in the theory of Abelian functions.—**Meromorphic, metabatic, modular, monodromic** or **monotropic, monogenous, monotonous, multiform function.** See the adjectives. —**Non-uniform function.** Same as *multiform function.* —**Normal function,** a spherical harmonic of a higher order.—**Numerical generating function,** the generating function showing the number of asyzygetic invariants of each degorder.—**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Odd function,** one which changes its sign with the variable.—**One-valued function,** one which has only one value for each set of values of the variables.—**Order of a function,** the order of the algebraic differential equation of lowest order which connects the function with its variable.—**Ordinary function,** a differentiable function which in reference to no axis of abscissas possesses an infinite number of maxima.—**Partitively continuous, differentiable,** etc., **function,** a function such that the interval of the variable considered may be so divided into parts that the function is continuous, differentiable, etc., in each part.—**Periodic function.** (*a*) As ordinarily understood, a function which, whenever the variable is increased by a certain constant, called the period, has its value unchanged. (*b*) In a generalized sense, a function which has its value unchanged by the substitution for its variable of a certain algebraic function thereof. A periodic function of the second kind is one for which this function is linear.—**Perturbative function.** See *perturbative.*—**Picard's functions,** hypergeometrical functions of two variables. —**Plane** or **planimetric function,** a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle.—**P_n function,** the Legendre's coefficient of the *n*th order, the coefficient of a^n in the development of $(1 - 2ax + a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ according to ascending powers of a.—**Polydromic** or **polytropic function,** one which is not monotropic.—**Polyhedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Potential function,** the function expressing the potential of attractions upon a particle.—**Principal function,** the time-integral of the Lagrangian function.—**Q_n function,** a harmonic function such that

$$1(y - x) = \sum_0^{\infty} (2n + 1)\, Q_n(y)\, P_n(x).$$

Quasi-periodic function, a function which returns to its value multiplied by a constant when the variable is increased by a certain constant called the quasi-period.—**Radical function,** a rational, integral, and homogeneous expression in Abelian functions having one characteristic. —**Rational and integral function.** See *entire function.*—**Rational function,** a function whose value in terms of the variable is expressible as a rational fraction.—**Reciprocal functions,** a pair of functions f and f^{-1}, so related to each other that if y is one of the values of fx, then x is one of the values of $f^{-1}y$, and conversely. Each function is also said to be the *reciprocal* of the other. The term *converse* would be preferable.—**Representative function.** See *representative.*—**Reproductive function of order n,** a function such that, for a certain constant c, the equation holds $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.—**Riemann's function,** a function satisfying the differential equation of the hypergeometrical series, and defined by Riemann by means of the properties of its critical points. It is denoted by P.—**Rosenhain's function,** an ultra-elliptic function of the first kind.—**Scalar function,** a real numerical quantity having one or more values for each point of three-dimensional space.—**Sigma function.** See *sigma.*—**Similar functions.** (*a*) Functions which admit the same substitutions. (*b*) Two physical quantities whose several mathematical relations to two other physical quantities are the same.—**Sinusoidal function,** a simple harmonic. —**Spherical function.** See *Laplace's function.*—**Stereometric function,** a ratio of two of the tetrahedrons formed by joining a variable point in space to the four summits of a fixed tetrahedron.—**Striped function,** a function which is represented by a pattern in stripes.— —**Sturmian function.** See *Sturmian.*—**Suppositionless function,** a function subject to no general condition whatever—which may, for instance, be either limited or unlimited.—**Symmetric function,** a function of several variables whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables.—**Synectic function.** See *synectic.*—**Tetrahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Theory of functions,** a branch of mathematics which concerns the general properties of different general forms of functions. It is sometimes regarded as embracing the entire theory of the higher functions, such as the gamma function, spherical harmonics, elliptic functions, etc.—**Thermodynamic function,** the amount of heat which a body will give out in being brought to a standard pressure and temperature.—**Theta function.** See *theta.* —**Toroidal function,** a function serving to express the potential of an anchor ring.—**Transcendental function,** any function not algebraic. **Trigonometrical functions.** See *trigonometrical.*—**Uniform function,** a function such that its variable, while remaining within given limits, cannot pass through a cycle of values so as to return to its original value without the function also returning to its original value.—**Unlimited function,** a function which within every interval has values greater than any predesignate finite limit and other values less than any predesignate finite limit. For example, suppose that $y = 0$ when x is irrational, while $y = (-1)^p q$ when x is equal to the irreducible fraction p/q. Then, although y never becomes infinite, yet between any two assignable values of x it has values greater than any predesignate positive number, and values less than any predesignate negative number.—**Vector function,** a quantity of the nature of a vector, having magnitude and direction, distributed through space so as to have a definite magnitude and direction at each point.—**Velocity function,** in *hydrodynamics,* a scalar function whose partial differential coefficient for a linear displacement of the variable point is equal to the component velocity of the fluid in that direction at that point.—**Vital functions,** functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, and lungs.—**Weierstrassian function.** See *Weierstrassian.*—**X_n function,** a Legendrian polynomial of the *n*th order, or function of the latitude and longitude on a sphere, satisfying Laplace's equation.—**Y_n function,** the Laplace's *n*th coefficient, being what P_n becomes when for the variable x we substitute $x = \cos\theta\cos\theta_1 + \sin\theta\sin\theta_1\cos(\phi - \phi_1)$.—**Zeta function.** See *zeta.*

function (fungk'shon), *v. i.* [< *function, n.*] To perform a function; work; act; functionate; especially, in *physiol.*, to have a function; do or be something physiologically.

> It seems probable that the policy here given formed the ground of an action in the Insurance Court created by the statute of Elizabeth, . . . which *functioned* . . . till towards the end of the seventeenth century.
> *F. Martin,* Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 48.

> The endodermal sac forms the axis of the tentaculocyst, its cells secrete crystalline concretions, and it *functions* as an otocyst. *E. R. Lankester,* Encyc. Brit., XII. 551.

functional (fungk'shon-al), *a.* [< ML. *functionalis,* < L. *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] 1. Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

> Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a *functional* defect. *Le Conte,* Sight, p. 50.

2. Pertaining to an algebraical operation: as, a *functional* symbol.—3. Having the function usual to the part or organ: as, *functional* wings of an insect (that is, those used for flying).—**Functional determinant, disease, equation,** etc. See the nouns.

functionality (fungk-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *functional* + *-ity.*] The state of having or being a function.

> This peripheral area, which possesses a known and indisputable *functionality.*
> Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 170.

> *Functionality,* in Analysis, is dependence on a variable or variables. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 818.

functionalize (fungk'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *functionalized,* ppr. *functionalizing.* [< *functional* + *-ize.*] To place in a function or office; assign some function or office to. *Laing.* [Rare.]

functionally (fungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions; specifically, in *zoöl.*, with reference to function alone: as, the maxillæ of crustaceans are morphologically limbs, but *functionally* jaws.

> The elytra of a beetle and the halteres of a fly, though morphologically wings, are not *functionally* so. *Huxley.*

> *Functionally*-produced modifications have respectively furthered or hindered survival in posterity.
> *H. Spencer,* Data of Ethics, § 69.

functionary (fungk'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *functionaries* (-riz). [= F. *fonctionnaire* = Sp. *funcionario* = Pg. *funccionario,* < L. as if **functionarius,* < *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] One who holds an office or a trust: as, a public *functionary;* secular *functionaries.*

> Their republick is to have a first *functionary* (as they call him), under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. *Burke,* Thoughts on French Affairs.

functionate (fungk'shon-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionated,* ppr. *functionating.* [< *function* + *-ate*[2].] To act; have or fulfil a function; function.

> Thus an image is formed upon the retina, the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion, this at once *functionates,* the force called perception is evolved, and the image is perceived. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 8.

functionize (fungk'shon-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionized,* ppr. *functionizing.* [< *function* + *-ize.*] To function. [Rare.]

> A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain *functionizing* about itself and its own being.
> *N. Porter,* Human Intellect, § 41.

functionless (fungk'shon-les), *a.* [< *function* + *-less.*] Without function or office.

> The os coccyx in man, though *functionless* as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals.
> *Darwin,* Descent of Man, I. 28.

> Adult whales have . . . *functionless* rudiments of hind limbs imbedded in their flesh.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 675.

functus officio (fungk'tus o-fish'i-ō). [L.: *functus,* pp. of *fungi,* perform; *officio,* abl. of *officium,* duty, office.] Having performed to the end one's official duty; having fulfilled a function or retired from an office. In *law,* "an expression applied to an agent or donee of an authority who has performed the act authorized, so that the authority is exhausted and at an end." *Rapalje and Lawrence,* Law Dict.

fund[1] (fund), *n.* [In lit. sense also *fond* (see *fond*[4]), *fund* being accom. to the L. form; < OF. *fond,* a bottom, floor, ground, foundation, also a merchant's stock or capital, F. *fond,* bottom, ground, *fonds,* estate, pl. *fonds,* funds, stock, = Pr. *fons* = Sp. *fondo, fundo* = Pg. *fundo* = It. *fondo,* < L. *fundus,* bottom, also, in particular, a piece of land, a farm, estate, orig. **fudnus* = E. *bottom:* see *bottom.* Hence (from L. *fundus*) ult. E. *found*[2], *foundation,* etc.] 1†. Bottom. See *in the fund,* below.—2. A stock or accumulation of money or other forms of wealth devoted to or available for some purpose, as for the carrying on of some business or enterprise, or for the support and maintenance of an institution, a family, or a person: as, a sinking-*fund;* the *funds* of a bank or corporation; the Widows' and Orphans' *Fund,* etc. A fund may be either *active* or *passive.* It is *active* when the bulk of it is invested in the subjects of the business or enterprise, as merchandise, ships, factories, land, bank-loans, etc.; *passive* when it is invested in such a way (as in real estate or stocks) as to produce a fixed or nearly uniform income, which alone is used for the specific purpose, or when it is used or drawn upon directly for expenses, being insufficient to produce the requisite income by investment, or when it is maintained by collections or contributions for specific objects, as the support of missionaries or of charitable enterprises. Both active and passive funds may be either *individual* or *collective;* when collective, an individual interest in the former usually consists of a partnership or the ownership of joint stock, and in the latter of membership or of some right of joint control, unless the contributions are absolute gifts.

> The parliament went on slowly in fixing the *fund* for the supplies they had voted.
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. A store of anything to be drawn upon at pleasure; a stock or main source of supply; especially, an equipment of specific mental resources; a stock of knowledge or mental endowment of any kind: as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of anecdote.

I was last night visited by a friend of mine, who has an inexhaustable *fund* of discourse, and never fails to entertain his company with a variety of thoughts and hints that are altogether new and uncommon.
Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

Tom's severity gave her a certain *fund* of defiance.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

Giraldus Cambrensis had a *fund* of humour and cleverness that is as noteworthy as his extensive reading.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 120.

Alimentary fund. See *alimentary*.—**Company fund**, in the United States army, the savings arising from the economical use of the rations of a company, placed in the hands of the company commander, and used only for the benefit of the enlisted men of the company.—**Consolidated funds.** See *consolidated*.—**In funds**, in possession of available means or resources.—**In the fund**†, at bottom. *Davies.*

I know madam does fret you a little now and then, that's true; but *in the fund* she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

On or out of one's own fund†, on one's own account. *Davies.*

The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them *out of my own fund*.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 171.

I took to him for his resemblance to you, but am grown to love him *upon his own fund*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 130.

Post fund, in the United States army, the savings from the allowance of flour at a post bakery, used to defray the expenses of the bakery, for the purchase of garden-seeds, and for the support of post schools, etc.—**Public funds**, securities issued by a government in return for loans, at a fixed rate of interest, and usually for a definite term of years, in the form of negotiable or transferable bonds of different amounts. Often called simply *the funds*.—**Regimental fund**, in the United States army, 50 per cent. of the post fund, after deducting the expenses of the bakery, divided pro rata among the regiments represented by companies at the post, and paid over to the several regimental treasurers for the maintenance of the bands.—**Sinking-fund**, a fund formed by a government or corporation for the gradual "sinking," wiping out, or reduction of its debt, by various devices for the accumulation of money. (See *fund*[1], *v.*, 2, end.) The first sinking-fund was established by Sir Robert Walpole in England in 1716.—**The funds**, originally, in Great Britain, the product of particular taxes, as customs, excise, stamp, etc., pledged by the government for the payment of particular loans and the interest on the same; now, the national or public debt, or the stocks which represent it: as, to have money in *the funds*. See *consols*, and *consolidated funds* (under *consolidated*).

fund[1] (fund), *v. t.* [< *fund*[1], *n.*] 1. To collect and accumulate; store. [Rare.]

Strata of soil fitted to retain heat and *fund* it, or to disperse it and cool it. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. To convert (a floating debt) into capital or stock, or into a more or less permanent debt, represented by bonds for definite sums, bearing interest at a fixed rate, and commonly redeemable within a fixed period of years. That part of the indebtedness of a government or corporation which is payable immediately or soon, so that early provision for payment must be made or forbearance obtained, is called the *floating debt*. To *fund* such an indebtedness is to cancel it by inducing the creditor to take in its place obligations having considerable time to run, and issued, in convenient portions or shares, in the form of interest-bearing bonds or certificates available to the holder as marketable securities; or by procuring a fresh loan on the issue of such obligations, and using the proceeds to pay off the floating indebtedness. To *refund* a debt is to repeat this process when the time obtained by the funding expires. The *funded debt* of a body politic or corporate is the aggregate of the debt thus provided for. It is approximately the same in amount as the old debt, unless it is increased, as is often the case, by including in it the expenses of funding, or by issuing the obligations below par. The funded debts of governments are spoken of as the *public funds*, and the securities issued are spoken of as *stocks* or *bonds*. Such securities, when issued by corporations, are usually spoken of in the United States as *bonds* (the word *stocks* being applied to shares, which do not represent the debt of a corporation, but ownership in it), and in Great Britain as *bonds* or *debentures*. With the funding of a debt is frequently coupled the creation of a sinking-fund for its redemption. See *sinking-fund*, under *fund*[1], *n.*

fund[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *funden*, an earlier form of *founden*, strive, go: see *found*[5].] To go; proceed.

Na linger durst I for him lette,
But forth y *funded* wyt that free.
Als I yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 275).

fundable (fun'dȧ-bl), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being funded or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

fundal (fun'dal), *a.* [< *fundus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fundus: as, *fundal* attachments.

fundament (fun'dȧ-mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *fundament*, *fundement*, also *fondement*, *foundement* (see *foundment*), < OF. *fundement*, *fondement*, F. *fondement* = Pr. *fundamen*, *fondament* = Sp. Pg. *fundamento* = It. *fondamento*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation, groundwork, base, bottom, < *fundare*, found, < *fundus*, the bottom: see *fund*[1] and *found*[3].] 1†. Foundation; foundment.

Unnethe the *fundement*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 403.

2. The anus; the vent; the perineal region.

fundamental (fun-dȧ-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fondamental* = Sp. Pg. *fundamental* = It. *fondamentale*, < ML. **fundamentalis* (in adv. *fundamentaliter*), < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; serving as or being a component part of a foundation or basis; hence, essential; important; original; elementary: as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law.

And this I take to be a great cause that hath hindered the progression of learning, because these *fundamental* knowledges have been studied but in passage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The law of nature is the only law of laws truly and properly to all mankind *fundamental*, the beginning and the end of all government. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

When we apply the epithet *fundamental* either to religion in general or to Christianity in particular, we are supposed to mean something essential to religion or Christianity. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 88.

The most *fundamental* and far-reaching effect of Roman conquest was the decomposition of primitive ideas, political and social, legal and religious.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 257.

Fundamental bass, in *music*: (*a*) See *fundamental*, *n.*, 2. (*b*) The low tone generated by the tones of a chord. Also called *fundamental note*.—**Fundamental cells, fundamental tissue**, in *bot.*, typical or essentially unchanged parenchyma-cells, and the tissue formed of such cells, such as is found in pith, the pulp of leaves and fruit, etc.—**Fundamental chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Fundamental color, color-sensation.** See the nouns.—**Fundamental propositions**, in *logic*, certain propositions from which other propositions can be immediately proved, but which can themselves be subordinated to no other propositions.—**Fundamental scale** of a system of invariants or concomitants, an asyzygetic set of such invariants or concomitants. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. The idea is Cayley's.—**Fundamental tone.** See *fundamental*, *n.*, 2.—**Fundamental truths**, beliefs constituting the foundations and elementary ingredients of every act of knowledge and thought.—**Fundamental units**, a system of units from which all others can be derived. In the centimeter-gram-second system, the centimeter, gram, and mean solar second are taken as the fundamental units.=**Syn.** Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

II. *n.* 1. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part: as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

For the laws of England (though by our charter we are not bound to them, yet) our *fundamentals* are framed according to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 351.

High speculations are as barren as the tops of cedars, but the *fundamentals* of Christianity are fruitful as the valleys or the creeping vine.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 68.

Their *fundamental* is, that all diseases arise from repletion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The root of a chord. (*b*) The generator of a series of harmonics. Also called *fundamental bass*, *note*, or *tone*.

fundamentality (fun'dȧ-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

When he finds antiquity and universality combined with *fundamentality*, the conclusion is inevitable, and in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions is it plainly legitimate.
Gladstone, Church and State, vii.

fundamentally (fun-dȧ-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation; as regards fundamentals.

Fundamentally defective. *Burke.*

That which *fundamentally* distinguishes the slave is that he labours under coercion to satisfy another's desires. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 24.

fundamentalness (fun-dȧ-men'tal-nes), *n.* Fundamentality.

fundation† (fun-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fundatio(n-)*, foundation: see *foundation*.] The act of finding or providing.

The first whereof is the *fundation* of dowrie, viz. two hundred denarij. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 215.

fundatrix†, *n.* [< ML. *fundatrix*, fem. of *fundator*, a founder: see *founder*[1].] A foundress.

The *fundatrix*' purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 371.

funded (fun'ded), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; constituting or forming part of the permanent debt of a government or corporation at a fixed rate of interest: as, a *funded* debt. See *debt* and *fund*[1].

On the 31st of December, 1697, the publick debts of Great Britain *funded* and unfunded amounted to £21,515,742. 13s. 8 1-2d. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

The nation had an enormous *funded* debt and a depreciated currency. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 88.

2. Invested in public funds: as, *funded* money.

funder (fun'dèr), *n.* 1. One who is in favor of funding a debt or debts, or of providing a sinking-fund for the gradual extinction of debt. Specifically—2. In *U. S. politics*, from about 1878 onward, a Virginian who was in favor of funding and paying the entire debt of the State (less the quota properly falling upon West Virginia), in distinction from a so-called readjuster, who advocated the repudiation of a part of the debt.

fund-holder (fund'hōl'dèr), *n.* An owner of government stock or public securities.

Would you tax the property of the *fund-holder?* No, no minister has yet been either blind or abandoned enough to attempt it.
Fox, Speech on the Assessed Tax Bill, Dec. 14, 1797.

Tax on *fundholders*, in respect of profits arising from annuities payable out of any public revenues
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 111.

fundi (fun'di), *n.* [Native African.] A kind of grain allied to millet (the *Paspalum exile*), much cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation as food for invalids. Also called *fundungi* and *hungry rice*.

funding (fun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fund*[1], *v.*] The act or process of converting a floating debt into a funded debt. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*, and *debt*.—**Funding system**, a system or scheme for funding, usually including a sinking-fund for the payment of principal, and a pledge of specific portions of the income of the state or company for the payment of interest meanwhile. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*

The *funding system*, they say, is in favor of the moneyed interest — oppressive to the land: that is, favorable to us, hard on them. *Ames*, Works, I. 104.

fundless (fund'les), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-less*.] Without funds.

fund-monger (fund'mung'gėr), *n.* An operator or speculator in the public funds. [Rare.]

Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers, and *fundmongers*.
New York Tribune, June 12, 1862.

fund-mongering (fund'mung'gėr-ing), *n.* The act or practice of operating or speculating in the public funds. [Rare.]

Thoroughly imbued with . . hostility to perpetual debts and *fund-mongering* *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

Fundulina (fun-dū-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's ichthyological system, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and all the teeth are pointed. It includes the subfamily *Fundulinæ* and other cyprinodonts.

Fundulinæ (fun-dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinodontidæ*, typified by the genus *Fundulus*, comprising cyprinodont fishes with dentary bones normally united, a short intestinal canal, teeth fixed and pointed, and the anal fin of the male not provided with a rigid intromittent organ. About 30 species inhabit fresh, brackish, and salt waters of the United States; they are known as *killifishes*, *mummychogs*, *minnows*, etc.

funduline (fun'dū-lin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fundulinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Fundulinæ*.

Fundulus (fun'dū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*[1].] A genus of killifishes, of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*, containing numerous species of active habits and very tenacious of life, of no economic value. The commonest North American species is *F. heteroclitus*; a larger one is known as *F. majalis*. See cut under *mummychog*.

fundungi (fun-dung'gi), *n.* Same as *fundi*.

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* [L., the bottom, base: see *fund*[1].] 1. In a general sense, bottom; depths: as, the *fundus* of a cave or a wood.

Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to "live in the *fundus* of the eye," so that, after several hours, shutting the eyes will cause these images to reappear with great distinctness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. In *anat.*, the larger end of any cone- or pear-shaped organ, as the upper part of the uterus, the left portion of the stomach, or the anterior and lower end of the gall-bladder.—**Fundus glands**, the cardiac glands of the stomach.—**Fundus of the bladder**, the lower part or base.—**Fundus of the eye**, the back part of the eye, as seen through the pupil in an ophthalmoscopic examination.—**Fundus of the stomach**, the left, larger end.—**Fundus of the uterus**, the upper part.

funebral† (fū'nē-bral), *a.* Same as *funebrial*.

Dr. Parr *of* Camerwell preach'd a most pathetic *funebral* discourse and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1672.

funebrial† (fū-nē'bri-al), *a.* [As F. *funèbre* = Sp. *fúnebre* = Pg. It. *funebre*; < L. *funebris*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funereal.

One of these crowns or garlands is most artificially wrought in filagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle (with which plants the *funebrial* garlands of the ancients were composed).
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p 29.

funebrious† (fū-nē′bri-us), *a.* Same as *funebrial*.

funeral (fū′ne-ral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *funeral*, < OF. *funeral*, *funerail* = Sp. Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, < ML. *funeralis*, belonging to a burial (the L. adj. was *funebris*), < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral; usually with reference to the burning of the body (whereas *exequiæ*, E. *exequies*, had reference to the procession), and so prob. from the same root as *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*. II. *n.* < ME. *funeral* = F. *funérailles*, pl., = Pr. *funerarias* = Sp. *funeral*, also pl. *funeralias*, *funerarias* = Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, n., < ML. pl. *funeralia*, funeral rites, funeral, neut. pl. of *funeralis*: see I.] I. *a.* Pertaining to burial or sepulture; used, spoken, etc., at the interment of the dead: as, a *funeral* torch; *funeral* rites; a *funeral* train or procession; a *funeral* oration.

The fyr of *funeral* service.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2984.

All the sad sayings of Scripture, or the threnes of the *funeral* prophets. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

The very term *funeral* feast is, indeed, a kind of paradox; yet *funeral* feasts have existed among all nations.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 384.

Funeral pile, a heap of wood and other combustible material upon which a dead body is laid to be burned to ashes, a pyre.

Its principal use [that of asbestos], according to Pliny, was for the making of shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corps so as the ashes might be preserved distinct from that of the wood whereof the *funeral-pile* was composed *Cambridge*, The Scribleriad, iv.

II. *n.* 1. The ceremony of burying a dead person; the solemnization of interment; obsequies: formerly used also in the plural.

A fyr, in which thoffice [the office]
Of *funeral* he might al accomplice
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 2900.

Before he had seen performed his Father's *Funerals*, which was not till the 27th of October following, he entred into a Treaty of his own Nuptials.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

The *funerals* of a deceased friend are not only performed at his first interring, but in the monthly minds and anniversary commemorations.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 308.

When they buried him, the little port
Had seldom seen a costlier *funeral*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of the dead; a funeral train.

A *funeral*, with plumes and lights,
And music, went to Camelot
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3†. A funeral sermon: usually in the plural. *Davies*.

In the absence of Dr. Humfreys, designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his *funerals*
Fuller, Ch. Hist, IX iii 2.

I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, l. 454.

funeral-ale (fū′ne-ral-āl), *n.* [Equiv. to Norw. *gravaröl*, *gravöl* = Dan. *gravöl* = Sw. *grafol*, lit. 'grave-ale.'] A funeral feast; a wake: with reference to ancient Scandinavian customs. See *ale*, 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfagr's] father's *funeral-ale*, for it is expressly said that at Hafrsfirth his hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death. *Edinburgh Rev.*

funerally† (fū′ne-ral-i), *adv.* In a funeral manner; by way of a funeral.

Even crows were *funerally* burnt.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, i.

funerary (fū′ne-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *funéraire* = Sp. *funerario*, < LL. *funerarius*, < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*.] Relating or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

The two [goblets] to the left are in blue glass, inscribed with short *funerary* legends *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 201.

funerate† (fū′ne-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *funeratus*, pp. of *funerare*, bury with funeral rites, < *funus*, (*funer-*), funeral rites: see *funeral*, *a.*] To bury with funeral rites. *Cockeram*.

funeration† (fū-ne-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *funeration*, < LL. *funeratio(n-)*, < L. *funerare*, bury with funeral rites: see *funerate*.] Solemnization of funeral rites.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.
Knatchbull, Annot. on New Testament, p. 41.

funereal (fū-nē′rē-al), *a.* [As Sp. *funéreo* = Pg. It. *funereo*: < L. *funereus*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Characteristic of or suitable for a funeral; hence, mournful; dismal; lugubrious; gloomy.

Horneck's fierce eye, and Roome's *funereal* frown.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 152.

Dark, *funereal* barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, lugubrious cries. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

funereally (fū-nē′rē-al-i), *adv.* In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

funest (fū-nest′), *a.* [= F. *funeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *funesto*, < L. *funestus*, causing death, destruction, or calamity, deadly, destructive, calamitous, < *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral, a dead body, death, etc.: see *funeral*.] Causing or boding death; ill-boding; hence, lamentable; mournful: as, "*funest* and direful deaths," *Coleridge*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Frequent mischiefs and *funest* accidents they [mushrooms] have produc'd, not only to particular persons, but to whole families. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, xxxix.

I perfectly apprehend the *funest* and calamitous issue which a few days may produce.
Evelyn, To Sir William Coventry.

fung, fêng (fung), *n.* See *fung-hwang*.

fungaceous (fung-gā′shius), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining or relating to fungi.

fungal (fung′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fungalis*, < *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus*.] I. *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a fungus or fungi; consisting of the *Fungi* or fungous plants: as, *fungal* growth; Lindley's *fungal* alliance.

Assuming the filaments to be of undoubted *fungal* origin. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 523.

These filiform *fungal* elements are called hyphæ.
Goebel, Outline Class. and Special Morph., p. 81.

II. *n.* A fungus.

Fungales (fung-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungalis*: see *fungal*.] Same as *Fungi*. *Lindley*.

fungate (fung′gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fungated*, ppr. *fungating*. [< *fungus* + *-ate*2.] In *pathol.*, to grow up rapidly in forms suggesting some of the larger fungi: said of morbid growths.

funget†, *n.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, a soft-headed fellow, a dolt: see *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 184.

fung-hwang, fêng-hwang (fung′hwäng′), *n.* [Chinese.] In *Chinese myth.*, a fabulous bird of good omen said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phenix*, but seems, from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the Argus pheasant. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelains and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

The *fung hwang* of Chinese legends is a sort of pheasant, adorned with every color, and combining in its form and motions whatever is elegant and graceful, as well as possessing such a benevolent disposition that it will not peck or injure living insects, nor tread on growing herbs.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, I. 266.

Fungi (fun′ji), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] One of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams. The *Fungi* are chiefly distinguished by the absence of chlorophyl, and therefore by the lack of power to assimilate inorganic substances, being thus dependent for their food upon living or dead organic matter obtained from other plants or from animals. Consequently, also, they do not inhale carbonic acid and give off oxygen as chlorophyllous plants do in assimilation, but do inhale oxygen and give off carbonic acid as other plants do in respiration. The vegetative system consists of filiform cells, called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ of a fungus taken collectively are called the *mycelium*. The hyphæ are usually septate and branched; in some fungi, as *Peronosporeæ* and their allies, there are no septa except those which divide off the propagative cells or organs. Exceptions to the hyphal plan of structure occur in several cases. In the yeast-fungi and yeast-like stages of certain other fungi the plant consists of a succession of ellipsoid cells formed by budding; in the *Chytridieæ* certain species have no mycelium, but consist of a spherical or ovoid cell; in the bacteria the prevailing form is that of very minute spheres or rods, which multiply by fission; in the vegetative stage of the *Mycomycetes* there is only a mass of protoplasm. The mycelium is said to be *filamentous* when the hyphæ are separate, or at most but loosely interwoven, as in the common molds; *membranous* when the hyphæ are so interwoven as to form a layer; *fibrous* when the hyphæ form branching strands, the latter being often of considerable size and indurated. In some groups, as the mushrooms, the interwoven hyphæ form a compound fungus-body of definite and regular shape. Fungi are as-



Poisonous Mushroom (*Amanita*).

A, annulus; *C*, cortina; *H*, hymenium; *M*, mycelium; *P*, pileus; *S*, stipe; *V*, volva.

prophytic or *parasitic*, according as that from which they obtain their food is a dead organic substance or a living organism. Some parasitic species are facultative saprophytes, and some saprophytic species are facultative parasites. Among the saprophytic fungi are the common domestic molds and mildews, the "dry-rot" fungi, the greater number of ascomycetous and basidiomycetous fungi, which grow on dead wood, leaves, etc., or organic matter in the soil, also many *Hyphomycetes*, and the *Myxomycetes*. Among the parasitic fungi are the *Uredineæ* or rusts and *Ustilagineæ* or smuts, which grow upon wild and cultivated plants, also most *Peronosporeæ*, as represented by the potato-rot and American grape-vine mildew. Among the *Ascomycetes*, the *Erysipheæ* (powdery mildews) are all parasitic, as are also many other *Pyrenomycetes* and a few *Discomycetes*. Many parasitic species, especially the rusts, smuts, and mildews, cause great destruction to cultivated crops. The lichens are now considered by many botanists to consist of fungi parasitic upon algæ (the gonidia). (See *lichen*.) A few fungi grow upon living animals and man. Several species of *Aspergillus* cause a disease (otomycosis) of the human ear. Other fungi produce the skin-diseases favus and ringworm. Bacteria are believed to cause most or all of the fevers and contagious diseases of man and the lower animals. Species of *Saprolegnia* cause epidemics among fishes, especially the salmon. The principal parasites upon insects belong to the *Entomophthoreæ* and the genus *Cordyceps*. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Silkworms are attacked by a species of *Botrytis*, and bacteria cause epidemics among silkworms and other insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur in fungi; the latter is present in all, and in many is the only kind that has been observed. The asexual spores (conidia) are most frequently produced upon the tips of uninclosed hyphæ, as in *Hyphomycetes*, or on short hyphæ produced in conceptacles, but sometimes by free cell-formation, as in *Mucor*. The sexual organs are of three types. In the conjugating fungi, *Mucor* and its allies, reproduction takes place by the union of two similar cells to form a zygospore. In *Peronospora* and its allies oögonia and antheridia are formed; the antheridium comes in direct contact with the oögonium, and a transfer of the protoplasm into the oögonium takes place. In the *Ascomycetes*, so far as known, a carpogonium takes the place of the oögonium, and the product of fertilization is usually a perithecium or apothecium containing asci and spores. (See *Eurotium*.) Modern classifications of fungi are of two kinds. That proposed by F. Cohn in 1872 classes together in primary groups fungi and algæ having similar modes of reproduction, employing the peculiar fungal characters in distinguishing the secondary groups; but the usual method recognizes fungi as wholly distinct from algæ, separated by physiological and morphological characters, in this respect agreeing with the old method. The artificial system formerly in use and still retained in some English books divides the fungi into the orders *Ascomycetes*, *Physomycetes*, *Hyphomycetes*, *Coniomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Hymenomycetes*. De Bary in 1861 made four divisions: *Phycomycetes*, *Hypodermiæ*, *Basidiomycetes*, and *Ascomycetes*. Goebel (1882) does not include *Myxomycetes* and *Schizomycetes* with *Fungi* proper, the latter he divides into *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, *Uredineæ*, and *Basidiomycetes*. The *Fungi Imperfecti* of modern authors include a large number of forms, of which some are known, and most are suspected, to be the asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The principal groups of *Fungi Imperfecti* are the *Sphæropideæ*, *Melanconieæ*, and *Hyphomycetes*. The number of known species of fungi is estimated at about 30,000. Most of the edible fungi are found among the mushrooms and puffballs; but the truffle and morel are ascomycetous. Most of the species recognised as poisonous are mushrooms; but the ergot-fungus is ascomycetous. Some smuts are poisonous to cattle. Some fungi produce poisonous substances, as alcohol, by fermentation. Also called *Fungales*. See cuts under *ascus*, *basidium*, *Clavaria*, *ergot*, *exoperidium*, *Fusicladium*, and *Puccinia*.

Fungia (fun′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] The typical genus of mushroom-corals of the family *Fungidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801. See cut under *coral*.

Fungia . . . is the largest of the solitary lime-secreting corals, and often reaches a diameter of from six to eight inches. It is disk-shaped, with a large number of radiating partitions which extend from the center to a periphery not bounded by a vertical wall. The tentacles . . . are irregularly disposed over its whole upper surface. *Fungia* in its adult condition is not attached to the ground, but lies in the coral lagoons in rather sheltered places.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 117.

fungible (fun′ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungi*, perform, discharge: see *function*.] I. *a.* Capable of being replaced by another in respect of function, office, or use.

The theologians based themselves on the glossators and legists, and the wordy strife about *fungible* and "consumptible" things continued for several centuries, until finally settled by Salmasius, Turgot, and Bentham.
Science, VII. 376.

II. *n.* In the *civil law*, a thing of such a nature that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or money.

fungic (fun′jik), *a.* [= F. *fongique*; as *fungus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fungi.

fungicide (fun′ji-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, fungus, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys fungi; specifically, a chemical applied to fungi or their germs for the purpose of destroying them; a germicide.

Fungicola (fun-jik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungicola*: see *fungicolous*.] 1. In Latreille's system, the first family of *Coleoptera trimera*,

now retained as a superfamily of trimerous or cryptotetramerous coleopterans, with filiform maxillary palpi, and moderately long flattened or clavate antennæ: represented by such families as the *Endomychidæ* or fungus-beetles. See cut under *Endomychus*.—2. A group of dipterous insects or fungus-gnats.

fungicolous (fun-jik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *fungicola*, < L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in or upon fungi; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fungicolæ*.

Fungidæ (fun'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Fungiidæ*.

fungiform (fun'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mushroom; cylindrical with a broader convex head: specifically applied to certain papillæ of the tongue, distinguished from *filiform* and *circumvallate*. Also *fungilliform*. See *papilla*.

The nerve-fibres are more readily seen, however, in the *fungiform* papillæ of the tongue.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 682.

fungiid (fun'ji-id), *n.* A mushroom-coral, as a member of the *Fungiidæ*.

Fungiidæ (fun-ji'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-idæ*.] A family of eporose sclerodermatous stone-corals, the mushroom-corals, so called because of their usual shape as large flat cups. They are without theca, but with many well-developed dentate septa connected by synapticulæ. Also *Fungidæ*. See *Fungia*, and cut under *coral*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Fungiinæ (fun-ji-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fungiidæ*. Also *Funginæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

fungilliform (fun-jil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. as if **fungillus*, dim. of L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Same as *fungiform*.

fungin, fungine (fu[illegible]), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] Same as *fungus-cellulose*.

In 1866 De Bary gave this name [fungus-cellulose] to the substance composing the cell-walls of fungi. . . . Since then, the names *fungine* and metacellulose have been given to this doubtful substance.
Poulsen, Bot. Micro-Chem. (trans.), p. 79.

funginous (fun'ji-nus), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-ine*¹ + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

fungite (fun'jīt), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-ite*².] A kind of fossil coral.

Fungivoræ (fun-jiv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fungivorous*.] A group of fungivorous dipterous insects.

fungivorous (fun-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon fungi: applied to many insects.

fungoid (fung'goid), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Having the appearance or character of a fungus; hence, sporadic.

"The seed of immortality has sprouted within me." "Only a *fungoid* growth, I dare say—a crowing disease in the lungs," said Deronda.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

2. In *pathol.*, characterized by morbid growths resembling a fungus, especially those of a malignant character: as, a *fungoid* disease.

fungologist (fung-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *fungology* + *-ist*.] One engaged in the study of fungology; a mycologist.

fungology (fung-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom (see *fungus*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which deals with fungi. More commonly called *mycology*.

fungosity (fung-gos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fongosité* = Sp. *fungosidad* = It. *fungosità*; as *fungous* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being fungous; also, a fungous excrescence.

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustules, or *fungosities* on its surface.
Biblioth. Bibl. (Oxf., 1720), I. 292.

2. In *pathol.*, proud flesh. *Dunglison*.

fungous (fung'gus), *a.* [< ME. *fungous* = F. *fongueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fungoso*, < L. *fungosus*, full of holes, spongy, fungous, < *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus: see *fungus*.] 1. Belonging to or having the character of fungi; spongy.

And chaf is better for hem [radishes] thenne is donnge, For that therof wol be right *fungous* stronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

We may be sure of rains, in case we see a *fungous* substance or soot gathered about lamps and candle snuffs.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows *fungous*, and takes fire at ev'ry spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

Another form of *fungous* vegetation that develops itself within the living body . . . is the Botrytis bassiana.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 313.

2. Characterized by the appearance of fungoid growths: as, a *fungous* disease.—3. Growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

The meaner productions of the French and English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets.
Harris, Hermes.

fung-shui, fêng-shui (fung'shwē'), *n.* [Chinese, < *fung*, wind, + *shui*, water.] A kind of geomancy practised by the Chinese for determining the luckiness or unluckiness of sites for graves, houses, cities, etc.

Burial-places are selected by geomancers, and their location has important results on the prosperity of the living. The supposed connection between these two things has influenced the science, religion, and customs of the Chinese from very early days, and under the name of *fung-shui*, or "wind and water" rules, still contains most of their science, and explains most of their superstitions.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, II. 246.

Feng-shui, or "wind-and-water" magic, . . . has of late come under the notice of Europeans from the unexpected impediments it has placed in their way when desirous of building or constructing railways on Chinese soil.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XV. 204.

fungus (fung'gus), *n.*; pl. *fungi* (fun'ji). [In earlier use *funge* (q. v.); = OF. *fonge*, a mushroom, F. *fongus*, *fungus* (in pathol.) = Sp. Pg. It. *fungo*, < L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, for **sfungus*, < Gr. *σφόγγος*, Attic form of *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] 1. A plant belonging to the group *Fungi* (which see).

Each with some wondrous gift approach'd the Power,
A nest, a toad, a *fungus*, or a flower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 400.

In wine-making, the fermentation of the juices of the grapes or other fruit employed is set going by the development of minute *fungi* whose germs have settled on their skins.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 811.

The healthy animal organism possesses the power of destroying and eliminating certain kinds of living microscopic spores and filaments of *fungi* from the circulation.
The Lancet, June 4, 1881.

2. In *pathol.*, a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds.—**Bird's-nest fungus.** See *bird's-nest*.—**Budding fungi.** See *bud*¹.—**Chignon-fungus.** See *chignon*.—**Filamentous fungus**, one composed of separate or but little interwoven hyphæ, as the common molds.—**Fungus disease**, mycetoma.—**Fungus hematodes**, in *pathol.*, a name applied to a soft and vascular carcinoma when, after ulceration of the integuments, it grows up rapidly in a dark-colored, rugose, easily bleeding mass.—**Fungus Melitensis**, the *Cynomorium coccineum*, a fungus-like plant of southern Europe, of the apetalous order *Balanophoraceæ*. See cut under *Cynomorium*.—**House-fungus**, a fungus destructive to the timbers of houses and other buildings, dry-rot.—**Smut-fungus**, one of the *Ustilagineæ* which produces a smut like mass of spores. See *smut*.—**Spawn-fungi**, *Basidiomycetes* (mushrooms, puffballs, etc.) which may be propagated by means of masses of mycelium called spawn.—**Sprouting fungi**, those fungi propagated by sprouting or budding, as the species of *Saccharomyces* and growth-forms of certain higher fungi.—**Yeast-fungus**, the fungus which is the active principle in yeast; *Saccharomyces*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*. (See also *beefsteak-fungus*, *fish-fungus*.)

fungus-beetle (fung'gus-bē'tl), *n.* A fungicolous beetle, as of the family *Endomychidæ* or of the family *Erotylidæ*; an endomychid. See cuts under *Endomychus* and *Erotylus*.

fungus-cellulose (fung'gus-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* The substance which composes the cell-walls of fungi, different in chemical reactions from ordinary cellulose. Also called *fungin*, *fungine*, and *metacellulose*.

fungus-foot (fung'gus-fût), *n.* Mycetoma.

fungus-gnat (fung'gus-nat), *n.* A nematocerous dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidæ*: so called from the habitat of the larvæ. Some seven hundred species of these minute gnats are described.

fungus-midge (fung'gus-mij), *n.* Same as *fungus-gnat*.

fungus-stone (fung'gus-stōn), *n.* A ball composed of earth and the matted mycelium of *Polyporus tuberaster*, used, especially in Italy, for the propagation of that fungus. Under proper conditions of temperature and moisture, the fungus grows and fructifies.

fungus-tinder (fung'gus-tin'dėr), *n.* Tinder made from the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*; punk.

funic (fū'nik), *a.* Same as *funicular*, 2.

funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* [= F. *funicule* = It. *funicolo*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funiculus*.] 1. A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber.—2. In *entom.*, the part of the antenna between the scape and the club. Also *funicule*.—3. In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—4. In *bot.*: (*a*) The stalk of an ovule or seed. See cut in preceding column. (*b*) In *Nidulariaceæ* among fungi, a pedicel attaching the peridiolum to the inner surface of the wall of the peridium. Also *funiculus*.



Funicle, def. 4 (*a*).—Pod of *Lunaria*.
a, *a*, *a*, funicles.

funicular (fū-nik'ū-lėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *funiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *funicular*, < NL. **funicularis*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the character of a funicle; constituting a funiculus; relating to the hypothesis of a funiculus, or self-contracting ether.—2. In *anat.*, relating or pertaining to the funis umbilicalis: as, the *funicular* process of the peritoneum. *Dunglison*. Also *funic*.—**Funicular diagram.** See *diagram*.—**Funicular machine**, a name given to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly of an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—**Funicular polygon**, in *statics*, the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

II. *n.* The funicular polygon.

Funicularia (fū-nik-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *funicular*.] Same as *Funiculina*.

funiculate (fū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **funiculatus*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] 1. In *coöl.*, forming a narrow ridge.—2. In *bot.*, having a funicle.

funicule (fū'ni-kūl), *n.* [< L. *funiculus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, same as *funiculus*, 8, and *funicle*, 2.

funiculi, *n.* Plural of *funiculus*.

Funiculina (fū-nik-ū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *funiculus* + *-ina*: see *funiculus*.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Funiculinidæ*. Also found in the forms *Funicularia*, *Funiculus*.

Funiculinea (fu-nik-ū-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-ea*.] A subsection of spicateous pennatuloid polyps, with polyps in distinct rows on both sides of the rachis. *Kölliker*.

Funiculinidæ (fū-nik-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with sessile polyps on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and with ventral zoöids.

funiculus (fū-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *funiculi* (-lī). [L., a small rope, cord, or line, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funis*.] 1†. A small rope or cord. *E. Phillips*.—2. In early German landlaw, a cord or slender rope with which land was measured.—3. In *old physics*, a self-contracting ether, assumed by some of those who rejected the doctrine of the elasticity of the air.—4. In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.—5. In *anat.*: (*a*) The navel-string or umbilical cord, connecting the fetus with the placenta, and so with the parent. Also *funis* and *funicle*. (*b*) One of the smaller bundles of a nerve which are inclosed in a special sheath of neurilemma or perineurium. See *nerve*.

The nerves themselves have something of the same obvious structure as striated muscles, that is, a more or less cylindrical fasciculus surrounded by a sheath (epineurium), and the mass in turn being composed of smaller bundles (*funiculi*), each *funiculus* having its special sheath (perineurium, neurilemma).
Wilder and Gage, Anat Tech., p. 398.

6. In *Polyzoa*, the gastroparietal band or ligament connecting the alimentary canal with the wall of the endocyst. See cut under *Plumatella*.—7. In *Myriapoda*, a cord connecting the anal end of the embryo with the so-called amnion.—8. In *entom.*, that part of the flagellum of the antenna which is between the pedicel and the club; the funicle: used especially of hymenopterous insects. Also *funicule*.—9. In *Protozoa*, specifically, the filament or slender thread which connects the several nodules of a compound endoplast, as the component nuclear masses in such infusorians as *Loxodes* and *Loxophyllum*. *Saville Kent*.—10. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Funiculina*.—**Funiculus cuneatus** (wedge-shaped funicle), the column of the oblongata lying next to the funiculus gracilis; the upward continuation of the posterior lateral column of the cord.—**Funiculus gracilis** (slender funicle), the longitudinal tract on either side of the posterior mid line of the medulla oblongata; the upward continuation of the posterior median column of the cord.—**Funiculus of Rolando**, the longitudinal prominence on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata on either side, outside of the cuneate funiculus. It includes the tubercle of Rolando, and is produced by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface. Also called *lateral cuneate funiculus*.—**Funiculus sclerus**, a strand of fibrous tissue piercing the sclerotic opposite the fovea centralis, and connecting its laminæ.—**Funiculus spermaticus**, the spermatic cord (which see, under *cord*¹).—**Funiculus teres** (round funicle), a longitudinal eminence on either side of the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Also called *eminentia teres*.—**Funiculus umbilicalis**, the umbilical cord (which see, under *cord*¹).

funiform (fū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] In *bryology*, like a rope or cord. *Braithwaite.*

funiliform (fū-nil'i-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **funiculiform*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a cord or cable; rope-shaped; funicular: applied to the tough, cord-like roots of some arborescent endogens.

funipendulous (fū-ni-pen'dū-lus), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*, *pendulum*.] Pertaining to a simple pendulum. **Funipendulous vibration**, a simple harmonic oscillation. *Kater*, Philos. Trans. for 1819, p. 234.

funis (fū'nis), *n.* [L., a rope, a cord.] In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).— **Funis brachii**, the (venous) cord of the arm; the large median superficial vein.

funk[1] (fungk), *n.* [< ME. *funke*, *fonk*, a spark (of fire), a spark or particle, = MD. *voncke*, D. *vonk*, a spark (MD. *voncke*, *vonck-hout*, touchwood), = MLG. *vunke*, LG. *funke* = OHG. *funcho*, MHG. *vunke* (usually *vanke*), G. *funke* = Dan. *funke* (prob. < LG.), a spark; possibly connected with Goth. *fōn* (gen. *funins*), fire (see under *fire*). No obvious connection with *funk*[2] or *funk*[3].] 1†. A spark.

For al the wrecchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes Fareth as a *fonk* of fuyr that ful a myde Temese [Thames]. *Piers Ploweman* (C), vii. 335.

Funke, or lytylle fyr, igniculus, foculus. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Touchwood; punk. [Prov. Eng.]

funk[2] (fungk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; no obvious connection with *funk*[1]. Cf. OF. *funkier*, *fungier*, v., smoke, *funkiere*, F. dial. *funkière*, n., smoke.] A strong and offensive smoky smell. *Bailey.*

funk[2] (fungk), *v. t.* [< *funk*[2], *n.*] To stifle with offensive smoke or vapor. [Rare.]

With what strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
He *funks* Baskotia and her son to death.
King, The Furmetary, iii.

A cigar reeked in the left-hand corner of the mouth of one, and in the right-hand corner of the mouth of the other; — an arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful *funking* each other which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

funk[3] (fungk), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not certain; usually associated with *funk*[1], but the connection is not obvious. Prob. OLG.; cf. OFlem. *fonck*, a commotion, disturbance, agitation, tumult; *in de fonck zijn*, be disturbed or agitated, be in agitation (Kilian).] To become afraid; shrink through fear; quail.

"He's *funking*; go in, Williams!" "Catch him up!" "Finish him off!" scream the small boys.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To funk out, to back out in a cowardly manner.

To *funk* right *out* o' p'lit'cal strife aint thought to be the thing. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

funk[3] (fungk), *n.* [See *funk*[3], *v.*] Cowering fear; a shrinking panic or scare; a state of cowardly fright or terror. [Colloq. or slang.]

Pryce, usually brimful of valour when drunk,
Now experienced what schoolboys denominate *funk*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

Martha was there with a little girl who was in a terrible *funk*. She thought there were lions and tigers under the hedge. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xi.

Blue funk. See *blue*.

funk[4] (fungk), *v.* [Cf. *funk*[3].] I. *intrans.* 1. To kick behind, as a horse.

Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn.
J. Wilson, Margaret Lyndsay.

2. To get angry; take offense.

II. *trans.* To kick; strike.—**To funk off**, to throw off by kicking and plunging.

The horse *funkit* him *off* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1821, p. 303.

[Scotch in all uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *n.* [= ODan. *funk*, a blow, a stroke: see *funk*[4], *v.*] 1. A kick; a stroke. —2. Ill humor; anger; huff. [Scotch in both uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *a.* [See *funk*[4], *v.*; cf. *funky*[2].] Cross; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

Funkia (fung'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Heinrich Christian *Funck*, a German botanist (1771–1839).] A genus of liliaceous plants, with tuberous-fascicled roots, large ovate or cordate radical leaves, and a raceme of large lily-like flowers upon a naked scape. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of China and Japan, most of which are in cultivation, and known as *day-* or *plantain-lilies*. The more common are the white day-lily, *F. subcordata*, with large white and very fragrant flowers, and *F. ovata*, the flowers of which are blue or violet.

funky[1] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[3].] Timid; shrinking in fear. [Colloq. or slang.]

I do feel somewhat *funky*.
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 46. (*Davies.*)

funky[2] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[4] + *-y*[1].] 1. Kicking; given to kicking, as a horse.—2. Easily angered; touchy.

funnel (fun'el), *n.* [< ME. *funelle*, *funell*, *fonel*, a funnel, < OF. *enfonille* (printed *enfouille* in Roquefort, who quotes Pr. *enfounil*), F. dial. (Limousin) *enfounil* = Bret. *founil*, < L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, also the hopper in a mill, < *infundere*, pour in: see *infundibulum*, *infound*. The resemblance to W. *ffynel*, an air-hole, a vent, is not close as to meaning, and is accidental.] 1. A hollow cone or conical vessel, usually of tin or other metal, with a tube issuing from its apex, used for conveying fluids into a vessel with a small opening; a filler.

Wantes us here na vessel,
Ne mele, ne bucket, ne *funell* [var. *fonel*].
Cursor Mundi, l. 3305.

The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a *funnell*, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth.
Paley, Nat. Theol., x.

The inquisitive are the *funnels* of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 228.

2. A passage for a fluid or vapor, as the shaft or channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; specifically, in steamships and locomotives, an iron chimney for the boiler-furnaces; the smoke-stack.—3. *Naut.*, a metal cylinder fitted on the topgallant- and royal-mastheads of men-of-war, on which the eyes of the topgallant- and royal-rigging are fitted.—4. In *anat.* and *biol.*, an infundibulum: as, the *funnel* of a cuttlefish. Specifically—(*a*) In *Ctenophora*, an infundibuliform space in which the stomach sinks through a narrow canal which can be closed by muscles.

Radial canals pass out from the *funnel* and run along the ciliated ribs or ctenophores.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 117.

(*b*) In the *Rhizocarpæ*, a space between the thick outer coats of the macrospore, into which the apical papilla projects.—**Buccal funnel**. See *mastax*.—**Filtering funnel**. See *filtering*, *n.*—**Loading-funnel** (*milit.*), a copper funnel used in charging mortars, shell, and cored shot with loose powder.—**Separating-funnel**, in *chem.*, an apparatus used to separate liquids of different densities, which are not miscible. It is a pear-shaped vessel usually stoppered above, and provided below, at its narrow end, with an exit-tube and stopcock, so that the denser liquid may be run off by the tube, and the stopcock closed at the moment this liquid has passed.

funneled, funnelled (fun'eld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

funnelform (fun'el-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, in which the tube enlarges gradually from below, but expands widely at the summit; infundibuliform.


Funnelform Corolla.

funnel-like (fun'el-lik), *a.* Infundibuliform.— **Funnel-like polyps**, trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*. *A. Trembly*, 1744.

funnel-shaped (fun'el-shāpt), *a.* Same as *funnelform*.

funnel-top (fun'el-top), *n.* The tip or point of an anglers' rod.

funnily (fun'i-li), *adv.* In a funny or amusing manner; comically.

I feel that if in this dress I could do something clever, I should have the best of it. . . . I ought to go out of the kitchen *funnily*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, xxxiv.

He talked *funnily* of the necessity of every woman having two names, one for youth and one for mature age.
Caroline Fox, Journal.

funniment (fun'i-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *funny* + *-ment*.] Drollery; jesting or joking; a comic saying or performance. [Humorous.]

A wealthy hatter of slight acquaintance, meeting me at a "Mansion House" ball, said: "Hullos! Mr. G——, what are you doing here? Are you going to give us any of your little *funniments*—eh?" "No," I replied. "Are you going to sell any of your hats?"
New York Times, Aug. 27, 1888.

funniness (fun'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being funny; a funny saying or comical performance.

Some such *funniness* as "to go to kingdom come."
Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 241.

funning (fun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fun*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.

Cease your *funning*;
Force nor Cunning
Never shall my Heart trapan.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

funny[1] (fun'i), *a.* [< *fun* + *-y*[1].] 1. Such as to afford fun or excite mirth; amusing; comical; ludicrous.

The mixed sound of agony or mirth just heard was merely the signal of amusement caused to certain wandering Spaniards by some convulsingly *funny* episode.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 3.

2. Such as to cause surprise or perplexity; curious; strange; odd; queer: as, it is *funny* he never told me of his marriage. [Colloq.]

You must have thought it *funny* we didn't send for you? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 190.

—**Syn. 1.** *Comical*, *Laughable*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

funny[2] (fun'i), *n.*; pl. *funnies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A light clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of sculls. It is long and narrow, and is used for racing. *Hamersly.*

"We allus gives 'em a little gamber, Sir," said a Cambridge boat builder to me, in 1844, when I complained that a *funny* he was making was not on a straight keel.
F. J. Furnivall (Booke of Precedence, E. E. T. S., [i. 42, note).

funny-bone (fun'i-bōn), *n.* The place at the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus. The nerve is here superficial and comparatively unprotected, and a blow upon it gives rise to a tingling sensation on the ulnar side of the hand. Also called *crazy-bone*. [Colloq.]

He can not be complete in aught
Who is not humorously prone;
A man without a merry thought
Can hardly have a *funny-bone*.
Locker, An Old Muff.

funny-man (fun'i-man), *n.*; pl. *funny-men* (-men). The clown in a circus or similar show. [Colloq.]

You'll see on it what I've earn'd as clown, or the *funny-man*, with a party of acrobats.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 129.

fuor (fū'ọr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece nailed to a rafter to strengthen it when decayed. *E. H. Knight.*

fur[1] (fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *furre*; < ME. *furre*, sometimes *forre*, *for*, fur, pelt, < OF. *forre*, *fuerre*, *fuere*, *fouro*, *fourre*, *fore*, a case, sheath (hence, like *case*[2], 'hide, pelt, fur'—a sense not actually found in OF.: but see the verb), = Sp. Pg. *forro*, lining, = It. *fodero*, a sheath, scabbard, lining, fur; of Teut. origin: < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = AS. *fōdder*, a case, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, a sheath, case, etc.: see *fother*[2]. Hence *forel*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of certain animals, distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and therefore a warm covering for animals in cold climates. It has always been largely used for human clothing, either on the skin or separated from it. The finest kinds, as those of the sable, ermine, furseal, beaver, otter, etc., are among the costliest of clothing materials, both from their rarity and from the amount of labor involved in their preparation.

The shepe also turnyng to grete prophyte,
To helpe of man berythe *furres* blake and whyte.
Polit., Relig., and Love Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbounded he runs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

The *fur* that warms a monarch warm'd a bear.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 44.

On the opposite coast of Africa, at Mombas, Captain Owen, R. N., states that all the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of *fur*.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry: as, a cargo of *furs*.

There are wilde Cats [in Brazil] which yeeld good *furre*, and are very fierce. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Behold the Mountain-Tops, around,
As if with *Fur* of Ermins crown'd.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 1.

3. Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, made in various forms, as capes, muffs, etc., and worn for warmth or ornament: used in the singular collectively, or in the plural. Fur-- miniver or vair—was also formerly a mark of certain university degrees, and its use in certain cases was prescribed by statute, as in the statutes of the University of Paris, and in Laud's statutes of Oxford.

Underneath is the picture of Sir William Cecil, after Lord Burleigh, in his gown and *furs*.
Waterland, Works, X. 320.

4. Any natural covering or material regarded as resembling fur.

Fringed beneath like the *fur* of a mushroom.
Mrs. Charles Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 100.

Specifically—(*a*) The soft down on the skin of a peach and on the leaves of some plants. More commonly called *fuzz*. (*b*) A coat of morbid matter formed on the tongue, as in persons affected with fever.

The increased production of epithelium, causing a *fur*, is due to hyperæmia of the tongue. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(*c*) A coat or crust formed on the interior of a vessel by matter deposited from a liquid, as wine.

Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 5.

(*d*) Scale formed in a boiler. *Hamersly.*

5. In *sporting*, a general term for furred animals, as in the phrase *fur, fin, and feather*. Compare *feather, fin.*

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt feather, [but] he never takes to it like *fur*, and prefers vermin to game at all times.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 72.

6. Kind or class: from the use of particular furs as distinctive insignia. [Rare.] In the following passage the allusion is to the use of fur—minever or vair—in some of the distinctive university costumes.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the Stoic *fur*.
Milton, Comus, l. 707.

7. One of several tinctures used in heraldry. Each fur represents an artificial surface composed of patches of different colors, supposed to be sewn together, or of tufts sewn upon a plain ground. The eight furs most usually depicted and blazoned are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent; there are also ermanites, vair-en-point vairé. *Vairy cuppa* and *vairy tassa* are names given to counter-vair. See *meire*.—**To make the fur fly**, to make a great commotion; breed a disturbance. *Bartlett.* [Slang, U. S.]

Senator H—— was greatly excited, which proved most conclusively that he had *made the fur fly* among the five thousand four hundred and forty men [in allusion to the Oregon boundary-line]. *New York Tribune.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur; producing fur: as, *fur* animals; a *fur* cap. [A *fur cap* is a cap made of fur remaining on the skin; a *fur hat* (formerly called a *beaver hat*) is a hat made of fur partly felted, but retaining a furry surface.]

fur[1] (fėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furred*, ppr. *furring*. [< ME. *furren*, line with fur, < OF. *forrer, fourrer*, F. *fourrer*, sheathe, fur, = Sp. Pg. *forrar*, line, = It. *foderare*, line, line with fur; from the noun.] 1. To line, face, or cover with fur: as, a *furred* robe.

The kyng dude of his robe *furred* with menevere.
King Alisaunder, l. 5474.

The rich Tartars somtimes *fur* their gowns with pellure or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 98.

Who if they light vpon those *furred* Deities take away the Furres, and bestow on them greater heat in fires.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

The mantles of our kings and peers, and the *furred* robes of the several classes of our municipal officers, are the remains of this once universal fashion.
Fairholt, Costume, II. 174.

2. To cover with morbid or foul matter; coat.

The walls
On all sides *furred* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore, and human limbs.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

A minute portion of the small-pox virus introduced into the system will, in a severe case, cause . . . heat of skin, accelerated pulse, *furred* tongue, . . . etc.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 43.

The objection to all effective surface heaters by exhaust steam is their liability to become *furred* up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime-salts.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

There are serious conditions . . . in which the development of epithelium on the tongue is prevented, and so it is not *furred*, but becomes red and raw. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. In *carp.*, to nail strips of board or timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface, or as a wall or partition, for lathing or for forming an air-space between it and the plastering.—4. To clean off scale from the interior of (a boiler). *Hamersly.*

fur[2] (fėr), *n.* [Sc., = E. *furrow*, < ME. *furwe*, etc. See *furrow*.] A furrow; the space between two ridges.

What's the matter, my son Willie,
She hasna a *fur* o' land.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 134).

fur[3] (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* A dialectal variant of *far*[1].

As Venus Bird, the white, swift, lovely Dove, . . .
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of Falcon fierce not *furr*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fur. An abbreviation of *furlong.*

furacious† (fū-rā'shus), *a.* [< L. *furax* (*furaci-*), thievish, inclined to steal, < *furari*, steal, < *fur* = Gr. *φώρ*, a thief, prob. connected with L. *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1], carry away. Cf. *convey* in the sense of 'steal.' Hence also (from L. *fur*) E. *furtive, forfeit*[1].] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

furacity† (fū-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *furacita*(*t-*)*s*, thievishness, < *furax*, thievish: see *furacious*.] The quality of being furacious; propensity to steal; thievishness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fur-bearing (fėr'bār'ing), *a.* Yielding a fur or peltry of commercial value, as an animal: sometimes specifically applied to the members of the family *Mustelidæ*.

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *n.* [Formerly also *furbeloe*; an accom. (as if *fur* or fringe *below*, and so given, with an interrogation, in the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy) of earlier *falbelo*, orig. *falbala*: see *falbala*.] 1. A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a plaited or puffed flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or skirt.

Peeps into ev'ry Chest and Box;
Turns all her *Furbeloes* and Flounces.
Prior, The Dove, st. 25.

Nay, oft, in dreams, invention we bestow,
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Hence—2. An elaborate adornment of any kind.

A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waistcoat or petticoat, are standing topicks. *Spectator*, No. 15.

Some rhetorical *furbelows* or broidery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

3. The *Laminaria bulbosa*, a species of seaweed having a large wrinkled frond, found on the coasts of England.

While you were running down the sands, and made
The dimpled flounce of the sea-*furbelow* flap,
Good man, to please the child. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Some part or process like a fringe or flounce.

The beautiful Chrysaora, remarkable for its long *furbelows*, which act as organs of prehension.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 523.

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *v. t.* [< *furbelow*, *n.*] To furnish or ornament with furbelows or elaborate embellishments.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm 'em with a milder air:
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

She shut out the garish light with soft curtains; she put on the plain mirror and toilet table what Gilbert called a French cap and overskirt, and she *furbelowed* the mantelpiece. *Howells*, Private Theatricals, x.

furberyt, *n.* Same as *fourbery*.

furbish (fėr'bish), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also transposed *frubbish, frobish*; < ME. *fourbischen, forbischen*, < OF. *fourbiss-*, stem of certain parts of *fourbir, furbir*, F. *fourbir* = Pr. *forbir* = It. *forbire* (ML. *forbare*), polish, < OHG. *furpan, furban*, MHG. *fürben, vürwen*, clean, = AS. *feormian* (for **furbian*, **fcorbian*), clean, rub bright, polish (in the latter sense only in the deriv. *feormend* (orig. ppr.), a polisher, *feormung*, a polishing, furbishing (esp. of arms)), in comp. *ā-feormian*, clean, cleanse, purge: see *farm*[3].] 1. To rub or scour to brightness; polish; burnish.

A naughty souldier . . . who would be so *frobishing* and trimming his weapons at the very instant when there was more need to use them. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 339.

Men of all ranks and occupations . . . were deserting their daily occupations to *furbish* helmets, handle muskets, and learn the trade of war.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

2. Figuratively, to clear from taint or stain; renew the glory or brightness of; renovate.

Hang your bread and water,
I'le make you young again, believe that, lady.
I will so *frubbish* you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 3.

It is much more to the manager's advantage to *furbish* up all the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to oblivion.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xii.

She would have Sophie to look over all her "toilets," as she called frocks, to *furbish* up any that were "passées," and to air and arrange the new.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

furbishable (fėr'bish-a-bl), *a.* [< *furbish* + *-able*.] Capable of being furbished. *Imp. Dict.*

furbisher (fėr'bish-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **frubbisher, frobisher* (whence the surname *Frobisher*); < ME. *forbushere*, etc., < OF. *fourbisseur*, F. *fourbisseur*, < *fourbir*, furbish: see *furbish*.] One who or that which furbishes, or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans or polishes.

furca (fėr'kạ), *n.*; pl. *furcæ* (-sē). [L., a fork; specifically, as in def. 1: see *fork*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an instrument of punishment varying between the types and uses of the yoke and the gallows, according to its size and shape. As a yoke it was fork-shaped, the bow being placed over the neck of the offender, whose arms were tied to the arms, and it was thus carried about by the person upon whom it was inflicted. In another form it served as a post to which persons were bound to be scourged; and in a larger form, sometimes with two uprights connected by a crosspiece, it was a gallows on which criminals were hanged, or a cross upon which they were bound or nailed.

They shall escape the *furca* and the wheel, the torments of lustful persons, and the crown of flames that is reserved for the ambitious *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

2. In zoölogical classifications, divergence in two lines from the point representing a given group; dichotomy, considered in the abstract.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *a.* [< ML. *furcatus*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**Furcate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ which are divided from the base into two branches, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ*, etc.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *furcated*, ppr. *furcating*. [< ML. *furcatus*: see *furcate*, *a.*] To branch; fork; divide into branches.

furcately (fėr'kāt-li), *adv.* In a furcate or forked manner or condition.

furcation (fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *furcate* + *-ion*.] A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork; also, that which branches off; a division.

But when they grow old, they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg Err., iii. 9.

furcatorium (fėr-kạ-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *furcatoria* (-ạ). [NL., neut. of **furcatorius*, < ML. *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate*, *a.*] The furciform bone, wishbone, or merrythought of a fowl: more fully called *os furcatorium*. See cut under *furcula*.

furcellate (fėr-sel'āt), *a.* [< L. as if **furcella*, equiv. to *furcilla*, a little fork (cf. *furcillatus*, forked), dim. of *furca*, fork: see *fork*. Cf. *furcate*.] Slightly furcate.

furché (fėr-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fourché*.

Furcifer (fėr'si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *furcifer*, a yoke-bearer: see *furciferous*.] 1. A genus of South American deer, so called from the furcate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow-antler. *F. chilensis* and *F. antisiensis* are examples; they are called *gemul deer*.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger.*



Gemul Deer (*Furcifer chilensis*).

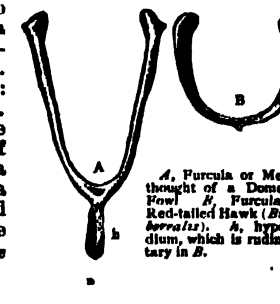
furciferous (fėr-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *furcifer*, bearing a fork or yoke, a yoke-bearer (much used as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, equiv. to "rascal," "gallows-bird"), < *furca*, a fork, also an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (see *furca*, 1), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, bearing a forked appendage or organ. Applied to certain lepidopterous larvæ which have, on the first segment behind the head, a forked tube, called the *ometeria*, or scent-organ, from which the insect can protrude slender threads, for the purpose, it is supposed, of frightening away ichneumons.

2. Rascally; scoundrelly; villainous. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

furciform (fėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *furca*, a fork, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fork: as, the *furciform* clavicles or merrythought of a fowl.

Furcræa (fėr-krē'ạ), *n.* [NL., named after A. F. de *Fourcroy*, a French chemist (1755–1809).] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants closely related to *Agave*, and resembling that genus in slow growth, thick fleshy leaves, and tall, pyramidal terminal inflorescence. There are about 15 species, of tropical America, some of which are extensively naturalized in the old world, and some are cultivated for ornament. Also written *Foureroya*.

furcula (fėr'kū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *furculæ* (-lē). [L., a forked prop to support a wall when undermined, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the united pair of clavicles of a bird, forming a single forked bone, whence the name. The



A, Furcula or Merrythought of a Domestic Fowl. *B*, Furcula of Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). *h*, hypocleidium, which is rudimentary in *B*.

prongs of the furcula commonly meet at an approximately acute angle, like a V, and there develop a process called the *hypostidium*; the extremities pass to each shoulder-joint. Sometimes the prongs meet at an open angle, like a U, and they may be ankylosed with the keel of the sternum. The furcula serves to keep the shoulders apart, and is strongest, with most open lines, in birds of the greatest powers of flight. It is occasionally rudimentary or defective, the clavicles being separate and very small, as occurs especially in some flightless birds. The furcula of the common fowl is familiar as the *merrythought* or *wishbone*. Also called *furculum* (with plural *furcula*).

2. In *entom.*, a forked process: specifically applied to a long bifid process on the bodies of certain caterpillars. See *furciferous*, 1.

furcular (fȯr'kū-lär), *a.* [< *furcula* + *-ar*[3].] Shaped like a fork; furcate: as, the *furcular* bone of a fowl.

Furcularia (fȯr-kū-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **furcularis*, < L. *furcula*, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *furcula*, *furcular*.] A name applied by Lamarck to the *Rotifera* properly so called.

furculum (fȯr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *furcula* (-lą). [L.: see *furcula*.] Same as *furcula*, 1.

furder (fȯr'dėr), *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *further*.

furdle† (fȯr'dl), *v. t.* [The older form of *furl*, for *fardle*, *fardel*[1], pack up, hence furl: see *furl*, *fardel*[1].] To furl; roll up.

> The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and *furdling* of flowers. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii. § 15.

furfur (fȯr'fėr), *n.*; pl. *furfures* (-ēz). [L., bran, also scurf or scales on the skin.] In *pathol.*, dandruff; scurf; porrigo; in the plural, scales like bran, as of the skin.

furfuraceous (fȯr-fū-rā'shius), *a.* [= F. *furfuracé* = Pg. It. *furfuraceo*, < LL. *furfuraceus*, like bran, < L. *furfur*, bran: see *furfur*.] 1. Made of or resembling bran. Also *furfurous*.—**2.** Scaly; scurfy. Specifically applied in pathology to forms of desquamation in which the epidermis comes off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in urine.

3. In *bot.*, coated with bran-like particles; **scurfy.** Also applied to the thallus of a lichen when gonidia are developed in such a way as to produce granules or warticts on the surface.

furfuraceously (fȯr-fū-rā'shius-li), *adv.* In a furfuraceous or scaly manner; with furfur.

furfuramide (fȯr'fȯr-am'id or -id), *n.* [< *furfur-ol* + *amide*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline solid ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$) produced by the action of ammonia on furfurol.

furfuration (fȯr-fū-rā'shon), *n.* [< *furfur* + *-ation*.] The falling of scurf or scurfy scales.

furfures, *n.* Plural of *furfur*.

furfurol (fȯr'fȯr-ol), *n.* [< L. *furfur*, bran, + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a volatile oil ($C_5H_4O_2$) obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid. It is colorless when first prepared, but turns brown when exposed to the air, and forms a tarry mass. It has a fragrant odor resembling that of bitter almonds, and has the chemical properties of aldehyde.

furfurous (fȯr'fū-rus), *a.* [< L. *furfurosus*, like bran, < *furfur*, bran.] Same as *furfuraceous*, 1: as, "*furfurous* bread," *Sydney Smith*.

Furia (fū'ri-ą), *n.* [L., a Fury: see *fury*.] 1. A Linnean genus of *Vermes*.—**2.** A genus of South American bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having the forehead prominent, the tail



Furia horrens.

ending in the interfemoral membrane, and the following dental formula: incisors and premolars 2 in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, canines 1 in each, and molars 3 in each upper and lower half-jaw. There is but one species, *F. horrens*. *F. Cuvier*, 1828.

Furiæ (fū'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Furia*.] One of four divisions of bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, containing the genera *Furia* and *Amorphochilus*.

furial†, *a.* [ME. *furyalle* = Sp. Pg. *furial* = It. *furiale*, < L. *furialis*, furious, belonging to the Furies, < *furia*, fury: see *fury*.] Furious; raging; tormenting.

> What is the cause, if it be for to telle,
> That ye be in this *furial* pyne of helle?
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 440.

furibund (fū'ri-bund), *a.* [= F. *furibond* = Sp. Pg. *furibundo* = It. *furibondo*, < L. *furibundus*, furious, < *furere*, be mad: see *fury*.] Furious; raging; mad. [Rare.]

> Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

furibundal† (fū-ri-bun'dal), *a.* [< *furibund* + *-al*.] Same as *furibund*.

> Is 't possible for puling wench to tame
> The *furibundal* champion of fame? *G. Harvey*.

furiosant (fū-ri-ō'sant), *a.* [Heraldic F.; as *furious* + *-ant*.] Raging: an epithet applied in heraldry to the bull, bugle, and other animals when depicted in a rage or in madness. Also *rangant*.

furiosity (fū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *furiosidade* = It. *furiosità*; as *furious* + *-ity*.] The state of being furious; raving madness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

furioso (fū-ri-ō'sō), *a.* and *n.* [It., furious, < L. *furiosus*, furious: see *furious*.] I. *a.* Furious; vehement: used in music.

II. *n.* A violent, raging, furious person.

> A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 218.

furious (fū'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *furious* = F. *furieux* = Pr. *furios* = Sp. Pg. It. *furioso*, < L. *furiosus*, full of madness or rage, raging, furious, < *furia*, madness, fury: see *fury*.] 1. Full of fury; transported with passion; raging; violent: as, a *furious* animal.

> He lokyd *furyous* as a wyld catt.
> *Nugæ Poet.* (ed. Wright), p. 2.

> The Sultans have often been compelled to propitiate the *furious* rabble of Constantinople with the head of an unpopular Vizier. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2†. Mad; frenzied; insane.

> No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Marked by fury or impetuosity; impelled by or moving with violence; vehement; boisterous: as, a *furious* blow; a *furious* wind or storm.

> A *furious* pass the spear of Ajax made
> Through the broad shield, but at the corselet stay'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 965.

> But so the *furious* blast prevail'd,
> That, pitiless perforce,
> They left their outcast mate behind.
> *Cowper*, The Cast-away.

=**Syn.** Impetuous, fierce, frantic, tumultuous, turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, angry.

furiously (fū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently: as, to run *furiously*; to attack one *furiously*.

> The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth *furiously*. 2 Ki. ix. 20.

> The pendulum swung *furiously* to the left, because it had been drawn too far to the right.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

furiousness (fū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.

> Thou shalt stretche forth thyne hande vpo the *furyousnes* of mine enemyes, and thy right hande shall saue me.
> *Bible of* 1551, Ps. cxxxviii 7

furl (fėrl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *furdle*: see *furdle*, and cf. *fardle*, *farl*[1].] 1. To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; draw up or draw into close compass, as a flag.

> Along the coast he shoots with swelling gales,
> Then lowers the lofty mast, and *furls* the sails
> *Tickell*, Iliad, i.

> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were *furl'd*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2†. To ruffle.

> Disdaining, *furls* his mane and tears the ground,
> His eyes enflaming all the desert round.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit.

To furl a topsail in a body (*naut.*), to gather all the loose parts of the topsail into the bunt about the topmast.

furlano (fȯr-lä'nō), *n.* Same as *forlana*.

furling-line (fėr'ling-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a line wound spirally about a sail and its yard in furling. Also called *sea-gasket*.

furlong (fėr'lȯng), *n.* [< ME. *furlong*, *furlang*, *forlong*, *forlang*, etc., < AS. *furlang* (once improp. *furlung*), a furlong (used to translate L. *stadium*), prop. the length of a furrow, or the drive of the plow before it is turned, < *furh*, a furrow, + *lang*, long. The length of a furrow would ordinarily be equiv. to the length of the field; like other orig. indefinite terms of measure, the word came to have a definite value, being fixed by custom at 40 rods, and hence called in ML. (AL.) *quarentena*: see *quarantine*.] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile, 40 rods, poles, or perches, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters. The furlong corresponds to the Roman stadium, and one eighth of any kind of mile is called a furlong in older writers. Thus, English writers of the sixteenth century often call 625 feet a furlong; and the reason is that 5 feet was taken to be a pace, so that a Roman mile of 1,000 paces would be 8 × 625 feet. So the eighth part of a Scotch mile, or nearly 742 feet, was a furlong. In the English translation of the New Testament *furlong* is used to translate the Greek *στάδιον*, stadium. Abbreviated *fur*.

> Ac ich can fynde in a felde and in a *forlang* an hare,
> An holden a knygtes court and a-counte with the reyue.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 32.

> And although there appeare difference in their summes, yet that is imputed rather to the diuersity of their *furlongs*, which some reckoned longer then others, then to their differing opinions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

A furlong way†, a short distance of space or interval of time.

> The constable and his wyf also
> And Custance han ytake the ryghte way
> Toward the see, a *furlong wey* or two.
> *Chaucer* Man of Law's Tale, l. 4.

> And shortly up they clomben alle thre
> They sitten stille, wel a *furlong way*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 451.

furlough (fėr'lō), *n.* [The spelling *furloe* occurs in the 18th century, but *furlough* appears to be the earliest spelling (as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674). As the spelling *furlough* does not follow that of the orig. language, it was prob. intended to be phonetic (from a military point of view), the *gh* perhaps as *f* and the accent on the second syllable; < D. *verlof*, leave, furlough, = LG. *verlōf* = G. dial. *verlaub* (these prob. of Scand. origin). < Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission, furlough, leave of absence, = Sw. *förlof*, leave, pardon; a form (with prefix *for-*, *för-* = E. *for-*[1]) equiv. to the older Dan. *orlov*, leave of absence, furlough, = Sw. *orlof*, dismission, discharge, = Icel. *orlof*, leave, = D. *oorlof*, leave, = OHG. MHG. *urloup*, G. *urlaub*, leave of absence, furlough, prop. the abstract noun of a verb repr. (approximately) by Icel. *orlofa*, allow, and by OHG. *irloubōn*, MHG. *erlouben*, G. *erlauben* = AS. *ālȳfan*, *ālīefan* = Goth *uslaubjan*, leave, permit, < Goth. *us-* (= AS. *ā-* = OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, unaccented; AS. *or-* = OHG. *ur-* = Icel. *or-*, accented) + **laubjan* (in comp.), leave: see *a-*[1], *or-*, *for-*[1], and *leave*[1], *v.* *Furlough* thus ult. contains the elements *for-*[1] and *leave*[1].] Leave of absence; especially, in military use, leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. In the United States army the term is used officially only for such leave given to an enlisted man, the same permission granted to a commissioned officer being designated a *leave of absence*. A soldier availing himself of the permission is said to be *furloughed*, or *on furlough*; an officer, *on leave*. The word is also used to designate the temporary discharge from service of a civilian in the employ of the government. In the United States navy it has a special signification, indicating the condition of an officer off duty either for fault or at his own request and only receiving one half of "waiting-orders pay."

> After an absence of several years passed with his regiment, . . . he was now returned on a three years' *furlough*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

> The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place *on furlough* any officer on the active list of the Navy.
> *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1442.

[The power given to the Secretary of the Navy is rarely exercised.]

> Officers *on furlough* shall receive only half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence. *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1557.

> Capt. Irwin goes by the next packet-boat to Holland; he has got a *furlow* from his father for a year.
> *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xlii.

> Some find their natural selves, and only then,
> In *furloughs* of divine escape from men.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

furlough (fėr'lō), *v. t.* [< *furlough*, *n.*] To furnish with a furlough; grant leave of absence to, as a soldier.

> *Furloughed* men returned in large numbers, and before their "leaves" had terminated. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 93.

furmenty, furmety, furmity (fėr'men-ti, -mē-ti, -mi-ti), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

> And ye shall eate neither bread, nor parched corn, nor *furmenty* of newe corne, vntill the selfe same daye that ye haue broughte an offringe vnto your God.
> *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxiii. 14.

In this plight did he leave Mopsa, resolved in her heart to be the greatest lady in the world, and never after to feed of worse than *furmenty*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

His lips may water
Like a puppy's o'er a *furmenty* pot.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, v. 1.

I hate different diets, and *furmity* and butter, and herb porridge. *Swift*, To Stella, xiii.

furmetary† (fėr'mē-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

fur-moth (fėr'môth), *n.* The *Tinea pellionella*, a kind of moth which infests fur.

furnace (fėr'nās), *n.* [< ME. *furnasse, furneys, fournes, forneys, fornays*, etc., < OF. *fornais, fornaz, forneys*, m., *fornaise*, f., F. *fournaise* = Pr. *fornatz, fornas* = OSp. *fornaz*, Sp. *hornaza* = It. *fornace*, < L. *fornax* (*fornac-*), an oven, furnace, kiln, < *fornus, furnus*, an oven, connected with *formus*, warm.] 1. A structure in which to make and maintain a fire the heat of which is to be used for some mechanical purpose, as the melting of ores or metals, the production of steam as a power, the warming of apartments, the baking of pottery, etc.; specifically, a structure of considerable size built of stone or brick, and usually lined with fire-brick, used for some purpose connected with the operation of smelting metals. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are to be applied. See *air-furnace, blast-furnace*, and *hearth*.

There made Nabugodonozor the kyng putte three Children in to the *Forneys* of Fuyr; for thei weren in the right Trouthe of Beleeve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

As silver is melted in the *midst of the furnace*, so shall ye be melted. Ezek. xxii. 22.

2. Figuratively, a place, time, or occasion of severe torture or great trial.

Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the *furnace* of affliction. Isa. xlviii. 10.

Base-burning furnace. See *base-burning*.—**Bone-black furnace.** See *bone-black*.—**Calcining-furnace,** a furnace in which the operation of calcining is performed; specifically, a reverberatory furnace, with a low arch, in which hard lead is "softened" by exposing it to the action of the flame, by which the foreign metals (antimony, copper, and iron) are oxidized, and collect on the surface of the metal in the form of dross. Also called *improving-furnace*, and the process of softening is also called *improving*.—**Carbonizing-furnace.** See *carbonize*.—**Castilian furnace,** a circular furnace, usually about 3 feet in diameter and 3½ feet high, having a breast formed by a semicircular iron pan furnished with a lip for running off the slags and a longitudinal slot for convenience in tapping. On the top of this cylinder, which is made of fire-brick, rests a box-shaped covering of masonry supported by four pillars, and in this are the feeding-door and the outlet for the products of combustion. The blast is obtained by means of a fan, and there are three twyers. This furnace is used in Spain for smelting poor ores of lead as well as rich slags. It has also been introduced to a limited extent in England.—**Catalan furnace** or **forge,** a furnace used in the French Pyrenees and in some parts of Spain for the manufacture of wrought-iron directly from the ore. It consists of a quadrangular hearth, made of some fire-resisting material, supported by one or more small arches, and built against the side of a wall like the ordinary blacksmiths' forge. The blast is supplied by a peculiar kind of blowing-machine called a *trompe*, in which the current of air is produced by the falling of water through a vertical tube. See *bloomery* and *forge*1.—**Cementation-furnace.** See *converting-furnace*.—**Converting-furnace,** a form of furnace in which bar-iron is converted into steel by carburization (which see). It consists essentially of an oblong rectangular case, called the *chest* or *pot*, open at the top, and inclosed within an arched fire-brick chamber, with arched openings at each end, through which a man can enter. The fireplace is underneath, and that and the flues are so arranged that the chest can be uniformly heated to a high temperature. The whole is inclosed within a hollow cone of brickwork, open at the top, like a glass-furnace. Two such chests are ordinarily built side by side, space being left for flues between the adjacent walls.—**Cupola blast-furnace,** the modern form of blast-furnace, resembling the cupola used for foundry purposes in being much less massive in construction than the old-fashioned blast-furnace, but at the same time of much greater size, the largest being over 100 feet in height and 25 in diameter across the bosh es. The cupola blast-furnace is built of radiating brickwork, inclosed within a wrought-iron casing.—**Cupola furnace.** See *cupola-furnace*.—**Danks rotary furnace,** a peculiar form of puddling-furnace (see *puddle*) in which the chamber in which the puddling is effected is made to rotate during the operation. It is claimed that the Danks furnace is more effective in eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur than the ordinary form of puddling-furnace.—**Decomposing-furnace,** a furnace used in the conversion of common salt into sulphate of soda, aided by the action of sulphuric acid.—**Dumb furnace,** a ventilating-furnace placed at the foot of the up-cast shaft of a mine, and arranged in such a way that, while the dangerous gases are drawn away, they cannot come in contact with the fire.—**Hardening-furnace,** in *hat-making*, a furnace in which the bodies of hats, folded in wet cloth, are laid upon an iron plate and hardened by the pressure of traversing-plates together with the heat and dampness.—**High furnace,** the ordinary blast-furnace: so called in literal translation from the French *haut fourneau*.—**Hydrocarbon-furnace,** a furnace in which a liquid fuel, as petroleum, is used.—**Muffle-furnace,** the small portable furnace in which is heated the muffle containing the cupels (see *cupel*) used in assaying gold and silver.—**Osmund furnace,** in *metal-working*, a primitive form of furnace formerly used in Sweden, and still in use in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. The lining of the furnace is of refractory stone, surrounding this, with a considerable earth-packed space intervening, is a crib of wood. The blast is furnished by bellows worked by treadles.—**Pernot furnace,** an open-hearth regenerative furnace for converting iron into steel, invented in France, but also introduced, with some modifications, to a limited extent in England. It requires for its use both pig and scrap. Its chief peculiarity is that its bed is inclined at a small angle (about 6°) and rotative.—**Plumbers' furnace,** a portable furnace used by plumbers for soldering, etc.—**Regenerative furnace,** a furnace in which the waste heat of the products of combustion is utilized by being transferred to either the air or the combustible gases, or both, entering the furnace. This transfer is effected by means of so-called "regenerators." See *regenerator*.—**Reheating-furnace,** a reverberatory furnace in which the puddled bars, piled in packets, are reheated preparatory to rolling, a balling-furnace.—**Reverberatory furnace,** a furnace in which the fuel is not brought directly in contact with the material to be acted on by the fire, but which is so arranged that the flame of the burning gases plays over or is "reverberated" upon the ore or metal under treatment. A peculiar kind of reverberatory furnace used in the manufacture of steel is called the *open hearth*. See *hearth*.—**Ring-top furnace,** a charcoal-furnace for heating smoothing-irons. It has an annular top, and cross-bars which can be removed at pleasure. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish furnace,** a form of reverberatory furnace used in Spain, and especially at Linares, one of the most important lead-producing districts in the world. Its chief peculiarity is the presence of two chambers, one of which is the reduction-chamber, while the other has a peculiar and not entirely understood action in checking and modifying the draft.—**Tank-furnace,** in *glass-manuf.*, a furnace fitted with a tank, as distinguished from comparatively small melting-pots, to hold the molten glass.

furnace (fėr'nās), *v.* [< *furnace, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To subject to the action of a furnace; figuratively, to heat as if in a furnace.

M. A. Scheurer-Kestner claims to have proved that in the *furnacing* operation no soda-salts are reduced to metallic sodium. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 51.

In soft Australian nights,
And through the *furnaced* noons, and in the times
Of wind and wet. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 411.

2†. To throw out, as flames or dull reverberations of sound are emitted by a furnace.

Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaintes of this transposed world. *Chapman*, Shield of Achilles, Pref.

II.† *intrans.* To issue forth like flames from a furnace.

O tell him [my absent love] that I lie
Deep wounded with the flames that *furnac'd* from his eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

furnace-bar (fėr'nās-bär), *n.* Same as *fire-bar*.

furnace-bridge (fėr'nās-brij), *n.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or an iron-plate chamber filled with water, thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel from being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the section of the chimney.

furnace-burning (fėr'nās-bėr'ning), *a.* Burning or heated like a furnace.

All my body's moisture
Scarce serves to quench my *furnace-burning* heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

furnaceman (fėr'nās-man), *n.*; pl. *furnacemen* (-men). A man who tends a furnace.

The *furnaceman* reverses his shunt valve.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 474.

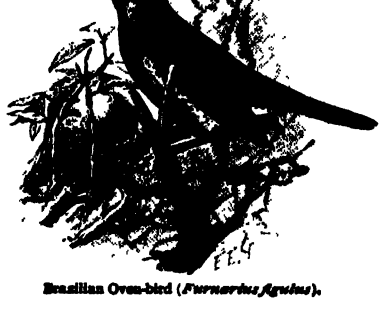
furnament†, *n.* See *furniment*.

furnarian (fėr-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Furnarius* or family *Furnariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Furnariidæ*; an oven-bird.

Furnariidæ (fėr-nā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Furnarius* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of formicarioid passerine birds, related to the *Dendrocolaptidæ*, but differing from them somewhat in the structure of the feet; the South American oven-birds. These birds are so called from the oven-like nests which they build. They mostly have stiffened pointed tail-feathers, and the general habits of creepers. Also written *Furnariidæ, Furnariadæ*.

Furnarius (fėr-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *furnarius*, a baker), < L. *furnus*, an oven: see *furnace*.] The typical genus of oven-birds of the family *Furnariidæ*. *Vieillot*, 1816.



Brazilian Oven-bird (*Furnarius figulus*).

furner†, *n.* [< OF. *fournier, fornier, furnier*, a baker, < L. *furnarius*, a baker: see *Furnarius*.] One who sets bread into the oven. *Minsheu*.

furniment†, **furnament**† (fėr'ni-, fėr'nā-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fourniment*, a furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish, supply, etc.: see *furnish*1.] Furniture; equipment.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge *furniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 38.

Neither the men nor the horse glistered so with gold nor precious *furnaments*, but only with the brightnes of their Harnesse. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 286.

furnish1 (fėr'nish), *v.* [< ME. *furnysshen*, < OF. *furniss-, fourniss-*, stem of certain parts of *furnir, fornir, fournir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, earlier *formir, fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish, < OHG. *frumjan*, perform, provide, < *fruma*, MHG. *vrume, vrum*, utility, gain, akin to AS. *fremu, freme*, profit, advantage, *fremian, fremman*, promote, perform, etc., whence mod. E. *frame*: see *frame*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide; supply: used with *with*, and having a personal object: as, to *furnish* a family *with* food; to *furnish* a person *with* money for some purpose.

He is *furnished with* my opinion. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Let's meet there the ninth of May next, about two of the clock; and I'll want nothing that a fisher should be *furnished with*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 188.

How might a man, *furnished with* Gyges's secret, employ it in bringing together distant friends!
Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

The ass is *furnished with* a stuffed saddle.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 172.

2. To provide for use; make or afford a provision of; supply; yield: with a thing as object: as, to *furnish* arms for defense; Normandy *furnishes* the best draft-horses; this fact *furnishes* a strong argument against your theory.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May *furnish* illustration, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Macaulay*.

The history of the house of commons, on the other hand, *furnishes* some valuable illustrations of constitutional practice. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 308.

3. To provide with what is proper or suitable; supply with anything; fit up or fit out; equip: as, to *furnish* a house, a library, or an expedition; to *furnish* the mind by study and observation.

He was full well *furnyshed* of body and of membres, and a grete gentilman on his moder be-halue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

He was *furnished* like a hunter.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

And being all approached, there commeth one of the Santones mounted on a Camell well *furnished*, who at the other side of the Mountaine ascendeth five steppes into a pulpit. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 260.

The Duke of Doria's palace has the best outside of any in Genoa, as that of Durazzo is the best *furnished* within.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

Specifically—4. In *ceram.*, to ornament with pieces molded separately and afterward attached to the object, as a vase with figures of flowers, or the like. **To furnish out,** to fill out; complete; furnish proper materials for.

Since the moneyed men are so fond of war, I should be glad they would *furnish out* one campaign at their own charge. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

It is a great convenience to those who want wit to *furnish out* a conversation, that there is something or other in all companies where it is wanted substituted in its stead, which, according to their taste, does the business as well.
Steele, Spectator, No. 504.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To provide one's self with equipment; equip one's self.

I expect measure hard enough and must *furnish* apace with proportionable armour.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

2. To provide furniture for a room or a house: —3. In *racing slang*, to take on flesh; improve in strength and appearance.

The horse had *furnished* so since then.
Macmillan's Mag.

furnish1†, *n.* [< *furnish, v.*] Provision; outfit; furniture; supply.

Hee sends him a whole *Furnish* of all vessels for his chamber of cleane gold. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 169.

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

furnish2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furnace*.

furnished (fėr'nisht), *p. a.* 1. Provided with what is needful; fitted with furniture or what-

ever is necessary; equipped for use: as, a *furnished* house; *furnished* rooms.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *armed*, in some cases, as when applied to the horns of a stag: as, a hart *furnished* with six antlers. (*b*) Caparisoned; fitted with saddle, bridle, etc.: said of a horse.

furnishedness (fėr'nisht-nes), *n.* The state of being furnished or equipped. [Rare.]

In such a sense it was [attributed] to the ternary in respect of the fulness and well *furnishedness* of the earth
Dr. H. More, Appendix to Defence of Cabbala, iv 11

furnisher (fėr'nish-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or provides supplies of any kind; specifically, one who equips or fits up with suitable furniture and fittings: as, a house-*furnisher*.

And some gave out the Dutchess of Lauderdale as a resetter of Argyle since his forfeiture, and a *furnisher* of him with money. *State Trials*, J. Mitchel, an. 1677.

furnishing (fėr'nish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furnish*, *v.*] 1. The act of providing with furniture or fittings of any kind.—2. *pl.* Fittings of any kind; especially, the smaller articles used in fitting up anything, as a building, vehicle, etc.: as, builders' or upholsterers' *furnishings*.—3†. A subsidiary appendage or adjunct; an incidental part.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

furnishment (fėr'nish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fournissement*, *fornissement*; as *furnish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of furnishing.—2. A supply of furniture or things necessary.

No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations and *furnishments* for this businesse.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

Yet, with all this *furnishment*, out of a custom which modesty had observ'd, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 176.

Purveyor for the army; . . . vastly rich; grown so as contractor of *furnishments* which he never furnishes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 346.

furniture (fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [< F. *fourniture* (= Sp. It. *fornitura*), a supply, or the act of furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish: see *furnish*[1].] 1. In general, that with which anything is furnished or supplied to fit it for operation or use; that which fits or equips for use or action; outfit; equipment: as, the *furniture* of a war-horse, or of a microscope; table *furniture*.

He furnished himself for the fight, but not in his wonted *furniture*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii

To deedes of armes and proofe of chevalrie
They gan themselves addresse, full rich aguiz'd,
As each one had his *furnitures* deviz'd
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 4.

The sufficient reply to the skeptic, who doubts the power and the *furniture* of man, is in that possibility of joyful intercourse with persons which makes the faith and practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Character.

2. The act of furnishing. [Rare.]

The order and *furniture* of all was done by divine providence *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

3. Collectively and specifically—(*a*) Those movables required for use or ornament in a dwelling, a place of business or of assembly, etc.

The Protector was magnificent, and had he lived to complete Somerset-house, would probably have called in the assistance of those artists, whose works are the noblest *furniture*. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vi.

The *furniture* of the room, and the little China ornaments on the mantelpiece, have a constrained, unfamiliar look *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 68

(*b*) The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window-shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, etc.

The forgings of the *furniture* are all made by one man, who gives all his time to *furniture* forging.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

(*c*) In *printing*, the pieces of wood or metal placed between and around pages of type to keep them the requisite distance apart and to aid in securing them in the chase.—3. In *organ-building*, one of the varieties of mixture-stops. **Beveled furniture**, in *printing*. See *beveled*. **Labor-saving furniture**, in *printing*, furniture cut by system, so that pieces of different lengths and widths can be readily combined.

furniture-plush (fėr'ni-tūr-plush), *n.* A plush made entirely of mohair, or with a mohair filling and a cotton warp, used for covering household furniture. Also called *Utrecht velvet*.

furniture-print (fėr'ni-tūr-print), *n.* See *chintz*[1].

furniture-stop (fėr'ni-tūr-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop.

furo (fū'rō), *n.* [ML., a ferret, lit. a thief: see *ferret*[1].] A name of the ferret; the technical specific name of *Putorius furo*. See *ferret*[1].

furoles (fū-rōlz'), *n. pl.* [< OF. *furoles*, F. *furolles*, fiery exhalations; popular dim. (cf. equiv. OF. *flammerolles*) of *fou*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus*, *fuel*.] Same as *corposant*.

furor (fū'rȯr), *n.* [< L. *furor*, a raging, madness, fury, < *furere*, rage, be furious: see *fury*.] Fury; rage; mania; specifically, an overpowering passion for or on account of something.

This science in his perfection can not grow but by some divine instinct: the Platonicks call it *furor*: or by excellencie of nature and complexion.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

So strong was the *furor* of play upon him.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

furore (fö-rō're), *n.* [It., < L. *furor*, madness: see *furor*.] Same as *furor*.

furr-ahin (fur'a-hin), *n.* [Sc., < *fur*[2], *furr*, furrow, + *ahin*, *ahint*, behind: see *ahint*, *ahin*.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plow, which walks on the furrows.

My *furr-ahin's* a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced.
Burns, The Inventory.

furr-chuck (fėr'chuk), *n.* [Appar. a variation of *furze-chat*.] Same as *furze-chat*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

furred (fėrd), *a.* 1. Provided or covered with fur or something resembling it: as, a *furred* robe; a *furred* tongue.—2†. Made or become thick and coarse, as vocal sounds.

Her voice, for want of use, is so *furred* that it do not at present please me; but her manner of singing is such that I shall, I think, take great pleasure in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 470.

furrier (fėr'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME., < OF. *fourreur*, a furrier, a skinner, < *fourrer*, fur: see *fur*[1], *n.* and *v.*] A dealer in or a dresser of furs; one who makes or sells articles of wearing-apparel, etc., made of fur.

furriery (fėr'i-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *furrieries* (-iz). [< *furrier* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] 1. Furs in general.

No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their *furrieries*.
Cook, Voyages, VII. vi. 6.

2. The trade of a furrier.

furrily (fėr'i-li), *adv.* In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. *Byron*.

furring (fėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *furynge*; verbal n. of *fur*[1], *v.* In sense 3 sometimes written improp. *firring*, in simulation of *fir*.] 1. Furs; peltry; trimmings of fur.

Hem falleth no *furrynge* ne clothes at full.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

A sort of hedgehog with heavy *furring* and short legs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

2. A deposit resembling fur, as of scale in a steam-boiler or of epithelium on the tongue.

With honie it [a gargarism of milke] cureth the roughnesse & *furring* of the tongue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

When . . . water is heated, the carbonic acid is expelled, and the lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the *furring* in a tea-kettle or boiler.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 212.

3. In *carp.*: (*a*) The nailing on of thin strips of board, as to joists and rafters, in order to bring them to a level to form an even surface, or in other positions for various purposes. (*b*) *pl.* The strips thus nailed on. (*c*) Strips fastened to a solid wall of a house for nailing laths on, and to provide an air-space between the wall and plastering.

furrow (fur'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *fur*, *foor*; < ME. *furwe*, *forowe*, *forwe*, *forgh*, *furch*, etc., < AS. *furh* = OFries. *furch* = OD. *vore*, D. *voor* = MLG. *vore*, LG. *fore* = OHG. *furuh*, MHG. *vurch*, G. *furche*, a furrow (Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*, a furrow, prob. < LG.), = Icel. *for*, a drain. Cf. L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] 1. A trench in the earth, especially that made by a plow.

And yf ich gede to the plouh, ich pynchede on hus half-acre,
That a fot-londe other a *forwe* fecchen ich wolde.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 208.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the *furrow* came.
Milton, Comus, l. 292.

2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal, or in a millstone; a groove; a wrinkle.

My glass shall not persuade me I am old
So long as youth and thou are of one date;
But when in thee time's *furrows* I behold,
Then look I death my days should expiate.
Shak., Sonnets, xxii.

Specifically—3. In *zoöl.*, a sulcus or wide groove, generally rounded at the bottom, and extending longitudinally on the animal or part; one of the spaces between costal or longitudinal ridges.—**Furrow of the cerebrum.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Furrow of the corpus callosum**, the groove between the gyrus fornicatus and the corpus callosum.—**Gouge-furrow**, a furrow concave at bottom.—**Leader-furrow**, a furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone.—**Primitive furrow**, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the formation of the nervous axis of a vertebrate, being a groove along the back, soon converted into a tube, the future cerebro-spinal axis.—**Second furrows**, furrows extending from the leaders nearest to the eye of a millstone.—**Skirt-furrows**, furrows branching from the leaders nearer to the skirt of a millstone.

furrow (fur'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **furwen* (not found), < AS. *furan* (for **furhan*), in glosses (L. *sulcare*, *scribere*) (= OHG. *furhan*, MHG. *furhen*, G. *furchen* = Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*), cut a furrow in, < *furh*, a furrow: see *furrow*, *n.*] 1. To cut a furrow in; make furrows in; plow.

A long exile thou art assigned to bere;
Long to *furrow* large space of stormy seas.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 64.

I struck straight into the heath; I held on to a hollow I saw deeply *furrowing* the brown moor-side; I waded knee-deep in its dark growth.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

How can she weepe for her sinne, that must bare her skin therewith, and *furrowe* her face?
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 9.

New descending Rills
Furrow the Brows of all th' impending Hills.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

In vain fair cheeks were *furrow'd* with hot tears.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 20.

furrow-drain (fur'ō-drān), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges.

furrowed (fur'ōd), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-ed*[2].] Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; sulcate: as, a *furrowed* stem.

Their figures . . . have round staring eyes, pendant limbs, and *furrowed* draperies, and represent sculpture at its lowest stage of degradation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xvii.

Furrowed band, a band of indented gray matter connecting the uvula of the cerebellum with the amygdala on either side.

furrow-faced (fur'ō-fāst), *a.* Marked or carved with furrows.

I . . . expose no ships
To threatnings of the *furrow-faced* sea.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

furrowing (fur'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furrow*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a furrow.—2. In *embryol.*, the process of segmentation of the yolk of an egg in some animals, as *Amphibia*. It is an unequal cleavage, which gives the appearance of furrows on the surface of the germ.

furrowing-machine (fur'ō-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A millstone-dresser.

furrow-slice (fur'ō-slīs), *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plow.

furrow-weed (fur'ō-wēd), *n.* A weed growing on plowed land.

He was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea: singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and *furrow-weeds*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

furrowy (fur'ō-i), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-y*[1].] Furrowed; full of or abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks,
Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

furry (fėr'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *fur*[1] + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Bearing fur; covered with fur.

Their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they sow their furs which clothe them, the *furry* side in summer outward, in winter inward.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.
Fenton, To Lord Gower.

2. Consisting of fur or skins.

Winter! thou hoary venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad.
Rowe, Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur.—4. Coated with a deposit of fur. See *fur*[1], *n.*, 4.

Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. iv.

II.† *n.* A caterpillar.

Millepiedi [It.], a worm having manie feete, called a *furris* or a palmer. *Florio.*

Furry-day (fėr'i-dā), *n.* A name given to the 8th of May in parts of Cornwall, England, where that day is celebrated with ceremonies resembling the ancient May-day feasts. *Bickerdyke*, p. 244.

fur-seal (fėr'sēl), *n.* A seal with copious under-fur of commercial value: distinguished from *hair-seal*. The fur-seals all belong to the eared-seal family or *Otariidæ*, being those which constitute the subfamily *Ulophocinæ*. The best-known fur-seals, and



Northern Fur-seal or Sea-bear (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

those from which is derived the fur usually made into sealskin garments, are the northern sea-bears, *Callorhinus ursinus*, abounding on the Pribyloff islands in Bering sea, where they gather by millions in the breeding season, but whence only about 100,000 skins are allowed to be taken annually by authorized persons.

fursung (fėr'sung), *n.* Same as *parasang*.

furt†, *n.* [< L. *furtum*, theft: see *furtum*.] Theft. *Davies.*

Break not the sacred league
By raising civil theft; turn not your *furt*
'Gainst your own bowels.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

furth[1]†, *adv.* A rare Middle English form of *forth*[1].

furth[2]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *ford*.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *furder*; < ME. *further, forther* (also *ferther, farther*, with the vowel of *fer, far*, mod. *far*[1], > the irreg. *farther*, q. v., as compar. of *far*), < AS. *furthor, furthur*, further, forward, = OS. *furtho* = OFries. *further, forther*, further, = D. *verders*, further, besides (cf. *verder*, adv. and adj., further, more), = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *furdir, furdar, furdor*, further, away, onward, MHG. *vürder*, G. *fürder*, onward, hereafter; not, as usually stated, a compar. of *forth*[1] (with compar. suffix *-er*[3]), but compar. of *fore*[1], AS. *for, fore*, with the different compar. suffix *-ther*, as in *other, either, whether, nether*, etc., the same as *-ter* in *after*: see *for, fore*[1], and *-ther, -ter*. *Forth*[1] is formed from the same base, *for, fore*, fore, with the suffix (appar. demonstrative) *-th*. The superl. *furthest* is mod., and is due partly to *further*, regarded as *furth-er*, and partly to *farthest* for *farrest*. See *farther, farthest*.] 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond, literally or figuratively: as, move *further* away; seek no *further* for happiness.

Swythe *further* in the foreste he drowe [drew].
Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 373.

The *further* he doth goe, the *further* he doth stray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Go on with me six miles *further* to my house, where you shall be extremely welcome.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

2. In addition; to a greater extent; by way of extension, progression, or continuation: as, I say *further* that no man knows the reason.

Why troublest thou the Master any *further*?
Mark v. 35.

They *further* covenante y[t] they will resigne & yeeld up the whole Pequente cuntrie, and every parte of it, to y[e] English collonies.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 439.

You shall hear *further* from me within a few Days.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

To wish one further, to wish one in some other place, or out of the reach of something. [Slang.]

Woman suffrage has had its inaugural experiment in Kansas, and it almost goes without saying that those who voted to confer the franchise on the sex must by this time have *wished* that they were "*further*" when they did so.
Western Brewer, XII. 1028.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *a. compar.* [Also dial. *furder*; not found as adj. in ME., where only the forms belonging to *far* are used adjectively: see *further, adv.*, and *far*[1], *farther, adv.* and *a.* There was a similar and ult. related form, ME. *forther*, fore, front, < AS. *furthra*, before (in rank: L. *prior, major*), = OS. *forthoro* (Schmeller) = OFries. *fordera* = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *fordaro, fordero*, MHG. G. *vorder*, fore, in front: of the same ult. elements as *further, adv.*] 1. More remote; more distant than something else.

Since he went from Egypt 'tis
A space for *further* | *farther* in folio 1623] travel.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

The seer
Went thro' the strait and dreadful pass of death,
Not ever to be question'd any more,
Save on the *further* side.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. Additional; continued or continuing; extending beyond.

What *further* need was there that another priest should rise? Heb. vii. 11.

Theoc. You gripe it too hard, sir.
Malef. Indeed I do, but have no *further* end in it
But love and tenderness.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow,
But *further* way found none. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 174.

When once the fresh interest of a thing is exhausted, a *further* fixing of the attention costs more and more effort.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99

Further assurance, in *law*, an instrument confirming the title intended to have been secured by one already made.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *v. t.* [Also dial. *furder*; < ME. *furtheren, furthren, fortheren, forthren, firthren*, < AS. *fyrthrian, fyrthran* (= OFries. *fordera* = D. MLG. *vorderen* = OHG. *furdiren*, MHG. *vürdern*, G. *fördern* = Dan. (*be-*)*fordre* = Sw. (*be-*)*fordra*), further, promote, advance, < *furthor*, further: see *further, adv.*] 1. To help or urge onward or forward; promote; advance; forward.

The same nyght ayenst day we made sayle, and hadde so esy wynde that lytell were we *furtherde* therby.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

The science of Astronomy, they say, was much *furthered* by Enoch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

Neither do we read of any woman in the Gospel that assisted the persecutors of Christ, or *furthered* his afflictions; even Pilate's wife dissuaded it.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

He was not only satisfied with his Majesty's measures, but ready to *further* them to the utmost in his power.
Maty, Chesterfield.

2†. To help or assist.

But nathelesse hit ys my wille, quod she,
To *furtheren* yow, so that ye shal nat dye,
But turne sounde home to youre Thessalye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1618.

furtherance (fėr'ᵺėr-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *furderance*; < *further*, *v.*, + *-ance*.] The act of furthering or forwarding; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. Phil. i. 25.

Surely that day was, by that good father's meanes, dies natalis to me for the whole foundation of the poore learning I have, and of all the *furderance* that hitherto elsewhere I have obteyned. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

I am as unfit for any practical purpose — I mean for the *furtherance* of the world's ends — as gossamer for shipтimber. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 7.

furtherer (fėr'ᵺėr-ėr), *n.* One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter.

And in middes of outward injuries and inward cares, to encrease them withall, good Sir Richard Sackville dieth, that worthie gentleman, that earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

furthermore (fėr'ᵺėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *furthermore, forther more* (or *mare*) (= MLG. *vordermēr*), also, reversely, *more further* (or *forther*), and, conjunctionally (def. 2), as one word, *forthermore*: see *further, adv.*, and *more, adv.*] 1†. Still further; yet further: in reference to place, position, or motion.

Now wille I rede *forther mare*,
And shew yhow of sum paynes that er thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 2892.

Forthir mare gan he glyde.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 2210.

2. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said: a continuative adverb or conjunction.

Furthermore, whilst we eat (say they), then health, which began to be appaired, fighteth by the help of food against hunger.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

This will he send or come for: *furthermore*,
Our son is with him; we shall hear anon.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

furthermost (fėr'ᵺėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *further, a.*, + *-most* as in *foremost*, q. v. Cf. *furthermore*.] Most remote.

furthersome (fėr'ᵺėr-sum), *a.* [< *further* + *-some*; an artificial formation.] Tending to further or promote; helpful.

In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 6.

furthest (fėr'ᵺest), *adv.* and *a. superl.* [See *further*.] Superlative of *far*[1].

We find by daily experience that those calamities may be nearest at hand, readiest to break in suddenly upon us, which we in regard of times or circumstances may imagine to be *furthest* off. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

furtive (fėr'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *furtif*, F. *furtif* = Sp. Pg. It. *furtivo*, < L. *furtivus*, stolen, purloined, hence also hidden, concealed, secret, < *furtum*, theft, robbery, < *furari*, steal, thieve, < *fur*, a thief: see *furacious* and *ferret*[1].] 1. Stolen; obtained by theft.

Or do they [planets] . . .
Dart *furtive* Beams and Glory not their own,
All Servants to that Source of Light, the Sun?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Stealthy; thief-like.

It would be impossible for such eyes to squint, and take *furtive* glances on this side and on that.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 22.

That *furtive* mien, that scowling eye. *M. Arnold.*

furtively (fėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

She
Did look upon him *furtively*
In loving wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 181.

furtum (fėr'tum), *n.* [L., theft: see *furtive*.] In *law*, theft; robbery.

furuncle (fū'rung-kl), *n.* [= F. *furoncle* = Sp. *furúnculo* = Pg. *furunculo, frunculo* = It. *forunculo*, < L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a pilferer, a pointed, burning sore, a boil, dim. of *fur*, a thief: see *furacious, furtive*.] A circumscribed inflammation of the skin, forming a necrotic central core, and suppurating and discharging the core; a boil.

furuncular (fū-rung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *furunculus*, a furuncle, + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or exhibiting furuncles or boils.

furunculi, *n.* Plural of *furunculus*.

furunculosis (fū-rung-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *furunculus* + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid state characterized by the presence of furuncles or boils.

furunculus (fū-rung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *furunculi* (-lī). [L.] Same as *furuncle*.

fury (fū'ri), *n.*; pl. *furies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *furie*; ME. *furie, furye*, < F. *furie* = Sp. Pg. It. *furia*, < L. *furia*, commonly in pl. *furiæ*, rage, madness, fury; *Furiæ*, the Furies (also called *Diræ*, and (Gr.) *Eumenides, Erinyes*); < *furere*, rage, be furious.] 1. Extreme anger or rage; anger or wrath which overrides all self-control; a storm of anger; madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his *fury*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As they rode on thro' Garioch land,
He rode up in a *fury*.
The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 101).

Thoult see my sword with *furie* smoke.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, V. 338).

2. Violent or impetuous action of any kind; vehement manifestation of force; violence.

Foundations here are of a Christian Temple; and two towers of marble, that have better resisted the *fury* of time. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

It was not the Ships only that felt the *fury* of this storm, but the whole Island suffered by it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

On the western coast of Britain, where the Atlantic breakers roll in upon the shore, they have been known to exert a pressure of between three and four tons on every square foot of surface exposed to their *fury*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 167.

3. Enthusiasm; inspired or frenzied excitement of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing to her soul.
Drydon, Æneid.

4. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, one of the avenging deities, called in Greek mythology the Erinyes or, by euphemism, Eumenides, and by the Romans the Furiæ or Diræ, daughters of Earth or of Night, represented as fearful maidens, often winged, and with serpents twined in their hair, clad in dusky garments girdled with red. They dwelt in the depth of Tartarus, and, owing to their dread power of avenging wrong, whether intentional or not, were feared by gods and men. According to fully developed Greek tradition, they were three in number and called Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. They relentlessly punished crime, especially breaches of piety and hospitality, both before and after death. They were therefore also regarded as goddesses of fate, in common with the Parcæ; hence the use of the name in the extract from Milton.

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 75.

Oh, the *Furies* that
I feel within me; whipp'd on by their angers
For my tormentors!
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Hence—5. A minister or a concentrated manifestation of vengeance; an avenging or vengeful personality, principle, or action.

Sad be the sights, and bitter fruites of warre,
And thousand *furies* wait on wrathfull sword.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 30.

Fear of death, infamy, torments, are those *furies* and vultures that vex and disquiet tyrants.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 504.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turn'd,
Nor hell a *fury* like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii 8.

Come, sir, you put me to a woman's madness,
The glory of a *fury*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

6†. [Found only in the passage quoted, where the pl. *furies*, with the sense of L. *fures*, thieves (pl. of *fur*, a thief), is used, it seems, in jesting allusion to the *Furies*.] A thief.

Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies*. *Fletcher.*

=Syn. 1. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].—1 and 2. Violence, vehemence, tempestuousness, fierceness, frenzy.

fury (fū'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furied*, ppr. *furying*. [< *fury*, *n.*] To infuriate; agitate violently. [Rare.]

As I would not neglect a sodain good opportunity, so I would not *fury* myself in the search.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 10.

furze (fėrz), *n.* [< ME. *firs*, *fyrs*, *fyrris*, *firse*, < AS. *fyrs*, furze (translated by L. *rhamnus*); connections unknown.] 1. The common name for the *Ulex Europæus*, a low, much-branched, and spiny leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers. It is abundant in barren, heathy districts throughout the west of Europe, and sometimes covers large areas. It is used for fuel, and the young shoots for fodder, and is also cultivated for ornament, especially a double-flowered variety and a more slender and less rigid form known as *Irish furze*. The dwarf or tame furze is a much smaller species, *U. nanus*. Also called *gorse* and *whin*.

With a wisp of *firses*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 351

Fyrris, or qwyce tre or gorstys tre, ruscus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 162.

Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown *furze*, anything
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

2. A frizz. [Rare or obsolete.]

One ask'd, If that high *Furze* of Hair
Was, bona fide, all your own.
Prior, Pontius and Pontia.

Needle furze, a species (*Genista Anglica*) allied and somewhat similar to *Ulex Europæus*. It has slender, finely pointed spines.

furze-bush†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyrsbusshe*; < *furze* + *bush*[1].] Furze. *Palsgrave.*

furzechat (fėrz'chat), *n.* The whinchat, *Saxicola rubetra*: so called from its frequenting furze or gorse.

furze-chirper (fėrz'chėr'pėr), *n.* The bramble or mountain-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. Also *furze-chucker*.

furze-chitter (fėrz'chit'ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furze-hacker (fėrz'hak'ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furzeling (fėrz'ling), *n.* [< *furze* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *furze-wren*.

furzent (fėr'zn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *firzen*, n.; < *furze* + *-en*[2].] I. *a.* Of furze; furzy. *Holland.*

II. *n.* Furze. *Tusser.*

furze-wren (fėrz'ren), *n.* The Dartford warbler, *Melizophilus dartfordiensis* or *M. undatus*.

furzy (fėr'zi), *a.* [< *furze* + *-y*[1].] Overgrown with furze; full of furze.

Their route was laid
Across the *furzy* hills of Braid.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 23.

fusa (fō'sä), *n.*; pl. *fusæ* (-zē). [It.] In *medieval music*, a quaver or eighth-note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯.

Fusagasuga bark. See *bark*[2].

Fusanus (fū'sā-nus), *n.* [NL.] A santalaceous genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Australia. *F. spicatus* furnishes the fragrant sandalwood of western Australia. The hard, close-grained wood of *F. acuminatus* is also known as sandalwood, but has no perfume. The quandang nut is the fruit of the same tree; it is sweet and edible.

fusarole, fusarol (fū'sa-rōl), *n.* [< F. *fusarolle*, < It. *fusaiuola*, an astragal, < *fusaiuolo*, *fusciolo*, a whirl to put on a spindle, < *fuso*, a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle, the shaft of a column.] In *arch.*, an astragal.

fusate (fū'sāt), *a.* [< NL. **fusatus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] Same as *fusiform*.

fusc (fusk), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *fusco* = It. *fosco*, *fusco*, < L. *fuscus*, dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny, prob. orig. **furscus*, allied to *furvus*, dark, dusky, gloomy, and perhaps ult. to E. *brown*, q. v. Cf. *fuscous*.] Same as *fuscous*. [Rare.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its *fusc* envelope.
Lamb, To H. C. Robinson.

fuscation† (fus-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fuscare*, darken, < *fuscus*, dark: see *fusc*, *fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscate*, *obfuscation*.] A darkening; obscurity. *Blount.*

fuscescent (fu-ses'ent), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-escent*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat fuscous; approaching dark brown, or tinged with that color.

fuscin (fus'in), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-in*[2].] A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by alcohol.

fuscite (fus'īt), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark (see *fusc*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *gabbronite*.

fuscoferruginous (fus'kō-fe-rō'ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *ferruginus*, rusty: see *ferruginous*.] In *entom.*, rust-colored with a brownish tinge.

fuscotestaceous (fus'kō-tes-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *testaceus*, brick-colored: see *testaceous*.] In *entom.*, dull reddish-brown; testaceous with a reddish tinge.

fuscous (fus'kus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fusc*.] Brown; brown tinged with gray; of a dark, swarthy color.

In buildings, when the highest degree of the sublime is intended, the materials and ornaments ought neither to be white, nor green, nor yellow, nor blue, nor of a pale red, nor violet, nor spotted, but of sad and *fuscous* colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

fuse[1] (fūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fused*, ppr. *fusing*. [< L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour out, shed; of metals, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3], and cf. *fuse*[2], *affuse*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *effuse*, *infuse*, *profuse*, *suffuse*, *transfuse*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To melt; liquefy by heat; render fluid.

I know the quarry whence he had the stone;
The forest, too, where all the timber grow'd;
The forge wherein his *fused* metals flow'd.
Byrom, Verses Intended to have been Spoken.

2. To blend or unite as if by melting together.

That delirious man
Whose fancy *fuses* old and new,
And flashes into false and true,
And mingles all without a plan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

The dramas of Jonson are formed of solid materials, bound and welded rather than *fused* together.
Whipple, Old Eng. Dram.

A girl whose ardent nature turned all her small allowance of knowledge into principles, *fusing* her actions into their mould.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 213.

An island of the size of Britain, an island forming a world of its own, could not be *fused* into the mass of the Empire in the same way as the lands which are geographically continuous.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 125.

=Syn. 1. *Dissolve*, *Thaw*, etc. See *melt*.—2. To amalgamate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To melt; be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

Native Bismuth is whitish, with a faint reddish tinge and a metallic lustre. . . . It *fuses* readily at 476° F.
Ure, Dict., I. 346.

2. To become intermingled and blended as if melted together.

With such a heart the mind *fuses* naturally — a holy and heated fusion.
D. G. Mitchell, Rev. of a Bachelor, ii.

Both coasts are irregular, both coasts are mountainous, and the mountains on both sides *fuse* into one general mass.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 338.

fuse[2] (fūz), *n.* [Abbr. of *fusee*[1].] A tube, casing, ribbon, etc., of various materials, filled or saturated with a combustible compound, and used as an exploder for firing a blast or for igniting any exploding charge, as of a military shell. A common fuse consists of a rope-like tube filled with some slow-burning composition, as niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, its commonest use being to allow the one who ignites it time to get to a place of safety before the explosion. An *electric fuse* consists of the explosive substance so arranged as to be fired either by a spark of high-potential electricity formed at a break in an electric circuit (the so-called *tension-fuse*), or by the incandescence of a fine (for example, platinum) wire which forms part of the circuit through which the current is passed (the so-called *quantity-fuse*). By extension, devices performing the same function as the common fuse, as mechanical and chemical exploders of all kinds, are termed *fuses*. The fuses used for exploding projectiles are of four kinds: *time*, *percussion*, *concussion*, and *combination*. In the first class the time of burning is regulated by cutting the ribbon, composition-filled tube, etc., to the required length; the second is ignited by the impact of the projectile against an object; the third is operated by the shock of discharge; while the combination-fuses combine the principles of the other classes with more or less complexity. See *blasting-fuse*. Also spelled *fuze*.—**Abel fuse**, an electric fuse invented by Abel, the explosive material of which is composed of subsulphid and subphosphid of copper with potassium chlorate. It is fired by a spark.—**Percussion-fuse**, a fuse prepared for action by the shock of the discharge, and put in action on striking the object.—**Hamersley.**—**Quantity-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is completed by a short piece of some substance, usually a metal, of tolerably high resistance, which is raised to a high temperature, practically to incandescence, on the passage of a current of sufficient strength.—**Safety-fuse**, a slow-burning ribbon or tape for exploding a blast.—**Tension-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing being accomplished by the passage of a spark.—**Wooden fuse**, a hollow plug of wood filled with fuse-composition firmly driven in, the open end being protected from moisture by a water-proof cap, used for exploding military shells. For service, a part of the plug is cut off, according to the length of time it is desired that the composition shall burn, and the plug is then driven into the hole in the shell.

fuse[3]†, *n.* [Cf. *feute*.] The track or trail of a buck in the grass. Also *fusee*.

There wants a scholar like an hound of a sure nose, that would not miss a true scent, nor run upon a false one, to trace those old Bishops in their *fuse*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 14.

fuseau (fū-zō'), *n.* [F., a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] The grip of a sword. Compare *spindle*.

fuse-auger (fūz'â'gėr), *n.* An instrument for diminishing the time of burning of a fuse by removing a part of the incendiary composition from the exterior end of it.

fusee[1], **fuzee**[1] (fū-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fusie*; < F. *fusil* (pron. fū-zē'), fusil: see *fusil*[1].] 1†. Same as *fusil*[1].—2. Same as *fuse*[2].—3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like. It is made of cardboard impregnated with niter and tipped with a composition which ignites by friction. *E. H. Knight.*

Wax matches and *fusees* were unknown luxuries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI., notes.

fusee[2], **fuzee**[2] (fū-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fusie*, *fuzy*; < OF. *fusee*, a thread, < ML. *fusata*, a spindleful of thread, yarn, etc., orig. pp. fem. of *fusare*, use a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle. Cf. *fusil*[2].] 1†. A spindle-shaped figure.

The Triangle is an halfe square, Lozange, or *Fuzie*, parted vpon the crosse angles.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

2. A cone or solid conical piece in a watch or a spring-clock on which is wound a chain or cord, attached at one end to its widest part and at the other to the barrel containing the mainspring, the action of which unwinds it, transferring it to the barrel. The object of the fusee is to equalize the effect of the mainspring, as its force is relaxed through regular diminution of tension, by gradually diminishing the resistance of the chain or cord through its increasing distance from the axis of the fusee. This axis is the arbor of the main wheel, which is attached to the fusee and imparts the motion derived from the spring to the other wheels. In many watches the fusee is now dispensed with, its object being attained by other contrivances. The term is also applied to similar mechanical contrivances used for other purposes. Also called *fuse-wheel*.

3. In *farriery*, a kind of splint applied to the leg of a horse.

fusee[3]†, *n.* See *fuse*[3].

fusee-engine (fū-zē'en'jin), *n.* A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

fuse-extractor (fūz'eks-trak'tor), *n.* A powerful instrument used for extracting wooden fuses from loaded shells.

fuse-gage (fūz'gāj), *n.* An adjustable fuse-cutter for cutting time-fuses, as those of projectiles. It consists of a block of wood with a graduated metal gage on one side and a hinged knife to cut off the fuse. The gage is marked to seconds and fractions, so that the fuse can be cut so as to burn just the length of time required.

fuse-hole (fūz'hōl), *n.* The hole in a shell prepared for the reception of the fuse.

fusel†, *n.* Same as *fusil*[1].

fusella (fō-zel'lä), *n.*; pl. *fusellæ* (-lē). [It., dim. of *fusa*.] In *medieval music*, a sixteenth-note, 𝅘𝅥𝅰.

fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), *n.* [< G. *fusel*, spirits of inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin (perhaps < L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten: see *fusil*[3], *fusile*), + E. *oil*.] A mixture of homologues of ethyl alcohol (chiefly amyl alcohol), fatty acids, and ether salts formed in small proportion during alcoholic fermentation. It has a higher boiling-point than ordinary alcohol, and gives to it or any spirituous liquor which contains it a strong and sometimes unpleasant nauseous odor. It has irritant, poisonous properties. Fusel-oil is separated from alcohol by fractional distillation. Also called *grain-oil*.

fuse-mallet (fūz'mal'et), *n.* A mallet of hard wood, used in connection with a fuse-setter, for driving a wooden fuse into a shell.

fuse-plug (fūz'plug), *n.* A wooden or metallic case made to hold the fuse employed to explode the charge in a shell. It is driven into the shell immediately before service, and the fuse is inserted at the moment of firing. See *wooden fuse*, under *fuse*[2].

fuse-setter (fūz'set'ėr), *n.* A cylinder of wood or brass with a recess in the end fitting the end of the fuse, used with a fuse-mallet in driving wooden fuses into shells when loading.

fuse-wheel (fūz'hwēl), *n.* Same as *fusee*[2], 2.

Thinking men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable, by some means answerable to a weight; and so instead of that put the spring and *fuse-wheel*, which make a watch. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. vi. § 86.

fuse-wrench (fūz'rench), *n.* A T-shaped wrench used for inserting metallic fuse-plugs in shells. One arm is a screw-driver, one has forks to screw in the plug, and the third has forks to screw the water cap into the fuse.

fusibility (fū-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fusibilité* = Sp. *fusibilidad* = Pg. *fusibilidade* = It. *fusibilità*; as *fusible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

I found, low down in the sandstone, a bed . . . of a white, friable, harsh-feeling sediment, which adheres to the tongue, is of easy *fusibility*, and of little specific gravity. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, II. 371.

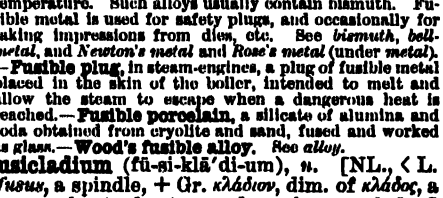
fusible (fū'zi-bl), *a.* [< ME. *fusible*, < OF. *fusible*, F. *fusible* = Pr. Sp. *fusible* = Pg. *fusivel* = It. *fusibile*, < L. as if **fusibilis*, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3].] Capable of being fused, or melted or liquefied by the application of heat. The *scale of fusibility* of Von Kobell, used in mineralogy to define the approximate relative fusibility of different minerals, is as follows: 1, stilbite; 2, natrolite; 3, almandine garnet; 4, actinolite; 5, orthoclase; 6, bronzite.

The first is the River of Belus, . . . whose sand affordeth matter for glasse, becomming *fusable* with the heat of the furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 159.

The chemists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body *fusible* in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 25.

Fusible calculus. See *calculus*.—**Fusible conductors**, short conductors of a metal which fuses at a low temperature inserted in an electric circuit to protect other parts of the circuit from damage that might arise from an excessive current. The short conductor melts when a moderately high temperature is reached, and thus breaks the circuit.—**Fusible metal**, any alloy which melts at a low temperature. Such alloys usually contain bismuth. Fusible metal is used for safety plugs, and occasionally for taking impressions from dies, etc. See *bismuth*, *bell-metal*, and *Newton's metal* and *Rose's metal* (under *metal*).—**Fusible plug**, in steam-engines, a plug of fusible metal placed in the skin of the boiler, intended to melt and allow the steam to escape when a dangerous heat is reached.—**Fusible porcelain**, a silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as *glass*.—**Wood's fusible alloy.** See *alloy*.

Fusicladium (fū-si-klā'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. κλάδιον, dim. of κλάδος, a young shoot of a tree, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Dematiei*. The fertile hyphæ are short, erect, and straight, somewhat fascicled, and the conidia continuous



The Scab-fungus (*Fusicladium dendriticum*).

a, an infested apple, showing scabs caused by the fungus; *b*, portion of an infested leaf, showing the fungus in black patches; *c*, section (highly magnified) of a diseased spot in the fruit, showing the spores of the fungus in position.

or oftener uniseptate, and acrogenously produced. *F. dendriticum* is very common in Europe and America, causing the disease called *scab* on apples and pears. It grows on twigs, leaves, and fruit of apple- and pear-trees, often causing the fruit to fall when very young. In other cases it causes distortion, or produces a scab-like or gnarly appearance upon the fruit.

Fusidæ (fū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Fusus*: same as *Fasciolariidæ*.

Fusidium (fū-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *-idium*.] A white hyphomycetous mold having short, simple hyphæ and fusiform concatenate conidia, which are hyaline or lightly tinted. The species grow on dead stems and leaves.

fusiform (fū'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Tapering both ways from the middle: applied in botany to certain roots, as the radish, and in zoölogy to joints, organs, marks, etc., which are broadest in the middle and diminish regularly and rapidly to the ends.

I am not unacquainted with that *fusiform*, spiral-wound bundle of chopped stems and miscellaneous incombustibles, the cigar. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

A very great quantity of *fusiform* nervous cells. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 317.

2. In *ichth.*, having the dorsal and ventral contours symmetrical, and approximated to each other from a middle point toward each end, as the mackerel, tunny, and stickleback. Also *fusate*, *fusoid*.—**Fusiform palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two terminal joints are cone-shaped with their broadest ends together.

fusil[1]† (fū'zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusel* (also *fusee*: see *fusee*[1]); < F. *fusil*, a steel for striking fire (cf. *pierre à fusil*, a gun-flint), hence also a gun, musket (> Sp. *fusil*, firelock, a small musket, = Pg. *fusil*, a musket, *fuzil*, a steel for striking fire), = It. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, *fucile*, a steel for striking fire, firelock, a musket, < ML. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace, ML. fire (> F. *feu*, etc., fire): see *focus*, *fuel*.] A flint-lock musket: originally so called in English, to distinguish it from the matchlock previously in use, from the French name of the piece of steel against which the flint strikes fire.

A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the *fusil* or firelock was then in use in our army. *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 159.

Fusil de rempart [F., rampart gun], in the seventeenth century and later, a firearm adapted for use in defending fortifications. It was mounted on a swivel or some similar contrivance, and the stock was often made to fit the shoulder for convenience of pointing; the barrel was of great length, and the piece threw a ball an inch in diameter or even larger.

fusil[2] (fū'zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusille*; < ML. **fusillus*, *fusellus* (> F. *fuseau*), a spindle, dim. of L. *fusus* (> It. Pg. *fuso* = Sp. *huso* = Pg. *fus*), a spindle: see *fusee*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing differing from the lozenge in being longer in proportion to its breadth, and named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.



Fusil.

This collar, . . . with its double *fusilles* interchanged with these knots which are supposed to represent flint stones sparkling with fire, . . . is the badge of the noble Order of the Golden Fleece. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii

(*b*) A representation of a spindle covered with yarn.

Heralds have not omitted this order or imitation thereof, whiles they symbollically adorn their scuchions with mascles, *fusils*, and saltyrs. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

fusil[3]†, **fusile**† (fū'zil), *a.* [< L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1] and *found*[3].] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusil or graven in metal. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 573.

2. Running or flowing, as a liquid.

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

Some . . . fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial, and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil* marble.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

fusileer, fusilier (fū-zi-lēr'), *n.* [< F. *fusilier* (= Sp. *fusilero* = Pg. *fuzileiro* = It. *fuciliere*), < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; in general, an infantry soldier who bears firearms, as formerly distinguished from a pikeman or an archer. The name is still retained by a regiment of the line in the British army (the 7th), called the Royal Fusiliers.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād'), *n.* [< F. *fusillade* = Pg. *fusilada* (after It. *fucilata*), < *fusiller* (= It. *fuciliare* = Pg. *fuzilar*), shoot, < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] A simultaneous or continuous discharge of musketry: sometimes used figuratively.

Then both men broke into a *fusillade* of excited and admiring ejaculations. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 357.

The men found relief in such *fusillades* of swearing as I had never before heard or even imagined.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 18.

Those of them who had guns kept up a continued *fusillade* upon the koppie. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 358.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fusilladed*, ppr. *fusillading*. [< *fusillade*, *n.*] To attack or shoot down by a fusillade.

Military execution on the instant: give them shriving if they want it; that done, *fusillade* them all.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 13.

The Mahdi's adherents *fusilladed* his palace at Khartoum. *The Century*, XXVIII. 500.

fusillet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fusil*[2].

fusillée (F. pron. fü-zē-lyā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *fusil*[2].] Same as *fusilly*.

fusilly bendy, having three, four, or more fusils touching by their obtuse points, the whole series being arranged in the direction of the bend.

fusil-mortar (fū'zil-môr'tär), *n.* A small mortar fixed on a stock like that of a musket, formerly used for throwing grenades. See *hand-mortar*.

fusil-shaped† (fū'zil-shāpt), *a.* Fusiform.

Fusil-shaped spikes (of a Rowel-spur).
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 235.

Fusinæ (fū-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fasciolariidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusus*, having a fusiform shell without varices, and the columella smooth, not plicate or tortuous; the spindle-shells. See cut under *Fusus*.

fusine (fū'sin), *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Fusinæ*.

fusing-disk (fū'zing-disk), *n.* A flat circular plate of soft steel mounted on an axis and rotated with great rapidity, used for cutting metal bars.

fusing-point (fū'zing-point), *n.* The degree of temperature at which a substance melts or liquefies; the point of fusion. See *fusion*.

fusinist (fū'zin-ist), *n.* [< F. *fusiniste*, < *fusain*, spindle-tree, prickwood (*crayon de fusain*, or simply *fusain*, charcoal-pencil), < ML. **fusanus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] An artist who draws in charcoal.

The modern art [of charcoal drawing] is really a painter's art. . . . It was first practised by some French painters. . . . Since their time the number of *fusinistes* has immensely increased in France
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 158.

fusion (fū'zhon), *n.* [< ME. *fusion*, *fuson*, *foison*, etc., abundance (see *foison*), < OF. *fuson*, *fuison*, *fusion*, etc.; in lit. sense < F. (after orig. L.) *fusion* = Pr. *fusio* = Sp. *fusion* = Pg. *fusão*, = It. *fusione*, < L. *fusio*(*n*-), a pouring out, founding (ML. also abundance, profusion), < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3], and cf. *foison*, a doublet of *fusion*.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent: as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.

After reduction [of iron] in platinum vessels by pure hydrogen, and *fusion* in lime crucibles by the oxyhydrogen flame, . . . buttons of metal were obtained absolutely free from phosphorus *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 279.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat: as, metals in *fusion*.

Philosophers have taught that the planets were originally masses of matter struck off in a state of *fusion* from the body of the sun *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Hence—3. The act of uniting or blending together, or the state of being united or blended, as if through melting; complete union, as of previously diverse elements or individuals.

So far did the emperor advance in this work of *fusion* as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities.
Merivale.

Important as was the union of Wessex and Mercia in itself as a step towards national unity, it led to a step yet more important in the *fusion* of the customary codes of the English peoples into a common law.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 139.

The altruistic impulse is formed out of the social *fusion* and transmutation of the egoistic impulses.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 252.

Specifically—4. In *politics*, the coalition of two parties or factions.

In New Jersey the refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the *Fusion* ticket . . . had allowed four of the Lincoln electors to slip in over the two Bell and the two Breckinridge electors on the regular Democratic ticket.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 328.

5†. Abundance; plenty; profusion: same as *foison*.

Labourers had pleute and *fuson*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1113.

Off vitaill and wines saw he gret *fusion*,
Which tho was had in this garnyson.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5466.

Aqueous or watery fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—**Dry fusion**, the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled.—**Igneous**

fusion, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.—**Latent heat of fusion**, the heat which is expended in the molecular work involved in the change from the solid to the liquid state (See *latent heat*, under *heat*.) Thus, to change a pound of ice at the freezing-point to a pound of water at the same temperature requires about 80 thermal units, which number expresses, therefore, the latent heat of the fusion of ice.—**Point of fusion of metals**, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus, mercury becomes liquid at −39°, while platinum requires for its fusion the intense heat produced by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, it being infusible in the furnace. See under the names of the different metals the approximate fusing-points of each.

fusionism (fū'zhon-izm), *n.* [< *fusion* + *-ism*.] Same as *fusion*, 4.

fusionist (fū'zhon-ist), *n.* [= F. *fusionniste*; as *fusion* + *-ist*.] In *politics*, one who advocates or supports some more or less temporary coalition of two or more parties or factions against another.

fusionless (fū'zhon-les), *a.* [Sc., also *foisonless*, *fizzenless*; < *fusion*, foison, abundance, etc., + *-less*: see *foisonless*.] Same as *fizzenless*.

fusoid (fū'soid), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *fusiform*.

fuss (fus), *n.* [A colloq. and dial. word, scarcely found in literary use before the 19th century; the record is therefore defective. The noun appears to be due to the adj. *fussy*, which is prob. an extended form (with the common adj. suffix *-y*[1]) of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious, < AS. *fus*, ready, prompt, quick, eager: see *fouse*, and cf. *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], the derived verb.] 1. Trifling, useless, or annoying activity; disorderly bustle; an anxious display of petty energy.

> Old mother Dalmahoy, with all her *fuss*, was ever a bad cook, and over did everything. *Disraeli*, Young Duke

2. A disturbing course of action; a display of perturbed feeling; disturbance; tumult: as, to make a *fuss* over a disappointment.

> Why, here's your Master in a most violent *Fuss*, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

> People had not learned how to meet and dance without making a *fuss* over it, taking up carpets, putting candles in the sconces, keeping late hours, and having a supper, the preparation of which was mainly done by the ladies of the house. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 89.

3†. A large, fat, bustling person.

> That great ramping *Fuss*, thy Daughter, . . .
> Rambles about from place to place
> *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 233.

> Madam, o' Sunday Morning at Church I curtsied to you, and look'd at a great *Fuss* in a glaring light dress next Pew. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

fuss (fus), *v.* [< *fuss*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make much ado about trifles; make a bustle.

> He *fussed*, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed *Scott*.

II. *trans.* To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

> Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be *fussed*. *Cornhill Mag.*

fussball (fus'bâl), *n.* See *fuzzball*.

fussify (fus'i-fī), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fussified*, ppr. *fussifying*. [< *fuss* + *-ify*.] To fuss; make a fuss about. [Vulgar.]

fussily (fus'i-li), *adv.* In a fussy or bustling manner.

> Followed by a long train of clients, . . . the edile fidgeted *fussily* away. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 13.

fussiness (fus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless or disorderly bustle.

> She was fussy, no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness*. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow.

> That exaltation of English character which seems wholly compatible with British *fussiness*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 964.

fussle† (fus'l), *v. t.* Same as *fuzzle*.

fussock (fus'ok), *n.* [< *fuss*, *n.*, 3, + *-ock*.] A large, fat woman. [Prov. Eng.]

fussy (fus'i), *a.* [Now regarded as *fuss*, *n.*, + *-y*[1]; but perhaps orig. an extended form of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious: see *fuss*, *n.*, and *fouse*.] Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making much ado about trifles; making more ado than is necessary.

> The "over-formal" often impede, and sometimes frustrate, business, by a dilatory, tedious, circuitous, and (what in colloquial language is called) *fussy* way of conducting the simplest transactions.
> *Whately*, Note on Bacon's Essay of Seeming Wise.

> Very *fussy* about his food was Sergeant B., and much trotting of attendants was necessary when he partook of nourishment. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 88.

fust[1] (fust), *n.* [< OF. *fust*, *fuist*, *foust*, *fus*, a stick, stock, stake, log, shaft, branch or stem of a tree, a tree, wood, etc., F. *fût*, stock, shaft, = Sp. Pg. *fuste* = It. *fusto*, m., stock, stem, etc. (cf. OF. *fuste*, *f.*, a stock, piece of wood, cask, pipe, hogshead, also a foist (a sailing vessel so called), = Sp. Pg. It. *fusta*: see *foist*[4]), < L. *fustis*, a knobbed stick, a club, ML. also a stock, stem, tree, etc., connected with **fendere*, strike, in comp. *defendere*, *offendere*: see *fend*[1], *defend*, *offend*.] In *arch.*, the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster. *Gwilt*.

fust[2]† (fust), *v. i.* [< *fusty*.] To be fusty; become moldy; smell ill.

> Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
> Looking before and after, gave us not
> That capability and godlike reason
> To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

> But Nummius eas'd the needy gallant's care
> With a base bargain of his blowen ware
> Of *fusted* hops, now lost for loss of sale.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 5.

fust[2]† (fust), *n.* [< *fust*[2], *v.*] A strong musty smell.

fust[3]†, *n.* Same as *foist*[4].

> They had seene and told 30. sailes that were most part gallies and *fustes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 77.

fustane†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fustian*.

fustanella (fus-ta-nel'ạ), *n.* [See *fustanelle*.] Same as *fustanelle*.

> His [Pharaoh's] warriors follow, looking, according to the eyes with which we look at them, like Romans in military dress, or like Albanians in the immemorial *fustanella*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 171.

fustanelle (fus-ta-nel'), *n.* [< ML. *fustanella*, dim. of NGr. *φούστανι* = Bulg. *fushtan* = Serv. *fushtan*, *fishtan* = Alb. *fustan*, a petticoat, < It. *fustagno*, fustian: see *fustian*.] A petticoat or kilt of white cotton or linen, very full and starched, worn as a part of the modern Greek costume for men. It is Albanian in its origin.

> I flew over his [a donkey's] head and alighted firmly on my feet, but the spruce young Greeks, whose snowy *fustanelles* were terribly bespattered, came off much worse.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 359.

fusteric (fus'tėr-ik), *n.* [< *fustet*, with altered term., + *-ic*.] A yellow coloring matter derived from fustet.

fustet (fus'tet), *n.* [< F. *fustet*, the smoke-tree, OF. also *fustel*, *fostel* = Pr. *fustet* = Sp. Pg. *fustete*, ML. *fusetus*, *fustet*, < L. *fustis*, a stick, ML. a tree, etc.: see *fust*[1], and cf. *fustic*.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus*, and also its wood, otherwise called *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*).

fustian (fus'tyan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fustian*, *fustien*, *fustane* = OD. *fusteyn*, < OF. *fustaine*, *fustaigne*, F. *futaine* = Pr. *fustani* = Sp. *fustan* = Pg. *fustão* = It. *fustagno*, *frustagno*, < ML. *fustianum*, *fustaneum*, *fustanum*, fustian, with adj. suffix *-i-anum*, etc., < Ar. *Fustāt*, the name of a suburb of Cairo in Egypt whence the stuff first came; cf. Ar. *fustāt*, a tent made of goats' hair. Hence ult. *fustanelle*. With *fustian* as applied to style cf. the similar use of *bombast*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Formerly, a stout cloth, supposed to have been of cotton or cotton and flax. It was in use in Europe throughout the middle ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries priests' robes and women's dresses were made of it, and there were both cheap and costly varieties. It appears to have been worn when strength and durability were required, and gradually the use of it was confined to servants and laborers. In the reign of Edward III. the name was given to a similar fabric woven of wool, the nap of which was sheared.

> Is supper ready? . . . the serving-men in their new *fustian*? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. In present use, a stout twilled cotton fabric, especially that which has a short nap, variously called *corduroy*, *moleskin*, *beaverteen*, *velveteen*, *thickset*, etc., according to the way in which it is finished. See *pillow*.—3. An inflated or turgid style of speaking or writing, characterized by the use of high-sounding phrases and exaggerated metaphors, and running into hyperbole and rant; empty phrasing.

> Prithee let's talk *fustian* a little, and gull them; make them believe we are great scholars.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

> And he, whose *fustian* 's so sublimely bad,
> It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

> Of their [Dryden's plays'] rant, their *fustian*, their bombast, their bad English, of their innumerable sins against Dryden's own better conscience both as poet and critic, I shall excuse myself from giving any instances.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 66.

4. A potation composed of the yolks of eggs, white wine or other liquor, lemon, and spices. [Eng.]

Rum *fustian* is a "night-cap," made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. *Hone*, Year Book, p. 62.

=**Syn.** 3. *Turgidness*, *Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of fustian.

> There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his *fustian* jacket to the broken-down spendthrift in shawl dressing-gown.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xli.

2. Pompous in style; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

> Come, come, leave these *fustian* protestations.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

> The absurd and *fustian* courtship of the times, which was a corruption of the Euphues and Arcadia.
> *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, iii.

fustianist (fus'tyan-ist), *n.* [< *fustian* + *-ist*.] One who writes fustian.

> In their choice preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fustianize (fus'tyan-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fustianized*, ppr. *fustianizing*. [< *fustian* + *-ize*.] To write in an inflated or exaggerated style; write fustian. [Rare.]

> What is a poet's love?
> To write a girl a sonnet,
> To get a ring, or some such thing,
> And *fustianize* upon it.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Poet's Lot.

fustibale, **fustibalus** (fus'ti-bāl, fus-tib'a-lus), *n.* [< L. *fustis*, a staff, + Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw.] Same as *staff-sling*.

fustic (fus'tik), *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic*; formerly *fustike*; < F. *fustoc*, < Sp. *fustoc*, *fustoque*, fustic, fustet: see *fustet*.] A dyestuff, the product of *Chlorophora* (*Maclura*) *tinctoria*, a large urticaceous tree of the West Indies and tropical South America. It is of a light-yellow color, and is largely used for dyeing shades of yellow, brown, olive, and green. It is known technically as *yellow-wood*, *old fustic*, or *Cuba wood*. It appears in commerce in four states: as chips, as a powder, as an aqueous extract, and as a paste or lake. It is mordanted with alumina for yellow, and with salts of iron for green.—**Young fustic**, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*, the Venetian sumac or smoke-tree of southern Europe, used for dyeing yellow. It comes in commerce as small logs and crooked branches. It is also known as *zante fustic* and *fustet*. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina a fine orange color, but is easily affected by light. It is used by the tanners of Turkey, and in Tyrol, to impart an orange color to leather.

fustigate (fus'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fustigated*, ppr. *fustigating*. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare* (> Pg. Sp. Pr. *fustigar* = F. *fustiger*), cudgel to death, < *fustis*, a cudgel, + *agere*, drive.] To beat with a cudgel; cane.

> Falling out with his steward Rivaldus de Modena, an Italian, and *fustigating* him for his faults, the angry Italian poysoned him [Cardinal Bambridge].
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Westmoreland.

> I passed that night crying, "Hai, Hai!" switching the camel, and fruitlessly endeavoring to *fustigate* Masud's nephew, who resolutely slept on the water-bags.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 362.

fustigation (fus-ti-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fustigation* = Pg. *fustigação*; as *fustigate* + *-ion*.] The act of fustigating or cudgeling; punishment inflicted by cudgeling.

> That is to say, six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough aforesaid, before a solemne procession, sixe seueral Sundales, etc.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 609.

> I have not observed that Colonel De Craye is anything of a Cultiberian Egnatius meriting *fustigation* for an untimely display of well-whitened teeth.
> *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxix.

fustilarian† (fus-ti-lā'ri-an), *n.* [Appar. < *fusty* with arbitrary term. *-i-arian*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

> Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian*! I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fustilug†, **fustilugs**†, *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *fusty* + *lug*[2], *n.*, ear, in some capricious application. But cf. *fussock*.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

> You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns.
> *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 39.

fustin (fus'tin), *n.* [< *fustic* + *-in*[2].] The yellow coloring matter contained in young fustic, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*.

fustiness (fus'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fusty; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

fusty (fus'ti), *a.* [Also *fousty*, *foisty*; < OF. *fusté*, fusty, tasting of the cask, < *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1]. Hence *fust*[2].] 1. Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

> If a feast, being never so great, lacked breade, or had *fowstye* and weightye breade, all the other daintyes should be unsaverye. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

2†. Moping. *Davies.*

At noon home to dinner, where my wife still in a melancholy, *fusty* humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is. *Pepys*, Diary, June 18, 1668.

Fusulina (fū-sū-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., < **fusulus*, an assumed dim. of L. *fusus*, a spindle (so named from the fusiform shape), + *-ina*.] A genus of fossil nummulitic foraminifers, typical of the subfamily *Fusulininæ*. It occurs in the Carboniferous, and to some extent in the Permian.

Fusulininæ (fū-sū-li-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusulina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusulina*. The test is bilaterally symmetrical, finely tubulated, with polar chamberlets inclosing one another, single or rarely double septa, no true interseptal canals, and diversiform aperture.

fusure† (fū′zūr), *n.* [< L. *fusura*, a founding or casting of metals, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt, found: see *fuse*[1], *fusion*, *found*[3].] The act of fusing or melting; smelting. *Bailey.*



Spindle-shell (*Fusus colus*).

Fusus (fū′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks having a fusiform shell with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The species so distinguished are very numerous, and the soft parts vary so much that they are now distributed among many genera belonging to different families. By recent naturalists the genus has been restricted to such representatives of the family *Fasciolariidæ* as *Fusus colus*. Such species as the *Fusus antiquus* of old authors belong to the genus *Chrysodomus* of the family *Buccinidæ*, while others are now referred to the family *Muricidæ*.

fut. A technical abbreviation of *future*.

futai (fö′tī′), *n.* [Chinese, the tranquilizer, < *fū*, tranquilize, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] In China, a governor of a province: sometimes called *lieutenant-governor* by Europeans, to distinguish him from a *tsung-tuh*.

futchell (fuch′el), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter-bar and pole of a carriage.

fute (fūt), *n.* The Eskimo curlew or dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. *G. Trumbull.* [Long Island, U. S.]

futhork (fö′thôrk), *n.* [So called from the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *alphabet*.] The Runic alphabet.

The Gothic *Futhorc* being manifestly the primitive type from which the Anglian and Scandinavian runes were developed, the determination of the origin of the runes depends on the inscriptions, about 200 in number, which are written in this alphabet.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 211.

futile (fū′til), *a.* [= F. *futile* = Sp. *fútil* = Pg. *futil* = It. *futile*, < L. *fūtilis*, more correctly *futtilis*, untrustworthy, futile, lit. that easily pours out (hence as noun *futtile*, a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices); orig. **fudtilis*, < *fundere* (√ *fud*), pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] **1†.** Frivolous; merely loquacious.

As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

2. Of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; useless; ineffective; trifling: as, *futile* efforts; *futile* prattle.

We knew of how little avail the ordinary *futile* recommendations of letters were. We were veteran travellers, and knew the style of the East too well, to be duped by letters of mere civility.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 276.

Of its history little is recorded, and that little *futile*.
Ruskin.

Of all *futile* speculations, the most *futile* is the discussion as to what would have taken place if something had happened which did not happen.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 167.

=Syn. 2. Trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, bootless, unavailing, profitless, vain, idle.

futilely (fū′til-li), *adv.* In a futile manner.

Regnault met his death, *futilely*, in almost the last engagement of the war — if it is futile to be a hero.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 252.

futilitarian (fū-til-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.] **I.** *a.* Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like.

The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's gigmanity, . . . are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the *futilitarian* misanthropist, respectively.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

II. *n.* A person given to useless or worthless pursuits.

As for the whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or *Futilitarians*, they are to the Government of this country such counsellors as the magicians were to Pharaoh.
Southey, The Doctor, xxxv.

futility (fū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *futilité* = Sp. *futilidad* = Pg. *futilidade* = It. *futilità*, < L. *futilita(t-)s*, emptiness, vanity, < *futilis*, *futtilis*: see *futile*.] The quality or character of being futile. (*a*†) The quality of being talkative, talkativeness; loquaciousness; a disposition to tattle.

The parable [Prov. xxix. 2] especially corrects not the *futility* of vaine persons which easily utter as well what may be spoken as what should be secreted; . . . not garrulity whereby they fill others, even to a surfeit; but . . . the government of speech. *Bacon*, On Learning, viii 2.

(*b*) The quality of producing no valuable effect; uselessness; trifflingness; unimportance; want of weight or result: as, the *futility* of measures or schemes; to expose the *futility* of arguments.

We have too much experience of the *futility* of an easy reliance on the momentary good dispositions of the public.
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

=Syn. Nouns formed from adjectives under *futile*.

futilize (fū′til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *futilized*, ppr. *futilizing*. [< *futile* + *-ize*.] To render futile or of no effect. [Rare.]

Her whole soul and essence is *futilized* and extracted into show and superficials. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 218.

futilous† (fū′ti-lus), *a.* [Accom. of L. *futilis*: see *futile*.] Worthless; trifling.

It is a most unworthy thing, for men that have bones in them, to spend their lives in making fidle-cases for *futilous* womens phansies. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

I received your Answer to that *futilous* Pamphlet, with your Desire of my Opinion touching it.
Howell, Letters, ii. 48

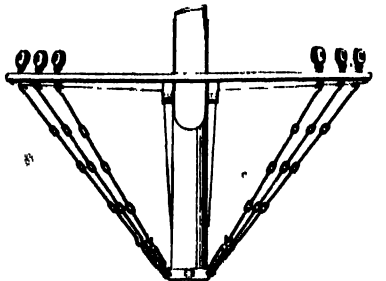
futtock (fut′ǫk), *n.* [Generally considered as a corruption of **foothook*, but *foothook* is not found.] One of the timbers of the frame of a ship above the floor-timbers and below the top-timbers.

futtock-band (fut′ǫk-band), *n.* Same as *futtock-hoop*.

futtock-hoop (fut′ǫk-hūp), *n.* *Naut.*, a hoop around a mast below the top, serving for the attachment of the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plates (fut′ǫk-plāts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, iron plates to the top of which the deadeyes of the topmast- and topgallant-rigging are fastened, and having holes at the lower end into which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds are hooked or shackled.

futtock-shrouds (fut′ǫk-shroudz), *n. pl.* Iron



Futtock-shrouds.

rods leading from the futtock-plates to an iron band round the topmast or lower mast.

He fell from the starboard *futtock-shrouds*, and . . . probably sank immediately.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 39.

futtock-staff (fut′ǫk-staf), *n.* *Naut.*, a short bar of wood or iron seized to the shrouds of the topmast and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to keep the rigging from chafing.

futtock-stave (fut′ǫk-stāv), *n.* Same as *futtock-staff*.

futtock-timbers (fut′ǫk-tim′bėrz), *n. pl.* In *wooden-ship building*, the timbers in a ship's frame just above the floor-timbers; the futtocks.

futurable† (fū′tū-ra-bl), *a.* [< *future* + *-able*.] Possible or likely to occur in the future.

What the issue of this conference concluded would have been is only known to Him . . . whose prescience extends not only to things *future*, but *futurable*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 51.

future (fū′tūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *future*, < OF. *futur*, F. *futur* = Pr. *futur* = Sp. Pg. It. *futuro*, < L. *futurus*, about to be, future part. associated with *esse*, be, *sum*, I am, < √ **fu*, be, found also in perf. *fui*, I was, *fuisse*, have been, etc., = E. *be*: see *be*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; pertaining to time subsequent to the present: as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

We have this hour a constant will to publish
Our daughters' several dowers, that *future* strife
May be prevented now. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of *future* favours.
Sir R. Walpole, quoted in Hazlitt's Wit and Humour.

2. Relating to later time, or to that which is to come; referring to or expressing futurity: as, one's *future* prospects; the *future* tense in grammar. In technical use often abbreviated *fut.*

Losing his verdure even in the prime,
And all the fair effects of *future* hopes.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Future contingent, estate, probation, etc. See the nouns. — **Future perfect,** or **future-perfect tense** (also *futurum exactum*), in *gram.*, a tense expressing action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time: as, *amavero* (Latin) = *I shall have loved*. — **Future tense,** in *gram.*, that tense of a verb which expresses future time.

II. *n.* **1.** Time to come; time subsequent to the present, or that which will or may happen after the present time.

Him God beholding from his prospect high,
Wherein past, present, *future*, he beholds,
Thus to his only Son foreseeing spake
Milton, P. L., iii. 78.

Oh, blindness to the *future*! kindly given
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 85.

2. A speculative purchase or sale of stock or other commodities for future receipt or delivery. See *to deal in futures*, below.

On *futures* the Committee are, on the whole, inclined to look with a lenient eye, and do not see their way to compelling merchants by law to deliver everything they sell, and to acquire possession of it before they sell it.
The Nation, April 26, 1883, p. 356.

A suit was decided . . . on Saturday . . . by the Supreme Court, giving judgment for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for failure to deliver a dispatch sent . . . to cover 500 bales of cotton *futures*.
New York Tribune, Feb. 8, 1887.

3. In *gram.*, the future tense. See *tense*[2]. — **Paragogic future,** in *gram.* See *cohortative*. — **To deal in futures,** among brokers and speculators, to buy and sell stocks or commodities of any kind for future receipt or delivery, on the chance of a favorable change in price before the time specified. The settlement of such transactions is most commonly effected by payment of the difference in the prices, called *margins*, instead of the actual transfer of the subjects of them. See *option*, *margin*.

futurely† (fū′tūr-li), *adv.* [< *future* + *-ly*[2].] In time to come; in the future.

This is a service, whereto I am going,
Greater than any war; it more imports me
Than all the actions that I have foregone,
Or *futurely* can cope.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

When Jesus, from the mount of Olives, beheld Jerusalem, he "wept over it," and foretold great sadnesses and infelicities *futurely* contingent to it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

futurist (fu′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *future* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant. — **2.** In *theol.*, one who holds that nearly the whole of the Book of Revelation refers principally to events yet to come. [Rare in both uses.]

futuritial (fū-tū-rish′al), *a.* [< *future* + *-ital*.] Relating or pertaining to futurity; future. *Hamilton.* [Rare.]

futurition (fū-tū-rish′on), *n.* [= F. *futurition* = Sp. *futurizon*; as *future* + *-ition*.] Future existence or reality; prospective occurrence or realization. [Rare.]

Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect to its *futurition* as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South*, Works, I. viii.

Nothing . . . can have this imagined *futurition*, but as it is decreed. *Coleridge.*

futurity (fū-tū′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *futurities* (-tiz). [< *future* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being future, or not yet existent. [Rare.] — **2.** Future time; time to come.

And thou, O sacred maid! inspir'd to see
Th' event of things in dark *futurity*,
Give me what Heaven has promised to my fate.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

3. The world in future times; that which or those who will exist in the future.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*.
Swift.

So when remote *futurity* is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought,
A terrible sagacity informs
The Poet's heart. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 492.

4. A future event; something yet to come: in this sense a plural is used.

He alone who orders and disposes *futurities* can foresee them at a distance; but man is a short-sighted and blind creature. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II xxii.

futurize (fū'tūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *futurized*, ppr. *futurizing*. [< *future* + *-ize*.] To form the future tense; express the idea of future action or condition. [Rare.]

But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of *futurizing* (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale and with the greatest constancy.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 194.

fuze, *n.* See *fuse*[2].

fuzee[1], *n.* See *fusee*[1].

fuzee[2], *n.* See *fusee*[2].

fuzz[1] (fuz), *n.* [Appar. from the adj. *fuzzy*, q. v., the same as or mixed with *fozy*, light and spongy (cf. D. *voos*, spongy): see *fozy*, *foze*, and cf. *fuzzball*.] 1. Fine downy particles, as on the surface of some fruits, as the peach; loose fibers, as on the surface of cloth, or separated from it by friction; loose volatile matter.

We turned in under blue blankets with a *fuzz* on them like moss. *C. W. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 228.

2†. A puffball; a fuzzball.

All the sorts of mushromes, toadstooles, puffes, fus bals or *fuzzes*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix 3.

fuzz[1] (fuz), *v. i.* [< *fuzz*[1], *n.*] To fly off in minute particles.

fuzz[2]† (fuz), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; cf. *fuzzle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle; fuzzle. [Old slang.]

The University troop dined with the E. of Ab. at Ricot, and came home well *fuzd*. *Life of A. Wood*, July 14, 1685.

fuzzball (fuz'bâl), *n.* [Also *fusball*; < *fuzz*, same as *fuzz*[1] (or another form of *foist*[1], a var. of *fist*[2]), + *ball*[1].] A puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

Why, you empty *fuzz balls*, your heads are full of nothing but proclamations. *Dryden*, Troilus and Cressida

fuzzily (fuz'i-li), *adv.* In a fuzzy or fluffy style; so as to appear curled or frizzed.

Very, very low down, faultily low, some good judges said, they grew on a fairly white brow, and thence went off, crisply, *fuzzily*, in a most unaffected wave
R. Broughton, Not Wisely, but too Well, II.

fuzziness (fuz'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being fuzzy, downy, or fluffy.

Tomentose appearance of stem or *fuzziness* of stem.
The Century, XXXI. 477

fuzzle† (fuz'l), *v. t.* [Also written *fussle*; cf. *fuzz*[2]; origin obscure; cf. G. *fuseln*, drink or smell of common liquor, < *fusel*, common liquor: see *fusel-oil*. Cf. also *fuddle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle.

The first night, having liberally taken his liquor, . . . my fine scholler was so *fusled* that he no sooner was laid in bed but he fell fast asleep, never waked till morning, and then much abashed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 600.

fuzzy (fuz'i), *a.* [Of dial. origin, the same as or mixed with *fozy*, q. v. Cf. LG. *fusig*, loose, light, fibrous.] 1. Covered with fuzz; liable to give off fuzz: as, a *fuzzy* caterpillar.

A surface on either side made up of *fuzzy* elevations.
The Century, XXX. 808.

2. Like fuzz or down; fluffy: as, a *fuzzy* nap; a *fuzzy* fringe.

The *fuzzy*, buzzy halos of wings.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 149.

fy (fī), *interj.* See *fie*[1].

-fy. [< ME. *-fyen*, *-fien*, < OF. *-fier*, F. *-fier* = Sp. Pg. *-ficar* = It. *-ficare*, < L. *-ficāre*, in trans. verbs, signifying 'make . . .,' from compound adjectives in *-fic-us*, 'making . . .,' 'doing . . .,' being an adj. form, with weakened vowel, of *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Examples are: E. *magnify*, < ME. *magnifyen*, *magnifien*, < OF. *magnifier*, < L. *magnificare*, < *magnificus*, < *magnus*, great, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do; E. *glorify*, < ME. *glorifyen*, *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, < LL. *glorificare*, < *glorificus*, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do. The associated adj., if any (besides rarely one in *-fic*, repr. the orig. L. adj.), is usually in *-ficant* (after L. *-fican(t-)s*, ppr.), whence the noun in *-ficance*, or, more commonly, in *-fication* (after L. *-ficatio(n-)*); the two noun forms may coexist, with usually a distinction of use), as *signify*, *significant*, *significance*, or *signification*; *magnify* (*magnific*), *magnification*, with other forms (having deflected sense, as in L.); *magnificent*, *magnificence*, etc. In other cases the adj. and noun forms rest not on L. *-ficare*, but directly on *-facere*, e. g., *liquefy*, *liquefacient*, *liquefaction*; *calefy* (which appears also, disguised, in *chafe*, q. v.), *calefacient*, *calefaction*.] A suffix meaning 'make . . .,' appearing in verbs of Latin origin or of modern formation on the Latin model: as, *dignify*, make worthy; *glorify*, make glorious; *magnify*, make great; *stultify*, make foolish, etc. The verbs in *-fy* formed on English or other non-Latin elements are often colloquial, having a humorous or contemptuous tone: as, *Frenchify*, *jollify*, *speechify*, etc. These verbs are usually accompanied by nouns in *-fication*.

fyance†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *fiance*.

fyke[1], *v.* and *n.* See *fike*[2].

fyke[2] (fik), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, a weel, a bow-net.] A kind of fish-trap, consisting of a bag-net distended by hoops; a bow-net. The trap is set in water about 10 feet deep at high tide. The fish coming from either direction are led to the trap by a leader running from the shore. The outer openings are formed on a hoop from 3 to 6 feet in diameter; they have two or three funnels, similar to those of an eel- or lobster-pot, and gradually decrease in size. The whole trap is about 10 feet long. It is largely used in New York and Connecticut waters.

fyke-fisherman (fīk'fish'ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes with a fyke.

fyke-net (fīk'net), *n.* A fyke.

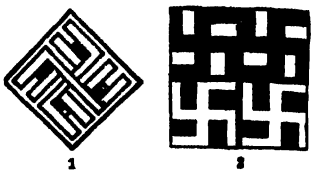
fyle[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[1].

fyle[2]†, *v. t.* See *file*[2].

fyle[3]†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[3].

fylfol (fil'fol), *n.* Same as *fylfot*.

fylfot, filfot (fil'fot), *n.* [Also *filfat*, *filfod*; origin obscure; no early instances have been found. It is supposed to be ult. < AS. *fytherfōte*, also *fytherfēte*, and *fēowerfēte*, four-footed, < *fēower*, in comp. sometimes *fyther-*, *fither-* (= Goth. *fidwōr*), four, + *fōt*, foot: see *four-footed*.] A peculiarly formed cross, each arm of which has a continuation at right angles, all in the same direction, used as a symbol or as an ornament since prehistoric times from China to western Africa. It is of frequent occurrence on Greek antiquities of the Mycenæan epoch, and later, down to the fifth century B. C., and is common on the prehistoric monuments of western Europe; and it was often introduced in decoration and embroidery in the European middle ages. It was adopted into heraldry as the *cross crampones*. Also called *gammadion*.



Fylfots.

1 From embroidery on miter of Thomas à Becket. 2. From a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire, England.

Bells were often marked with the *fylfot*, or cross of Thorr, especially where the Norse settled.
S. Baring-Gould, in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 155.

fyllok†, *n.* See *fillock*.

fyord, *n.* See *fiord*.

fyr[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fire*.

fyr[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *far*[1] (positive and comparative).

ȝif thou be stad in strange contre,
Enserche no *fyr* then falles to the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

fyrd (fird), *n.* [AS. *fyrd*, *ferd*, *ferd*, the army, an expedition: see *ferd*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms: a force resembling the German landwehr.

The one national army [in the time of Ælfred] was the *fyrd*, a force which had already received in the Karolingian legislation the name of "landwehr," by which the German knows it still. The *fyrd* was, in fact, composed of the whole mass of free land-owners who formed the folk; and to the last it could only be summoned by the voice of the folk-moot. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of Eng., p. 127.

When the King summoned his *fyrd* to his standard, by sea or by land, Exeter supplied the same number of men as were supplied by five hides of land.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 98.

fyrdung (fir'dung), *n.* [AS., < *fyrd*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the army prepared for war; a military expedition; a camp.

fyrdwite†, *n.* [AS. *fyrdwite*: see *ferdwit*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, same as *ferdwit*.

What to the English might be a mere payment of *fyrdwite*, or composition for a recognised offense, might to the Normans seem equivalent to forfeiture and restoration. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 95.

fyst (fist), *n.* See *fist*[2].

fyt[1]†, **fytte**[1]†, *a.* See *fit*[2].

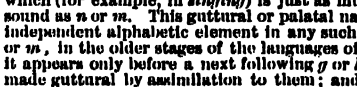
fyt[2]†, **fytte**[2]†, *n.* See *fit*[3].

fz. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of *forzando*, *forzato*.

G

1. The seventh letter and fifth consonant in the English alphabet. It is a sign of Italic origin, having been fabricated by the Romans by a slight modification of C, when the distinction of the (hard) *g*-sound from the *k*-sound, both until then represented alike by *c*, was found advisable and was effected. (See *C*.) G has in English two principal or normal sounds, usually called "hard *g*" and "soft *g*" respectively. The former is the value originally belonging to the sign. The "hard" *g*-sound is the sonant (or voiced, or intonated) correlative of the *k*-sound, made by a close contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the adjacent palate, while breath enough to set the vocal chords vibrating is, during the continuance of the contact, forced up into the pharynx — the breach of this contact, as in the case of the other so-called mutes (or stops, or checks), giving the alphabetic element. The *k*- and *g*-sounds are most often called the guttural mutes; although (since the guttur proper has nothing to do with their formation) many authorities prefer to call them *palatal*, or *back-palatal*. The "soft" sound of *g* in English is compound (= *j* = *dzh*), the sonant correlative of the *ch*-sound (see *ch*); it is, like the soft *c*-sound in relation to hard *c*, a product of the alteration of the hard *g*, the point of contact being shifted forward on the tongue, and a spirant or sibilant vanish being added to the mute element. It belongs mainly to the Romance part of the language. It never occurs at the beginning of words of Anglo Saxon origin (where *g* is always hard or has changed to *y*); and but rarely at the end of such words (before "silent" *e*, as in *hinge*, *singe*, *swinge*). Except in such instances, *g*, in words of Germanic origin, is hard also before *e* and *i*. The principal digraphs containing *g* are *gh* and *ng*. The former is written instead of the earlier guttural spirant *h* (as *night* for earlier *niht*), and is either silent (as in *night*) or pronounced as *f* (as in *laugh*). With the digraph *ng* is written the nasal which corresponds to *g* and *k* in the same manner as *n* to *d* and *t*, or *m* to *b* and *p*, and which (for example, in *singing*) is just as much a simple sound as *n* or *m*. This guttural or palatal nasal is not an independent alphabetic element in any such way as is *n* or *m*, in the older stages of the languages of our family, it appears only before a next following *g* or *k*, as a nasal made guttural by assimilation to them; and the combination *ng* representing it is simply one in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, has become silent, like the *b* of *mb* in *lamb*, *climb*, *tomb*, etc. G is now silent before *n* in the same syllable, as in *gnaw*, *sign*. For *g* as the original of consonant *y*, see *y*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 400, and with a line over it, $\overline{\text{G}}$, 400,000.—**3.** In the calendar, the seventh dominical letter.—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one sharp, having the signature shown at 1, or of the minor key of two flats, having the signature shown at 2; also, in medieval music, the final of the Mixolydian mode. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fifth tone of the scale, and called *sol:* hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of the middle of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the second line or the first added space above, as at 3. (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such



a key or tone, as at 4.—**5.** In *physics*, a symbol for *acceleration of gravity*, which is about 9.8 meters (or 32 feet) per second.—**6.** In *chem.*, a symbol for *glucinum:* now rarely used, *Gl* being substituted for it.—**G clef.** See *clef*.

ga[1]†, *v. i.* An earlier form of *go*.

ga[2], *n.* See *gau*.

ga[3] (gä). A dialectal preterit of *go*. See *gio*[1].

Ga. 1. In *chem.*, the symbol for *gallium*.—2. An abbreviation of *Georgia*, one of the United States.

gab[1] (gab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbed*, ppr. *gabbing*. [< ME. *gabben*, talk idly, jest, lie in jest, lie (the alleged AS. "*gabban*, in Somner, is a myth), < Icel. *gabba*, mock, make game of one; cf. OFries. *gabbia*, accuse, prosecute, NFries. *gobbien*, laugh, *gabben*, jest, sport (Richthofen). The Rom. forms, OF. *gaber* = Pr. *gabar* = It. *gabbare*, mock, deride, deceive, cheat, = Pg. *gabar*, praise, refl. boast, are also of Scand. origin. Hence *gab*[1], *n.*, *gabble*, freq., and ult. *gibber* and *jabber:* see these words, and cf. *gab*[5], *n.* There is no proof of the supposed ult. Celtic origin (Ir. *cab*, *gab*, *gob*, the mouth, etc.: see *gab*[2], *gob*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To jest; lie in jest; speak with exaggeration; lie.

> Thaire goddis will not *gab*, that grauntid hom first
> The cité to sese, as hom selfe lyked.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10004
>
> I lye not, or *gabbe* not. *Wyclif*, Gal i. 20 (Oxf.)
>
> Soth to sigge [sooth to say], and nogt to *gab*.
> *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 6.

2. To talk idly; talk much; chatter; prate. [Now only colloq.]

> I nam no labbé,
> Ne, though I seye, I am not lief to *gabbe*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.
>
> Thou art one of the knights of France, who hold it for glee and pastime to *gab*, as they term it, of exploits that are beyond human power. *Scott*, Talisman, ii.

II.† *trans.* To speak or tell falsely.

> My sonne, and sithen that thou wilt
> That I shall axe, *gabbe* nought,
> But tell, etc. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

ffull trewe seide thei that tolde me ther was not soche a-nother knyght in the worlde, ffor he ne *gabbed* no worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii 532.

gab[1] (gab), *n.* [< ME. *gabbe*, idle talk, lying; cf. Icel. *gabb* = Sw. *gabb*, mocking, mockery (OF. *gab*, etc.: see *gab*[5]); from the verb. Cf. *gab*[2].] Idle talk; chatter; loquacity. [Colloq.]

> Some unco blate [shy], and some wi' *gabs*
> Gar lasses' hearts gang startin'
> Whiles fast at night *Burns*, Hallowe'en.

Gift of gab, or **of the gab,** a talent for talking; fluency. used in jest or in obloquy.

> I always knew you had the *gift of the gab*, of course, but I never believed you were half the man you are.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvii.

gab[2] (gab), *n.* [Sc., = North. E. *gob*, the mouth: see *gob*.] The mouth.

> Ye take mair in your *gab* than your cheeks can had [hold]. *Ramsay's Scottish Proverbs*, p. 86.

gab[3]† (gab), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gab*[2], the mouth; or a var. of *gag* or *gap*, assimilated to *gab*[2].] To project like a tusk.

> Of teeth there be three sorts: for either they be framed like saws, or else set flat, even and levell, or last of all stand *gabbing* out of the mouth.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

gab[4] (gab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hook or crook; specifically, the hook on an eccentric-rod which engages the wrist on the rock-shaft lever of a valve-motion. *E. H. Knight.*

gab[5]† (gab), *n.* [OF., also *gap*, *gaub*, m., also *gabe*, f., = Pr. *gab* = It. *gabbo*, a jest, joke, mock, mockery, = Pg. *gabo*, praise (ult. identical with *gab*[1], *n.*, q. v.); from the verb: see under *gab*[1], *v.*] A jest; joke; mock; a piece of pleasantry.

> On no account perhaps is it [the "Ballad of King Arthur"] more remarkable than the fact of its close imitation of the famous *gabs* made by Charlemagne and his companions at the court of King Hugon, which are first met with in a romance of the twelfth century. . . . It is to be presumed that the author of the ballad borrowed from the printed work, substituting Arthur for Charlemagne, Gawayne for Oliver, Tristram for Roland, etc., and embellishing his story by converting King Hugon's spy into a "lodly feend," by whose agency the *gabs* are accomplished. *Child's Ballads*, I. 231, App.

gabarage† (gab'a-rāj), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *gabardine* (?).] Coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

gabardine, gaberdine (gab-ėr-dēn', -ėr-dēn'), *n.* [= It. *gavardina*, formerly also *cavardina* = OF. *galvardine*, < Sp. *gabardina*, a gabardine; appar. extended from Sp. *gabán*, a great-coat with hood and close sleeves, = OF. *gaban* = It. *gabano*, a shepherd's cloak, dim. *gabanella*, a gabardine, etc.; perhaps connected with Sp. *cabasa*, a large cloak with hood and sleeves, *cabaña*, a cabin, hut, etc.: see *cabas*, *cabin*, *cape*[1], *capouch*, *capuchin*[2], etc.] A long loose cloak or frock, generally coarse, with or without sleeves and a hood, formerly worn by common men out of doors, and distinctively by Jews when their mode of dress was regulated by law; hence, any similar outer garment worn at the present day, especially in Eastern countries.

> You call me misbeliever, cut throat dog,
> And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*,
> And all for use of that which is mine own.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.
>
> The storm is come again; my best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.
>
> Under your *gabardine* wear pistols all
> *Suckling*, The Goblins.
>
> Here was a Tangier merchant in sky-blue *gaberdine*, with a Persian shawl twisted around his waist.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Peath, p. 203.

gabata† (gab'a-tä), *n.* [< L. *gabata*, a kind of dish or platter; ML. as in def.] *Eccles.*, a vessel suspended in a church, probably to hold a light. See *basin*, 5.

gabbard, gabbart (gab'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *gabard*, *gabart*, *gabert*; < F. *gabare* = It. *gabarra*, a lighter, a store-ship; hence dim. F. *gabarot*, ML. *gabarotus*. Cf. *gabata*.] A kind of heavy-built vessel, barge, or lighter, intended especially for inland navigation: as, a coal-*gabbard*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Carumusalini be vessels like vnto ye French *Gabards*, sailing dayly vpon the riuer of Bordeaux, which saile wi a misen or triangle saile. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.
>
> Little *gabbards* with coals and groceries, &c., come up here from Bristol
> *Dr. T. Campbell*, Diary (1775), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 149.
>
> I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a *gabbart* that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

gabbatha (gab'a-thä), *n.* [Heb., platform.] The place where Pilate sat at Christ's trial. It appears to have been a tessellated pavement outside the pretorium or judgment-hall, on which the tribunal was placed, from which the governor pronounced final sentence.

> When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, *Gabbatha*.
> John xix. 13.

gabbet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gab*[1].

gabber[1] (gab'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gabbere*, a liar, deceiver; < *gab*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who gabs, prates, talks idly, or lies.

> He is a japer and a *gabber*, and no verray [true] repentant, that eftsoone doth thyng for which hym oughte to repente. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> Dronthie fu' aft the *gabber* spits,
> Wi' scaddit heart [throat fretted by much talking].
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 136.

2. A person skilful in the art of burlesque. *Franklin*, Autobiog. (ed. 1819), p. 57.

gabber[2] (gab'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Cf. D. *gabberen*, gabble; a var. of *gabble*, freq. of *gab*[1]. Cf. equiv. *jabber*.] To gabble. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gabbing†, *n.* [ME. *gabbynge*; verbal n. of *gab*[1], *v.*] Idle talk; prating; lying; deceit.

> His wepne was al wiles to wynnen and to hyden;
> With glosynges and with *gabbynges* he gyled the peple.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 124.
>
> Certis nay,
> Such *gabbynqis* may me noght be-gyle
> *York Plays*, p. 157.
>
> Be ye right syker, when this cheilde shalbe borne, I shall well knowe yef ye have made eny *gabbynge*, and I have very trust in God, that yef it be as ye have seide, ye shall not be deed ther fore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 13.

gabble (gab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbled*, ppr. *gabbling*. [Like *gabber*[2] (= D. *gabberen*), gabble, freq. of *gab*[1]. Cf. the assibilated forms *jabble* and *jabber*, and cf. *gibber*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk noisily and rapidly; speak incoherently or without sense; prate; jabber.

> Such a rout, and such a rabble,
> Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*
>
> Upon my coming near them, six or eight of them surrounded me on horseback, and began to *gabble* in their own language. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 195.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds in rapid succession, like a goose when feeding.

Where'er she trod grimalkin purr'd around,
The squeaking pigs her bounty own'd;
Nor to the waddling duck or *gabbling* goose
Did she glad sustenance refuse.
Smollett, Burlesque Ode.

[Who] lisps and *gabbles* if he tries to talk.
Crabbe, Works, II. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter noisily, rapidly, and incoherently: as, to *gabble* a lesson. [Colloq.] —2. To affect in some way by gabbling.

What do I talk about the gift of tongues? It was no gift, but the confusion of tongues which has *gabbled* me deaf as a post. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

gabble (gab'l), *n.* [< *gabble*, *v.*] 1. Loud or rapid talk without sense or coherence.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 56.

He [the driver] talks incessantly, calls the horses by name, . . . makes long speeches. . . . The conductor is too dignified a person to waste himself in this *gabble*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 282.

2. Inarticulate chattering, as of fowl.

Chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1.

=Syn. 1. See *prattle*, *n.*

gabblement (gab'l-ment), *n.* [< *gabble* + *-ment.*] The act of gabbling; senseless talk; prate; jabber. [Rare.]

They rush to the attack . . . with caperings, shoutings, and vociferation, which, if the Volunteer Company stands firm, dwindle into staggerings, into quick *gabblement*, into panic flight. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4.

"This court's got as good ears as any man," said the magistrate, "but they ain't for to hear no old woman's *gabblement*, though it's under oath." *Chron. of Pineville.*

gabbler (gab'lėr), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater; a noisy, silly, or incoherent talker.

gabbling (gab'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gabble*, *v.*] Incoherent babble; jabber.

Barbarians, who are in every respect scarce one degree above brutes, having no language among them, but a confused *gabbling*, which is neither well understood by themselves or other. *Spectator*, No. 389.

gabbro (gab'rō), *n.* [A word of obscure origin used in Italy, but more especially in the neighborhood of Florence, and by the marble-workers there, and introduced into lithological science by Von Buch in 1809.] A rock of varied lithological character, essentially, according to the present general acceptation of the name among lithologists, a crystalline-granular aggregate of plagioclase and diallage, with which often occur magnetite (or menachanite) and apatite. Often the diallage is associated with a rhombic pyroxene (bronzite or hypersthene, two closely allied members of the augite or pyroxene family), and when this predominates the rock passes into what is called *norite*. Olivin is also frequently present, and the predominance of this mineral gives rise to combinations to which the names *olivin-gabbro* and *olivin-norite* have been given. The original gabbro of Von Buch, now called *saussurite-gabbro*, is one of the many alterative forms of gabbro proper, which is perhaps the most perplexing of all rocks in respect to the manifold nature of the alterations it is liable to undergo. In regard to the nomenclature of many of these there is not much present unity among lithologists. *Gabbro rosso* (It., red gabbro), a rock occurring at the junction of the serpentine and the macigno (a micaceous sandstone) of Tuscany, is an altered sedimentary formation very variable in texture and composition. *Gabbro verde* (It., green gabbro), or gabbro simply, as it is sometimes called, is serpentine. The gabbro verde of Tuscany does not contain diallage; the rock called *gabbro* in Corsica, on the other hand, has crystals of diallage disseminated through the serpentine. *Verde di Corsica* (It., Corsica green), a variety of gabbro now called by Italians *granitone* and *eufotide* (euphotide), is the beautiful green stone extensively employed in the interior decorations of the Medicean chapel in Florence. It is a crystalline aggregate of saussurite and smaragdite (a grass-green variety of hornblende). See *hypersthenite*.

gabbroic (gab-rō'ik), *a.* [< *gabbro* + *-ic.*] Of or of the nature of gabbro: as, *gabbroic* rocks.

It is becoming more and more evident that eruptions of *gabbroic* and granitic rocks must be admitted as important elements in its [the Cascade range's] construction.
Science, IV. 71.

gabbronite (gab'rō-nīt), *n.* [< *gabbro* + *-n-* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of serpolite, occurring in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish- or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. Also *gabronite* and *fuscite*.

gabby (gab'i), *a.* [< *gab*[1] + *-y*[1].] Talkative; chattering; loquacious. [Colloq.]

On condition I were as *gabby*
As either thee or honest Habby. *Ramsay.*

gabel (gā'bel), *n.* [Formerly also *gabell*; < F. *gabelle* = Pr. *gabella*, *gabela* = Sp. *gabela* = It. *gabella* (Mlt. *gabella*, *gabulum*, *gablum*), a tax, impost, prob. < AS. *gafol*, *gaful*, *gafel*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, tax, rent: see *gavel*[1].] A tax, impost, or excise duty, especially in continental Europe; formerly, in France, specifically the tax on salt, but also applied to taxes on other industrial products.

The thre estates ordenid that the *gabell* of salt shulde ron through the realme.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clv.

He enabled St. Peter to pay his *gabel* by the ministry of a fish. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can be eaten, drank, or worn. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 429.

gabel (gā'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gabeled* or *gabelled*, ppr. *gabeling* or *gabelling*. [< *gabel*, *n.*] To tax. [Rare.]

gabeler, gabeller (gā'bel-ėr), *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes. [Rare.]

gabella, gavella (gā-bel'ą, -vel'ą), *n.* [ML.: see *gabel.*] In *Teut.* and *early Eng. hist.*, the peasantry constituting a village or hamlet; the holdings of such a group of freemen and serfs, or of either. The original significance of the word seems to be in its indication of a small rent-paying community, the rents being rendered in kind or in labor.

So that *Gabella* meant all the members of a family having an interest in a certain holding, and sometimes meant the holding itself.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. lxxxvi.

gabelle (ga-bel'), *n.* [F.: see *gabel.*] See *gabel.*

gabeller, *n.* See *gabeler.*

gabelman (gā'bel-man), *n.*; pl. *gabelmen* (-men). [< *gabel* + *man*: see *gabel.*] A tax-collector; a gabeler. [Rare.]

He flung *gabellemen* and excisemen into the river Durance . . . when their claims were not clear.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 76.

gaberdine, gaberdeine, *n.* See *gabardine.*

gaberlunyie, gaberlunzie (gab-ėr-lun'yi, -zi), *n.* [Sc. (the *z* repr. the old form of *y*, as in *assoilzie*, etc.), said to be < *gaber-*, short for *gaberdine*, + *lunyie*, wallet.] 1. A wallet or pouch; especially, a pouch or bag carried by Scotch beggars for receiving contributions, as of meal or other food.

Follow me frae town to town,
And carry the *Gaberlunyie* on.
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 166.

2. Short for *gaberlunyie-man.*

I am no that clean unprovided for neither; and though I should die at the back of a dike, they'll find as muckle quilted in this auld blue gown as will bury me like a Christian; . . . nae there's the *gaberlunzie's* burial provided for, and I need nae mair. *Scott*, Antiquary, xii.

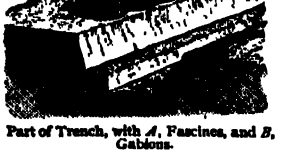
gaberlunyie-man, gaberlunzie-man (gab-ėr-lun'yi-man, -zi-man), *n.* A beggar who carries a pouch for alms; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [Scotch.]

She's aff with the *gaberlunyie-man.*
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 167.

gabian (gā'bi-an), *n.* [See def.] A variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at Gabian, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

gabilla (ga-bil'ą; Sp. pron. gä-bē'lyä), *n.* [Cuban.] A finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. *Simmonds.*

gabion (gā'bi-on), *n.* [< OF. *gabion*, F. *gabion*, < It. *gabbione*, a gabion, a large cage, aug. of *gabbia*, a cage, coop, basket, = E. *cage*: see *cage.*] 1. In *fort.*, a large basket of wickerwork constructed with stakes and osiers, or green twigs, in a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, varying in diameter from 20 to 70 inches, and in height from 33 inches to 5 or 6 feet, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. In a siege, when making a trench, a row of gabions is placed on the outside nearest the fortress, and filled with earth dug from the trench, forming a breastwork that is proof against musketry fire. By increasing the number of rows to cover the points of junction, complete protection can be attained. Gabions are also largely used to form the foundations of dams and jetties. They are filled with stones, and sunk or anchored in streams where they will become loaded with silt. See *jetty.*



Part of Trench, with *A*, Fascines, and *B*, Gabions.

2. See the quotation.

[*Gabions* are] curiosities of small intrinsic value, whether rare books, antiquities, or small articles of the fine or of the useful arts. *Scott*, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 779.

Gabion battery. See *battery.*—**Gabion-form,** a circular piece of wood having nine equidistant notches cut in its circumference, to serve as guides for placing the pickets which form the frame for the gabion. Also called *directing circle*, *form*, and sometimes *bottom.*

gabionade, gabionnade (gā'bi-ǫ-nād'), *n.* [< F. *gabionnade*, < It. *gabbionata*, intrenchment of gabions, < *gabbione*, gabion: see *gabion.*] 1. In *fort.*, a work formed chiefly of gabions, especially the gabions placed to cover guns from an enfilading fire.

Gabionades used as traverses to protect guns from enfilading fire. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 272.

2. Any hydraulic structure composed in whole or part of gabions sunk in a stream to control the current.

gabionage (gā'bi-ǫn-āj), *n.* [< *gabion* + *-age.*] The supply or disposition of gabions in a fortification.

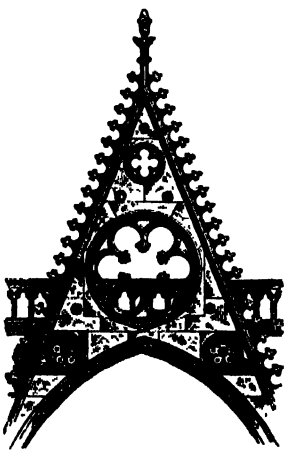
gabioned (gā'bi-ǫnd), *a.* [< *gabion* + *-ed*[2].] In *fort.*, furnished with, formed of, or protected by gabions.

The fourth day were planted vnder the gard of the cloister two demy-canons and two colueringes against the towne, defended or *gabbioned* with a crosse wall, thorow the which our battery lay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 140.

He told me he had a plan of attacking Cherbourg by floating batteries, strongly parapetted and *gabioned*, which he was sure would succeed. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 378.

gabionnade, *n.* See *gabionade.*

gable[1] (gā'bl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gavel*; < ME. *gable*, *gabyl*, < OF. F. *gable*, < ML. *gabulum*, *gabalum*, a gable, < OHG. *gabala*, *gabal*, MHG. *gabile*, *gabel*, G. *gabel*, a fork, = MLG. *gaffele*, *geffele* = D. *gaffel* (> Icel. *gaffall*, Sw. Dan. *gaffel*), a fork, = AS. *geafl*, a fork, E. *gaffle*, q. v., = Icel. *gafl* = Sw. *gafvel* = Dan. *gavl*, a gable; cf. L. *gabalus*, a kind of gallows (of Teut. or Celtic origin); prob. all of Celtic origin: Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, a gable, = Gael. *gobhal* = W. *gafl*, a fork. Similar in form and sense to the above words, and partly confused with them, although appar. of different origin, are OHG. *gibil*, gable, fore part, MHG. *gibel*, G. *giebel*, gable, = MLG. D. *gevel*, a gable, = Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle; these words are perhaps connected with OHG. *gebal*, MHG. *gebel*, skull, head, OHG. *gibilla*, head, perhaps = Gr. *κεφαλή*, head. See *gaff*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the end of a ridged roof which at its extremity is not hipped or returned on itself, but cut off in a vertical plane, together with the triangular expanse of wall from the level of the eaves to the apex: distinguished from a pediment in that the cornice is not carried across the base of the triangle.


Gable of the South Transept Door of Notre Dame, Paris; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Arch.") See def. 2.

Thatched were the roofs, with dormer windows; and *gables* projecting
Over the basement below protected and shaded the doorway. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

2. Any architectural member having the form of a gable, as a triangular canopy over a window or a doorway.—3. The end-wall of a house; a gable-end.

The houses stand sidewales backward into their yards, and onely endwales with their *gables* towards the street. *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

Mutual gable, in *Scots law*, a wall separating two houses, and common to both.

We constantly speak of a *mutual gable*, or a gable being mean and common to conterminous proprietors.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 66.

Stepped gable, a gable in which the outline is formed by a series of steps, called *corbel-steps.*

gable[2], *n.* [< ME. *gable*, *gabulle*, an irreg. form of *cable*, q. v.] A cable. *Chapman.*

They had neither oares, mastes, sailes, *gables*, or anything else ready of any gally. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134

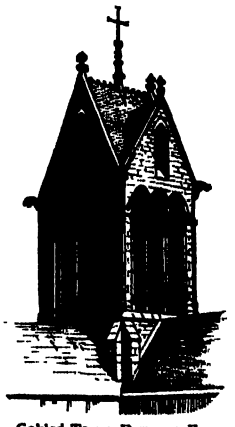
gable-board (gā'bl-bōrd), *n.* Same as *bargeboard.*

gabled (gā'bld), *a.* [< *gable*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a gable or gables.

Lichfield has not so many *gabled* houses as Coventry.
Hawthorne, Our Old Home, p. 144.

This admirable house, in the center of the town, *gabled*, elaborately timbered, and much restored, is a really imposing monument. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 99.

Gabled tower, a tower finished with gables on two sides or on all four sides, instead of terminating in a spire, a parapet, or otherwise.



Gabled Tower, Dormans, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

gable-end (gā′bl-end′), *n.* The end-wall of a building on a side where there is a gable.

I affect not these high *gable-ends*, these Tuscan tops, nor your coronets, nor your arches, nor your pyramids. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, [iii. 1.

The houses of the higher class were generally constructed of wood, excepting the *gable end*, which was of small black and yellow Dutch bricks, and always faced on the street. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, [p. 166.

gable-ended (gā′bl-en′ded), *a.* Having gable-ends.

White Hall, an old *gable-ended* house some quarter of a mile from the town. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

gable-pole (gā′bl-pōl), *n.* A pole placed over the thatch on a roof to secure it.

gable-roof (gā′bl-rōf′), *n.* In *arch.*, a ridged roof terminating at one or both ends in a gable.

gable-roofed (gā′bl-rōft), *a.* In *arch.*, having a gable-roof.

gablet (gā′blet), *n.* [< *gable*[1] + dim. *-et.*] In *arch.*, a small gable or gable-shaped feature, frequently introduced as an ornament on buttresses, screens, etc., particularly in medieval structures.



Gablet.—From a buttress of York Minster, England.

All the seid fynyahing and performing of the seid towre with fynyalls, ryfaat, *gablettis*, . . . and every other thynge belongyng to the same, to be well and workmanly wrought. Quoted in *Walpole's* [Anecdotes of Painting, I., App.

Unpretentious *gablets* take the place of the ornate pinnacles. *The American*, XII. [103.

gab-lever (gab′lev′ėr), *n.* In steam-engines, a contrivance for lifting the gab from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric-shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve-gear. Also *gab-lifter*.

gable-window (gā′bl-win′dō), *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

gab-lifter (gab′lif′tėr), *n.* Same as *gab-lever*.

gablock (gab′lok), *n.* [Another form of *gavelock*.] A false spur fitted to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting; a gaff or steel. *Craig*.

Gabriel bell†. See *angelus bell*, under *bell*[1].

Gabrielite (gā′bri-el-īt), *n.* [< *Gabriel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 1530 by one Gabriel Scherling. They refused to bear arms and to take oaths, and preached perfect social and religious equality.

gabronite, *n.* See *gabbronite*.

gaby (gā′bi), *n.*; pl. *gabies* (-biz). [Also dial. *gawby;* appar. connected with Icel. *gapi*, a rash, reckless man (*gapa-maðhr*, a gaping, heedless fellow), < *gapa*, gape: see *gape*.] A silly, foolish person; a simpleton; a dunce. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Now don't stand laughing there like a great *gaby*, but come and shake hands. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, ix.

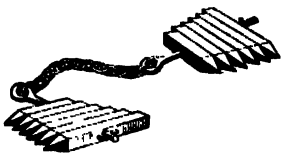
gad[1] (gad), *n.* [< ME. *gad* (*gād*), *gadde*, pl. *gaddes*, another form (with doubled consonant and shortened vowel, due to Scand. influence: see below) of *gad* (*gād*), *gode* (> E. *goad*), < AS. *gād* (acc. *gāde*, whence in some dictionaries an erroneously assumed nom. **gāda*), a goad, gad, = Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd*, a gad, goad, = ODan. *gad*, a gad, goad, *gadde*, a gadfly: see further under *goad*, which is etymologically the normal E. form.] 1. A point or pointed instrument, as a pointed bar of steel, a spear, or an arrowhead.

Whose greedy stomach steely *gads* digests;
Whose crisped train adorns triumphant crests.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

"De'll be in me, but I'll put this het *gad* down her throat!" cried he in an ecstasy of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

2†. A sharp point affixed to a part of the armor, as the gauntlet, which could thus be used to deal a formidable blow.—3. A thick pointed nail; a gad-nail; specifically, in *mining*, a pointed tool used for loosening and breaking up rock or coal which has been shaken or thrown down by a blast, or which is loose and jointy enough to be got without the use of powder. It is intermediate between a drill and a wedge, but is properly called a gad only when ending in a point, and not in an edge, as a wedge. Old drills are often made into gads, which may be of any length; but from six inches to a foot is common.



Gads, fastened together for convenience in carrying

4. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. *Johnson.*

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort and other parts, some in bars and some in *gads;* and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises

5. A stick, or rod of wood, sharpened to a point, or provided with a metal point, used to drive cattle with; a goad; hence, a slender stick or rod of any kind, especially one used for whipping. [Still in general colloquial use.]

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,
And like a speare, but that it is more long.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x. 73.

Affliction to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxen, a teacher of obedience. *Boyd*, Last Battell, p. 1068.

To fawning dogs some times I gaue a bone,
And flung some scraps to such as nothing had:
But in my hands still kept a golden *gad*
Mir. for Mags., p 517.

6. A gadfly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—7. In old Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about six inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at both ends. The ankles of a prisoner sentenced to death were secured within shackles which were connected, by a chain about four feet long, with a large iron ring which traveled on the gad. Watch-dogs are now sometimes fastened in a similar way.—**Upon** or **on the gad**†, upon the spur or impulse of the moment, as if driven by a gad.

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! prescrib'd his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! All this done
Upon the gad! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

gad[1] (gad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [< *gad*[1], *n.*, 3.] 1. To fasten with a gad-nail. *Halliwell.*—2. In *mining*, to break up or loosen with the gad; use the gad upon.

gad[2] (gad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [First in 16th century; prob. < *gad*[1], 6, the gadfly—"to flit about like a *gad-fly*" (Halliwell), or "from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*" (Imp. Dict.). Cf. OIt. *assilo*, a gadfly, a goad (mod. *assillo*, a horse-fly, hornet, stinging-fly), whence *assillare*, "to be bitten with a horsefly, to leap and skip as a horse or ox bitten by flies, to be wild or raging" (Florio), mod. *assillare*, smart, rage, be in a passion.] 1†. To flit about restlessly; move about uneasily or with excitement.

On the shores stoode closely together great numbers of Brytaines, and among them wommen *gadding* vppe and downe franticklie in mourning weedes, theyr hayre hanging about their eares, and shaking firebrandes. *Stow*, Chron., The Romans, an. 62.

A fierce, loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2. To ramble about idly, from trivial curiosity or for gossip.

Give the water no passage; neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. Ecclus. xxv. 25.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*, Envy (ed 1887).

The student and lover of nature has this advantage of people who *gad* up and down the world, seeking some novelty or excitement: he has only to stay at home and see the procession pass. *The Century*, XXV. 672.

Hence—3. To ramble or rove; wander, as in thought or speech; straggle, as in growth.

Desert caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 40.

Now *gads* the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent.
Wordsworth, Fort Fuentes.

The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue
Full often. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

And there the *gadding* woodbine crept about.
Bryant, The Burial-Place.

gad[2] (gad), *n.* [< *gad*[2], *v.*] The act of gadding or rambling about: used in the phrase *on* or *upon the gad*. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs Charles' nursery-maid; I hear strange stories of her, she is always *upon the gad*. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, vi.

Thou might have a bit of news to tell one after being *on the gad* all the afternoon. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxv.

gad[3] (gad), *n.* [A minced form of *God*, occurring also in *gadzooks*, *begad*, *egad*, etc.] The name of God, minced as an oath. Compare *egad*.

How he still cries "*Gad!*" and talks of popery coming on, as all the fanatiques do. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1662.

gadabout (gad′a-bout′), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One who gads or walks idly about, especially from motives of curiosity or gossip. [Colloq.]

Mr. Rhinie woke up briskly when the Colonel entered. "It is you, you *gadabout*, is it?" cried the civilian. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

II. *a.* Gadding; rambling.

Why should I after all abuse the *gadabout* propensities of my countrymen? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

gadbee† (gad′bē), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *bee*.] Same as *gadfly*, 1.

You see an ass with a brizze or a *gadbee* under his tail, or fly that stings him, run hither and thither without keeping any path or way. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 44.

A noisome lust that as the *gadbee* stings. *Browning*, Artemis Prologizes.

gad-bush (gad′bůsh), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the *Arceuthobium gracile*, a leafless mistletoe.

gad-cracking†, *n.* A whip-cracking. See the extract.

At Hundon, in Lincolnshire, there is still annually practised on this day [Palm Sunday] a remarkable custom, called *gad cracking*, . . . which is fully explained in the following petition, presented to the House of Lords in May, 1836, by the lord of the manor; but without effect, as the ceremony was repeated in 1837: . . . A cart-whip of the fashion of several centuries since, called a gad-whip, . . . is, during divine service, cracked in the church-porch. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (1841), I. 182.

gadded (gad′ed), *a.* [= ODan. *gaddet*, furnished with a goad; as *gad*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with gads or sharp points.

The gauntlets . . . are richly ornamented on the knuckles, but not *gadded*. *J. R. Planché.*

gadder (gad′ėr), *n.* 1. A rambler; one who roves idly about.

Sincere or not, the resident Londoners were great playgoers, and *gadders* generally. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xii.

2. In *quarrying*, same as *gadding-machine*.

It is claimed for the diamond *gadder* that it will do its work at the rate of 180 feet a day in rock of as soft and even a texture as marble. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 21.

gadding (gad′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gad*[2], *v.*] The act of going about idly, or of moving from place to place from mere curiosity; an idle visit.

Whilst we are environed with numerous outward objects, which, smiling on us, give our *gaddings* to them the temptation of an inviting welcome; how inclined are we to forget, and wander from our great Master! *Boyle*, Works, II. 384.

gadding-car (gad′ing-kär), *n.* Same as *gadding-machine*.

gaddingly (gad′ing-li), *adv.* In a gadding or roving manner.

gadding-machine (gad′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *quarrying*, a platform on which a steam-drill is mounted for drilling holes in getting out dimension-stone. The platform can be moved from hole to hole as may be necessary. Also *gadder*, *gadding-car*. [U. S.]

The *gadding machines* . . . drill or bore circular holes along the bottom and sides of the blocks, into which wedges are introduced and the stone split from its bed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 21.

gaddish (gad′ish), *a.* [< *gad*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to gad or wander idly about.

gaddishness (gad′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being gaddish; the habit of idle roving.

Grey hairs may have nothing under them but *gadishness*, and folly many years old *Abp. Leighton*, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

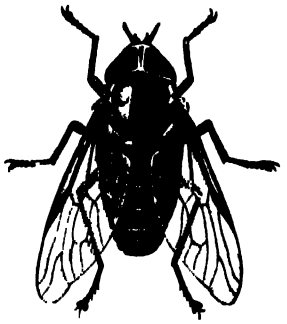
gade (gād), *n.* A fish: same as *rockling*. See *Motella*.

gadean (gā'dē-an), *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-e-an.*] Same as *gadoid.*

Italians advertising cod-liver oil (or what they wish to be taken for cod-liver oil) do the best they can for themselves by employing the appellation for the only marine *gadean* common in Italy, the hake. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278

gaderet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *gather.*

gadfly (gad'fli), *n.*; pl. *gadflies* (-fliz). [< *gad*[1] + *fly*[2]. Cf. *gad*[1] and *gadbee* in the same sense.] 1. The popular name of sundry flies which goad or sting domestic animals, as a breeze, breeze-fly, or horse-fly; specifically, a dipterous insect of the family *Tabanidæ* and suborder *Brachycera*, representing also a superfamily *Hexachætæ*. They are comparatively large, very active, voracious, and bloodthirsty, with great powers of biting, the mouth-parts being more highly developed than those of any other dipterous insect. They have also great power of flight. The bite is deep and painful, often drawing blood, though not poisonous. In strictness, only the females are *gadflies*, the males being smaller and quite inoffensive, living on juices of plants. There are more than 1,000 species, of the genera *Tabanus*, *Chrysops*, *Hæmatopota*, and others. One of the commonest gadflies which attack cattle and horses is *Tabanus bovinus*. See also cut under *Chrysops.*



Gadfly (*Tabanus rusticornis*), natural size.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gad-flies* fasten on the herd
Thomson, Summer, l. 490

2. A common though erroneous name of sundry flies (bot-flies) of the family *Œstridæ* and genus *Œstrus* or *Hypoderma*, belonging to a different series of the great order *Diptera* from that of gadflies proper. These flies sting animals with their oviposition, and deposit their eggs in the skin.

3. Figuratively, one who is constantly going about; a mischievous or annoying gadabout.

Harriet may turn *gad-fly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 135.

Local reporters thrusting themselves into the private apartments. . . . So insufferable do the *gadflies* of journalism become. *New York Tribune*, Dec. 9, 1870.

Gadhelic (gad'el-ik), *a.* and *n.* [A discriminated form (with generalized sense) of *Gaelic*, adapted form of Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Ir. *Gaoidhilg*, Gaelic: see *Gaelic.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch. See *Cymry.* Ireland was the first home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century, a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyll. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier and probably a Cymric race, being lost in them.

II. *n.* The language of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race, comprising the Erse, Gaelic, and Manx.

gadid (gā'did), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*; a gadoid. *T. Gill.*

Gadidæ (gad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthine or soft-finned fishes, of the order *Teleocephali* and suborder *Anacanthini*, typified by the genus *Gadus*; the cods. They have subgular ventral fins; the dorsal and anal fins diversiform, the rayless of the caudal fin precurrent above and below, and the body conoidal behind, with nearly median anus and terminal mouth. The *Gadidæ* are the most diversiform family of the suborder. The subfamilies are *Gadinæ*, *Phycinæ*, and *Lotinæ*, the last containing the burbots and the ling. Besides the cod, the haddock, whiting, pollack, and ling are the leading representatives of the family. The name has often been used with greater latitude of definition than that here given, being in the older systems equivalent to the Cuvierian *Gadoides* or *Gadites.* See *cod.*

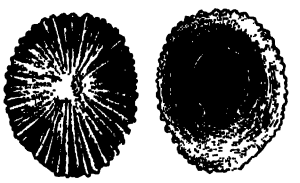
Gadinæ (gā-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of anacanthine fishes of the family *Gadidæ*, distinguished by the development of three dorsal and two anal fins, with moderate ventrals; the true codfishes. It contains the most important of all food-fishes, as the cod, haddock, pollack, whiting, etc., in the aggregate representing a greater economic value than any other family of fishes. The *Gadinæ* are all marine. See cut under *cod.*

gadine (gā'din), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Gadinæ*; gadinic.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Gadinæ.*

The common cod-fish . . . may be . . . defined as a *gadine* with the lower jaw shutting within the upper, a well-developed barbel, and the anus below the second dorsal fin; the chief shoulder-girdle bone is lamelliform.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 268.

Gadinia (gā-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1824), < *gadin*, a barbarous word, used first by Adanson in the name *Lepas gadin*, applied by him to a species of this genus from Senegal.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Gadinidæ*, having a simple patelliform shell.



Gadinia pentagonostoma, dorsal and ventral views (the latter showing the interrupted horseshoe-shaped pallial impression).

gadinic (gā-din'ik), *a.* [< *gadine* + *-ic.*] 1. Derived from codfish: as, *gadinic* acid.—2. Pertaining to cods or *Gadidæ*; gadoid.

gadinid (gā-din'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gadinidæ.*

Gadinidæ (gad-i-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Pulmonifera* and suborder *Basommatophora*, typified by the genus *Gadinia*, containing species with a limpet-like shell.

gadinin (gad'i-nin), *n.* [< *gadine* + *-in*[2].] A provisional name of a ptomain formed in the putrefaction of fish-flesh, to which the formula $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ has been given.

Gaditanian (gad-i-tā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gaditanus*, pertaining to *Gades*, a city in Spain, now called *Cadiz.*] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Cadiz or ancient Gades in Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of Gades or Cadiz.

Gadite (gā'dīt), *a.* [< L. *Gades*, Cadiz, + *-ite*[1].] Of or pertaining to Gades or Cadiz; Gaditanian.

Lo, here his grave,
Who victor died on *Gadite* wave.
Scott, Marmion, I., Int.

Gadites (gā-dī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. F. pl.), < *Gadus* + *-ites.*] In McMurtrie's edition of Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygia sub-brachiati*: same as *Gadoides.*

gadling[1]† (gad'ling), *n.* [< ME. *gadling*, *gadeling*, also *godling*, *godeling* (*-ynge*), a fellow (in depreciation or contempt), < AS. *gædeling*, a comrade, fellow, companion (in the proper sense), = OS. *gaduling* = OHG. **gatuling*, *gatuline*, a kinsman, MHG. *geteline*, a kinsman, a fellow, = Goth. *gadiliggs*, a cousin, nephew, cf. MHG. *gegate*, *gate*, comrade, partner, consort, spouse, G. *gatte*, consort, spouse, husband (fem. *gattin*, wife), = OS. *gegado* = AS. *gegada*, a fellow, associate, = D. *gade*, a spouse, consort: all from the same source (√ **gad*) as *gather* and *together*: see *gather.* Not connected with *gad*[2].] A man of humble condition; a fellow; a low fellow; originally (in Anglo-Saxon), a fellow, associate, or companion, in a good sense, but later used in reproach. Compare similar uses of *fellow* and *companion.*

They . . . comen to him armed on stede, . . .
And fiftene thousand of fot laddes, . . .
And alle stalworthe *gadelynges*. . . .
King Alisaunder, l. 1192 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

Cristes curs mot he have, that clepeth me *gadelyng*!
I am no worse *gadelyng*, ne no worse wight,
But born of a lady, and geten of a knight.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 106.

gadling[2]† (gad'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *gadling*[1], taken as if < *gad*[2] + *-ling*[1].] I. *n.* A vagabond; one who gads about.

The wandering *gadling* in the summer tide.
Wyatt, The Jealous Man.

II. *a.* Given to gadding about; gadding.

gadling[3]†, *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Same as *gad*[1], 2.

gad-nail (gad'nāl), *n.* A long stout nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gadoid (gā'doid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Gadoides*, < *Gadus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gadidæ* or *Gadoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*; a gadid. Also *gadean.*

Gadoidea (gā-doi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes. The technical characters are: the orbitorostral portion of the skull longer than the posterior portion; the cranial cavity widely open in front; the supra-occipital bone well developed, horizontal, and carriniform behind; the exoccipitals contracted forward and overhung by the supra-occipital, their condyles distant and feebly developed; the hypercoracoid entire; and the hypocoracoid with its inferior process convergent toward the proscapula. It includes the families *Gadidæ*, *Merlucciidæ*, *Ranicepidæ*, and *Macruridæ.*

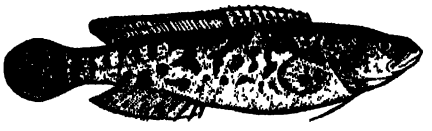
Gadoides (gā-doi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Gadus* + *-oides.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of subbrachiate malacopterygian fishes, including all the symmetrical forms of the order, and contrasted with the flatfishes. It embraces the *Gadidæ*, *Macruridæ*, *Brotulidæ*, and other families of recent ichthyologists. Also *Gadoidei*, *Gadites.*

gadolinite (gad'ō-lin-īt), *n.* [Named from Johan *Gadolin*, a Finnish chemist (1760–1852).] A mineral, a silicate of the yttrium and cerium metals, containing also beryllium and iron. It occurs usually in masses of a blackish or greenish-black color, vitreous luster, and conchoidal fracture; less frequently it is found in crystals resembling those of datolite in form and angles.

gadolinium (gad-ō-lin'i-um), *n.* [NL., after Johan *Gadolin*: see *gadolinite.*] A supposed new element found with yttrium in gadolinite.

Gadopsidæ (gā-dop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having the form of a cod, but the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins formed by spines. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Australia.

Gadopsis (gā-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gadus* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of the



Gadopsis gracilis.

family *Gadopsidæ*, containing such species as *G. gracilis* and *G. marmoratus*: so called from their resemblance to the *Gadidæ.*

gadrise (gad'rīz), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *rise*[2].] The European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, and spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæa.*

gadsman (gadz'man), *n.*; pl. *gadsmen* (-men). [Sc. *gaudsman*, also *gadman*; < *gad*, Sc. also *gaud*, poss. *gaud's*, + *man*: see *gad*[1] and *goud.*] One who drives horses or oxen at the plow.

For men, I've three mischievous boys, . . .
A *gaudsman* and, a thrasher t'other.
Burns, The Inventory.

gadso†, *interj.* [Var. of *gad*[3], prob. mixed with *catso.*] An interjection of surprise: same as *gadzooks.*

Gadso! they come by appointment.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Gadso! these great men use one's house and their time as if it were their own property. Well, it's once and away.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxvi.

gad-staff† (gad'staf), *n.* A gad or goad.

Scho louait oxin aucht or nyne,
And hynt ane *gad-staf* in hir hand.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

gad-steel (gad'stēl), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *steel.* Cf. AS. *gād-isen*, a gad or goad, lit. 'goad-iron.'] Flemish steel: so named from its being wrought in gads or wedge-shaped ingots.

gad-stick (gad'stik), *n.* An ox-whip; a goad.

Gadus (gā'dus), *n.* [NL., a codfish, < Gr. *γάδος*, the same as *ὄνος*, L. *asellus*, a certain fish.] The typical genus of gadines or *Gadinæ.* The common cod is *Gadus morrhua* or *Morrhua vulgaris.* The genus was formerly conterminous with the family *Gadidæ*, but now includes only the true cods, the haddocks, hakes, tom-cods, etc., being referred to other genera. *Morrhua* is a synonym. See cut under *cod.*

gadwale (gad'wāl), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

gadwall (gad'wâl), *n.* [Also *gadwal*, *gadwale*; spelled *gadwall* in Willughby (1676); *gaddel* in Merrett (*Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.*, 1667); also *gadwell*, accompanied by an erroneous derivation ("from *gad*, to walk about, and *well*," Webster's Dict.). The origin is unknown. A similar terminal syllable appears in the name of another bird, the *wittwall*, but there is nothing to show a connection.] The gray duck or gray, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*, a fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ* and family *Anatidæ*, abundant in the northern hemisphere. It is nearly as large as the mallard. The plumage of the male is mostly variegated with blackish and whitish crescentic markings; the greater coverts are black, the middle coverts chestnut, the speculum pure white, the bill blue-black, and the feet yellowish with dusky webs. The gadwall is an excellent table-duck, like most of the *Anatinæ*, and is generally diffused in Europe, Asia, and America. Couch's gadwall, *C. couchi*, is a second species from the Fanning islands. See cut under *Chaulelasmus.*

gadwell (gad'wel), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

The *gadwell*, the pin-tail duck, the widgeon.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 606.

gad-whip (gad'hwip), *n.* Same as *gad-stick*. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

gadzookers†, *interj.* Same as *gadzooks*. *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.

gadzooks† (gad'zŭks'), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of *God's* (that is, Christ's) *hooks*, with ref. to the *nails* with which Christ was fixed to the cross, and which often appear in early oaths.] A minced oath. Also *zooks*.

But the Money, *Gadzooks*, must be paid in an hour.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 8.

gae[1] (gā), *v. i.*; pret. *gaed*, pp. *gaen*. A Scotch form of *go*.

If ye be thinking of the wreck-wood that the callants brought in yesterday, there was six ounces of it *gaed* to boil your parritch this morning. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

gae[2] (gā). A dialectal preterit of *give*. See *gie*[1].

gae[3] (gā), *adv.* A Scotch form of *gay*[1].

Gæana (jē'ā-nā), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), so called from the shrilling or stridulation of these insects, < Skt. *gāyana*, singing, < √ *gā*, sing.] A genus of Asiatic homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, of which about six species are described, having opaque bands on the wing-covers, and the abdomen either red or black with yellow spots.

gae-down, gae-doun (gā'doun, -dŏn), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The act of swallowing.—2. A guzzling- or drinking-match.

He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the fourmarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en! *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Gaekwar, *n.* See *Gaikwar*.

Gael (gāl), *n.* [< Gael. *Gaidheal* (contr. *Gael*) = Ir. *Gaoidheal* (with *dh* now silent), OIr. *Goidel*, a Gael, formerly equiv. also to 'Irishman,' = W. *gwyddel*, an Irishman.] A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

The *Gael* around him threw
His graceful plaid of varied hue.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 2.

Gael. An abbreviation of *Gaelic*.

Gaelic (gā'lik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Galic*, with accom. term. *-ic*, < Gael. *Gaidhealach* (with silent *dh*, and so sometimes written *Gaelach*, *Gaelig*), Gaelic, < *Gaidheal*, a Gael, Highlander: see *Gael*. As a noun, cf. Gael. *Gaidhlig*, *Gailig*, *Gaelig* = Ir. *Gaoidhilig*, the Gaelic language.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland: as, the *Gaelic* language.

II. *n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. See *Gadhelic*.

Gaertnerian (gārt-nē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Gärtner* (see def.) (= E. *Gardner*, *gardener*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist and botanist Joseph Gärtner (1732–91).—**Gaertnerian canal**, the duct of Gärtner. See *canal*[1].

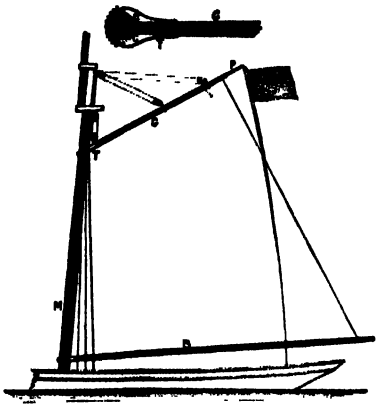
gaet (gāt), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gait*[1], *gate*[2].

gaff[1] (gaf), *n.* [< ME. *gaffe*, a hook, harpoon, < OF. *gaffe*, an iron hook, a harpoon, F. *gaffe*, a boat-hook, gaff, = Pr. *gaf* = Sp. Pg. *gafa*, a hook, gaff. Of Celtic origin: Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook; cf. W. *caff*, a grasp, grapple, a sort of dung-fork. Cf. E. *gaffle*, AS. *geafl*, a fork, < Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, *gabhla*, a spear, lance, = Gael. *gabhal*, more properly *gobhal*, a forked support, a prop, = W. *gafl*, a fork. To the same source is referred *gable*[1], q. v. All ult. < Ir. Gael. *gabh*, take, receive, = W. *caffael*, *cael*, get, obtain, have, *cafael*, hold, get, grasp, = L. *capere*, take: see *captive*, *capacious*, etc.] 1. A sharp, strong iron hook, like a large fish-hook without a barb, inserted into or otherwise attached to a wooden handle of convenient length, used especially for landing large fish, as salmon, pike, bass, or the like, after they have been hooked on the line. Also called *gaff-hook*. The angler's gaff is now usually made in detachable parts, the large hook, about three inches across the bend, being fitted into the handle by a screw. A similar instrument is used by whalers in handling blubber, and a two-pronged gaff is employed in some places, as at Cape Ann, in handling iced or salted fish.

Hell, seint Dominik with thi langstaffe;
Hit is at the ovir end crokid as a *gaffe*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 153.

2. *Naut.*, a spar used to extend the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays, as the mainsail of a sloop or the spanker of a ship. At the lower or fore end it has a kind of fork called the *jaw* (the prongs are the *cheeks*), which embraces the mast; the outer end is called the *peak*. The jaw is secured in its position by a rope passing round the mast. See cut in next column.

3. The metal spur bound to the shanks of fighting-cocks; a gaffle.—**Mackerel-gaff**, an instrument of wire with several sharp-hooked prongs and a long wooden handle, used to hook up mackerel when they are schooling alongside a vessel. It was introduced at Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1823, but abandoned after some ten years' use.—**To bring to gaff**, to draw (a hooked fish) with the line within reach of the gaff.



Gaff.
B, boom; *CC*, cheeks; *G*, gaff; *M*, mast; *P*, peak; *T*, throat or jaw.

When a fish is beat and is being *brought to gaff*, much caution is necessary. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 351.

Two-pronged gaff. See def. 1.

gaff[1] (gaf), *v.* [< *gaff*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To hook with a gaff; land by means of a gaff: as, to *gaff* a fish.

Sometimes also it happens that nearly every fish that rises to the fly is *gaffed*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 344.

II. *intrans.* To use the gaff: as, to *gaff* for an angler.

gaff[2] (gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In Great Britain, a theater of the lowest class, the admission to which is generally a penny; a cheap and loosely conducted place of amusement, where singing and dancing take place.

The penny theatres, or "penny *gaffs*," chiefly found on the Surrey side of the river, were little better than hotbeds of vice, and were finally closed by the police in March, 1838. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 212.

gaffer[1] (gaf'ėr), *n.* [< *gaff*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gaffs fish; an angler's assistant who with a gaff secures the fish caught. Also *gaffsman*.

gaffer[2] (gaf'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., a further contr. of *gramfer*, a dial. contr. of *grandfather*: see *grandfather*. Cf. *gammer*, contr. of *grandmother*.] 1. An old man: originally a rustic term of respect, used as a title; later applied familiarly to any old man of rustic condition.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 151.

And soon the loving pair agreed
By this same system to proceed,
And through the parish, with their how d'ye,
Go to each *gaffer*, and each goody.
Fawkes, A Country Vicar.

2. In Great Britain, the foreman of a squad of workmen, especially of navvies; an overseer.

gaff-hook (gaf'hůk), *n.* Same as *gaff*[1], 1.

gaffle (gaf'l), *n.* [Formerly also *gaffle*; in mod. use prob. from D.; ME. not found; AS. *geafl*, a fork, = D. *gaffel*, a fork, pitchfork, naut. gaff, = MLG. *gaffele*, *geffele*, LG. *gaffel* = G. dial. *gaffel* = Dan. Sw. *gaffel*, a fork, naut. gaff, = Icel. *gaffall*, a fork (the Scand. forms prob. of LG. origin); ult. identical with *gable*[1]: see *gable*[1] and *gaff*[1].] 1. A portable fork of iron or wood in which the heavy musket formerly in use was rested that it might be accurately aimed and fired.—2. The steel lever by the aid of which crossbows were bent.

My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack,
To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

3. An artificial spur of steel put on a cock when it is set to fight.

Pliny mentions the Spur and calls it Telum, but the *Gaffe* is a mere modern Invention, as likewise is the great and I suppose necessary exactness in matching them.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 379, note.

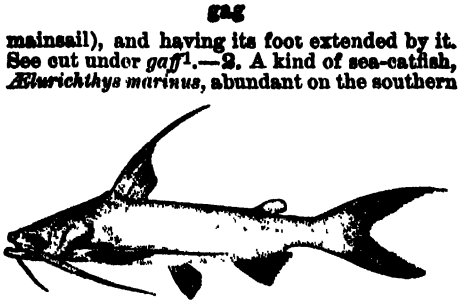
gafflock (gaf'lok), *n.* Same as *gavelock*. *Halliwell*.

gaff-setter (gaf'set'ėr), *n.* Same as *boat-hook*.

gaffsman (gafs'man), *n.*; pl. *gaffsmen* (-men). [< *gaff's*, poss. of *gaff*[1], + *man*.] Same as *gaffer*[1].

The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp-pointed steel hook attached to a short ashen staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 39.

gaff-topsail (gaf'top'sl), *n.* [= Dan. *gaffeltopseil* = Sw. *gaffeltoppsegel*.] 1. *Naut.*, a light triangular or quadrilateral sail set above a gaff (as the gaff extending the head of a cutter's mainsail), and having its foot extended by it. See cut under *gaff*[1].—2. A kind of sea-catfish, *Æluerichthys marinus*, abundant on the southern



Gaff-topsail (*Æluerichthys marinus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States: popularly so called from the elevated dorsal fin.

gafol†, *n.* [AS., tax, tribute, rent: see *gavel*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, rent or income; tax, tribute, or custom. *Burrill*.

gafolgild†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *gafoldgild*; repr. an AS. **gafolgild* (not recorded), < *gafol*, tax, tribute, rent, + *gild*, payment. Cf. AS. *gafol-gilda*, one who pays tribute or rent.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the payment of custom or tribute.

gafol-land†, *n.* [AS., land let for rent or services, < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *land*, land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, property subject to gafolgild, or liable to be taxed.

gafol-yrthe†, *n.* [AS., < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *eorthe*, earth: see *earth*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the plowing, by way of rent, of strips, generally three acres in area, and the sowing of them by the gebur, from his own barn, with the subsequent reaping and carrying of the crop to the lord's barn. *Seebohm*.

gag (gag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gagged*; ppr. *gagging*. [Early mod. E. *gagge*, < ME. *gaggen*, gag; prob. imitative of the sound of choking. Cf. *gaggle*, *cackle*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To stop up the mouth or throat of (a person) with some solid body, so as to prevent him from speaking; hence, to silence by authority or by violence; restrain from freedom of speech.

Gag him, [that] we may have his silence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

While our Spanish licencing *gags* the English presse never so severely *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 20.

2. To pry or keep open by means of a gag.

Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness.
Fortescue, De Laudibus (trans., ed. Gregor), xxii.

3. To cause to heave with nausea.—4. To stop or choke up, as a valve or passage.

The men who *gagged* the valve knew quite well what they were about, and took their chance.
The Engineer, LXV. 468.

We had backed slowly to increase the distance; with furious fires and a *gagged* engine working at the full stroke of the pistons. *The Century*, XXXVI. 431.

5. To introduce interpolations into: as, to *gag* a part. [Stage slang.]

Well, Miss Keene, I have read the part very carefully, and if you will let me *gag* it and do what I please with it, I will undertake it, though it is terribly bad.
Sothern, quoted in Lester Wallack's Memories.

6. To play jokes upon; joke; guy. [Slang.]

=**Syn.** 1. *Gag*, *Muzzle*, *Muffle*, stifle. To *gag* is to silence by thrusting something into the mouth and securing it in place. To *muzzle* a dog, or other creature having a projecting mouth, is to incase the mouth and nose (muzzle) in a framework called a *muzzle*, in order to prevent him from biting or eating. Both *gag* and *muzzle* are sometimes used figuratively for the act of silencing effectively by moral compulsion, *gag* implying also roughness or severity in the performance: as, a *muzzled* press; to *gag* a public speaker by threats of violence. To *muffle* is primarily to conceal by wrapping up, but the word has a secondary use to express the deadening of sound, by wrapping (as an oar) or otherwise (as a drum).

The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

My dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

In his mantle *muffling* up his face,
. . . great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To retch; heave with nausea.—2. To interpolate words of one's own into one's part: said of an actor. [Stage slang.]

Little Swills in what are professionally known as "patter" allusions to the subject is received with loud applause; and the same vocalist *gags* in the regular business like a man inspired. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxix.

The leading actors will be nervous, uncertain in their words, and disposed to interpolate or *gag* until their memories are refreshed by the prompter. *Cornhill Mag.*

gag (gag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gagge*; < *gag*, *v.*] 1. Something thrust into the mouth or throat to prevent speech or outcry; hence, any vio-

lent or authoritative suppression of freedom of speech.

Untie his feet, pull out his *gag;* he will choke else
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii 5.

Imagine, if you can, his indignant eloquence had England offered to put a *gag* upon his lips.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p 9.

2. A mouthful which produces nausea and retching, or threatens with choking.

L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to *gags*, or the fat of fresh beef boiled. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital

3. An apparatus or device for distending the jaws, such as is used in various surgical operations; hence, anything used to pry or keep open the jaws.

Musicians in England have used to put *gaggers* in children's mouthes, that they might pronounce distinctly
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 223.

The eyelid is set open with the *gags* of lust and envy.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 73.

4. In *coal-mining*, a chip of wood in a sinking pit-bottom or sump. *Gresley.* [Eng.]—5. An interpolation introduced by an actor into his part, whether in accordance with custom or with his own fancy. [Stage slang.]

You see the performances consisted all of *gag*. I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece.
Mayhew.

I have heard some very passable *gags* at the Marionette, but the real commedia a braccio no longer exists, and its familiar and invariable characters perform written plays.
Howells, Venetian Life, v.

6. A joke, especially a practical joke; a farce; a hoax. [Slang.]

gagatet, *n.* [ME. *gagate*, also as L. *gagates*, an agate: see *agate*[2].] Agate. *Fuller.*

gage[1] (gāj), *n.* [< ME. *gage*, a gage (in challenge), < OF. *gage*, F. *gage*, a gage, pawn, pledge, security, pl. *gages*, wages, = Pr. *gatge*, *gatghe*, *gaje* = Sp. *gaje* = Pg. *gage* = It. *gaggio*, a gage, pledge, wage, reward, < ML. *vadium*, *wadium* (also *gagium*, after OF.), a pledge, < Goth. *wadi* = OHG. *weti*, *wetti*, MHG. G. *wette* = AS. *wedd*, E. *wed*, a pledge, = L. *vas* (*vad-*), a surety, bail (a person), whence *vadimonium*, a promise secured by bail, security, recognizance. See *wage*, *n.*, a doublet of *gage*[1], and *wed*, *n.*, the native E. form.] 1. A pledge or pawn; a movable chattel laid down or given as security for the performance of some act or the fulfilment of some condition.

And if there by any man wyll saye (except your person) that I wold any thinge otherwise than well to you or to your people, here is my *gage* to the contrarie
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II xv

Considering also with howe many benefites and speciall *gages* of love we are bound both to God and Christ
J. Udall, On Rom. viii.

The sheriff is commanded to attach him, by taking *gage*, that is, certain of his goods, which he shall forfeit if he doth not appear. *Blackstone*, Com., III xix.

2. The act of pledging, or the state of being pledged; pawn; security.

His credite he did often leave
In *gage* for his gay Masters hopelesse dett
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l. 865.

I was fain to borrow these spurs; I have left my gown in *gage* for them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii 2.

3. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat; hence, challenge. Formerly it was customary for the challenger to cast on the ground some article, most commonly a glove or gauntlet, which was taken up by the accepter of the challenge. See *gauntlet*[1].

Pale trembling coward, there I throw my *gage*,
Disclaiming here the kindred of the king.
Shak., Rich. II., I 1.

There take my *gage;* behold, I offer it
To him that first accused him in this cause
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfroy of Boulogne, v 58

To lay to gage†, to leave in pawn. *Nares.*

For learned Collin *lays* his pipes *to gage*,
And is to fayrie gone a pilgrimage.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland

gage[1] (gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged*, ppr. *gaging*. [< OF. *gager*, F. *gager* = Pr. *gatgar*, *gatjar*, gage, pledge, < ML. *wadiare*, pledge; from the noun: see *gage*[1], *n.* Cf. *engage*, *disgage*.] 1. To pledge, pawn, or stake; give or deposit as a gage or security; wage or wager. [Archaic.]

Sir John Philpot, cittizen of London, deserues great commendacions, who wt his own money released the armour which the souldiours had *gaged* for their victualls, more than a thousand in number
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1380.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

O, do not go: this feast, I'll *gage* my life,
Is but a plot to train you to your ruin.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

2†. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; engage.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd.* *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

gage[2], **gauge** (gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged*, *gauged*, ppr. *gaging*, *gauging*. [The pron. and the reg. former usage require the spelling *gage;* < ME. *gagen*, also *gawgyn*, < OF. *gauger*, *gaugir*, later *jauger*, F. *jauger*, gage, measure; ML. **gaugare* (in deriv. *gaugiator*, a gager); cf. ML. *gaugatum*, the gaging of a wine-cask, *gaugettum*, a fee paid for gaging, a gage (see *gage*[2], *n.*). Origin uncertain; the ML. *jalagium*, the right of gaging wine-casks, compared with *jalea*, a gallon, F. *jale*, a bowl, suggests a connection with *gallon* and *gill*[4]. Various other conjectural derivations are given; e. g., < L. (ML.) *qualificare:* see *qualify.*] 1. To measure the content or capacity of, as a vessel; more generally, to ascertain by test or measurement the capacity, dimensions, proportions, quantity, amount, or force of; measure or ascertain by measurement: as, to *gage* a barrel or other receptacle (see *gaging*); to *gage* the pressure of steam, or the force of the wind; to *gage* a stone for cutting it to the proper size.

He *gauged* ye depnesse of the dyche with a speare.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could *gauge*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 210

No eye like his to value horse or cow,
Or *gauge* the contents of a stack or mow.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To measure in respect to capability, power, character, or behavior; take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate: as, to *gage* a person's character very accurately.

Nay, but I bar to-night, you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

Gaging his heroes by each other *Pope*, Homer's Battles.

Medical science has never *gauged*—never, perhaps, enough set itself to *gauge*—the intimate connection between moral fault and disease
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, v.

It is quite possible to *gauge* tendencies and to interpret them correctly. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XIII. 91.

3. In *needlework*, especially dressmaking, to pucker in parallel rows by means of gathering threads, either for ornament or to hold the material firmly in place.

gage[2], **gauge** (gāj), *n.* [< OF. *gauge*, *jauge*, F. *jauge*, a gage, gaging-rod; ML. *gaugia*, *gauja*, *gagga*, the standard measure of a wine-cask. See *gage*[2], *v.*] 1. A standard of measure; an instrument for determining the dimensions, capacity, quantity, force, etc., of anything; hence, any standard of comparison or estimation; measure in general: as, a *gage* for the thickness of wires; to take the *gage* of a man's ability.

Timothy . . . had prepared a *gauge* by which they [servants] were to be measured. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

The *gauge* of a pensioner's disability is always his fitness to do manual labor. *The Century*, XXVIII. 430.

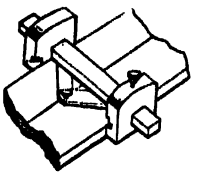
Specifically—(*a*) In the air-pump, an instrument of various forms for indicating the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The kind most commonly used is the siphon-gage (which see, below). (*b*) In *joinery*, an instrument for striking a line on a board, etc., parallel to its edge, consisting of a square rod with a marker near its end and an adjustable sliding piece for a guide. (*c*) In *printing*, a measure of the length of a page, or a graduated strip of wood, metal, or cardboard for determining the number of lines of type of a certain size in a given space. (*d*) In *type-founding*, a piece of hard wood or polished steel, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc., of the various sorts of letters. (*e*) Same as *grip*, 7. (See also *caliber-gage*, *center-gage*, *gaging-rod*, *pressure-gage*, *rain-gage*, *steam-gage*, *wind-gage*, and phrases below.)

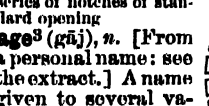
2. A standard or determinate dimension, quantity, or amount; a fixed or standard measurement. (*a*) In *railroad construction*, the width or distance between the rails: as, standard, broad, or narrow *gage*. The *standard gage* is 4 feet 8½ inches. A greater distance between the rails constitutes a *broad gage*, a less distance a *narrow gage*. (*b*) In *building*, the length of a slate or tile below the lap. (*c*) In *plastering*: (1) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. (2) The composition of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, for moldings, etc. (*d*) In *lace-weaving*, the fineness of the lace. It depends upon the number of slits or openings in the combs, and consequently upon the number of bobbins in an inch of the double tier. (*e*) The diameter or size of the bore of a shot-gun.

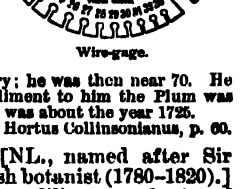
3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. (*b*) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and to the wind. When to the windward she is said to have the *weather-gage;* when to the leeward, the *lee-gage.*—4. A quart pot. *Davies.* [Cant.]

I bowse no lage, but a whole *gage*
Of this I bowse to you.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

Bisecting gage, a gage formed by a bar carrying two heads or cheeks connected by two arms of equal length, forming a toggle-joint, at which a pencil or scribe-awl is placed. The pencil or awl is thus at equal distances from the cheeks at whatever gage they may be set.—**Catheter-gage.** See *catheter.*—**Centering-gage**, a gage for fixing the middle point of an axle. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Difference-gage**, a gage adapted for testing the slight difference of diameter commonly required between parts which are to be fitted into each other, as the slight excess of diameter in a bearing in which an axle is to revolve, or the slight shortness of diameter in a socket into which a shaft is to be forced so as to fit tightly.—**External gage**, a male or plug gage. See *plug-and-collar gage.*—**Female gage.** Same as *internal gage.*—**Flat gage**, a gage of which the two sides are made in true parallel planes, used for testing the correctness of the notches in wire gages.—**Floating gage**, a gage indicating the height of the surface of a liquid by the agency of a float which rises and falls with the liquid.—**Hydraulic gage.** See *hydraulic.*—**Internal gage**, a female or collar gage. See *plug-and-collar gage.*—**Male gage.** Same as *external gage.*—**Mercurial gage**, a pressure-gage in which a column of mercury is used to indicate the pressure; a mercurial level.—**Plug-and-collar gage**, a pair of contact-measuring gages, external and internal, accurately adjusted to each other, and used respectively for testing internal and external diameters in cylindrical work.—**Router gage.** See *router.*—**Siphon-gage**, a short bent tube, one branch of which is connected with the receiver, the other being closed at the top and filled with mercury when the process begins. As the pressure diminishes the mercury falls, and the degree of exhaustion is measured by the difference in its height in the two branches. This would become zero if a perfect vacuum were produced.—**Star-gage.** (*a*) A count of stars visible in a powerful telescope, within a certain area, in a given part of the heavens. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the diameter of the bore of a cannon at any part of its length. It consists of a graduated brass tube having at one end a head from which radiate two fixed and two movable steel points. A slider in the graduated tube pushes outward the movable points as may be necessary.—**Stepped gage**, a form of male or plug gage in which a series of external gages are combined, each projecting like a step beyond that next in front of it.—**V-gage**, a form of wire-gage in which the notches are tapering or V-shaped, the sides of the notches being graduated. Such gages are sometimes made with but a single notch of large size.—**Wire-gage**, a gage for measuring the thickness of wire and sheet-metal. It is usually a plate of steel having round the edge a series of notches of standard opening.


Bisecting Gage.


Stepped Gage.


Wire-gage.

gage[3] (gāj), *n.* [From a personal name: see the extract.] A name given to several varieties of plum: as, the green *gage*, golden *gage*, transparent *gage*, etc.

On Plums. Mem. I was on a visit to Sir William Gage at Hengrave near Bury; he was then near 70. He told me that . . . in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green *Gage;* this was about the year 1725.
Collinson, Hortus Collinsonianus, p. 60.

Gagea (gā'jē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Thomas *Gage*, an English botanist (1780–1820).] A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants, of about 20 species, natives of Europe and central Asia. They have linear radical leaves, and a scape bearing an umbel or a corymb of greenish-yellow flowers. The yellow star-of-Bethlehem, *G. lutea*, is found in England.

gageable, gaugeable (gā'jạ-bl), *a.* [< *gage*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being gaged or measured.

gage-bar (gāj'bär), *n.* 1. One of the two transverse bars which sustain the gage-blocks in a marble-sawing machine.—2. An adjustable gage used to determine the depth of the kerf in sawing.

gage-block (gāj'blok), *n.* In *marble-cutting*, an iron block used to adjust the saws. Gage-blocks are of the exact thickness of the marble slabs required, are placed alternately with the saw-blades, and are sustained between two transverse gage-bars.

gage-box (gāj'boks), *n.* A box of size to contain a fixed quantity of any material, used in various processes of manufacture, etc.; specifically, a box just large enough to hold the number of shingles required for a bunch.

gage-cock (gāj'kok), *n.* One of the stop-cocks in the boiler of a steam-engine, used to indicate the depth of the water.

gage-concussion (gāj'kọn-kush'ọn), *n.* The impacts of the flanges of railroad-vehicles against the rails, by which they are enabled to guide the wheels. The extent of such concussion depends upon the gage-play and other obscure causes, but is always present at high speed.

gaged, gauged (gājd), *p. a.* 1. Exactly adjusted; carefully proportioned or fitted.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

2. In *plastering*, compounded or mixed in the proper proportions, especially of plaster of Paris: as, *gaged* stuff.—3. Puckered; gathered: as, a *gaged* skirt.—**Gaged brick.** See *brick*[2].—**Gaged stuff**, in *plastering*, same as *gage-stuff*.

gage-door (gāj'dōr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a wooden door fixed in an airway for the purpose of regulating the ventilation.

gage-glass (gāj'glas), *n.* In steam-engines, a strong glass tube serving as an index to the condition of the boiler by exhibiting the height or agitation of the water in it. See *steam-gage*.

gage-knife (gāj'nīf), *n.* A knife to which a gage is fitted, serving to regulate the depth or size of the cut made.

gage-ladder (gāj'lad'ėr), *n.* A square frame of timber used in excavating to lift the ends of wheeling-planks; a horsing-block. *E. H. Knight.*

gage-lathe (gāj'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A wood-turning lathe for turning irregular forms. It employs automatic cutting-tools with edges shaped to a pattern, and the depth of cut is gaged by a stop or gage. See *lathe*.

gage-pin (gāj'pin), *n.* A pin affixed to the platen of a small printing-press, to keep the sheet to be printed within a prescribed position.

gage-play (gāj'plā), *n.* On a railroad, the difference between the gages of the rails and of the flanges of the wheels running on them, usually from ¼ to ½ inch.

gage-point (gāj'point), *n.* In *gaging*, the diameter of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gager, gauger (gā'jėr), *n.* [< *gage*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who gages; specifically, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks and other hollow vessels.—2. An excisеman.

Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this sneering
'Gainst poor excisemen? give the cause a hearing.
What are your landlords' rent rolls? teazing ledgers:
What premiers—what? even monarchs' mighty *gaugers*.
Burns, Excisemen Universal.

gage-saw (gāj'sâ), *n.* A saw with an adjustable clamp-frame or gage-bar, to determine the depth of the kerf.

gage-stuff (gāj'stuf), *n.* In *plastering*, stuff containing plaster of Paris, which facilitates setting, used for making cornices, moldings, etc. Also called *gaged stuff*.

gage-wheel (gāj'hwēl), *n.* A small wheel on the forward end of the beam of a plow, used to determine the depth of the furrow.

gagger (gag'ėr), *n.* [< *gag* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who gags.—2. In *molding:* (*a*) A tool used to lift the sand from a flask. (*b*) An iron so shaped that when placed in a mold it keeps the sand from breaking apart. (*c*) An iron used to hold in position the core of a mold. Also called *chapelet* and *grain*.

gaggle (gag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaggled*, ppr. *gaggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gagle*, *gagyll*; < ME. *gagelen*, a freq. form, equiv. to the simple MHG. form *gagen*, cackle, as a goose (cf. Icel. and Norw. *gagl*, a wild goose): see *gag*, *v.*, and *cackle*.] To make a noise like a goose; cackle.

Gagelyn, or cryyn as gees, clingo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 184.

Once they were like to have surprised it by night, but being descried by the *gagling* of geese, M. Manlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. vii. § 1.

When the priest is at sermice no man sitteth, but *gagle* and ducke like so many Geese. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 241.

If I have company, they are a parcel of chattering magpies; if abroad, I am a *gaggling* goose. *Guardian*, No. 132.

gaggle (gag'l), *n.* [< *gaggle*, *v.*] In *fowling*, a flight or flock of geese; hence, a chattering company.

A *gaggle* of geese. . . . A *gaggle* of women.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

gaggler (gag'lėr), *n.* [< *gaggle* + *-er*[1].] A goose, as that which gaggles.

gaging, gauging (gā'jing), *n.* [< ME. *gawgynge;* verbal n. of *gage*[2], *v.*] 1. The art of measuring by the gaging-rod; a method of ascertaining the capacity of a hollow receptacle, but especially the liquid content of a cask or similar vessel, by the use of a graduated scale.

Gawgynge of depnesse, dimensionatus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 189.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small embankment or heap of slack or rubbish, made at the entrance to a heading, as a means of fencing it off. *Gresley.* [South Staffordshire, Eng.]—3. In *needlework*, the process of puckering a fabric by means of gathering-threads arranged in parallel rows; the work so done.

gaging-caliper (gā'jing-kal'i-pėr), *n.* A combination tool with dividers, inside and outside calipers, and a double scratch-gage which is graduated to 16ths, 32ds, or 64ths of an inch, or in any other way desired.

gaging-rod (gā'jing-rod), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the contents of casks or other vessels; an exciseman's measuring-staff.

gaging-rule (gā'jing-rōl), *n.* A graduated rule for simplifying the calculations of the contents of casks.

gaging-thread (gā'jing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, a thread introduced temporarily for the purpose of stopping the weft-thread at a desired point. It is drawn out when the work is done.

gag-law (gag'lâ), *n.* A law or regulation made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion. The so-called *gag-laws* of the United States consisted of resolutions and rules adopted by the House of Representatives, beginning with 1836, against the reception and consideration of petitions on the subject of slavery, usually requiring that they be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or referred. In 1840 this denial of a constitutional right was embodied in a permanent rule of the House, which was finally repealed in 1844, chiefly through the efforts of John Quincy Adams, persistently continued through the whole period.

gag-rein (gag'rān), *n.* In *saddlery*, a rein that passes through the gag-runners, and is intended to draw the bit into the corners of the horse's mouth.

gagroot (gag'rōt), *n.* The *Lobelia inflata*, so called from its emetic properties: more usually known as *Indian tobacco*.

gag-runner (gag'run'ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a loop attached to the throat-latch.

gag-tooth† (gag'tōth), *n.* [< *gag*, prob. = *jag* (cf. *gabber*[2] = *jabber*), + *tooth*. Cf. *gat-toothed*.] A projecting tooth. *Halliwell.*

Here is a fellow judicio that carried the deadly stocke in his pen, whose muse was armed with a *gag-tooth*, and his pen possest with Hercules furyes.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

gag-toothed†(gag'tōtht), *a.* [< *gag-tooth* + *-ed*[2].] Having projecting teeth. *Holland.*

Al. Read on, Vincentio.
Vi. "The husky groves that *gag tooth'd* boars do shroud."
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, I. 1.

If shee be *gagge-toothed*, tell hir some merry iest, to make hir laughe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

gahnite (gä'nīt), *n.* [Named after J. Gottlieb *Gahn*, a Swedish mining engineer and chemist (1745–1818).] A mineral of the spinel group, crystallizing in the isometric system, commonly in regular octahedrons. It varies in color from dark green or gray to black. It is essentially an oxid of zinc and alumina, or better an aluminate of zinc, but sometimes contains also iron and manganese. Also called *zinc-spinel*. *Automolite*, *dysluite*, and *kreittonite* are names of varieties.

gaiac (ga'yak), *n.* [F. *gaïac*, *gayac:* see *guaiacum*.] The French form of *guaiac* (*guaiacum*), sometimes used in English, and applied to other hard woods besides lignum-vitæ, as in Europe to those of the ash and lobe-tree, in Guiana to that of the *Diptera odorata*, etc.

gaiety, gayety (gā'ę-ti), *n.*; pl. *gaieties, gayeties* (-tiz). [< OF. *gaieté*, later *gayeté*, F. *gaieté*, *gaîté*, gaiety, < *gai*, gay: see *gay*[1].] 1. The state of being gay; cheerful animation; mirthfulness.

The engaging smile, the *gaiety*,
That laugh'd down many a summer-sun,
And kept you up so oft till one.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 46.

Steele had a long succession of troubles and embarrassments, but nothing could depress the elastic *gaiety* of his spirits. *Chambers*, Cyc. Eng. Lit., I. 620.

2. Action or acts prompted by or inspiring merry delight; a pleasure: commonly in the plural: as, the *gaieties* of the season.

The world is new to us—our spirits are high, our passions are strong; the *gaieties* of life get hold of us—and it is happy if we can enjoy them with moderation and innocence. *Gilpin*, Works, I. viii.

3. Finery; showiness: as, *gaiety* of dress.

The roof, in *gaiety* and taste, corresponded perfectly with the magnificent finishing of the room; it . . . consisted of painted cane, split and disposed in Mosaic figures, which produces a gayer effect than it is possible to conceive. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

=**Syn.** 1. *Life*, *Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*); cheerfulness, joyousness, blitheness, glee, jollity.

Gaikwar, Gaekwar (gīk'wär), *n.* [Also written *Guicowar*, *Guicwar*, *Gwickwar*, *Gäekwad*, lit. a cowherd; < Marathi *gāe*, *gāi*, Hind. *gāe*, var. of *gao*, *gau*, usually *go*, < Skt. *go*, a cow, bull, = E. *cow*[1], q. v.] The title of the native ruler of Baroda or the Gaikwar's Dominions, a native state of Mahratta origin in western India, now under British control.

gailard†, *a.* A Middle English form of *galliard*. *Chaucer.*

gailer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jailer*. *Chaucer.*

Gaillardia (gal-yär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Gaillard*, an amateur French botanist.] A genus of handsome annual or perennial American herbaceous composites, of a dozen species, most of which are natives of the United States. The heads of the flowers are large and showy, on long peduncles, often fragrant, and with a yellow or a yellow and reddish-purple ray. *G. aristata* and *G. pulchella*, with several varieties and hybrids, are common in gardens.

gailliardet, *n.* See *galliard*.

gaily, gayly (gā'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaily, gaili;* < *gay*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a gay manner; with mirth and frolic; joyfully; merrily.

Manli on the morwe he dede his men greithe
Gaili as gomes migt be in alle gode armes
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3559.

Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily*. *Swift.*

2. Splendidly; with finery or showiness; brightly; gaudily.

Some'shew their *gaily* gilded trim,
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray.*

A nobler yearning never broke her rest
Than but to dance and sing, be *gaily* dress.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, viii.

3. Tolerably; pretty. Also *gailie, gaylie*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gaylie* well *Wilson.*

gain[1] (gān), *n.* [< ME. *gain, gein, gaghen*, gain, profit, advantage, < Icel. *gagn* = Sw. *gagn* = Dan. *garn*, gain, profit, advantage, use. Hence the verb ME. *gaynen*, etc., profit, be of use, avail, mixed in later E. with the different verb F. *gagner*, gain, whence the F. noun *gain*, gain, profit: see *gain*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is acquired or comes as a benefit; profit; advantage: opposed to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii. 7.

Did wisely from expensive sins refrain,
And never broke the Sabbath but for *gain*
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 588.

The Carthaginians were the greatest traders in the world; and as *gain* is the chief end of such a people, they never pursue any other. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

2. The act of gaining; acquisition; accession; addition: as, a clear *gain* of so much.

They stoode content, with *gaine* of glorious fame
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

My care is loss of care, by old care done;
Your care is *gain* of care, by new care won
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

Such was the miserable pains that the poor slaves willingly undertooke; for the *gaine* of that carcakew, that I would not have done the like for five hundred.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 78.

3. Increment of amount or degree; access; increase; used absolutely, comparative excess or overplus in rate, as of movement: as, a gradual *gain* in speed or in weight; a *gain* in extent of view or range of thought.—**Syn. 1.** Lucre, emolument, benefit.

gain[1] (gān), *v.* [< ME. *gainen, gaynen, geinen, geynen, gegnen*, profit, be of use, avail, < Icel. *gagna* = Sw. *gagna*, help, avail, = Dan. *garne*, benefit (from the noun, Icel. *gagn*, etc., gain), mixed in later E. with OF. *gaagnier, gaaignier, gaainnier*, etc., cultivate, till, make profitable, gain, later *gaigner*, F. *gagner* = Pr. *gazanhar* = OSp. *guadañar* = It. *guadagnare*, gain, win, profit, < OHG. as if **weidanjan*, equiv. to *weidenon*, pasture (cf. OHG. *weidōn*, MHG. *weiden*, pasture, hunt, Icel. *veidha*, catch, hunt), < *weida*, G. *weide*, pasture, pasture-ground, = AS. *wāthu*, a wandering, journey, hunt, = Icel. *veidhr*, hunting, fishing, the chase.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To obtain by effort or striving; succeed in acquiring or procuring; attain to; get: as, to *gain* favor or power; to *gain* a livelihood by hard work; to *gain* time for study.

This Agamynon, the grete, *gaynit* no slepe.
Bisé was the bueme all the bare night
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6046.

"Nay, I-wisse," sede William, "I wot wel the sothe,
That it *gayneth* but god, for God may vs help."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3109.

"Then hear thou," quoth Leir, now all in passion,
"what thy ingratitude hath *gain'd* thee."
Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

Help my prince to *gain*
His rightful bride. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) To obtain as material profit or advantage; get possession of in return for effort or outlay: as, *to gain* a fortune by manufactures or by speculation.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? Mat. xvi. 26.

She fail'd and sadden'd knowing it; and thus . . .
Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To obtain by competition; acquire by success or superiority; win from another or others: as, *to gain* a prize, a victory, or a battle; *to gain* a cause in law.

Som other Cicill hit sothly myght be,
That was *geynde* to Grece, then the grete yle,
That ferly was fer be-zond fele rewmes [many realms].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5223.

Nicopolis was three miles and three quarters from Alexandria, and received its name from the victory Augustus *gain'd* there over Anthony.
Pococke, Description of the East, I 11.

Though unequall'd to the goal he flies,
A meaner than himself shall *gain* the prize
Cowper, Truth, l. 16.

(*c*) To obtain the friendship or interest of; win over; conciliate.

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother.
Mat. xviii. 15.

I am perswaded Mr. Weld will in time *gaine* him to give them all that is dew to him.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To reach by effort; get to; arrive at: as, to *gain* a good harbor, or the mountain-top.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3.

The Goddess said, nor would admit Reply;
But cut the liquid Air, and *gain'd* the Sky.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux.

As he *gained* a gray hill's brow
He felt the sea-breeze meet him now.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 86.

3. To bring or undergo an accession of; cause the acquisition of; make an increase in any respect to the amount of: as, his misfortune *gained* him much sympathy; the clock *gains* five minutes in a day; he has *gained* ten pounds in weight.

But their well doynge ne *gayned* hem but litill.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 486.

4†. To avail; be of use to.

Thou and I been dampned to prisoun
Perpetually, us *gayneth* no raunsoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 318.

To gain ground. See *ground*1.—**To gain over**, to draw from another to one's own party or interest; win over.—**To gain the bell.** See *to bear away the bell*, under *bell*1.—**To gain the wind** (*naut.*), to get to the windward side of another ship.=**Syn. 1.** To achieve, secure, carry, earn, get possession of.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To profit; make gain; get advantage; benefit.

You must think, if we give you anything, we hope to *gain* by you. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

He *gaine* by death, that hath such means to die.
Shak, C. of E., iii. 2.

2. To make progress; advance; increase; improve; grow: as, to *gain* in strength, happiness, health, endurance, etc.; the patient *gains* daily.

Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He *gain* in sweetness and in moral height
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

I think that our popular theology has *gained* in decorum, and not in principle, over the superstitions it has displaced. *Emerson*, Compensation

3†. To accrue; be added.

Whan he saw it al sound so glad was he thanne,
That na gref vnder God *gayned* to his loye
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2473.

To gain on or **upon.** (*a*) To encroach gradually upon; advance on and take possession of by degrees: as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land.

Seas, that daily *gain upon* the shore.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

(*b*) To advance nearer, as in a race; gain ground on, lessen the distance that separates: as, the horse *gains on* his competitor.

And still we follow'd where she led,
In hope to *gain upon* her flight.
Tennyson, The Voyage, st. 8.

(*c*) To prevail against or have the advantage over.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.
Addison.

(*d*) To obtain influence with; advance in the affections or good graces of.

My . . . good behaviour had so far *gained on* the emperor . . . that I began to conceive hopes of . . . liberty.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 3.

Such a one never contradicts you, but *gains upon* you, not by a fulsome way of commending you in broad terms, but liking whatever you propose or utter.
Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

gain2 (gān), *a.* [< ME. *gayn, gein, geyn*, straight, direct, short, fit, good, < Icel. *gegn*, straight, direct, short, ready, serviceable, kindly; connected with *gegn*, adv., opposite, against (= E. *gain*3, *a-gain, a-gain-st*) (> *gagna*, go against, meet, suit, be meet; cf. *handy*2, near, with *handy*1, serviceable): see *gain*3, *gain-*.] **1†.** Straight; direct; hence, near; short: as, the *gainest* way.

The *gaynest* gates [way] now will we wende.
York Plays, p. 67.

They told me it was a *gainer* way, and a fairer way, and by that occasion I lay there a night.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2†. Suitable; convenient; ready.

With that, was comen to toun,
Rohand, with help ful gode,
And *gayn*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 49.

3. In provincial English use: (*a*) Easy; tolerable. *Halliwell.* (*b*) Handy; dexterous. *Halliwell.* (*c*) Honest; respectable. *Halliwell.* (*d*) Moderate; cheap.

I bought the horse very *gain*. *Forby.*

At the gainest†, or **the gainest†**, by the nearest or quickest way.

They . . . rlated theme never, . . .
Evere the senatour for-sothe soghte *at the gayneste*,
By the sevende day was gone the cetee thal rechide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 487.

I stryke *at the gaynest*. . . . To frappe, and ie rue atort et a trauers. I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake *at the gaynest*, or at all aduentures. *Palsgrave.*

gain2 (gān), *adv.* [< ME. *gayne*, fitly, quickly; from the adj.] **1†.** Straightly; quickly; by the nearest way.

Gayn vnto Grese on the gray water,
By the Regions of Rene rode thal ferre,
Streit by the stremys of the stithe londys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2813.

2. Suitably; conveniently; dexterously; moderately. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Tolerably; fairly: as, *gain* quiet (pretty quiet). *Forby.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gain3**†**, *prep.* [In dial. use *gen, gin*, as abbr. of *again, agen*, etc.; ME., also *gayn, yein, gam*, < AS. *gedn*, usually in comp., *ongedn, ongegn*, against: see *again, against, gainst.*] Against.

For noght man may do *gain* mortal deth, lo!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6149.

gain4 (gān), *n.* [< W. *gan*, a mortise, also capacity, < *gann*, hold, contain.] **1.** A mortise. —**2.** In *building*, a beveled shoulder upon a binding-joist, intended to strengthen a tenon. —**3.** In *carp.*, a groove in which is slid a shelf or any piece similarly fitted.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a transverse channel or cutting made in the sides of an underground roadway for the insertion of a dam or close permanent stopping, in order to prevent gas from escaping, or air from entering. *Greenley.* [Midland counties, Eng.]

gain4 (gān), *v. t.* [< *gain*4, *n.*] To mortise.

gain5**†**, *n.* [OSc. *gainye, ganye, genye*; < ME. *gain;* cf. ML. *ganeo*, a spear or dart; < Ir. *gain*, a dart, arrow.] A spear or javelin.

Thei lete flie to the flocke ferefull sondes,
Gainus grounden aryght gonne they dryue.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

gain-. [< ME. *gain-, gayn-, gein-, zein-*, etc., < AS. *gegn-, gedn-* (= G. *gegen-* = Icel. *gegn-, gagn-* = Sw. *gen-* = Dan. *igjen-*), prefix, being the prep. so used: see *gain*3.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'again, back,' or 'against,' formerly in common use, but now obsolete except in a few words, as *gainsay.*

gainable (gā'na-bl), *a.* [< *gain*1 + *-able.*] Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.

gainage† (gā'nāj), *n.* [ME. *gainage*, < OF. *gaignage* (ML. *gagnagium*), < OF. *gaagnier, gaaignier*, etc., cultivate: see *gain*1, *v.*] In *old law*: (*a*) The gain or profit of tilled or planted land; crop.

As the trewe man to the ploughe
Only to the *gaignage* entendeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*) The horses, oxen, and other instruments of tillage, which, when a villein was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burrill.*

gaincome†, *v. i.* [ME. **gaincumen, geincumen*; < *gain-* + *come*, *v.*] To come back; return.

gaincome†, *n.* [ME., also *gaincum, geyncome*, etc. (cf. Dan. *gjenkomst*); < *gain-* + *come*, *n.*] Return; a coming again.

They lefte a burges feyre and wheme,
All thir schyppys for to yeme [take care of]
Unto thir *gayne-come*.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

But whan he saw passed both day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorow gan oppresse
His woful hart, in care and heauiness.
Henryson, Testament of Cresseide, l. 55.

gaincoming†, *n.* [< *gain* + *coming*, verbal n. of *come*, *v.*] Return; second advent.

The blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain coming*. *Reasoning betwix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, [c. ii. a. (*Jamieson.*)

gaincope†, *v. t.* [< *gain-* + *cope*3.] To get over or go across the nearest way to meet.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heroical strain, who, striving to *gaincope* these ambages by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time.
Joh. Robotham, To the Reader, in Comenius's Janua [Ling. (ed. 1659).

gaine (gān), *n.* [F. *gaine*, a sheath, case, terminal (see def.), < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] In *sculp.*, the lower part of a figure of which the head, with sometimes the bust, is alone carved to represent nature, the remaining portion presenting, as it were, the appearance of a sheath closely enveloping the body, and consequently broader at the shoulders than at the feet. Sometimes the feet are indicated at the bottom of the gaine, as if resting upon the pedestal of the figure. This form is usual in Greek archaic sculpture, and in Egyptian sculptures, as well as in architectural sculpture.



Gaine. Renaissance sculpture.—Maison de Pierre, Toulouse, France.

gainer (gā'nėr), *n.* One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

In al battailes you [Frenchmen] haue been the *gainers*, but in leagues and treaties our wittes haue made you losers. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 13.

Wilt thou, after the expense of so much money, be now a *gainer?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

The Crown rather was a *Gainer* by him, which hath ever since been the richer for his wearing it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

gainery (gā'nėr-i), *n.* [< *gain*1 + *-ery.*] In *law*, tillage, or the profit arising from it or from the beasts employed in it.

gainful1 (gān'fûl), *a.* [< *gain*1 + *-ful.*] Producing profit or advantage; advancing interest or happiness; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.

Certainly sin is not a *gainful* way; without doubt more men are impoverished and beggared by sinful courses than enriched. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

In times o'ergrown with rust and ignorance,
A *gainful* trade their clergy did advance.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 371.

They meant that their venture should be *gainful*, but at the same time believed that nothing could be long profitable for the body wherein the soul found not also her advantage. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

gainful2**†**, *a.* [< *gain*3 + *-ful.*] Contrary; disposed to get the advantage; fractious.

Jul. He will be very rough.
Mast. We're us'd to that, sir;
And we as rough as he, if he give occasion.
Jul. You will find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

gainfully (gān'fûl-i), *adv.* In a gainful manner; with increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

God . . . is sufficiently able, albeit ye receyue no recompence of meune, to make your almes dedes *gaynfully* to returne vnto you. *J. Udall*, On Cor. ix.

gainfulness (gān'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainful; profitableness.

I am told, and I believe it to be true, that the bar is getting to be more and more preferred to government service by the educated youth of the country, both on the score of its *gainfulness* and on the score of its independence.
Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

gain-gear (gān'gēr), *n.* [Sc., < *gain*, a reduction of *gaeing* (= E. *going*), + *gear*; opposed to *stannin'* (= *standing*, fixed) *gear.*] In Scotland, the movable machinery of a mill, as distinguished from fixtures. *Simmonds.*

gaingivingt (gān'giv'ing), *n.* [< *gain-* + *giving*; perhaps only in Shakspere.] A misgiving; a giving against or away.

Thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart. . . . It is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

gaining (gā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gain*1, *v.*] That which one gains, as by labor, industry, successful enterprise, and the like: usually in the plural.

He was inflexible to any mercy, unsatiable in his *gainings*, equally snatching at small and great things, so much that he went shares with the thieves.
Abp. Usher, Annals, an. 4066.

gaining-machine (gā'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting gains, grooves, or mortises in timbers.

gaining-twist (gā'ning-twist), *n.* In rifled arms, a twist or spiral inclination of the grooves which becomes more rapid toward the muzzle. *Brande.*

gainless (gān'les), *a.* [< *gain*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Not producing gain; not bringing advantage; unprofitable.

gainlessness (gān'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainless; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds in the *gainlessness* as well as the laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

gainly (gān'li), *a.* [< ME. *gaynly, gaynlich* (more common in the adv.), < Icel. *gegnligr*, straight, ready, serviceable, kindly, good, < *gegn*, straight, fit: see *gain*[2], *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] 1†. Fit; suitable; convenient.

A *gainli* word. *Beves of Hamtoun.*

2†. Good; gracious.

Bot if my *gaynlyeh* God such gref to me wolde,
Fof [for?] desert of sum sake that I slayn were.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 83.

3. Well formed and agile; handsome: as, a *gainly* lad. [Rare, but common in the negative form *ungainly.*]

gainly† (gān'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaynly, geinli, geynliche*, etc.; < *gain*[2] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Directly; straightway.

He glent vpon syr Gawen, and *gaynly* he sayde,
"Now syr, heng vp thyn ax."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

2. Readily; handily; conveniently.

Why has he four knees, and his hinder legs bending inwards, . . . but that, being a tall creature, he might with ease kneel down, and so might the more *gainly* be loaden?
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 10.

3. Fitly; suitably.

Whan he *geinliche* was greithed [equipped], he gript his mantel. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

4. Very; exceedingly; thoroughly; well.

Sche was *geinli* glad & oft God thonked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3443.

gain-paint, *n.* [F. *gagne-pain*, lit. 'win-bread': *gagner*, gain (see *gain*[1]); *pain*, < L. *panis*, bread.] In the middle ages, a fanciful name applied to the sword of a hired soldier.

gainst, *prep.* An earlier form of *gainst.*

gainsay (gān-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gainsaid*, ppr. *gainsaying.* [< ME. **gainsayen, geinseyen*, abbr. of *ageinseyen, agenseyen*, etc., tr. L. *contradicere*, etc. (= ODan. *gensige*), speak against, < *ageen, agen*, again, against, + *sayen*, etc., say: see *againsay, again, gain-*, and *say*[1].] To speak against; contradict; oppose in words; deny or declare not to be true; controvert; dispute: applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

Thenne he sayd to me: fayre sone, I neuer accorded therto, but *gaynsayd* it alwaye.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

The fearefull Chorle durst not *gainesay* nor dooe,
But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 13.

Yet will not heaven disown nor earth *gainsay*
The outward service of this day.
Wordsworth, Ode, 1816.

There is no *gainsaying* his marvellous and instant imagination. *Stedman*, William Blake.

gainsay (gān'sā), *n.* [< *gainsay*, *v.* Cf. OSw. *gensagn*, Sw. *gensaga* = ODan. *gensagn*, contradiction.] A gainsaying; opposition in words; contradiction. [Rare.]

An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

gainsayer (gān-sā'ėr), *n.* [< *gainsay* + *-er*[1]. Cf. ME. *agenseyere.*] One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able . . . to convince the *gainsayers.*
Tit. i. 9.

gainsaying (gān-sā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesayenge*, etc.; verbal n. of *gainsay*, *v.*] 1. Opposition, especially in speech; refusal to accept or believe something; contradiction; denial.

Wherunto my *gayne sayenge* nor resonynge by fayre meanes or foule made to the contrarye myght not auayle nor be herde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

If St. Paul had not foreseene that there should be gainesayers, he had not neede to haue appointed the confutation of *gainsaying.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

2†. Rebellious opposition; rebellion.

Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of Cain . . . and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core. Jude 11.

gainsome[1]† (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*[1] + *-some.*] Bringing gain; gainful.

gainsome[2]† (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*[2] + *-some.*] Well formed; handsome; gainly.

A gentleman, noble, wise,
Faithful, and *gainsome.*
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

gainst (genst), *prep.* [< ME. *gains, gainis, geynes, geines*, etc., in part by apheresis from *agains, againis*, etc., mod. E. *against*, in part from the simple form *gain*[3].] Against: equivalent to *against*, and now regarded as an abbreviated form, being usually printed *'gainst*, and used only in poetry.

They marched fayrly forth, of nought ydred,
Both firmely armd for every hard assay,
With constancy and care, *gainst* daunger and dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 38.

gainstand† (gān-stand'), *v.* [< ME. **gainstanden*, abbr. of ME. *ageinstonden, agenstonden*, < *ageín, agen*, against, + *stonden*, stand. Cf. *againstand.*] I. *trans.* To withstand; oppose; resist.

He swore that none should him *gaine stand*,
Except that he war fay.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Love proved himself valiant, that durst . . . *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Not gainstanding†, notwithstanding.

And *noght gaynestandyng* oure grete eelde [age],
A semely sone he has vs sente. *York Plays*, p. 58.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

And then throw fair Strathbogie land
His purpose was for to pursew,
And quhasoevir durst *gainstand*,
That race they should full sairly rew.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

gainstrive† (gān-striv'), *v.* [< *gain-* + *strive.*] I. *trans.* To strive against; withstand.

In case yet all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,
Neither shall we, perchance, die unrevenged.
N. Grimoald, Death of Cicero.

In his strong armes he stifly him embraste,
Who him *gainstriving* nought at all prevaild.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 14.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

He may them catch unable to *gainestrive.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 12.

gain-twist (gān'twist), *n.* A rifle. See *gaining-twist.* [Colloq.]

I done it once [identified a criminal] when Judge Lynch sot on a bushwhacker, and I'd rather give my best *gain-twist* than do it ag'in.
Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Fleeing to Tarshish.

gair (gār), *n.* A Scotch form of *gore*[2].

And ye'll tak aff my Hollin sark,
And riv 't frae *gair* to *gair.*
The Twa Brothers (Child's Ballads, II. 222).

But young Johnstone had a little wee sword,
Hung low down by his *gair.*
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 296).

My lady's gown there's *gairs* upon 't,
And gowden flowers sae rare upon 't.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

gairfish (gār'fish), *n.* A name of the porpoise.

gairfowl (gār'foul), *n.* Another spelling of *garefowl.* [Scotch.]

gairish, gairishly, etc. See *garish*, etc.

gaison†, *a.* Same as *geason.*

gait[1] (gāt), *n.* [A Sc. spelling of *gate*[2], in all senses, used in literary E. only in the following senses, making a visible distinction from *gate*[1]: see *gate*[2].] 1. Same as *gate*[2], 1.

And haud your tongue, bonny Lizie;
Altho' that the *gait* seem lang.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

Address thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied access. *Shak.*, T. N., I. 4.

2. Manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body while walking: same as *gate*[2], 3.

Methought thy very *gait* did prophesy
A royal nobleness. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Her *gait* it was graceful, her body was straight.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 347).

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,
One of the heavenly host; and, by his *gait*,
None of the meanest. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 230.

gait[2] (gāt), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *gait*[1] = *gate*[2], a way.] 1. Same as *agistage.*—2. A sheaf of grain tied up. [Prov. Eng.]

gaiter[1] (gā'tėr), *n.* [E. spelling of F. *guêtre*, OF. *guestre*, prob. connected with MHG. and G. dial. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, Goth. *wasti* = L. *vestis*, clothing, and with AS. *werian*, wear: see *vest* and *wear*[1].] 1. A covering of cloth for the ankle, or the ankle and lower leg, spreading out at the bottom over the top of the shoe; a spatterdash.

Lax in their *gaiters*, laxer in their gait.
James Smith, The Theatre.

The eloquent Pickwick, . . . his elevated position revealing those tights and *gaiters* which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation.
Dickens, Pickwick, i.

On her legs were shooting *gaiters* of russet leather, decidedly influenced as to color by the tyrannic soil.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 189.

2. Originally, a kind of shoe, consisting partly of cloth, covering the ankle; now, also, a shoe of similar form, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

gaiter[1] (gā'tėr), *v. t.* [< *gaiter*[1], *n.*] To dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered.*
Trial of Lord G. Sackville (1760), p. 11.

gaiter[2]† (gā'tėr), *n.* [Also *gatter-* (in comp.); < ME. *gaytre;* origin obscure.] The dogwood-tree. Now *gaiter-tree, gattridge.*

gaiter-berry†, *n.* A berry of the dogwood-tree, *Cornus sanguinea* or *C. mascula.*

Youre laxatives
Of laurial, centaure, and fumetere,
Or elles of ellebor that groweth there,
Of catapuce or of *gaytres berys*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 145.

gaiter-tree, gatter-tree†, *n.* [< *gaiter*[2] + *tree.*] One of several hedgerow trees and bushes, as the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*), and the guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). Also *gatten-tree, gatteridge.*

I hear they call this [the dogwood] in the North parts of the Land the *gatter tree*, and the berries gatter berries.
Parkinson, Herbal (1640), p. 1521.

gaitt, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *get*[1].

gal[1] (gal), *n.* [Cornish.] A more or less decomposed ferruginous rock, nearly or quite the same as gossan.

gal[2] (gal), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *girl.*

Gal-, -gal. [Ir. Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman.] An element in Celtic local names, denoting 'foreigner,' especially, in Irish use, 'Englishman.' Thus, *Dongal* (Dun-na-n *Gall*), 'the fortress of the foreigners' (in this case known to have been Danes); *Galbally* in Limerick, and *Galwally* in Down, 'English town'; *Ballynagall*, 'the town of the Englishmen'; *Clonegall*, 'the meadow of the Englishmen'; etc.

gal. An abbreviation of *gallon.*

Gal. An abbreviation of *Galatians.*

gala[1] (gā'lą), *n.* [Chiefly in *gala-day* and *gala-dress*; = D. Sw. *gala* = G. Dan. *galla*, < F. *gala*, festivity, show, a banquet, < It. *gala*, festive attire, finery, ornament, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, court-dress, = OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, magnificence, a banquet, > ult. E. *gallant* and *gallery*, q. v.] Festivity; festive show.

The standard of our city, reserved like a choice handkerchief, for days of *gala*, hung motionless on the flagstaff. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 184.

The river is a perpetual *gala*, and boasts each month a new ornament. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 23.

gala[2] (gā'lą), *n.* [Appar. named from *Galashiels*, a manufacturing town in Scotland.] A textile fabric made in Scotland.

galactagogue (ga-lak'tą-gog), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἄγειν, lead.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast.

galactia (ga-lak'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk: see *galactic.*] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid flow or deficiency of milk.—2. [*cap.*] A leguminous genus of prostrate or twining herbs, or rarely shrubs, of no importance. There are about 50 species, mostly of the warmer portions of America, 15 species occurring in the eastern United States. The more common, *G. glabella* and *G. mollis*, are known by the name of *milk pea.*

galactic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. γαλακτικός, milky, < γάλα (γαλακτ-) = L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lactage, lacteal, lactic*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to milk; obtained from milk; lactic.—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way. —**Galactic circle**, that great circle of the heavens which most nearly coincides with the middle of the Milky Way. —**Galactic poles**, the two opposite points of the heavens situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

galactidrosis (ga-lak-ti-drō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + ἱδρώς, sweat, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the sweating of a milk-like fluid.

galactine (ga-lak'tin), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *lactose.*

galactite (ga-lak'tit), *n.* [< L. *galactites*, also *galactitis*, < Gr. γαλακτίτης (sc. λίθος, stone), a certain stone said to give out, when wetted and rubbed, a milky juice, < γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk: see *galactic.*] A variety of white natrolite occurring in Scotland in colorless acicular crystals.

galactocele (ga-lak'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a morbid accumulation of milk at some point in the female breast, either an extravasation from a ruptured duct or contained in a dilated duct.

Galactodendron (ga-lak-tō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name for the cow-tree, *G. utile*, now commonly classed as *Brosimum Galactodendron*. See *cow-tree*.

galactoid (ga-lak'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling milk.

galactometer (gal-ak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A species of hydrometer for determining the richness of milk by its specific gravity. See *hydrometer* and *lactometer*.



Galactometer

galactophagist (gal-ak-tof'a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*.] One who eats or subsists on milk. *Wright.* [Rare.]

galactophagous (gal-ak-tof'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφάγος*, milk-fed, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk. [Rare.]

galactophoritis (gal-ak-tof-ō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *galactophor-ous* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the galactophorous ducts: sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples toward their orifices. *Dunglison.*

galactophorous (gal-ak-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφόρος*, giving milk, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing milk; lactiferous. — **Galactophorous duct.** See *duct*.

galactopoietic, galactopoetic (ga-lak'tō-poi-et'ik, -pō-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to increase the secretion of milk.

II. *n.* A substance which increases the secretion of milk.

galactopyretus (ga-lak'tō-pī-rē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] Milk-fever. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

galactorrhea, galactorrhœa (ga-lak-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *galactorrhœa*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ῥοή*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of milk.

galactose (ga-lak'tōs), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-ose*.] A crystalline dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, produced by the action of dilute acids on milk-sugar.

galactozyme (ga-lak'tō-zīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] The result of the fermentation of milk by means of yeast. It is used in the stoppos of Russia as a remedy for phthisis. *Dunglison.*

galacturia (gal-ak-tū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as *chyluria*.

gala-day (gā'lą-dā), *n.* [See *gala*[1].] A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

> He [Sir Paul Pindar] brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*; the king wished to buy it on credit; this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his majesty with the loan on *gala-days*.
> *Pennant*, London, p. 613.

gala-dress (gā'lą-dres), *n.* [See *gala*[1].] A costume suited for gala-day festivities; a holiday dress.

galage†, galege†, *n.* [ME.: see *galosh*.] Same as *galosh*.

> That is to wete, of all wete lethere and dryo botax, botwex, schoox, pyncoux, *galegex*, and all other ware porteyn yng to the saide crafte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.
>
> My hart blood is wel nigh fronne, I feele,
> And my *galage* growne fast to my heele
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

Galagininæ (ga-laj-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Galagoninæ*, a similar group name; < *Galago*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, the galagos. It is characterized by the great elongation of the proximal tarsal bones, especially the calcaneum and navicular, disproportionately long hind limbs, high upright ears, and four mammæ, two pectoral and two inguinal. The group contains, besides the galagos proper, the smallest lemuroid animals, as the dwarf lemurs and mouse lemurs of Madagascar, of the genus *Microcebus* and its subdivisions.



Thick-tailed Galago (*Galago crassicaudatus*).

Galago (ga-lā'gō), *n.* **1.** [NL.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, containing the true galagos of Africa, of the size of a squirrel and upward. One of the best-known species is the squirrel-lemur, *G. senegalensis*, also called *Otolicnus galago*, extensively distributed in Africa; the thick-tailed galago is *G. crassicaudatus*, about a foot long, the tail 16 inches; others are *G. mahali* and *G. demidoff*. The larger and smaller forms of the genus are sometimes separated under the names *Otolemur* and *Otolicnus* respectively. One of the least of the latter is *G. murinus*, only about 4 inches long.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *galagos* (-gōz).] A species or individual of the genus *Galago* or subfamily *Galagininæ*. See *gum-animal*.

galam butter (gā'lam but'ėr). See *vegetable butters*, under *butter*[1].

galanga (ga-lang'gą), *n.* [ML. and NL.: see *galangal*.] Same as *galangal*.

galangal, galingale (ga-lang'gal or gal'an-gal, gal'in-gāl), *n.* [< ME. *galingale, galyngale*, etc. (found once in AS. *gallengar* (cf. OD. *galiguen*, MLG. *galligan*, MHG. *galgant, galgan, galgān*, G. *galgant*), but the ME. forms follow OF.), < OF. *galingal*, also *garingal*; early mod. E. also *galange*, < OF. *galange, galangue*, galangal, or cypress or aromatic root, F. (after ML.) *galanga* = Sp. Pg. It. *galanga* = Dan. *galange*, < ML. *galanga* = MGr. *γαλάγγα*, < Ar. *khalanjān, khōlinjān* = Pers. *khūlinjān, khawalinjān*, < Chinese *Ko-* (or *Kao-*) *liang-kiang*, galangal, i. e., mild ginger (*liang-kiang*, < *liang*, mild, + *kiang*, ginger) from *Ko* or *Kao*, also called *Kao-chow-fu*, a prefecture in the province of *Kwang-tung* (Canton), where galangal is chiefly produced. This word is interesting as being in E. the oldest word, in AS. the only word, of Chinese origin, except *silk*, which may be ultimately Chinese.] **1.** A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine (but much less than formerly), being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger. It was formerly used as a seasoning for food, and was one of the ingredients of galantine. The drug is mostly produced by *Alpinia officinarum*, a flag-like scitaminous plant, with stems about 4 feet high, clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves, and terminating in short simple racemes of handsome white flowers. The *greater galangal* is the root of *Kæmpferia Galanga*.

> Poudre-marchaunt tart and *galyngale*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 381.

2. A sedge, *Cyperus longus*, with an aromatic tuberous root. Also called *English galangal*.

> The dale
> Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
> Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale
> And meadow, set with slender *galingale*.
> *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

galanget, *n.* [See *galangal*.] Same as *galangal*.

> *Galanga* [cometh] from China, Chaul, Goa & Cochin.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 277.

Galanthus (ga-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., short for **galactanthus*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of *Amaryllidaceæ*, represented by the well-known snowdrop, *G. nivalis*. They are herbaceous plants with bulbous roots, narrow leaves, and drooping white bell-shaped flowers of six segments, the three outer being concave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter. There are four species, natives of middle and southern Europe and the Caucasus.

galantine (gal'an-tin), *n.* [< ME. *galantyne, galentyne*, < OF. *galentine*, F. *galantine*, < ML. *galatina* for *gelatina*, jelly: see *gelatin*, and cf. G. *gallerte*, jelly.] **1†.** A sauce in cookery made of sopped bread and spices. *Halliwell.*

> No man yit in the morter spices grond
> To [for] clarre ne to sauce of *galentyne*.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 16.
>
> With a spone take out *galentyne*, & lay it vpon the brede with reed wyne & poudre of synamon.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 231.

2. A dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, stuffed, tied tightly, and boiled with spices and vegetables. It is served cold with its own jelly.

> If the cold fowl and salad failed, there must be *galantine* of veal with ham to fall back on.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 84.

galanty-show, *n.* See *gallanty-show*.

Galapagian (gal-a-pā'ji-ąn), *a.* Pertaining to the Galapagos islands, an archipelago in the Pacific ocean about 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which country they belong.

galapago (gal-a-pā'gō), *n.* [Sp., a tortoise.] A military engine of defense; a tortoise, testudo, or mantlet: the Spanish word, sometimes used in English. Also spelled *gallipago*.

> There were *gallipagos* or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants and those who undermined the walls.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 374.

galapectite (gal-a-pek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *πηκτός*, congealed, curdled (verbal adj. of *πηγνύναι*, fix, fasten, congeal, curdle), + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of halloysite.

galapee-tree (gal'a-pē-trē), *n.* The *Sciadophyllum Brownei*, a small araliaceous tree of the West Indies, with a nearly simple stem bearing a head of large digitate leaves.

Galatea (gal-a-tē'ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. Γαλάτεια, a fem. name.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a name variously applied. (*a*) In the form *Galathea*, by Bruguière (1792), to a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ*, characteristic of Africa, containing about 20 species, such as *G. rectusa*. In this sense also spelled *Galathæa, Galatæa*. Also called *Egeria*, and by other names. (*b*) In the form *Galathea*, by Fabricius (1793), to a genus of crustaceans. See *Galathea*. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, to the half-mourning butterfly, *Papilio galatea*.



Right Valve of *Galatea reclusa*.

2. [*l. c.*] A striped cotton material. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Galathea (gal-a-thē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1792; Fabricius, 1793), improp. for *Galatea*.] **1.** In *conch.*, same as *Galatea* (*a*). — **2.** The typical genus of macrurous crustaceans of the family *Galatheidæ*. *G. strigosa* is an example.

Galatheidæ (gal-a-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galathea* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having a large broad abdomen, well-developed caudal swimmerets, the first pair of legs chelate, the last pair weak and reduced: typified by the genus *Galathea*. Properly written *Galateidæ*.

Galatian (gą-lā'shąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galatia*, < Gr. Γαλατία, the country of the *Galatæ*, Gr. Γαλάται, a later word for Κέλτοι, Celts, connected with Γάλλοι, Gauls: see *Gaul*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia, an ancient inland division of Asia Minor, lying south of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, conquered and colonized by the Gauls in the third century B. C.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Galatia in Asia Minor.

> O foolish *Galatians*, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth? Gal. iii. 1.

2. *pl.* The shortened title of the Epistle to the Galatians. (See below.) Abbreviated *Gal.* — **Epistle to the Galatians,** one of the epistles of the Apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably about A. D. 56. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, a plea for the principle of justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galax (gā'laks), *n.* [NL., appar. based on Gr. *γάλα*, milk.] A genus of plants, referred to the natural order *Diapensiaceæ*, of a single species, *G. aphylla*, found in open woods from Virginia to Georgia. It is a stemless evergreen, with round-cordate leaves and a tall scape bearing a slender raceme of numerous small white flowers.

Galaxias (ga-lak'si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλαξίας*, a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey: see *Galaxy*.] **1.** A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Galaxiidæ*. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of the southern hemisphere. *Cuvier*, 1817. — **2.** A subgenus or section of land-shells, typified by *Helix globulus*. *Beck*, 1837.

galaxiidian (gal-ak-sid'i-ąn), *n.* A fish of the family *Galaxiidæ*; a galaxiid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Galaxiidæ (gal-ak-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galaxias* + *-idæ*.] A family of isospondylous fishes, superficially resembling the *Salmonidæ*. They have an elongated scaleless body, the margin of the upper jaw formed chiefly by the short intermaxillaries, the dorsal fin opposite to and resembling the anal, few pyloric appendages, no adipose fin, and no oviduct. The family contains about 12 species of small fishes of trout-like aspect, inhabiting New Zealand, Australia, and South America. Also *Galaxiæ, Galaxiadæ, Galaxiadæ*.

Galaxy (gal'ak-si), *n.* [< ME. *galaxie*, < OF. *galaxie*, F. *galaxie* = Sp. Pg. *galaxia* = It. *galassia*, < L. *galaxias*, the Milky Way (in pure L. *via lactea* or *circulus lacteus*), < Gr. *γαλαξίας* (sc. *κύκλος*, circle), the Milky Way, also the milkstone, and a kind of fish, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic*.] **1.** In *astron.*, the Milky Way, a luminous band extending around the heavens. It is produced by myriads of stars, into which it is resolved by the telescope. It divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many smaller branches. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan-like expanse of interlacing branches nearly 20° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions.

> "Now," quod he tho, "cast up thyn ye,
> Se yonder, lo, the *Galaxie* —
> The whiche men clepe the Melky Weye,
> For hit ys white: and somme, parfeye,
> Callen hyt Watlynge strete."
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 988.

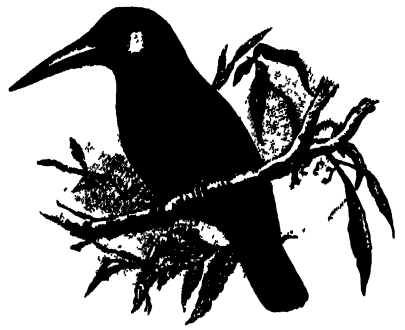
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*, that milky way,
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
Powder'd with stars. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 579.

Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *galaxies* (-siz).] Any assemblage of splendid, illustrious, or beautiful persons or things.

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor. *Parr.*

Galba (gal'bạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *galba*, a small worm, the ash-borer.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus made to include such species of *Limnæa* as *L. palustris*. *Schranck*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Heyden*, 1826. (*c*) A supposed genus of worms. *Johnston*, 1834. (*d*) A genus of sternoxine beetles, of the family *Eucnemidæ*, having a few species, all of the Malay archipelago.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The wood of *Calophyllum calaba*, a large tree of Trinidad. It is strong and durable, and one of the best woods of the region.

Galbalcyrhynchus (gal-bal-si-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Des Murs, 1845), intended to signify a jacamar with a bill like a kingfisher's, < *Galb(ula)* + *alcy(on)*, kingfisher, + Gr. *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of *Galbulidæ*, having the characters of *Galbula*, but a short, nearly even tail as in



Kingfisher Jacamar (*Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*).

Brachygalba, of 12 feathers, and a comparatively stout bill; the kingfisher jacamars. There is but one species, *G. leucotis*, 8 inches long, of a chestnut color with dark wings and tail, and white ears and bill, inhabiting the region of the upper Amazon. Also written *Galbalcyorhynchus*.

galban (gal'bạn), *n.* [ME. *galbane* = G. *galban*, *galben*, < L. *galbanum*: see *galbanum*.] Same as *galbanum*. [Now seldom used.]

Brymstoon and *galbane* oute chaseth gnattes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

galbanum (gal'bạ-num), *n.* [Also rarely *galban*, q. v.; = F. *galbanum* = Pr. *galbani*, *galba* = Sp. *gálbano* = Pg. It. *galbano*, < L. *galbanum*, LL. also *galbanus* and *chalbane*, Gr. *χαλβάνη*, < Heb. *khelb'nāh*, galbanum, < *khālab*, be fat; cf. *khālāb*, milk.] A gum resin obtained from species of *Ferula*, especially *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*, of the desert regions of Persia. It occurs in the form of translucent tears, and has a peculiar aromatic odor and a disagreeable alliaceous taste. It is used in medicine as a stimulating expectorant and as an ingredient in plasters.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and *galbanum*; . . . thou shalt make it a perfume.
Ex. xxx. 34, 35.

galbe (galb), *n.* [F., contour, sweep, curve, etc., OF. *galbe*, also *garbe*, a garb, comeliness, gracefulness, > E. *garb*[1], q. v.] In *art*, the general outline or form of any rounded object, as a head or vase; especially, in architecture, the curved form of a column, a Doric capital, or other similar feature.

galbula (gal'bū-lạ), *n.* [L., dim. of *galbina*, some small bird, perhaps the yellow oriole (< *galbus*, yellow, of Teut. origin, G. *gelb*, yellow: see *yellow*), a different reading of *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] 1. The classical name of some yellow bird of Europe, supposed to be the golden oriole, and the technical specific name of this oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. The name was also applied by Möhring in 1752 to a South American jacamar, and by Linnæus in 1758 to the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See cut under *oriole*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of jacamars, established by Brisson in 1760, typical of the family *Galbulidæ*. There are nine South American species, of which *G. viridis* is a characteristic example. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbuli, *n.* Plural of *galbulus*.

galbulid (gal'bū-lid), *n.* A bird of the family *Galbulidæ*; a jacamar.

Galbulidæ (gal-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral zygodactylous non-passerine neotropical birds; the jacamars. It is characterized by the absence of the ambiens or accessory femorocaudal muscles; a nude oleodochon; large cæca; two carotids, one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; aftershafted plumage, 10 primaries, of which the first is short; 10 or 12 rectrices; lashed eyelids; operculate nostrils, bare of feathers; rictal vibrissæ; bill long, generally straight, slender, and acute; the feet feeble, with toes in pairs (in one genus the feet three toed), the second toe united to the third as far as the middle of the second phalanx; and tarsi partly or imperfectly scutellate. The *Galbulidæ* have somewhat the aspect and habit of kingfishers, with which they were formerly associated; their nearest relatives are the puff-birds (*Bucconidæ*), and next the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*) and rollers (*Coracidæ*). There are 18 species and 6 genera, *Urogalba*, *Galbula*, *Brachygalba*, *Jacamaralcyon*, *Galbalcyrhynchus*, and *Jacamaropa*. See *jacamar*, and cut under *Galbalcyrhynchus*.

Galbulinæ (gal-bū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galbulidæ*, the jacamars proper, representing the whole of the family excepting the genus *Jacamaropa*. The term was formerly equivalent to *Galbulidæ*. *P. L. Sclater*. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbulus (gal'bū-lus), *n.*; pl. *galbuli* (-lī). [L., the nut of the cypress-tree.] In *bot.*, a spherical cone formed of thickened peltate scales with a narrow base, as in the cypress, or berry-like with fleshy coherent scales, as in the juniper. See cut under *Cupressus*.

gale[1] (gāl), *v.* [ME. *galen*, sing, cry, croak, < AS. *galan* (pret. *gōl*, pp. *galen*), sing, = OS. *galan* = OHG. *galan*, sing, = Icel. *gala*, sing, chant, crow, = Sw. *gala* = Dan. *gale*, crow. A deriv. of this verb appears in comp. *nightingale*, q. v., and prob., more remotely, in *gale*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sing.—**2.** To cry; groan; croak. Hence—**3.** Of a person, to "croak"; talk.

Now telleth forth, thogh that the somonour *gale*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 88.

That gome [person] that gyrnes [grins] or *gales*,
I myself sall hym hurte full sore.
York Plays, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To sing; utter with musical modulations.

The lusty nightingale . .
He myghte not slepe in al the nyghtertale,
But Domine labia gan he crye and *gale*.
Court of Love, l. 1356.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

gale[1] (gāl), *n.* [< *gale*[1], *v.*] 1. A song.—**2.** Speech; discourse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

gale[2] (gāl), *n.* [< ME. *gale*, a wind, breeze; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Dan. *gal* = Sw. *galen*, furious, mad, = Norw. *galen*, furious, violent, wild, mad, etc. (particularly used of wind and storm: *ein galen storm*, *eit galet veder* (*veer*), a furious storm), = Icel. *galinn*, furious, mad, frantic, prop. pp. of *gala*, sing, chant (cf. *galdra-hridh*, a storm raised by spells): see *gale*[1]. Less prob. < Icel. *gol*, mod. *gola*, a breeze. Cf. Ir. *gal*, smoke, vapor, steam, heat, *gal gaoithe*, a gale of wind (*gaoth*, wind).] 1. A strong natural current of air; a wind; a breeze; more specifically, in nautical use, a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest: generally with some qualifying epithet: as, a gentle, moderate, brisk, fresh, stiff, strong, or hard *gale*.

A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

And winds
Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 364.

Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close
Of day a stiffer *gale* at East arose:
The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first denounce the watery war.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Figuratively, a state of noisy excitement, as of hilarity or of passion. [Colloq.]

The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale*. *Brooke.*

3. By extension, an odor-laden current of air. [Rare.]

At last, to our joy, dinner was announced; but oh, ye gods! as we entered the dining-room, what a *gale* met our nose! *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

Mackerel gale, either a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion. = **Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

gale[3] (gāl), *n.* [= Sc. *gaul*, < ME. *gawl*, *gawyl*, *gagel*, < AS. *gagel*, m., *gagelle*, *gagolle*, f., gale, = MD. *gaghel*, D. *gagel* = MLG. *gagele-(krūt)*, wild myrtle, = G. *gagel*, a myrtle-bush, prob. = Icel. **gagl*, in comp. *gaglviðkr*, occurring but once, and supposed to mean myrtle, sweet-gale, < **gagl* + *viðkr* = AS. *wudu*, wood, tree.] The *Myrica Gale*, a shrub growing in marshy places in northern Europe and Asia and in North America: more usually called *sweet-gale*, from its pleasant aromatic odor.

I boated over, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
The *Sweet-Gale* rustle round the shelving keel.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris

gale[4] (gāl), *n.* [Contr. of *gavel*[1], q. v.] 1. A periodical payment of rent, interest, duty, or custom; an instalment of money. [Eng.]—**2.** The right of a free miner to have possession of a plot of land within the Forest of Dean and hundred of St. Briavels, in England, and to work the coal and iron thereunder.—**Gale of interest**, obligation to pay interest periodically; also, interest due or to become due.—**Hanging gale**, rent in arrears.

Rent would be collected by revenue officers with as much regularity as the taxes. We should hear no more of "*hanging gale*," of large remissions, of accumulated arrears. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 587.

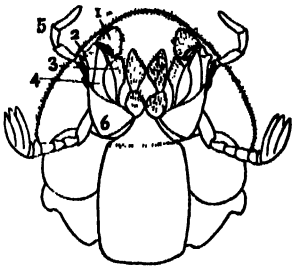
gale[5] (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To ache or tingle with cold, as the fingers.

gale[6] (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To crack with heat or dryness, as wood.

gale[7]†, *n.* [*Cf. galley-halfpenny.*] A copper coin.

And thanne the Delyved to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde All the masse tyme, ffor which Candyll they recyvyd of every Pylgryme v *gale* ob.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

galea (gā'lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *galeæ* (-ē). [L., a helmet.] 1. A helmet, or something resembling a helmet in shape or position. (*a*) [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fossil sea-urchins or echini of galeate form. (*b*) In *entom.*, an appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as distinguished from the lacinia, another appendage of the same gnathite. Thus, in the cockroach the galea is soft, rounded, and possibly sensory in function, while the lacinia is a hard curved blade, serrate and spinose. See *lacinia*.



Under Surface of Head of Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), about four times natural size. 1, galea; 2, palpifer; 3, lacinia; 4, subgalea; 5, maxillary palp; 6, stipes.

The extremity of the maxillæ is often terminated by two divisions or lobes, of which the outer, in the Orthoptera, is termed the *galea*.

In *Cuvier's Règne Anim.* (tr. of 1849), p. 474.

(*c*) In *ornith.*, a frontal shield, as that of a coot or gallinule; a horny casque upon the head, as that of the cassowary (see cut under *cassowary*); a great helmet-like boss upon the bill, as in the hornbill. See cut under *hornbill*. (*d*) In *anat.* (1) The amnion; especially, the part of the amnion which may cover the head of a new-born infant like a cowl. Also called *caul*. (2) The galea capitis (which see, below). (*e*) In *bot.*, a name given to the parts of the calyx or corolla when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a ringent corolla.

2. In *pathol.*, headache extending all over the head.—**3.** In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—**Galea capitis**, **galea aponeurotica**, in *human anat.*, names of the occipitofrontalis muscle, and especially of its tendinous aponeurosis, which covers the vertex of the skull like a cap.

galeast, *n.* See *galleass*.

galeate (gā'lē-āt), *a.* [< L. *galeatus*, pp. of *galeare*, cover with a helmet, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] 1. Covered with a helmet, or furnished with something having the shape or position of a helmet. (*a*) In *entom.*, provided with a galea, as the maxillæ of certain insects. (*b*) In *ornith.*, having on the head a crest of feathers resembling a helmet; or, and oftener, having a horny casque upon the head, as the cassowary, or a frontal shield, as a coot or gallinule. (*c*) In *bot.*, having a galea. (*d*) In *ichth.*, having a casque-like induration of the skin of the head, as many siluroid fishes.

2. Helmet-shaped: as, a *galeate* echinus; the *galeate* upper sepal of the monk's-hood.

galeated (gā'lē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *galeate*: as, the *galeated* curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).

gale-beer (gāl'bēr), *n.* A beer flavored with the blossoms of a kind of heather, or perhaps sweet-gale. It is made chiefly in Yorkshire, and is said to be of ancient origin. [Eng.]

gale-day (gāl'dā), *n.* Rent-day. [Eng.]

galee (gē-lē'), *n.* [< *gale*[4] + *-ee*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the person to whom a gale has been granted. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galega (ga-lē'gạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *ἄγειν*, lead, induce.] A genus of tall perennial leguminous herbs, with racemes of blue or white flowers and linear cylindrical pods. There are 3 or 4 species, of southern Europe and western Asia. The goat's rue, *G. officinalis*, was formerly used in medicine as a diaphoretic and stimulant, and is occasionally found in gardens.

Goat's rue, or, as others call it, *galega*, may without disgust be taken somewhat plentifully in its entire substance as a salad
Boyle, Insalubrity and Salubrity of the Air.

Galei (gā'lē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Galeus*, q. v.] A subordinal name for all the sharks or selachians except the *Rhinæ*.

Galeichthys (gā-lī'ik-this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel (later also a cat), + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of sea-cats, or marine catfishes, of the family *Silurida* and subfamily *Tachysurinæ* or *Ariinæ*, closely related to *Tachysurus*, and by some united with it, but it is generally distinguished by the smooth skin of the head.

galeid (gā'lē-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Galeidæ*. Also *galeidan*.

Galeidæ (gā-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small sharks, selachians, or plagiostomous fishes, of the order *Squali*; the topes, in which the spiracles and nictitating membranes are both developed. The common tope, *Galeus canis* or *Galeorhinus galeus*, is an example. The family takes name from the genus *Galeus*, which is the same as *Galeorhinus*, and is now merged in a more extensive family *Galeorhinidæ*. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galeidan (gā-lē'i-dan), *n.* Same as *galeid*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

galeiform[1] (gā'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *galea*, a helmet, + *forma*, shape.] Helmet-shaped; casque-like; resembling a galea.

galeiform[2] (gā'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Galeus*, q. v.] Having the form of a galeid; resembling the *Galeidæ*.

Galemyinæ (ga-lē-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galemys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Talpidæ*: synonymous with *Myogalinæ*.

Galemys (ga-lē'mis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), prop. **Galeomys*, < Gr. *γαλέη*, contr. *γαλῆ*, a weasel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of aquatic insectivorous mammals, of the family *Talpidæ* and subfamily *Galemyinæ* or *Myogalinæ*, now called *Myogale*; the desmans or muskshrews. See *desman*. Also *Galomys*.

galena (gā-lē'nā), *n.* [< L. *galena*, lead ore, dross of melted lead, < Gr. *γαλήνη*, lead ore (only as in L.), also an antidote to poison, lit. stillness (of the sea), calm, tranquillity.] 1. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca. See *theriac*.—2. Native lead sulphid. It occurs crystallized, commonly in cubes, and also massive; most varieties show perfect cubical cleavage. It has a brilliant metallic luster and a bluish-gray or lead-gray color. It is a very common mineral, and is valuable as an ore of lead and often still more so as an ore of silver. The variety carrying silver is called *argentiferous galena*. Also called *galenite*. **False galena**, or **pseudo-galena**. See *black-jack*, 3, and *blende*.

Galenian (gā-lē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ian*.] Same as *Galenic*[2].—**Galenian figure**, the fourth figure of syllogism, the invention of which is attributed to Galen by Averroes and by a Greek glossator. It consists of the indirect moods added to the first figure by Theophrastus with their premises transposed—that is to say, the premise regarded by Theophrastus as the major is taken by Galen for the minor, and vice versa.

galenic[1] (gā-len'ik), *a.* [< *galena* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing galena. Also *galenical*.

Galenic[2] (gā-len'ik), *a.* [< *Galen* (L. *Galenus*, < Gr. Γαληνός) + *-ic*.] Relating to Galen, a celebrated physician and medical writer (born at Pergamum in Mysia about A. D. 130), or to his principles and method of treating diseases. Galen was noted for his precise description of the bones, muscles, nerves, and other organs, and for his use of the methods of experiment and vivisection. The Galenic (as opposed to chemical) remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots by infusion, decoction, etc. Also *Galenical*, *Galenian*.

I have given some idea of the chief remedies used by some of our earlier physicians, which were both *Galenic* and chemical: that is, vegetable and mineral.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 339.

galenical[1] (gā-len'i-kal), *a.* Same as *galenic*[1].

Galenical[2] (gā-len'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Galenic*[2].

galeniferous (gā-lē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *galena*, galena, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing galena.

Galenism (gā'len-izm), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ism*.] The medical system or principles of Galen.

Galenist[1] (gā'len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ist*.] In *med.*, a follower of Galen.

Your majesty's recovery must be by the medicines of the *Galenists* and Arabians, and not of the Chemists or Paracelsians. For it will not be wrought by any one fine extract or strong water, but by a skillful compound of a number of ingredients. *Bacon*, To the King, Sept. 18, 1612.

We, like subtile chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome *Galenists*, take it in gross.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i. 1.

These *Galenists* were what we should call herb-doctors to-day. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 319.

Galenist[2] (gā'len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a Mennonite sect founded in 1664 by Galen Abraham de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

galenite[1] (gā-lē'nīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *galena*, 2.

Galenite[2]† (gā'len-īt), *n.* [< *Galen* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Galenist*[1].

Not much vnlike a skilfull *Galenite*,
Who (when the Crisis comes) dares euen foretell
Whether the Patient shal do ill or well.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

galenobismutite (gā-lē-nō-biz'mū-tīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *bismuth* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in compact masses, having a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster.

galentine†, *n.* Same as *galantine*, 1.

Galeobdolon (gā-lē-ob'dō-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *βδόλος*, stench, < *βδεῖν*, stink.] The old generic name of the weasel-snout, *G. luteum*, a common plant of Europe, now *Lamium Galeobdolon*. See *Lamium*.

Galeocerdo (gā'lē-ō-sėr'dō), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *κερδώ*, a fox, also a weasel, lit. the wily one or thief.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ*. *G. tigris* is the tiger-shark, so called from its variegation in color. Fossil species from the Eocene upward have also been referred to this genus.

galeod (gā'lē-od), *n.* [< Gr. *γαλεώδης*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind: see *galeoid*.] A shark of any kind. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Galeodea (gā-lē-ō'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes*, q. v.] Same as *Solpugida*. *Kirby and Spence*, 1826.

Galeodes (gā-lē-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1807), < Gr. *γαλεοειδής*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of arachnidans, typical of the family *Galeodidæ*, or *Solpugidæ*. *G.* or *Solpuga araneoides*, a European species, resembles a large and very hairy spider. It runs with great rapidity, is very voracious and ferocious, and will even attack and kill small mammals, biting with its powerful jaws into a vital part. When attacked it throws up its head and assumes a menacing attitude; its bite is reputed to be venomous, though its poisonous effects are probably much exaggerated. It is found on the steppes of the Volga and in southern Russia.

galeodid (gā-lē'ō-did), *n.* A member of the *Galeodidæ*.

Galeodidæ (gā-lē-od'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of spider-like arachnids, constituting the order *Galeodea* or *Solpugidea* or *Solifugæ*; the weasel-spiders. They have a segmented cephalothorax, the head being distinct from the thorax; a long segmented abdomen; subchelate chelicerae; pediform pedipalps, like an extra pair of legs, making five pairs in all; two eyes; the body hairy; and tracheal respiration. These spiders are active, predatory, and nocturnal; they inhabit hot countries, chiefly of the old world. See *Galeodes*. Also called *Solpugidæ*.

galeoid (gā'lē-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *εἶδος*, form; cf. Gr. *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] Weasel-like: applied specifically—(*a*) in *entom.*, to the arachnidans of the family *Galeodidæ*; (*b*) to the sharks or selachians of the family *Galeidæ* or its equivalent.

The *galeoid* selachians. *T. Gill*, Science, IV. 524.

Galeomma (gā-lē-om'ä), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1825), < Gr. *γαλέη*, weasel, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] The typical genus of *Galeommidæ*.

galeommid (gā-lē-om'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Galeommidæ*.

Galeommidæ (gā-lē-om'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeomma* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Galeomma*, established by J. E. Gray in 1840: associated by most recent conchologists with the *Erycinidæ*.

galeopithecid (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē'sid), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Galeopithecidæ*.

Galeopithecidæ (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeopithecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arboreal frugivorous flying quadrupeds, of the order *Insectivora*, constituting the suborder *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora*; the so-called flying-lemurs, formerly associated by some with the lemurs, by others even with the bats. They have a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, extended to the wrists and ankles of the long slender limbs, including the tail, and advancing upon the neck; the digits also being broadly webbed. They are characterized by palmate and deeply pectinate lower incisors, having teeth like a comb; inguinal testes; a pendent penis; a bicornuate uterus; axillary mammæ; a large cæcum; well-developed orbits and zygomata; the ulna and radius united distally, while the tibia and fibula are distinct; large tympanic osseous bullæ; and a long pubic symphysis. The dental formula is $i.\frac{2}{2}, c.\frac{1}{1}, pm.\frac{2}{2}, m.\frac{3}{3} = 34$. See *Galeopithecus*. Also called *Galeopithecina*.

galeopithecine (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Having the characters of a flying-lemur; of or pertaining to the genus *Galeopithecus* or family *Galeopithecidæ*.

galeopithecoid (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē'koid), *a.* Same as *galeopithecine*.

Galeopithecus (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical and only genus of the family *Galeopithecidæ*. There are two species of flying-lemurs, *G. volans* and *G. philippensis*, inhabiting the forests of the



Flying-lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*).

Philippines and other islands of the Indian archipelago, and the Malay peninsula, subsisting chiefly on leaves, but also doubtless on insects. They are nocturnal in habit, passing the daytime hanging head downward in the trees like bats, and during the night gliding through the air for many yards at a leap, by means of their great parachutes. See *flying-lemur*.

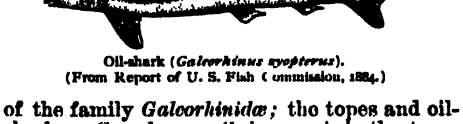
Galeopsis (gā-lē-op'sis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), a kind of nettle, blind nettle, < Gr. *γαλέοψις* (Dioscorides), appar. for **γαλέοψις*, < *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A small genus of annual labiate weeds of Europe. The common hemp-nettle, *G. Tetrahit*, is widely naturalized in the United States.

galeorhinid (gā'lē-ō-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Galeorhinidæ*.

Galeorhinidæ (gā'lē-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of anarthrous selachians, containing about 20 genera and a third of the species of sharks. They have an anal and two dorsal fins without spines, the head oval above, the eyes with a nictitating membrane, and the hinder gill-slit above the base of the pectoral fin.

Galeorhininæ (gā'lē-ō-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Galeorhinidæ*, having the teeth compressed and entire or serrate.

Galeorhinus (gā'lē-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1816), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *ῥίν*, a shark.] A genus of small sharks, typical



Oil-shark (*Galeorhinus zyopterus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

of the family *Galeorhinidæ*; the topes and oil-sharks. *G. galeus* or *Galeus canis* is the tope, and *G. zyopterus* is the oil-shark of California. Also called *Galeus* (which see).

Galeosaurus (gā'lē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1859), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, characterized by their theriodont dentition. See the extract. Also written *Galesaurus*.

The most remarkable, in reference to the dental system, is the *Galeosaurus*, in which the well marked differences in size and shape permit the division of the teeth, in both upper and lower jaws, into incisors, canines, and molars.
Owen, Anat., I. 409.

Galeoscoptes (gā'lē-ō-skop'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, also sometimes a cat, + *σκώπτης*, a mocker, < *σκώπτειν*, mock.] A genus of mocking-thrushes of the subfamily *Mimimæ*, or a subgenus of *Mimus*, the type and only member of which is the common cat-bird of the United States, *G.* or *M. carolinensis*. See *cat-bird*.

galeot, galeote†, *n.* See *galiot*.

Galeotherium (gā'lē-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, probably of the family *Viverridæ*.

galera (gā-lē'rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *galera*, occasional form of *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Galera barbara*, of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America; the taira.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of which the galera is the type, or a subgenus of



Taira (*Galera barbara*).

Galictis, contrasted with *Grisonia*. *J. E. Gray*. —3. Plural of *galerum*.

Galerella (gal-ē-rel'ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < L. *galerum*, *galera*, a helmet, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ichneumons, of the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*.

galeri, *n.* Plural of *galerus*.

Galeria (gą-lē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., orig. *Galleria* (Fabricius, 1798), prob. < L. *galerum*, helmet: in ref. to the palpi, which are directed back over the head.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Galeriidæ*. *G. cereana* or *mellonella* is the bee-moth, a great pest in apiculture, the destructive larvæ of which feed on the wax, and also bore tubes or galleries in it. See *bee-moth*.

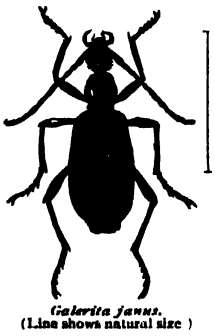
galericula, *n.* Plural of *galericulum*.

galericulate (gal-ē-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *galericulum*, a cap (dim. of *galerum*, a kind of hat), + *-ate*[1].] Covered as with a hat or cap; having a little galea.

galericulum (gal-ē-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *galericula* (-lą). [L., dim. of *galerum*, *galerus*: see *galerum*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a peruke. See *galerum*.

Galeriidæ (gal-ē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, the bee-moths, taking name from the genus *Galeria*: used by few authors. Also spelled *Galleriidæ*, *Galleriæ*.

Galerita (gal-ē-rī'tą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < L. *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A genus of caraboid beetles. *G. janus*, a common species of the United States, found under stones in summer, is about three fourths of an inch long, bluish-black with red legs, antennæ, and prothorax; the head is elongate, and the prothorax less than half as wide as the truncate elytra. 2. In *Mollusca*, same as *Capulus*.



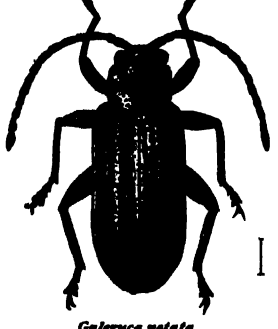
Galerita janus. (Line shows natural size.)

galerite (gal'ē-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *Galerites*, q. v.] An echinite or fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites* or family *Galeritidæ*.

Galerites (gal-ē-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *galerum*, a helmet, + *-ites*.] A genus of echinites, or fossil sea-urchins, chiefly from the Chalk: so called from the hat-like figure. *G. albogalerus*, one of the commonest species, is so called from its fancied resemblance to the white cap of a priest.

Galeritidæ (gal-ē-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1835), < *Galerites* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-urchins typified by the genus *Galerites*, with globular or subpentagonal shell, centric mouth, eccentric anus, and non-petaloid ambulacra converging to a common apex.

Galeruca (gal-ē-rū'ką), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), of uncertain formation; perhaps < L. *galera*, a helmet, + *eruca*, a caterpillar.] The typical genus of the family *Galerucidæ*, resembling the larger flea-beetles, but having the front flat with a median impressed line. *G. xanthomelæna* is a European species which damages the elm, and is said to have been introduced in America as early as 1837. It is of oblong form, a quarter of an inch long, of yellowish-green color, striped with black. Also spelled *Galleruca*.



Galeruca notata (Line shows natural size.)

Galerucidæ (gal-ē-rū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeruca* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetramerous herbivorous beetles, of the series *Cyclica* or *Phytophaga*, of the order *Coleoptera*, and typified by the genus *Galeruca*, now often merged in *Chrysomelidæ*. Also called *Galerucæ* (Latreille, 1802), *Galerucida* (Leach, 1815), *Galerucitæ* (Latreille, 1825), *Galerucites* (Newman, 1834), *Galerucides* (Westwood, 1839), and *Galerucariæ* (Shuckard, 1840). [The group is disused.]

galerum, galerus (gą-lē'rum, -rus), *n.*; pl. *galera*, *galeri* (-rą, -rī). [L., also *galera* (neut., masc., and fem. respectively), a helmet-like covering for the head, a cap, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A peruke or periwig worn by both men and women. The frequent changes in the style of hair-dressing were imitated by these perukes. They were also worn for disguise, etc. (*b*) A round or helmet-like hat of leather; a hat or head-dress worn by some priests, especially the flamen Dialis; any close-fitting cap, whether of cloth or of leather.

As a separate male head-dress, there was the *galerus*, a hat of leather, said to have been worn by the Lucumos in early times. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 456.

Galesaurus (gal-ē-sâ'rus), *n.* Same as *Galesaurus*.

Galestes (gą-les'tēz), *n.* [NL., supposed to stand for **Galelestes*, < Gr. γαλέη, a weasel, + λῃστής, a robber.] A generic name applied by Owen to the remains of a large mammal found in 1858 in the Purbeck beds of Upper Oölitic age, supposed to have been a carnivorous marsupial, one of the premolars of which had an external vertical groove.

galet[1], *n.* See *gallet*.

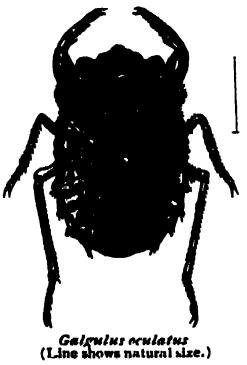
galet[2] (gā'let), *n.* [< Gr. γαλῆ, a weasel.] A book-name of the foussa, *Cryptoprocta ferox*, a feline quadruped of Madagascar. *Cuvier*. See *Cryptoprocta*.

Galeus (gā'lē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαλεός, a kind of shark marked like a weasel, < γαλέη, a weasel, marten, polecat.] A genus of sharks, giving name to the family *Galeidæ*, and variously defined by different authors. *G. canis*, also called *Galeorhinus galeus*, is the common tope, penny-dog, or miller's-dog, one of the smaller sharks, about 6 feet long, with sharp, triangular, serrated teeth. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galgulid (gal'gū-lid), *n.* A bug of the family *Galgulidæ*.

Galgulidæ (gal-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galgulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the group *Aurocorisæ*. It contains dark-colored bugs living in moist places, having a short, thick, clumsy body, a nearly vertical shield-like triangular face, prominent eyes, short, stout, acute, retrorse rostrum, protuberant prothorax, blunt elytra, short spinous fore thighs, and long free hind legs. Also called *Galgulini* and *Galgulites*.

galgulus (gal'gū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] 1. In *ornith.*, an old book-name of various birds, among them the roller, *Coracias garrula*. (*a*) The technical specific name of various species, as *Loriculus galgulus*, a lory of Java. (*b*) [*cap.*] Same as *Coracias*. *Brisson*, 1760. 2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of bugs of the family *Galgulidæ*, of heavy build, with large prominent eyes, hollowed beneath to receive the short stout antennæ. The genus is exclusively American. *G. oculatus* is an example.



Galgulus oculatus (Line shows natural size.)

galiat (gā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., a var. of (or an error for) L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*[3].] An old medical composition in which galls were an ingredient. *Dunglison*.

galiage (gā'li-āj), *n.* [< *gale*[4] + *-age*. Cf. ML. *galeagium*, a tax, tribute.] In *coal-mining*, the royalty paid by the galee. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galic (gā'lik), *a.* A rare spelling of *Gaelic*.

Galician[1] (gą-lish'iąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (Sp. *Galicia*, ult. < L. *Gallæcus*, pl. *Gallæci*, a people of western Hispania: see *Gallegan*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a former kingdom and later countship and province in the northwestern part of Spain (now divided into four provinces), comprising a part of the ancient Roman province of Gallæcia.

The family of Cervantes was originally *Galician*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 90.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain. Also called *Gallegan*.

Galician[2] (gā-lish'iąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (G. *Galizien*) (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, on the Russian frontier, formerly a part of Poland.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Austria-Hungary; specifically, one of the indigenous inhabitants of Galicia, who are chiefly Slavs, divided into Poles and Ruthenians, speaking their native Slavic tongues.

Galictis (gą-lik'tis), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1826), < Gr. γαλ(έη), a weasel, a marten, + ἴκτις, the γαλέη ἀγρία, or yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of South American plantigrade *Mustelinæ*, including the grison and the galera, related to the marteus. *G. vittata* is the grison, sometimes called the South American wolverene or glutton, and Guiana marten. *G. barbara* is the taira or galera. The genus is now usually divided into two, *Galictis* proper or *Grisonia* for the first of these animals, and *Galera* for the second. See *Galera*.



Grison (*Galictis* or *Grisonia vittata*)

Galidia (gą-lid'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1837), < Gr. γαλιδεύς, a young weasel, dim. of γαλέη, a weasel.] A genus of viverrine carnivorous quadrupeds, type of a subfamily *Galidiinæ*, of the family *Viverridæ*. There are several species peculiar to Madagascar, as *G. elegans*.

Galidictis (gal-i-dik'tis), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1839), < Gr. γαλιδεύς, a young weasel (dim. of γαλέη, a weasel), + ἴκτις, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of herpestine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Herpestinæ*, found in Madagascar. *G. vittata* and *G. striata* are two longitudinally striped species.



Galidictis striata

Galidiinæ (gą-lid-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galidia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Viverridæ*, typified by the genus *Galidia*, having the sectorial tooth strong, the upper tubercular molars broad, the feet subplantigrade, and the tail moderately long, bushy, and not prehensile.

Galilean[1] (gal-i-lē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galilæus*, < Gr. Γαλιλαῖος, pertaining to Galilee, < Γαλιλαία, L. *Galilæa*, Galilee, < Heb. *Galil*, Galilee, lit. a circle.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying north of Samaria.—**Galilean lake**, the lake of Gennesaret, or sea of Galilee or of Tiberias, lying on the eastern border of Galilee.

Last came, and last did go,
The pilot of the *Galilean lake*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 109.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Galilee.

And about the space of one hour after another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with him for he is a *Galilæan*. Luke xxii. 59.

2. One of a class among the Jews who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans about the time of the emperor Augustus.—3. A Christian, as a follower of Jesus Christ, called *the Galilean*: used by the ancient Jews in contempt.

He [Julian the Apostate] died in the midst of his plans in a campaign against Persia, characteristically exclaiming (according to later tradition), "*Galilæan*, thou hast conquered!"
McClintock and Strong, Cyc. Biblical Lit., IV. 1090.

Galilean[2] (gal-i-lē′an), *a.* [< *Galileo*, prop. only the 'Christian' name of *Galileo Galilei*, the Italian family of Galilei being so called from one of its members, *Galileo* de' Bonajuti. The name represents L. *Galilæus*, Galilean, of Galilee in Judea: see *Galilean*[1].] Of or pertaining to Galileo, a great Italian mathematician and natural philosopher (1564–1642), who laid the foundations of the science of dynamics. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Copernican system of astronomy, and made many important astronomical discoveries.—**Galilean law**, the law of the uniform acceleration of falling bodies.—**Galilean number**, the quantity *g*, or the acceleration of gravity.—**Galilean telescope**, a telescope with a concave lens for its eyepiece, like an opera-glass. See *telescope*.

galilee (gal′i-lē), *n.* [< OF. *galilee, galilleye*, < L. *Galilæa*, Galilee: see *Galilean*[1].] A chapel connected with some early English medieval churches, in which penitents and catechumens were placed, to which monks returned after processions, in which ecclesiastics were allowed to meet women who had business with them, and whence the worthy dead were buried. The galilee was often lower than the rest of the church, and was considered less sacred. Three galilees remain in England, connected with the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The name is supposed to have been suggested by the passage cited from Mark. Compare *narthex*.

But go your way, tell his [Christ's] disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into *Galilee*: there shall ye see him. Mark xvi. 7.

Durham's *Galilee*, however, is not a porch, for it has no entrance save from the church itself.
The Century, XXXV. 2.

galilee-porch (gal′i-lē-pōrch), *n.* A name sometimes given to a galilee when it has direct communication with the exterior, and can thus be considered as a vestibule to the main church.

galim, *n.* Same as *gelcem*.

galimatias† (gal-i-mā′shias), *n.* [Formerly also *gallimatias*; < F. *galimatias*, nonsense, gibberish. According to Huet, the term arose from the blundering speech of a certain advocate, who, pleading in Latin the cause of a man named Matthew, whose cock had been stolen, often used, instead of *gallus Matthiæ*, Matthew's cock, the words *galli Matthias*, the cock's Matthew! But this story is doubtless a mere concoction, suggested by the form of the word. It is perhaps merely a popular variation of *galimafrée*, a medley: see *gallimaufry*.] 1. Confused talk; gibberish; nonsense of any kind.

And now Tacitus, so long famed for his political sagacity, will be made to pronounce this *gallimatias* from his oracular tripod, "The Jews were not convicted so properly for the crime of setting fire to Rome, as for the crime of being hated by all mankind."
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., Pref.

2. Any confused or nonsensical mixture of incongruous things.

Her dress, like her talk, is a *gallimatias* of several countries. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 332.

galimeta-wood (gal-i-mē′tȧ-wụd), *n.* The wood of the white bully-tree of the West Indies, *Dipholis salicifolia*. See *bully-tree*.

galingale, *n.* See *galangal*.

galiongee (gal-iọn-jē′), *n.* [< Turk. *qalyonji*, a man-of-war's man, a sailor in the navy, < *qalyon*, a man-of-war (prob. < It. *galeone*, a galleon: see *galleon*), + *ji*, a suffix denoting occupation.] A Turkish sailor.

All that a careless eye could see
In him was some young *Galiongée*.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

galiot, galliot (gal′i-ọt), *n.* [Also *galeot*, formerly *galleot, galeote*; < ME. *galiote* = D. *galjoot* = G. *galiotte, galeotte* = Dan. *galliot* = Sw. *galiot*, < OF. *galiote*, F. *galiote, galiotte*, f., OF. (also F.) *galiot*, m., = Sp. Pg. *galeota* = It. *galeotta*, < ML. *galeota*, dim. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] 1. A small galley or a sort of brigantine formerly in use, built for pursuit, and propelled by both sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.

The whole Naule there meeting togother, were 254. tall shippes, and aboue threescore *galliots*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Certain *galliots* of Turks laying aboard of certain vessels of Venice.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 37).

There are several fine arsenals about it [the port of Candia], which are arched over, in order to build or lay up ships or *galeotes*, though many of them have been destroyed. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 258.

2. An old Dutch or Flemish vessel for cargoes, with very much rounded ribs and a flattish bottom, a mizzenmast placed near the stern carrying a square mainsail and maintopsail, and a foresail to the mainmast (there being no foremast), with foresaysail and jibs.—3. A bomb-ketch.

Galipea (gal-i-pē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. *G. Cusparia* is a small tree of Venezuela, and yields the Angostura or Cusparia bark, a stimulant aromatic tonic and febrifuge.

galipot (gal′i-pot), *n.* [Also written *gallipot*; < F. *galipot*, formerly *galipo* (Littré). Cf. *garipot* (16th century), a kind of pine; origin obscure.] The turpentine which concretes upon the stem of *Pinus Pinaster*.

galium (gā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. **galium*, *galion*, < Gr. *γάλιον*, gallum (so called in allusion to the use of *Galium verum* in curdling milk), < *γάλα*, milk: see *galactic*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Galium*.—2. [*cap.*] A large genus of rubiaceous herbs, with square slender stems, verticillate estipulate leaves, small tetramerous and usually white flowers, and a single seed in each of the two cells of the fruit, which is dry or sometimes berry-like. The stems are often retrorsely hispid, and the fruit is frequently armed with minute hooked prickles. The roots of many species yield a purple dye. There are about 200 species, found in all temperate regions, over 30 occurring in the United States. The goosegrass or cleavers, *G. Aparine*, is a common species very widely distributed around the globe. Various species are popularly known as *bedstraw*. The yellow or lady's bedstraw, *G. verum*, has yellow flowers, as has also the crosswort, *G. cruciatum*. The former is employed in some parts of Great Britain for coagulating milk.

gall[1] (gâl), *n.* [< ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, ONorth. *galla* = OS. *galla* = D. *gal* = MLG. *galle* = OHG. *galla*, MHG. G. *galle* = Icel. *gall* = Sw. *galla* = Dan. *galde* = L. *fel* (*fell-*) (> It. *fiele* = Sp. *hiel* = Pg. *fel* = F. *fiel*) = Gr. *χολή* (> ult. E. *cholic*[1], *cholera*, etc.) = OBulg. *zlĭti, zlĭci*, gall, bile; perhaps allied to AS. *geolo, geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v., to L. *helvus*, yellowish, and to Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin*, etc.] 1. The bitter secretion of the liver: same as *bile*[2], 1. See also *ox-gall*. In the authorized version of the Old Testament *gall* is used to translate two Hebrew words, one signifying animal gall, and the other a vegetable poison the nature of which is involved in uncertainty. In Turkey the gall of the carp is used as a green pigment and in staining paper.

Ther hi habbeth dronke bittrere then the *galle*.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with *gall*.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

Hence—2. Bitterness of feeling; rancor; malignity; hate.

All this not moves me,
Nor stirs my *gall*, nor alters my affections.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Neither envy nor *gall* hath entered me upon this controversy. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3. The gall-bladder.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.
Sir T. Browne.

4. [Cf. *bile*[2], 2.] Impudence; effrontery; cheek. [Local, slang.]—5. The scum of melted glass.—**In the gall of bitterness**. See *bitterness*.

gall[2] (gâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul, gaule*; < ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, a gall (on a horse), = D. *gal*, a windgall, = MLG. *galle* = MHG. *galle*, a swelling or tumor on a horse's leg, G. *galle* = Dan. *galle* = Sw. *galla*, a disease in a horse's foot, an excrescence under a horse's tongue, = Icel. *galli*, a flaw, fault, defect. Cf. OF. *galle*, a galling, fretting, itching of the skin, F. *gale*, a scab, scurf, mange, itch, ML. *galla*, scab; Sp. *agalla*, pl. *agalles*, windgalls, also a distemper of the glands under the cheeks or in the tonsils. If the Rom. forms are not of Teut. origin, all the forms must be referred to L. *galla*, a gallnut, with which at all events they have been confused: see *gall*[3].] 1. A sore on the skin, caused by fretting or rubbing; an excoriation.

Enough, you rubbed the guiltie on the *gaule*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 463.

If they be pricked, they will kick; if they be rubbed on the *gall*, they will wince. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

This is the fatallest wound; as much superiour to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch.
Government of the Tongue.

2. A fault, imperfection, or blemish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *stone*- and *marble-cutting*, a hollow made in the surface of a slab by changing the direction of the cut.—4. A spot where grass, corn, or trees have failed. *Halliwell* (spelled *gaul*).—5. In the southern United States, a low spot, as near the mouth of a river, where the soil under the matted surface has been washed away, or has been so exhausted that nothing will grow on it. See *bay-gall*.—**Cypress-gall**, a gall which has a firm, sandy soil, free from acidity, bearing a dwarf kind of cypress unfit for use. *Bartlett*. See def. 5.—**To claw on the gall**†. See *claw*.

gall[2] (gâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul, gaule*; < ME. *gallen*, chiefly in pp. *galled*, < AS. **gealian*, only in pp. *gealled*, galled, chafed (of a horse), = D. *gallen*, gall, chafe, = OF. *galler, galer*, gall, fret, itch, rub; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fret and wear away, as the skin, by friction; excoriate; break the skin of by rubbing: as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse.

Besides, my horse's back is something *gall'd*,
Which will enforce me ride a sober pace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

The snorting beast began to trot,
Which *gall'd* him in his seat.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Show us thy neck where the king's chain has *galled*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

2. To impair the surface of by rubbing; wear away: as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

And the Gabriell, riding asterne the Michael, had her cable *gauld* asunder in the hawse with a piece of driuing yce. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 66.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

3. To fret; vex; irritate: as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

Christ himselfe the fountaine of meeknesse found acrimony anough to be still *galling* and vexing the Prelaticall Pharisees. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

No Truths can be so uncasie and provoking as those which *gaul* the Consciences of Men.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. v.

The sarcasms of the King soon *galled* the sensitive temper of the poet. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

4. To harass; distress: as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

Leisly then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the riuer, whom the musqueteers from behind the works so *galled* as they were enforced to retire.
Baker, Charles I., an. 1640.

The Christians not merely *galled* them from the battlements, but issued forth and cut them down in the excavations they were attempting to form.
Irving, Granada, p. 44.

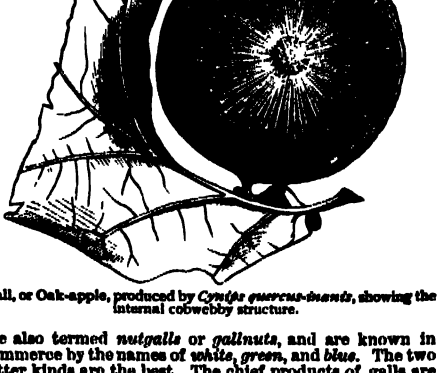
II. *intrans.* 1. To fret; be or become chafed.

Thou'lt *gall* between the tongue and the teeth, with fretting. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. To act in a galling manner; make galling or irritating remarks.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

gall[3] (gâl), *n.* [Not in ME.; < OF. *galle*, F. *galle* = OSp. *galla*, Sp. *agalla* = Pg. *galha* = It. *galla* = Dan. *galle*, in comp. *gal-* = D. *gal-* = G. *gall-* = Sw. *gall-*, in comp. (see *gall-apple, gallnut*), a gall, gallnut, < L. *galla*, a gallnut, oak-apple.] 1. A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, ordinarily due to the action of some virus deposited by the female along with the egg, but often to the irritation of the larva. Galls made by *Cynipidæ* are of the former kind; but some other hymenopters, as certain saw-flies, and many lepidopters, dipters, coleopters, and hemipters are also gall-makers. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of *Cynips* which deposits its eggs in the tender shoots of the *Quercus Lusitanica* (*Q. infectoria*), a species of oak abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, etc. Galls are inodorous, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut. When good, they are of a blue, black, or deep-olive color. They



Gall, or Oak-apple, produced by *Cynips quercus-tinctis*, showing the internal cobwebby structure.

are also termed *nutgalls* or *gallnuts*, and are known in commerce by the names of *white, green*, and *blue*. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of galls are tannin or gallotannic acid, of which the best galls yield from 60 to 70 per cent. Galls from other species of oak, as well as from other kinds of trees, are met with in commerce and are used for dyeing and tanning, as tamarisk-galls from *Tamarix orientalis*, Chinese galls from *Rhus semialata*, and Bokhara galls from various species of *Pistacia*. These galls are of very various forms and sizes.

The nuts called *galls* doe ever breake out all at once in a night, and namely about the beginning of June, when the sunne is out of the signe Gemini.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 7.

I swear (and else may insects prick
Each leaf into a *gall*)
This girl, for whom your heart is sick,
Is three times worth them all.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

In the autumn (also on oak leaves) are found those curious flat brownish *galls* commonly called "oak spangles," which by many are taken for fungi, and have indeed been described as such. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 574.

2. An excrescence on or under the skin of a mammal or a bird, produced by the puncture of an acarid or of an insect of the dipterous genus *Œstrus*. *Encyc. Brit.*—3. A distortion in a plant caused by a species of parasitic fungus. [Rare.]

gall[3] (gâl), *v. t.* [< *gall*[3], *n.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

By *galling*, silk increases in weight, so that by repeating several times the steeping in galls a very considerable increase of weight can be communicated to silk.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 80.

For the dyeing of raw silk black, it is *galled* cold, with the bath of galls which has already served for the black of boiled silk. *Ure*, Dict., I. 358.

Galla (gal'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] One of a race of eastern Africa, inhabiting the region from Abyssinia southward to the vicinity of the equator, and numerous in Abyssinia itself. Although having a dark complexion, the Gallas are not related to the negroes; their language is allied to that of the Somalis and other neighboring peoples, and belongs to the Hamitic division of languages.

gallache†, *n.* See *galosh*.

gallant (gal'ant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *galant, galaunt* (found only as a noun), < OF. *galant*, F. *galant* (= Sp. It. *galante*), gay, sprightly, brave, ppr. of *galer*, rejoice, make merry, < *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, show, courtdress, = It. *gala*, festive attire, ornament (see *gala*[1]); prob. of Teut. origin: AS. *gäl*, wanton, bad, = OS. *gōl*, mirthful, = D. *geil* = MLG. *gēl*, vigorous, hilarious, proud, luxuriant, fertile, = OHG. MHG. G. *geil*, rank, luxuriant, wanton, lascivious (> Dan. *gesl*, lascivious). Cf. Icel. *gāll*, a fit of gaiety, Goth. *gaiļan*, make to rejoice. II. *n.* < ME. *galant, galaunt*, < OF. *galant*, n., = Sp. *galan*, n.; from the adj. The attempted distinction of accent in the sense 'polite and attentive to women' is recent (18th century) and artificial, in imitation of the F. accent.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gay; fine; splendid; magnificent; showy as regards dress, ornamentation, or any external decorative effect. [Now rare except with reference to attire.]

The *gallant* garnishing, and the beautiful setting forth of it, . . . that he left to his posterity.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

A comely Virgin in *gallant* attire, which shall embrace him, and he her. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

As Bothwell was walking in the lowlands alane, . . .
He met six ladies sae *gallant* and fine.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 158).

I thought he had been king, he was so *gallant*;
There's none here wears such gold.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

This towne is built in a very *gallant* place.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

A more *gallant* and beautiful armada never before quitted the shores of Spain. *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii. 4

2. Brave; high-spirited; heroic: as, a *gallant* officer.

Arch. You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius. . . .
Cam. It is a *gallant* child. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Questionless, this Gustavus (whose Anagram is Augustus) was a great Captain, and a *gallant* Man.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

He [Lesley] told them, by lying there all was sure; but that by engaging in action with *gallant* and desperate men all might be lost; yet they still called on him to fall on.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, i.

The *gallant* soldier whom he [Arnold] had led within the American lines . . . expiated his conduct on the gibbet.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Honorable; magnanimous; chivalrous; noble: as, a *gallant* antagonist.

That *gallant* spirit hath aspir'd the clouds,
Which too untimely here did scorn the earth.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

4. (Also ga-lant'.) In later use, courtly; polite; attentive to women; inclined to courtship; in a bad sense, amorous; erotic.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
. . . the gay troops [of birds] begin
In *gallant* thought to plume the painted wings.
Thomson, Spring, l. 585.

The General attended her himself to the street-door, saying everything *gallant* as they went down stairs, admiring the elasticity of her walk, which corresponded exactly with the spirit of her dancing.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

Violante del Cielo died in 1693, ninety-two years old, having written and published many volumes of . . . poetry and prose, some of the contents of which are too *gallant* to be very nunlike. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 26.

=Syn. 1. Magnificent, brilliant.—**2.** *Valiant, Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*); bold, high-spirited, manful.

II. *n.* **1.** A gay, dashing person (rarely applied to a woman); a courtly or fashionable man.

The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and tailors.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

I saw the auncient pictures of many Roman *Gallants*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 185.

Mer. This widow seems a *gallant*.
Love. A goodly woman,
And to her handsomeness she bears her state,
Reserv'd and great.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

Now 'tis nois'd I have money enough, how many *gallants* of all sorts and sexes court me!
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

Was it not my *Gallant* that whistled so charmingly in the Parlour, before he went out this Morning? He's a most accomplished Cavalier. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii 1.

2. An ardent, intrepid youth; a daring spirit; a man of mettle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amongst the rest he had chosen Gabrielle Beadle, and John Russell, the only two *gallants* of this last Supply
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins
To give each naked curtle-axe a stain,
That our French *gallants* shall to-day draw out
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. (Also ga-lant'.) A man who is particularly attentive to women; one who habitually escorts or attends upon women; a ladies' man.—**4.** A wooer; a suitor; in a bad sense, a rake; a libertine.

O wicked, wicked world! - one that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young *gallant*!
Shak, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

She had nothing to dread from midnight assassins or drunken *gallants*. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p 133.

5†. *Naut.*, any flag carried at the mizzenmast.

gallant (gal'ant; in senses 2 and 3 ga-lant'), *v.* [< *gallant, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make gallant or fine; deck out. [Rare.]

Enter Bubble *gallanted*. *J Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

She is *gallanted* in her best bravery of silk and satin
N. A. Rev, CXLIII 4.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.

I teach young gentlemen the whole art of *gallanting* a fan. *Addison*, The Fan Exercise.

3. To play the gallant toward (a woman); attend or escort with deferential courtesy: as, to *gallant* a lady to the theater.

Old men, whose trade is
Still to *gallant* and dangle with the ladies.
Goldsmith, Epil. for She Stoops to Conquer.

II. *intrans.* To make love; be gallant.

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' *gallanting* score
For hard dry bastings used to prove
The readiest remedies of love.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 644.

gallantise†, *n.* [< OF. *gallantise*, < *gallant, galant*, gallant: see *gallant*.] Gallant bearing; gallantry.

Grey-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

gallantly (gal'ant-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gallant manner; gaily; showily. [Archaic.]

The wayes echwhere are *galantly* paued with foure square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay bricke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii 69.

The golden winged Lyon . . . is *gallantly* displayed above the gate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 190.

Then who would not gladly
Live in this brave town,
Which flourishes *gallantly*
With high renown?
Shrewsbury for Me (Ritson's Ancient Songs).

2. Bravely; with spirit; heroically; nobly: as, to defend a place *gallantly*.

The duke of Exeter has very *gallantly* maintained the pridge. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The foot behaved themselves very *gallantly*.
Clarendon, Civil Wars, II. 474.

She was giving him a chance to do *gallantly* what it seemed unworthy of both of them he should do meanly
H. James, Jr. Pass. Pilgrim, p. 478.

3. (Also ga-lant'li.) In the manner of a gallant or wooer.

gallantness (gal'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gallant; gayness; fine appearance; bravery; dashing courage. [Now rare.]

Than began simplicitie in apparell to be layd aside. Courtlie *galantnes* to be taken vp.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

What hope hast thou to grow vp still in the pride of thy strength, *gallantnes*, and health?
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

That which gives to human actions the relish of justice is a certain nobleness or *gallantness* of courage (rarely found), by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life to fraud or breach of promise.
Hobbes, Man, i. 15.

gallantry (gal'ant-ri), *n.*; pl. *gallantries* (-riz). [< OF. *gallanterie, galanterie*, F. *galanterie* (= Sp. *galantería* = It. *galanteria*), < *galant*, gallant: see *gallant* and *-ry*.] **1**†. Fine appearance; show; finery; splendor; magnificence.

Beyond the River of Palmes they found others thus beringed, and for greater *gallantrie* ware about their necks certaine chaines of teeth, seeming to be the teeth of men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 647.

He went along and shewed us the whole towne, and indeed I cannot speak enough of the *gallantry* of the towne. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

No sooner was I elected into mine office but I laid aside the powdered *gallantries* of my youth, and became a new man. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

2. Heroic bearing; bravery; intrepidity; high spirit: as, the *gallantry* of the troops under fire was admirable.

I take the *gallantry* of private soldiers to proceed from the same, if not from a nobler impulse than that of gentlemen and officers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 87

3. Courtliness or polite attention to ladies.

The soldier breathed the *gallantries* of France,
And every flowery courtier writ romance.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 145.

It was not in the power of all his *gallantry* to detain her longer. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 99.

4. In a sinister sense, equivocal attention to women; profligate intrigue.

In the time of the commonwealth she [the Duchess of Cleveland] commenced her career of *gallantry*, and terminated it under Anne, by marrying . . . that worthless fop. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

He [Lord Auckland] is destitute of all that ability for the present discussion which is not to be acquired without much experience in the arts of practical *gallantry*.
Horsley, Speech upon the Adultery Bill.

5†. Gallants collectively.

Hector, Delphobus, Helenus, Antenor, and all the *gallantry* of Troy. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

I went to Hide-park, where was his Matie and abounddance of *gallantrie*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 3, 1660

State gallantry, the courtesies of intercourse between royal or sovereign houses.

A more free and indefinite treatment of sovereign houses by one another consists in friendly announcements of interesting events, as births, deaths, betrothals, and marriages; and in corresponding expressions of congratulation or condolence, amounting in the latter case even to the putting on of mourning. These courtesies of intercourse are called by some text-writers *state-gallantry*.
Woolsey, Introd to Inter. Law, § 84.

gallanty-show† (gal'an-ti-shō), *n.* [Also *gallantee-, galanty-show*; < **gallanty*, a corruption of *gallantry* or *gallantise*, + *show*, *n.*] A miniature pantomime performed by means of shadows on a wall or screen.

O yes, I have been, ma'am, to visit the Queen, ma'am,
And the rest of the *gallantee show*
Political Ballad of George IV.'s Time.

gall-apple (gâl'ap'l), *n.* [= D. *galappel* = G. *gallapfel* = Dan. *galæble* = Sw. *galläpple*; as *gall*[3] + *apple*.] The gall of the gall-oak; an oak-apple; a gallnut.

gallate (gal'āt), *n.* [< *gall-ic*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of gallic acid. Gallates are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

The residue is exhausted by alcohol, which dissolves some acetate and some *gallate* of potash.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p 109.

gallatin (gal'a-tin), *n.* A substance obtained by the Bethell process (which see, under *process*).

gallature† (gal'a-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **gallatura*, < L. *gallus*, a cock.] The tread of an egg.

Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallature*, germ, or tread of the egg, as Aquapendè and stricter enquiry informeth us, doth seeme of lesser doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

gall-beetle (gâl'bē"tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect which causes galls: as, the grape-vine *gall-beetle*. See *Ampeloglypter*.

gall-bladder (gâl'blad'ėr), *n.* The bile-bladder, gall-cyst, or cholecyst, the cistern or reservoir in which the bile is received from the liver and retained until discharged through the gall-duct. It is a very common structure of the higher vertebrates, being in man a membranous sac of considerable size and pyriform shape lying on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. See cut under *stomach*. **Fossa of the gall-bladder.** See *fossa*[1].

gall-cyst (gâl'sist), *n.* The gall-bladder.

gall-duct (gâl'dukt), *n.* In *anat.*, a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall-

bladder or to the intestine; a cystic, hepatic, or choledochous duct, of which there may be one or several. In man there are three main gall-ducts, a hepatic, from the liver, and a cystic, to the gall-bladder, these two uniting to form a third, the common biliary duct (ductus communis choledochus), which discharges bile into the duodenum or first part of the intestine. Also called *gall pipe* and *bile-duct*.

galleass†, galliass† (gal'ē-as, -i-as), *n.* [Also *gallias, galeas*; = D. *galeas, galjas* = G. *galeasse* = Dan. Sw. *galeas*, < OF. *galeace, galiace, galleasse*, etc., in mod. spelling *galéace, galléasse* = Sp. *galeaza* = Pg. *galeaça*, < It. *galeazza*, aug. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] A large galley formerly used in the Mediterranean, carrying generally three masts and perhaps twenty guns, and having castellated structures fore and aft, and seats amidships for the rowers, who were galley-slaves, and numbered sometimes more than three hundred, there being as many as thirty-two oars on a side, each worked by several men.

> Gallies,
> Great *galliasses*, fly boats, pinnaces,
> Amounting to the number of an hundred
> And thirty tight, tall sails
> *Heywood*, If You Know not Me, ii.

galled (gâld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gall*[2], *v.*] 1. Fretted or excoriated; abraded: as, a *galled* back.

> Let the *galled* jade wince, our withers are unwrung.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Characterized by galls. See *gall*[2], *n.*

Gallegan (ga-lē'gan), *n.* [< Sp. *Gallego*, a native of Galicia, < L. *Gallæcus*, pl. *Gallæci, Callæci, Callaici*, a people of western Hispania. See *Galician*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain; a Galician. The Gallegans are a distinct race, speak a peculiar form of Spanish, and migrate annually in great numbers to work for a time in other parts of Spain.

Gallego (Sp. pron. gāl-lyā'gō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Gallegan*.

gallein (gal'ē-in), *n.* [< *gall-ic*[2] + *-e-in*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by heating together phthalic anhydrid and pyrogallic acid, adding carbonate of soda, and precipitating with an acid. It produces tolerably fast shades of purple and violet on cotton, wool, and silk.

gallemaufry†, *n.* See *gallimaufry*.

galleon (gal'ē-on), *n.* [= F. *galion*, < Sp. *galeon* = Pg. *galeão*, an armed ship of burden, = It. *galeone*, aug. of Sp. Pg. It. *galea*, ML. *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] A large unwieldy ship, usually having three or four decks and carrying guns, of a kind formerly used by the Spaniards, especially as treasure-ships, in their commerce with South America.

> The forts here could not secure the Spanish *galleons* from Admiral Blake, tho' they hall d in close under the main fort.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1699.

> The harbors of Spanish America were at the same time visited by their [English] privateers in pursuit of the rich *galleons* of Spain. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 68.

> The *galleons* . . . were huge, round stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley*

> Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built *galleons* came. *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

galleot†, *n.* See *galiot*.

galler (gal'ėr), *n.* One who or that which galls.

Galleria, *n.* See *Galeria*.

galleriant†, *n.* [< F. *galérien*, < *galère*, a galley: see *galley*.] A galley-slave. *Davies.*

> The prerogative of a private centinel above a slave lies only in the name, and the advantage, if any, stands for the *gallerian*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 183.

galleried (gal'ē-rid), *a.* [< *gallery* + *-ed*[2].] Provided or fitted with a gallery; disposed like a gallery.

> One of the *galleried* fronts of an old London inn.
> *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*, 1886.

Galleriidæ, Galleridæ, *n. pl.* See *Galeriidæ*.

gallery (gal'ē-ri), *n.*; pl. *galleries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *galery, galarye*; = D. *galerij* = G. *galerie* = Dan. Sw. *galleri*, < OF. *galerie, galerie*, F. *galerie* = Sp. *galeria* = Pg. *galeria* = It. *galleria* (ML. *galeria, galleria*), a long portico, a gallery; orig., perhaps, a place of amusement, a special use of OF. *galerie, galerie*, mirth, glee, sport, amusement, < OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, etc.: see *gallant* and *gala*[1].] 1. An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of pictures, statues, armor, etc.; a corridor; a passage.

> But Ioe Polites, one of Priam's sons,
> Escaped from the slaughter of Pyrrhus,
> Comes fleeing through the wepons of his foes,
> Searching all wounded the long *galleries*
> And the voyd courtes. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

> For this world and the next world are not to the pure in heart two houses, but two rooms, a *gallery* to pass through, and a lodging to rest in, in the same house, which are both under the one roof, Christ Jesus.
> *Donne*, Sermons, x.

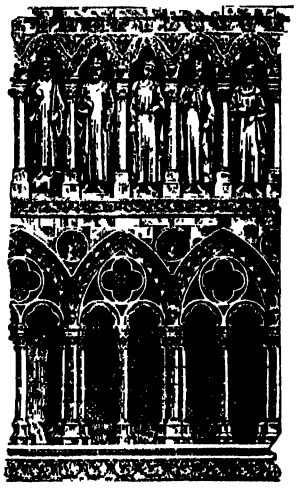
> Amongst other things he saw *Galleries* full of Greeke Images. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 59.

Hence—2. A room or building for the exhibition of works of art, or, by extension, a collection of such works for exhibition.—3. A platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, supported by piers, pillars, brackets, or consoles, and overlooking the main floor, as in a church, theater, or public library.

> After dyner, he departed out of the hall, and went up into a *galarye*, of twenty-four stayres of heyght.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., IV. xxxiii.

> He sat down amidst the loud clapping of hands, in which the Lords below the bar and the strangers in the *gallery* joined. *Macaulay*, Historical Essays, IV. 320.

> These *galleries* were also useful as adding to the accommodation of the church, as people were able thence to see the ceremonies performed below, and to hear the mass and music as well as from the floor of the church.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. [Arch., I. 570.



Galleries of the west front of the Cathedral of Amiens, 13th century, illustrating treatment of galleries as a decorative feature. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

4. A narrow passage, open at least on one side, and often treated as a decorative feature, on the exterior or interior walls of an edifice, entering into the architectural design and at the same time affording communication between different parts, or facilities for keeping the building in repair. The name is sometimes given, by extension, to similar features intended only for ornament, and not affording a means of communication. Such galleries are usual in mediæval churches.

> Round the roofs [ran] a gilded *gallery*
> That lent broad verge to distant lands.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. The persons occupying the gallery at a theater.

> While all its thronts the *gallery* extends,
> And all the thunder of the pit ascends!
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 320.

> The *galleries* would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical kings, queens, and nobles, if they were to see them behind the scenes, unbedizoned.
> *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 23.

6†. An ornamental walk or inclosure in a garden, sometimes formed by trees or shrubs.

> These kinde of tarrasses or little *galleries* of pleasure, Suetonius calleth Menians. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205

7. An underground passage. Specifically—(*a*) A horizontal or inclined subterranean passage, whether cut in the soil or built in masonry, connecting different parts of a fortification, or a fortification with a mine or series of mines. In military engineering a *gallery* is an underground passage whose dimensions exceed 3 by 4 feet; when of less size, it is called a *branch* or *branch gallery*. See *scarp gallery* (under *scarp*) and *counterscarp gallery* (under *counterscarp*). (*b*) In *mining*, a level or drift. [Rarely used except in translating the French word *galerie*.]

8. In *zoöl.*, a long narrow excavation of any kind made by an animal, as the underground passages dug by a mole, the boring of an insect, etc.—9. *Naut.*, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship. The part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery*, that at the quarters the *quarter-gallery*.—10. In *furniture-making*, a small ornamental parapet or railing running along the edge of the top of a table, shelf of a cabinet, or the like, intended to prevent objects from being pushed off. In decorated furniture of the eighteenth century the galleries were an important feature. They were commonly of gilt bronze.—**Gallery hit, shot**, etc., a showy or superficially brilliant play in a game, such as to win applause from the spectators. [Colloq.]—**Whispering-gallery**, a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus, in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus.

gallery-furnace (gal'ē-ri-fėr'nās), *n.* A peculiar kind of furnace formerly used in the district of Zweibrücken in Germany for reducing mercurial ores. It consisted of a chamber long enough to hold from 30 to 50 cucurbits, arranged in two parallel rows, which were heated by a fire made on a grate below. Each cucurbit had a small separate condenser made of earthenware.

gallery-picture (gal'ē-ri-pik'tūr), *n.* A painting too large for the walls of an ordinary room; hence, a picture fitted to be displayed only in a gallery.

gallery-road (gal'ē-ri-rōd), *n.* An artificial roadway constructed on piles, or in the form of inclined terraces on the side of a hill, so as to admit of a gradual descent, or in any analogous way.

galless (gâl'les), *a.* [< *gall*[3] + *-less*.] Without gall; good-natured; meek; gentle. [Rare.]

> A dove, a meek and *galless* creature.
> *Whole Duty of Man*, § 19.

gallet (gal'et), *n.* [Also written *galet*; < F. *galet*, a pebble, collectively shingle, dim. of OF. *gal*, a stone. Cf. F. *caillou*, a flinty pebble, and see *calliard*.] A fragment of stone broken off by a mason's chisel; a spall.

gallet (gal'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galleted, gallet-ted*, ppr. *galleting, galletting*. [More commonly in the corrupted form *garret*; < *gallet*, *n.*] To insert small pieces of stone into the joints of, as coarse masonry: as, to *gallet* a wall. *Parker.* Also *garret*.

galleta-grass (ga-lā'tä-grās), *n.* [Sp. *galleta*, hard-tack.] A very coarse, hard bunch-grass of the southwestern United States.

galleting, galletting (gal'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallet*, *v.*] The act of inserting chips of stone or flint into the joints of rubblework while the mortar is wet. Also called *garreting, garretting*.

galletyle†, *n.* See *gallitile*.

galley (gal'i), *n.*; pl. *galleys*, formerly also *gallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *gally*, early mod. E. *galey, galy*; < ME. *galeye, galay*, etc., = D. G. Dan. *galei* = Sw. *galeja*, < OF. *galee, galie*, F. *galée* = Pr. *galea, galeia, gale* = Sp. Pg. (obs.) *galea* = It. *galea*, < ML. *galea, galeia*, MGr. γαλέα, γαλαία, a galley; ulterior origin unknown. Hence ult. F. *galère* = Sp. Pg. It. *galera*, a galley, and E. *galleass, galiot*.] 1. A sea-going vessel propelled by oars, or using both oars and sails. The earliest ships of all nations were of this class, and were at first confined chiefly to coasting or to the navigation of narrow seas. The war-galley of the Greeks originally had a single mast carrying one square sail amidships, and later two masts, but depended primarily upon its oars, ranged in a single line on each side, and each handled by one rower. It was rated according to the whole number of these. The principal sizes were the *triaconter*, of thirty oars, and the *penteconter*, of fifty. Ships of this form continued to be used as vessels of burden, but were early superseded for war by galleys rated according to the number of banks of oars or ranks of rowers, as the *bireme* (a two-banked vessel), *trireme, quadrireme*, etc. Greater numbers of banks are mentioned, up to forty banks of oars in a vessel of enormous size built for Ptolemy Philopator of Egypt. How these numerous banks of oars were arranged is not definitely known; it is probable that not more than three could have been placed one above another. The first recorded Roman fleet consisted wholly of triremes, and this was always the most common armament. The ancient naval vessels were long, sharp, and narrow in model, like a modern steamer, were capable of great speed, and carried large crews. Full decks, or several decks, were in time substituted for the primitive half-deck, or the short decks at the stem and stern; and ram, towers, and other means of offense and defense were added. Galleys continued in use in the Mediterranean and other seas till late in the seventeenth century, ordinary ones in later times having from five to twenty-five oars on a side in a single row, each oar worked by several men, with two or three masts and triangular sails; and indeed they may be considered as not yet entirely obsolete, being represented by the feluccas and boats of similar model on the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Larger vessels were called *galleasses*. (See *galleass*.) The labor of rowing was from an early date assigned to mercenaries, and afterward to slaves and prisoners of war; and in some countries, especially France, nearly all criminals were condemned to service on the galleys of the state, and were hence called *galley-slaves*. See *trireme*.

> Whan the Saisnes [Saxons] saugh the *Galeyes*, thei were full gladde, and ronne in who that myght first in the grettest haste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

> It is made a *gally* matter to carry a knife whose point is not broken off. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

> The Dromones, or light *gallies*, of the Byzantine empire were content with two tiers of oars.
> *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, liii.

> King Ferdinand's *galleys* were spread with rich carpets and awnings of yellow and scarlet, and every sailor in the fleet exhibited the same gaudy-colored livery of the royal house of Aragon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

2. A state barge; a large boat, especially one used in display; in a special use, an open boat

formerly employed on the Thames in England by custom-house officers and press-gangs, and for pleasure.

> And each proud *galley*, as she passed
> To the wild cadence of the blast,
> Gave wilder minstrelsy. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 15.

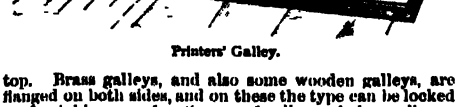
> The Jack . . . asked me if we had seen a four-oared *galley* going up with the tide? . . . "You thinks Custum 'Us, Jack?" said the landlord. "I do," said the Jack. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, liv.

3. A boat, somewhat larger than a gig, appropriated for the captain's use on a war-ship. [Eng.]—**4.** The cook-room, kitchen, or caboose of a merchant ship, man-of-war, or steamer; also, the stove or range in the galley.

> To me he [the ship's cook] was unweariedly kind, and always glad to see me in the *galley*, which he kept as clean as a new pin; the dishes hanging up burnished, and his parrot in a cage in one corner. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure Island, x.

> The place had much of the furniture of one of our present cabooses or *galleys*. There was a kind of dresser, and there were racks for holding dishes, an old brass timepiece, . . . a couple of wooden bellows, and such matters. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiv.

5. In *printing*, an oblong shallow tray of brass or wood, rarely of zinc, on which the compositor deposits his type. The galley of wood (now little used) is usually flanged only on the lower side and at the



Printers' Galley.

top. Brass galleys, and also some wooden galleys, are flanged on both sides, and on these the type can be locked up for taking proofs. See *proof-galley* and *slice-galley*.—**Standing galley**, an immovable inclined plane, fitted with cleats, on which type is kept standing.

galley-arch† (gal'i-ärch), *n. pl.* A structure for the reception and security of galleys in port. *Hamersly*. Compare *galley-house*.

galley-balk (gal'i-bâk), *n.* [Also *galleybauk*, *gallybauk*, *-bawk*; < *galley* + *balk*[1].] A balk in the chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots, etc. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

> Like the pothooks by means of which pots were hung over cottage fires from the *galley-bawk*, which in those days was to be found stretched across every house-place chimney. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 393.

galley-bird (gal'i-bêrd), *n.* A woodpecker.

galley-cabinet (gal'i-kab'i-net), *n.* In *printing*, a series of shallow pigeonholes with inclined supports, in which galleys of type are placed.

galley-division† (gal'i-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* In *arith.*, a variety of scratch division (which see, under *division*): so called because an extended example made a mass of figures somewhat in the shape of a galley.

galley-fire (gal'i-fīr), *n.* The fire in the cook's galley on board ship.

galley-foist† (gal'i-foist), *n.* A barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London formerly went in state to Westminster.

> When the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

> This is your brother's will; and, as I take it, he makes no mention of such company as you would draw unto you, —captains of *galley-foists*, such as in a clear day have seen Calais. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

galley-halfpenny† (gal'i-hā'pe-ni), *n.*; pl. *galley-halfpence* (-pens). [Early mod. E. *galyhalfpeny*; so called because introduced by Italian merchants, commonly called *galley-men*: see *galley-man*, 2.] A silver coin of Genoa (and perhaps of other Italian cities), once much imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century. The coin had an illegal circulation in England as a halfpenny, and seems also to have been called a *jane*.

> This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] *galy halfpens* was banyshed out of England. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502–1519), ed. 1811, p. lii.

> Reseaved for ij vnces of *galy-halfpenys* sold this yere vis iiijd. *Churchwardens' Account Book* (1521–22).

> They had a certaine coyne of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genoa, and were called *galley halfpence*. *Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1599), p. 97.

> Venetian merchants who traded to England in their gallies brought their own money, called *galley-halfpence*, to trade with, to the injury of our countrymen. They were repeatedly forbidden by . . . Hen. IV., V., VI., and VIII. *Davies*, Glossary.

galley-house† (gal'i-hous), *n.* A boat-house.

> These *galley-houses* are 50 or 60 paces from the river side; and when they bring the gallies into them, there is a strong rope brought round the stern of the vessel, and both ends stretched along, one on each side. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

galley-man (gal'i-man), *n.* **1.** One who rows in or has charge of a galley.—**2**†. A merchant trading with galleys; specifically, an Italian merchant who landed wines, etc., from the galleys at a place called "Galley-key" in Thames street, London.

galley-news (gal'i-nūz), *n.* *Naut.*, unfounded rumor. [Colloq.]

galley-proof (gal'i-prōf), *n.* A proof from type on a galley.

galley-punt (gal'i-punt), *n.* An open boat used on the coast of England for communicating with ships.

> Right ahead of us was a small *galley-punt*, flashing through the seas under her fragment of reefed canvas. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

galley-rack (gal'i-rak), *n.* In *printing*, a series of inclined brackets made to hold galleys.

galley-rest (gal'i-rest), *n.* In *printing*, two projecting arms or brackets, inclined, to hold a galley; or a ledge fixed upon a compositor's upper case to hold the galley temporarily out of his way.

galley-slave (gal'i-slāv), *n.* **1.** A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board a galley. This practice no longer exists, but the French still use the equivalent term *galérien* interchangeably with *forçat* (which see).

> Liberty . . .
> Blushed, that effects like these she should produce,
> Worse than the deeds of *galley-slaves* broke loose. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 327.

2. A compositor, jocosely regarded as bound to the "galley." *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 362.

galleytile† (gal'i-til), *n.* Same as *gallitile*.

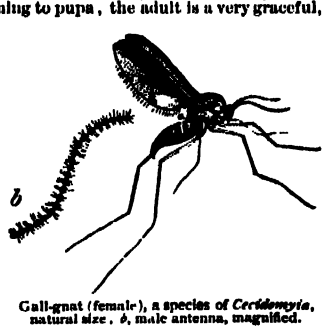
galley-work (gal'i-wėrk), *n.* Work in baked clay; pottery in general.

galley-worm, *n.* See *gally-worm*.

galley-yarn (gal'i-yärn), *n.* *Naut.*, an unfounded rumor or tale, such as is often heard in ships' galleys. [Colloq.]

gall-fly (gâl'flī), *n.* [= G. *gall-fliege*; as *gall*[3] + *fly*[2].] An insect which occasions galls on plants by puncturing them; especially, a hymenopter of the group *Gallicolæ* or *Diplolepariæ*, as a cynipid. See *gall*[3], and cut under *Cynips*.—**Guest gall-flies.** See *Inquilinæ*.

gall-gnat (gâl'nat), *n.* The popular name of those dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyidæ* which make galls on plants. Most of them belong to the genera *Cecidomyia* and *Diplosis*. The larva is a minute, legless, usually reddish maggot, which for the most part spins a delicate cocoon, oftenest underground, before transforming to pupa, the adult is a very graceful, delicate, two-winged fly. The galls of the several species on different plants are extremely diverse in form and character; they are often found on annual plants, which is seldom the case with those of the gall-makers of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*.



Gall-gnat (female), a species of *Cecidomyia*, natural size; *b*, male antenna, magnified.

Galli[1] (gal'ī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gallus*, cock.] Same as *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ*.

Galli[2], *n.* Plural of *Gallus*[2].

galliambi, *n.* Plural of *galliambus*.

galliambic (gal-i-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *galliambicus* (LGr. γαλλιαμβικόν, neut., sc. μέτρον, meter), < *galliambus*: see *galliambus*.] **I.** *a.* Constituting a galliambus; consisting of galliambi: an epithet of a variety of Ionic verse said to have first come into use among the Galli or priests of the Phrygian Cybele. See *galliambus*.

II. *n.* A galliambus; a verse consisting of four Ionics a minore with variations and substitutions.

galliambus (gal-i-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *galliambi* (-bī). [< L. *galliambus*, lit. a song of the Galli, so called from its association with the worship of the Phrygian goddess Cybele, whose priests, the Galli, are said to have used such measures in lines of invective or raillery: see *Gallus*[2] and *iambus*.] In *pros.*, a kind of Ionic verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. The galliambus is also called *metroiacon*.

Gallian† (gal'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Gallia*, Gaul, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French. [Rare.]

> An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
> A *Gallian* girl at home. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

galliard (gal'yärd), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME. *gaylard*, < OF. *gaillard*, *gaillart*, F. *gaillard* = Pr. *gaillart*, *gallart*, *galhart* = Sp. *gallardo* = Pg. *galhardo* = It. *gagliardo*, gay, lively, brisk, merry. Origin uncertain. II. *n.* < F. *gaillard*, a jolly, gay fellow; in def. 2, like F. *gaillarde*, < Sp. *gallarda*, a lively dance, fem. of *gallardo*, lively. See I.] **I.** *a.* Brisk; gay; lively; jaunty. [Archaic.]

> *Gaylard* he was, as goldfynch in the schawe. *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

> *Er.* We either, looking on each other, thrive——
> *An.* Shoot up, grow *galliard*——
> *Er.* Yes, and more alive! *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

> A landsman could hardly have worn this garb and shown this face, and worn and shown them both with such a *galliard* air, without undergoing stern question before a magistrate. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 273.

> These wretched Comparini were once gay
> And *galliard*, of the modest middle class. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 57.

II. *n.* **1.** A brisk, lively man; a gay, jaunty fellow: as, "Selden is a *galliard*," *Cleveland*.

> William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the *Galliard*, was a noted freebooter. . . . The word is still used in Scotland, to express an active, gay, dissipated character. *Scott*, quoted in Child's Ballads, VI 169.

2. A spirited dance for two dancers only, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: one of the precursors of the minuet. Also called *romanesca*.

> Song with voice or to the Lute, Citheron or Harpe, or daunced by measures as the Italian Pauan and *galliard* are at these daies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

> And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France
> That can be with a nimble *galliard* won. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> If you had but your long stockings on, to be dancing a *galliard* as she comes by *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

3. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and emphatic, but not rapid. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

galliardise†, *n.* [Also *galliardize*; < OF. *gaillardise*, < *gaillard*, gay: see *galliard*.] Merriment; excessive gaiety; merrymaking.

> I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardize* of company; yet in one dream I can compose a whole Comedy, behold the action, apprehend the jests, and laugh myself awake at the conceits thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

galliardness† (gal'yärd-nes), *n.* Gaiety.

> His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightful pleasance and *galliardness* abated. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 206.

galliass†, *n.* See *galleass*.

Gallic[1] (gal'ik), *a.* [< L. *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls, < *Gallia*, Gaul, *Gallus*, a Gaul: see *Gaul*[1].] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

> The sturdy squire to *Gallic* masters stoop,
> And drown his lands and manors in a soupe. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 595.

> Not only the presence in France of Alcuin, but the consequences flowing from his thoughtful foresight, soon made themselves be felt among our *Gallic* neighbours. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 282.

gallic[2] (gal'ik or gâl'ik), *a.* [= F. *gallique*, < NL. *gallicus*, < L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*[3].] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.—**Gallic acid**, $C_7H_6O_5$, an organic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale-yellow color, without odor and having an acid taste. It exists ready-formed in the seeds of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. With ferric salts in solution it produces a deep bluish-black precipitate. It is used in medicine as an astringent, and is well known as an ingredient in ink. See *ink*.

Gallican (gal'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gallicus*, < *Gallia*, Gaul: see *Gaul*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

> The *Gallican* script, which was the parent of the Irish uncial. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II 176, note.

2. Specifically, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. See *Gallicanism*.

> But in regard to the central question, where the infallibility of the Church lies, the Ultramontanes tell us that the *Gallican* belief, that nothing has the seal of infallibility which has not been received by the whole Church, is extinct in France. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 270.

> The *Gallican* theory [of church government] views the Church as a constitutional monarchy, of which the Pope is either Jure Divino, or merely Jure Ecclesiastico, the responsible head; invested with legislative and executive functions while the supreme representative power of the Church, the Œcumenical Council, is in abeyance; but owing implicit obedience to such a Synod when assembled, liable to be suspended or deposed by it, and compelled to submit to its decisions on pain of the guilt and the consequences of schism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 15.

Gallican Church, the branch of the Roman Catholic Church in France, which has enjoyed greater privileges and had a more independent development than the branches

of that church in other European countries. Its comparative independence has been due to the persistent resistance of the civil power, supported by a portion of the clergy and people distinctively called the Gallican party, to the encroachments of the papal power, but there has always been a strong ultramontane party in the French church favorable to papal claims.—**Gallican liberties**, the peculiar privileges enjoyed by the Gallican Church. In general they consisted of greater freedom from papal domination over the actions of the bishops and of the king than was customary in other Roman Catholic countries, or than is customary in France at the present time. These liberties were especially defined by the pragmatic sanction of Louis IX in 1269, by the pragmatic sanction of Charles VII. in 1438, and by the "Declaration of the Clergy" drawn up by Bossuet in 1682, which asserted the right of the king to intervene in church matters without papal interference. The Gallican liberties were confirmed under the rule of Napoleon I., but the French church is becoming increasingly ultramontane. **Gallican liturgies, Gallican liturgy**, the liturgies or group of liturgies anciently used in Gaul or France and in some adjacent countries, especially in Spain. In Gaul these liturgies were suppressed by Charlemagne and his successors in the ninth century, and the Roman office was substituted for them. The remains of these rites are few and fragmentary. The wording of some of the prayers in the different local uses differed greatly, but the important features and the arrangement of parts were the same throughout. The liturgies originally used in Spain were of the same class, so that the group has been called the Hispano-Gallican family of liturgies. In Spain these rites had by the eleventh century become almost entirely supplanted by the Roman, but at the beginning of the sixteenth century the typical Spanish form, known as the *Mozarabic liturgy*, was revived by Cardinal Ximenes. The ancient liturgies of the British, Irish, and Scotch apparently belonged to the Gallican group, but their classification is disputed, and the remains are scanty. The use established among the Anglo-Saxons by St. Augustine of Canterbury probably contained Gallican elements, of which there are traces in the Use of Sarum, etc. The Gallican type of liturgy is believed to be derived through the primitive churches of Arles and Lyons from Ephesus, and has accordingly been called *Ephesine*, and referred to St. Paul and St. John. It differs greatly from the Roman in its constituent parts, their names, and arrangement, and agrees in many and important particulars with eastern liturgies. The nomenclature of its various parts is, however, almost entirely peculiar to itself, and it is distinguished by the fact that most of these parts, retaining their titles and places in the office, are variable, the number of different occasions for which such variations are provided being also much greater than in other western rites, and this variation extending even to the canon. See *Mozarabic*.

II. *n.* In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one who holds Gallican doctrines. See *Gallicanism*.

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Gallican* + *-ism*.] The spirit of nationalism within the French church, as opposed to the absolutism of the papal see. It grew in strength during the middle ages, and culminated in the reign of Louis XIV. The Gallican liberties, in which this spirit was expressed, disappeared at the time of the revolution; and, though since restored and nominally in existence, ultramontanism has during the nineteenth century triumphed over Gallicanism.

Gallicè (gal'i-sē), *adv.* [< L. *Gallice*, in French (Gallic), < *Gallicus*, Gallic, French: see *Gallic*[1].] In French.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *gallicisme*; as *Gallic*[1] + *-ism*.] A form or style of speech peculiar to the French language; the use by an English or other foreign writer or speaker of a form or expression, as a particular sense of a word or manner of phraseology, peculiar to the French language. Thus, the use of the word 'assist' in the sense of 'be present' or of the phrase 'it goes without saying,' and similar expressions, are regarded as Gallicisms.

Gallicize (gal'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gallicized*, ppr. *Gallicizing*. [< *Gallic*[1] + *-ize*.] To make French in opinions, habits, or modes of speech; especially, to render conformable to the French idiom or language. Also spelled *Gallicise*.

> Being, since my travels, very much *gallicized* in my character, I ordered a pint of claret.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ix.

Gallicolæ (ga-lik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gallicola*: see *gallicolous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of hymenopterous insects of the section *Pupivora*, corresponding to the *Diploleparia*, and to the modern family *Cynipidæ*; the gall-flies.—2. In Meigen's system (1818), a group of dipterous insects of his family *Tipularia*, containing the genus *Cecidomyia* and other genera, and corresponding pretty accurately to the modern family *Cecidomyidæ*; the gall-gnats or gall-midges.

gallicolous (ga-lik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gallicola*, < L. *galla*, gallnut, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting galls; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gallicolæ*.

galliform (gal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *galliformis*, < L. *gallus*, a cock, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a gallinaceous bird; of gallinaceous affinities; galline.

Galliformes (gal-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, formerly, gallinaceous birds collectively; now, in Garrod's classification, an order of a subclass *Homalogonatæ*, consisting of the three cohorts *Struthiones*, *Gallinaceæ*, and *Psittaci*. [Not in use.]

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *gallygaskins*, *gallygascoynes*, *gallogascoins* (abbr. *gaskins*, *gascoynes*); a corruption (due to a mistaken notion that "these trowsers were first worn by the *Gallic Gascons*, i. e., the inhabitants of Gascony"—Webster's Dict.) of OF. *garguesques*, Norm. *gargache*, a perverted form of *greguesques*, "slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians," which appears contracted in "*gregues*, wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians, great Gascon or Spanish hose" (Cotgrave), really of Italian (Venetian) origin, < It. *Grechesco*, Greekish, < *Greco*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*, *grecco*, *grego*, *gregs*. Cf. *pantaloons*, also of Venetian origin.] 1. A fashion of hose or slops worn in the sixteenth century. Also called *gregs*, *venetians*, and *gaskins*.

> My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
> The winter's fury and encroaching frosts, . . .
> A horrid chasm disclosed.
> *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling.

> Off went his heavy boots; doublet to the right, *galligaskins* to the left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

Hence—2. Loose breeches in general.

> Every good housewife made the clothes of her husband and family, and even the goede vrouw of Van Twiller himself thought it no disparagement to cut out her husband's linsey-woolsey *galligaskins*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

3. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen. *Simmonds*.

gallimatias†, *n.* See *galimatias*.

gallimaufry†, **gallimaufrey**† (gal-i-mâ'fri), *n.*; pl. *gallimaufries*, *gallimaufreys* (-friz). [Formerly also *gallimawfry*, *gallimaufray*, *gallymawfry*, *gallimalfry*, etc., < OF. *galimafrée*, a ragout, hash, hodge-podge. Cf. *galimatias*.] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge, made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder.

> Another contayneth a *Gallimawfrey* of Apples.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

> O Lord! he hath supped up all the broth of this *gallimaufry*. *French Schoolmaster* (1636).

Hence—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

> So now they have made our English tongue a *gallimaufray*, or hodgepodge of al other speeches.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

> They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in't.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> Their Alcoran itself a *gallimaufry* of lies, tales, ceremonies, traditions, precepts.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 622.

3. A medley of persons. [Humorous.]

> He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
> Both young and old, one with another, Ford;
> He loves the *gally-mawfry*, Ford, perpend.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Gallinaceæ (gal-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. fem. of L. *gallinaceus*: see *gallinaceous*.] The rasorial birds proper, commonly rated as an order or suborder, and containing all kinds of domestic fowls or poultry, and their feral relatives, as turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, guinea-fowls, the mound-birds of Australia, the curassows, hoccos, guans, etc.: equivalent to the old order *Rasores* minus the pigeons. It is an old name of the group, used with varying latitude, and now less frequently employed than *Gallinæ* (which see for technical characters). Also *Galli*.

gallinacean (gal-i-nā'shian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gallinaceæ*.

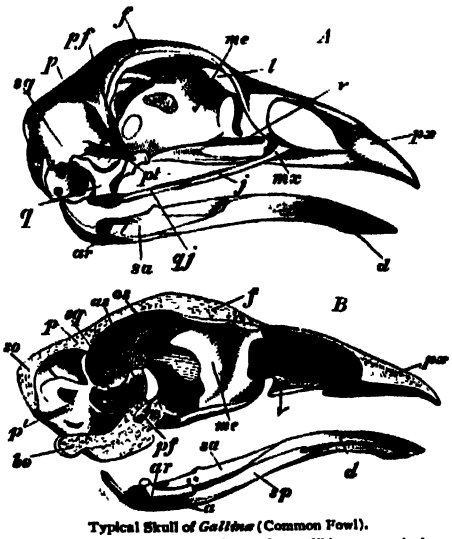
II. *n.* One of the *Gallinaceæ*, *Gallinacei*, or *Gallinæ*.

Gallinacei (gal-i-nā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallinaceus*.] Same as *Gallinaceæ* or *Gallinæ*; sometimes the same as *Rasores*.

gallinaceous (gal-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *gallinaceus*, pertaining to poultry, < *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] Having the characters of a bird of the order *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ*; rasorial.

> Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn mills. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

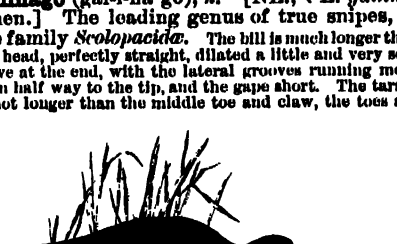
Gallinæ (ga-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] 1. A Linnean order of birds, the fifth of the system, composed of the genera *Didus*, *Pavo*, *Meleagris*, *Crax*, *Phasianus*, *Numida*, and *Tetrao*. It is practically the same as the later order *Gallinaceæ*, or *Rasores* without the pigeons.—2. An order of birds, the *Gallinaceæ* of authors, from which sundry non-conformable genera have been eliminated; the same as the *Alectoromorphæ* of Huxley. It is a group of chiefly terrestrial polygamous precocial ptilopædic birds, with schizognathous palate (see cut under *schizognathous*), schizorhinal nasal bones, recurved angle of the mandible, sessile basipterygoid facets, generally a deeply double-notched sternum, a hypocleidium (see cut under *furcula*), intestinal cæca, a muscular gizzard, two carotids (except in *Megapodidæ*), no intrinsic syringeal muscles, tufted oil-gland, aftershafted plumage, rectrices usually more than 12, feet 4-toed, legs feathered to the suffrago or beyond, claws blunt, nostrils scaled or feathered in a short nasal fossa, and the bill variable in form, corneous, and with the culmen rising on the forehead. The *Gallinæ* are divisible into two series or suborders: *Peristopodes*, the pigeon-toed fowls, of the families *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*; and *Alectoropodes* or typical fowls, of the families *Phasianidæ*, *Meleagrididæ*, *Numididæ*, *Tetraonidæ*, and *Perdicidæ*. Families which have been improperly referred to the *Gallinæ* and are now eliminated are *Dididæ*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Turnicidæ*, *Opisthocomidæ*, *Chionididæ*, and *Tinamidæ*.



Typical Skull of *Gallinæ* (Common Fowl).

A, side view: *sa*, surangular bone of mandible; *ar*, articular of mandible; *d*, dentary; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *l*, lacrymal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *p*, parietal; *pf*, postfrontal process; *pt*, pterygoid; *px*, premaxillary; *q*, quadrate; *qf*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *v*, vomer. *B*, vertical longitudinal section. Letters as before; also: *as*, alisphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital; *so*, supraoccipital; *os*, orbitosphenoid; *p'*, prootic; *pf*, pituitary fossa; *sp*, splenial bone.

Gallinago (gal-i-nā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallina*, a hen.] The leading genus of true snipes, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. The bill is much longer than the head, perfectly straight, dilated a little and very sensitive at the end, with the lateral grooves running more than half way to the tip, and the gape short. The tarsus is not longer than the middle toe and claw, the toes are cleft completely to the base, and the tail has more than 12 feathers. There are several species, of most parts of the world. The common snipe of Europe is *Gallinago media* or *G. cœlestis*; that of America is *G. wilsoni*. See *snipe*. Also called *Ascalopax*.



Common American or Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago wilsoni*).

gallinaso (gal-i-nā'zō), *n.* [< Sp. *gallinaza*, a vulture, < L. *gallinaceus*, gallinaceous: see *gallinaceous*.] The Spanish-American name of an American vulture of either of the genera *Cathartes* and *Catharista*, as the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, or the carrion-crow, *Catharista atrata*.

galline (gal'in), *a.* [< L. *gallus*, a cock (*gallina*, a hen), + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the barn-yard fowl; gallinaceous. [Rare.]

> The Brush-Turkey . . . was originally described by Latham in 1821 under the name of the New-Holland Vulture, a misleading designation which he subsequently tried to correct on perceiving its *Galline* character.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 827.

galling (gâ'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gall*[2], *v.*] Such as to gall, irritate, or distress; extremely annoying; harrowing; provoking.

> There is a provoking condescension, even in his wrath, which must be more *galling* to an adversary than the most ungovernable outbreak of rage and invective.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 191.

But the Alabama, placing herself in an unassailable position on his bow, had him completely at her mercy, and continued to pour in a *galling* fire.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 198.

gallingly (gâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a galling manner; annoyingly; provokingly.

Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders
Constrained and *gallingly*. *J. Baillie.*

gallingness (gâ'ling-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being galling or irritating.

Church-government (the *gallingness* of whose yoke is the grand scarecrow that frights us here). *Boyle*, Works, I. 39.

gallinha (Pg. pron. gäl-lē'nyä), *n.* [Pg. *gallinha*, a hen, < L. *gallina*, a hen.] A nominal money of account on the west coast of Africa, represented by cowries. *Imp. Dict.*

gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to stand for **gallinipper* (?), in oblique double allusion to the gall-fly and to the galling nature of the mosquito's attentions: see *gall*[3], *gall*[2], and *nipper*.] A large mosquito. [U. S.]

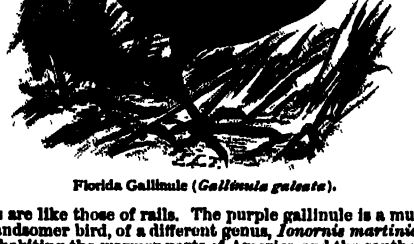
He lay there several minutes covered with ravenous insects, . . . when the narrator, to test his powers of endurance, applied the burning end of his cigar to the poor fellow's back. He jumped up . . . exclaiming, "Did you not promise to keep off the *gallinippers?*"
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 392.

gall-insect (gâl'in'sekt), *n.* 1. A gall-fly.—2. Some other insect which causes galls; a gall-maker, as the phylloxera.—3. Specifically, one of the *Gallinsecta*; a scale-insect.

Gallinsecta (gal-in-sek'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *galla*, oak-gall, + *insecta*, insects: see *gall-insect*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third family of the homopterous hemipterans, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Coccus;* the scale-insects, now forming a family *Coccidæ*, of the suborder *Monomera* of Westwood. The cochineal, *Coccus cacti*, is a species of this group. (See cut under *Coccus*.) *Coccus polonicus* is the scarlet-grain of Poland.

Gallinula (ga-lin'ū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *gallina*, a hen: see *Gallinæ*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, formerly coextensive therewith, now restricted to such species as the common gallinule of Europe, *G. chloropus*, or that of America, *G. galeata*. It is characterized by a somber plumage, a moderate bill and frontal boss, median and linear nostrils, and toes with a marginal membrane. There are several species of these ordinary gallinules or mud-hens, of various parts of the world.

gallinule (gal'i-nūl), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, and especially of the genus *Gallinula*. The gallinules, or mud-hens and water-hens, are marsh birds related to the rails and coots. Some of them are very beautiful in coloration, and are known as sultans and hyacinths, but most are dull-colored like the rails. There are about 30 species, of several genera, inhabiting most parts of the world. The Florida gallinule, or red-billed mud-hen of the United States, is about 13 inches long, with greenish feet, and a general grayish-black color, becoming brownish-olive on the back, pale or whitish on the belly, and white on the edge of the wing, with white stripes on the flank. It is resident in the Southern States and common along the coast in marshes. The general hab-



Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

its are like those of rails. The purple gallinule is a much handsomer bird, of a different genus, *Ionornis martinica*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America and the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. The common or black gallinule is locally called in the United States *marsh-hen, moor-hen, mud-hen, marsh-pullet, mud-pullet, rice-hen, king-ortolan, king-sora, water-chicken*, etc.

Gallinulinæ (ga-lin-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Gallinula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic paludicole birds, of the family *Rallidæ* and order *Alectorides*, having the forehead shielded by a horny boss formed by a prolongation of the culmen or mesorhinium, the bill short and stout, the feet large with long toes not webbed or lobed, but simple or slightly margined; the gallinules. See *Gallinula* and *gallinule*.

gallion†, *n.* See *galleon*.

galliot†, *n.* See *galiot*.

gallipago (gal-i-pā'gō), *n.* Same as *galapago*.

gallipavo (gal-i-pā'vō), *n.* Same as *gallopavo*.

Gallipoli oil. See *oil*.

gallipot[1] (gal'i-pot), *n.* [Formerly also *gallypot, galliepot, galiepot;* appar. a corruption (with accent orig. on the second syllable) of OD. *gleypot*, a gallipot (cf. *gleywerk*, glazed work), < *gleye, gley*, shining potters' clay (cf. North Fries. *glāy*, shining, D. *glees*, glazed, varnished), + *pot*, pot. The same first element appears in *gallitile*, q. v.] A small pot or vessel, painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for holding medicines.

The *gallypots* of apothecaries . . . on the outside had apes and owls and antiques, but contained within sovereign and precious liquors and confections.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 35.

Sir Humphry Davy himself was apprenticed to an apothecary, and made his first experiments in chemistry with his master's phials and *gallipots*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 304.

gallipot[2], *n.* See *galipot*.

gallisize (gal'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallisized*, ppr. *gallisizing*. Same as *gallize*. [Rare.]

Science affords a means of distinguishing a *gallisized* from a natural wine, if the added sugar consisted of dextrose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 603.

gallitile† (gal'i-tīl), *n.* [Also *galleytile, galletyle;* appar. < *galle-* in *gallipot*[1], q. v., + *tile*.] A tile used for paving or wall-decoration.

About the year 1570, I. Andries and I. Janson, potters, came from Antwerp, and settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade, making *galley-tile* and apothecaries' vessels [gallipots]. *Stow.*

It is to be known of what stuff *galletyle* is made, and how the colours in it are varied.
Bacon, Compounding of Metals.

gallium (gal'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Chemical symbol, Ga; specific gravity, 5.935. A rare malleable metal, discovered by means of spectrum analysis in 1875 by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the zinc-blende of Pierrefitte in the Pyrenees. It is of a grayish-white color and brilliant luster, and fuses at so low a point (30° C. or 86° F.) as to melt readily by the mere warmth of the hand. It has as yet been prepared only in small quantities. In its properties it is related to aluminium, and its spectrum consists of two violet lines, one well defined and eminently characteristic. Atomic weight, 70.

gallivant (gal-i-vant'), *v. i.* [Also written *gallavant, galavant*, and dial. *gallygant;* perhaps a variation of *gallant*, *v.*] To gad about; spend time frivolously or in pleasure-seeking, especially with the opposite sex. [Colloq.]

You were out all day yesterday, and *gallivanting* somewhere, I know. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lxiv.

"Go . . . and ask her to dance with you." "I am not in the humor to *gallivant*," was the languid reply.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

gallivat (gal'i-vat), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large boat used in the far East, rarely exceeding 70 tons in burden, two-masted, and commonly carrying small swivel-guns. The Malay pirates employ these boats on account of their swiftness.

gallivorous (ga-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *galla*, a gall-nut, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *gall*[3].] In *entom.*, devouring the interior of galls: applied to the larvæ of gall-producing insects.

galliwasp (gal'i-wosp), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] A lizard, *Celestus occiduus*, about a foot long, remarkably stout and plump, and brown in general color. It is a native of the West Indies, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is much dreaded and abhorred by the inhabitants, though without reason. Also spelled *gallywasp*.

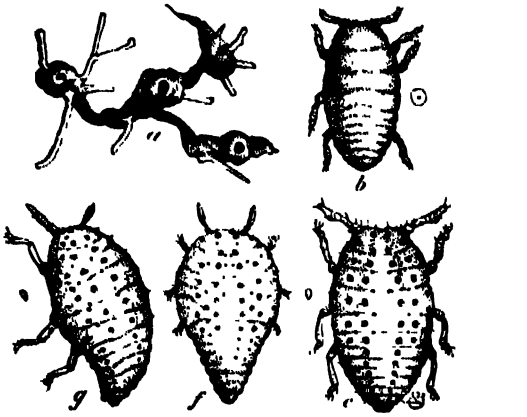
Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of *galliwasps* and jack-spaniards, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvii.

gallize (gal'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallized*, ppr. *gallizing*. [< *Gall* (see def.) + *-ize*.] In *wine-manuf.*, to add (to the unfermented grape-juice) sufficient water to reduce it to a given standard of acidity, and then sufficient sugar to bring the whole to the standard of sweetness scientifically determined to be the most advantageous. This method is named from Dr. L. Gall of Treves, who carried on with success the experiments introduced by the French chemist Pétiot, with a view to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the wine which can be produced from a given lot of grapes.

gall-louse (gâl'lous), *n.* One of those aphids, of the subfamilies *Pemphiginæ* and *Phylloxerinæ*, which make galls. The vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is known as the grape gall-louse. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Hormaphis* and *Pemphigus*.

gall-maker (gâl'mā'kėr), *n.* Any gall-making insect, as a dipterous cecidomyian or a hymenopterous cynipid.

gall-midge (gâl'mij), *n.* A gall-gnat. See *Gallicolæ*, 2.



Grape Gall-louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), the small figures showing natural sizes. *a*, roots of vine, showing swellings; *b*, larva as it appears when hibernating; *e, f*, and *g*, forms of more mature lice.

gall-mite (gâl'mīt), *n.* One of the true mites, of the genus *Phytoptus*, which produce galls. *P. quadripes* makes galls on the leaves of the soft maple.

gall-moth (gâl'môth), *n.* One of those moths whose larvæ live in the stems of plants, upon which artificial external swellings are produced by their work. Species of both the *Tineidæ* and the *Tortricidæ* have this habit. *Gelechia galle-solidaginis* is a tineid whose larvæ produce ellipsoidal nodes on the stems of the various golden-rods. *Penthina salicana* is a tortricid whose larva makes a similar gall. *Grapholitha ninana* is a very handsome tortricid whose galls are found on *Acacia febrina*. See also cut under *Pædisca*.



Gall-moth (*Gelechia galle-solidaginis*), natural size.

gallnut (gâl'nut), *n.* [= D. *galnoot;* as *gall*[3] + *nut*.] Same as *gall*[3], 1.

gallocyanine (gal-ō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< *gallic*[2] + *cyanine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline on tannic acid. It yields a bluish-violet color of moderate brilliancy, but tolerably fast. It is applicable to cotton, wool, or silk. Also called *new fast violet*.

gallowglass, *n.* See *gallowglass*.

Gallomania (gal-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< L. *Gallus*, a Gaul (Frenchman), + *mania*, madness.] A mania for imitating the French in manners, customs, dress, literature, etc.

Gallomania had become the prevailing social epidemic of the time. *D. Wallace*, Russia, p. 388.

gallon (gal'on), *n.* [< ME. *galon, galun, galoun, galun, jalon, jallon, jaillon*, F. *gallon* (= Sp. *galon* = Pg. *gallão* = It. *gallone*); ML. *galo(n-), galona*, a gallon; perhaps aug. of OF. **gale, jale*, F. *jale*, a bowl. Cf. *gill*[4].] 1. An English measure of capacity for dry or liquid substances, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts. The old wine-gallon, which was declared by law to contain 231 cubic inches, and to be equal to a cylinder 7 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, is now the legal gallon of the United States, where it is taken as the volume of 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of water at its maximum density weighed in air at 30 inches and 62° F. The imperial gallon now established in Great Britain for all liquid and dry substances contains 10 imperial pounds of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air of the same temperature and at 30 inches. It has been ascertained to contain 277.274 cubic inches. A statute of 1266 declares that "8 pounds do make a gallon of wine, and 8 gallons of wine do make a bushel." There was thus but one legal gallon. The pound referred to in the statute was somewhat lighter than the troy pound, but it would seem that in course of time the avoirdupois pound was substituted in practice, for the wine-gallon universally used in the latter part of the seventeenth century contained 224.4 cubic inches, while 8 avoirdupois pounds of British wine (of gooseberry or elderberry) measure about 226 inches. This wine-gallon was generally supposed, and in 1689 was legally declared, to contain 231 cubic inches, so that it was found convenient in 1707 to legalize a standard that was more accurately of this capacity. This law remains in force in the United States, though that standard has long been disused. A statute of 1452 defined the gallon as 8 troy pounds of wheat (still recognizing but one gallon), but the standard exchequer gallon constructed under Henry VII., and supposed to represent the gallon then used, contains 274¼ cubic inches. It was generally thought to contain 272¼ inches, and the statute of 1697, defining dry measures, was intended to conform to this, although it actually makes the corn-gallon 268.6 cubic inches. Elizabeth constructed a standard gallon of 282 cubic inches (or nearly 8 pounds avoirdupois of wheat), which became the old ale-gallon. The Irish gallon, which from 1450 to 1695 had contained 8 pounds troy of wine, was at the latter date carried to 272¼ cubic inches; but in 1785 it was again changed to 217.1 cubic inches for all purposes. The Scotch gallon was no less than 840 cubic inches. The United States gallon is equivalent to 3.7853 liters. Abbreviated *gal*.

2†. A measure of land. A gallon of land is supposed to have been the amount of land proper to sow a gallon of grain in.

galloon (ga-lön′), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *galon* = G. *galone*, < OF. *galon*, F. *galon*, < Sp. *galon* = Pg. *galão* = It. *gallone*, galloon, aug. of *gala*, finery, ornament: see *gala*[1], *gallant*.] 1†. Originally, worsted lace, especially a closely woven lace like a narrow ribbon or tape for binding.

A jacket edged with blue *galloon*.
D'Urfey, Wit and Mirth

In livry short, *galloone* on cape,
With cloak bag mounting high as nape
Davenant, Long Vacation in London.

2. In modern use: (*a*) A fabric similar to the above, of wool, silk, tinsel, cotton, or a combination of any of these. (*b*) A kind of gold or silver lace with a continuous even edge on each side, used on uniforms, liveries, etc.

We played a bout or two for a hat that was edged with silver *galloon*. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

galllooned (ga-lönd′), *a.* [< *galloon* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Those enormous habiliments . . . were . . . slashed and *gallooned*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 7.

galloon-gallant†, *n.* A gallant in galloon: a contemptuous name.

Thou *galloon gallant*, and Mammon you
That build on golden mountains, thou money-maggot!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, I. 3.

gallop (gal′up), *v.* [Formerly also *gallup*, *galop*; < ME. *galoppen* (= D. *galopperen* = MHG. *galopieren*, G. *galoppiren* = Dan. *galoppere* = Sw. *galoppera*), < OF. *galoper*, F. *galoper* (= Pr. *galupar* = Sp. Pg. *galopar* = It. *galoppare*, after F.), a var., with the usual change of initial *w* to *g* (*gu*), of OF. *waloper*, > ME. *walopen*, E. *wallop*, gallop, lit. boil, the sound made by a horse galloping being appar. likened to the boiling of a pot: see *wallop*, of which *gallop* is a doublet. The usual deriv. from "Goth. *gahlaupan*, to leap," is absurd; a Goth. **gahlaupan* does not exist, and the rare and poet. AS. form *gehleápan* is transitive.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or run by leaps, as a horse; run with steady and more or less rapid springs. See the noun.

Knyghtes wolfith on huntyng ride,
The deor *galopith* by wodis side
King Alisaunder, l. 460 (Weber's Metr. Rom.)

2. To ride a horse that is running; ride at a running pace.

She and her gentlewomen to wayte vpon her *galoped* through the towne, where the people might here the treading of their horsse, but they saw her not
Grafton, Edward the Confessor, an. 1043.

He *gallop'd* up
To John them, glancing like a dragon-fly.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To move very fast; scamper.

Master Blifil now, with his blood running from his nose, and the tears *galloping* after from his eyes, appeared before his uncle and the tremendous Thwackum.
Fielding, Tom Jones, iii. 4

Boys who . . . *gallop* through one of the ancients with the assistance of a translation can have but a very slight acquaintance either with the author or his language.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

Such superficial ideas . . . he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 24.

II. *trans.* To cause to gallop: as, he *galloped* his horse all the way.

Never *gallop* Pegasus to death
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 14.

gallop (gal′up), *n.* [= D. *galop* = G. *galopp* = Dan. *galop* = Sw. *galopp*, < OF. and F. *galop* = Sp. Pg. *galope* = It. *galoppo*; from the verb.] 1. A leaping or springing gait or movement of horses (or other quadrupeds), in which the two fore feet are lifted from the ground in succession, and then the two hind feet in the same succession. The term is commonly used to denote the movement intermediate in speed and action between the canter and the run, in which during the stride two, three, or all the feet are off the ground at the same instant. (See *horse*.) The details of the succession of motions and the system of the steps vary with the different species of quadrupeds.

That trot became a *gallop* soon,
In spite of curb and rein.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. A ride at a gallop; the act of riding an animal on the gallop.—3. A kind of dance. See *galop*. **Canterbury gallop** [so named from *Canterbury*, the allusion is said to be to the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury, but this is probably fanciful], a moderate gallop of a horse: commonly abbreviated to *canter* (which see). Also called *rubin*.—**False gallop**†, in the *manège*, apparently, an awkward pace.

Beat. What pace is this that thy tongue keeps?
Mary. Not a *false gallop*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

This is the very *false gallop* of verses.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

gallopade (gal-ọ-pād′), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *galopade*, *galoppade*; = D. *galopade* = Dan. *galoppade* = Sw. *galoppad*, < F. *galopade* (= Pg. *galopada* = It. *galoppata*), < *galoper*, gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] 1. In the *manège*, a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.—2. A sprightly kind of dance, or the music adapted to it. See *galop*.

The two favourite dances were the Valse and the Galop—the sprightly *galoppade*, as it was called.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 117.

gallopade (gal-ọ-pād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gallopaded*, ppr. *gallopading*. [< *gallopade*, *n.*] To gallop; move about briskly; perform the dance called a gallopade.

The shock-head willows two and two
By rivers *gallopaded*. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

gallopavo (gal-ọ-pā′vō), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock, + *pavo*, peacock.] A name of the turkey, now the technical specific name of the bird, *Meleagris gallopavo*. Also written *gallipavo*.

galloper (gal′up-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries . . . are commonly rough *gallopers*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

That most intrepid and enduring of all *gallopers*, Sir Francis Head. *Hints on Horsemanship*.

2. In *artillery*, a carriage on which small guns are conveyed, fitted with shafts so as to be drawn without limbers. [Eng.]—3. A galloper-gun.

They likewise sent another detachment, . . . on which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *Gallopers*, which presently dislodged them. *Trial of Sir John Cope*, p. 139.

4. In *dyeing*, a rolling-frame.

Galloperdix (gal-ọ-pėr′diks), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1844), < L. *gallus*, cock, + *perdix*, partridge.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, the hill-partridges,



Galloperdix lunulatus

of the subfamily *Perdicinæ*, of India and Ceylon, related to the jungle-fowl, but having no comb or wattles. The sexes are dissimilar in plumage, but both have the shanks spurred. There are three species of these hill-partridges, *G. spadicea* and *G. lunulatus* of India, and the Ceylonese *G. zeylonensis*

galloper-gun (gal′up-ėr-gun), *n.* A small gun conveyed on a galloper. See *galloper*, 2. [Eng.]

gallopin (gal′ọ-pin), *n.* [< OF. *galopin*, also *walopin*, later *gallopin*, F. *galopin* (= Sp. *galopin* = Pg. *galopim* = It. *galoppino*; ML. *galopinus*), a scullion (cf. Icel. *galpin*, mod. *galapin*, a merry fellow, < E.); cf. It. *galuppo*, a lackey, footboy (Florio); lit. a runner or errand-boy, < F. *galoper*, etc., gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] A servant for the kitchen; a cook's boy; a scullion. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

You, who are all our male attendance, from our Lord High Chamberlain down to our least *galopin*, follow us to prepare our court. *Scott*, Abbot, xxi.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallop*, *v.*] The action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse; who was't came by?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Know, Pegasus has got a bridle, . . .
With which he now is so commanded,
His days of *galloping* are ended,
Unless I with the spur do prick him.
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gallop*, *v.*] Proceeding at a gallop; hence, figuratively, advancing rapidly; making rapid progress: as, a *galloping* consumption (that is, a consumption that proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination).

The doctor says it's a *galloping* consumption. . . . He says it's the quickest case he ever knew.
Habberton, The Barton Experiment, p. 75.

gallotannic (gal-ọ-tan′ik), *a.* [< *gallic*[2] + *tannic*.] Derived from galls and consisting of tannin: used only in the following phrase.—**Gallotannic acid**, tannic acid derived from nutgalls.

gallotin (gal′ọ-tin), *n.* [< *gallic*[2] + *-ot-in*.] See *gallatin*.

gallow-berry (gal′ō-ber′i), *n.* [< *gallow*, curlew, + E. *berry*[1].] The curlewberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called from its furnishing much of the food of curlews in the fall.

gallow-bird (gal′ō-bėrd), *n.* [< *gallow*, curlew, + E. *bird*[1].] A curlew; especially, the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*.

gallow† (gal′ō), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gally* (see *gally*[3]); < ME. **galowen*, in comp. *begalowen*, frighten, < AS. *ā-gælwian*, *ā-gelwian*, astonish.] To frighten or terrify.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

galloway (gal′ọ-wā), *n.* One of a breed of horses of small size (under fifteen hands high), first raised in Galloway in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the rank-riding Scots upon their *Galloways*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

A *Galloway*, although strictly speaking a distinct breed, is commonly understood to be a horse not over 14 hands. . . . A pony must be less than 52 inches (13 hands) from the ground to the top of the withers, else he is a *Galloway*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

gallowglass, galloglass (gal′ọ-glàs), *n.* [< Ir. *galloglach*, a servant, a heavy-armed soldier, < *gall*, a stranger, foreigner, particularly an Englishman, + *oglach*, a youth, servant, vassal, knave, soldier, kern, < *og*, young (= E. *young*, q. v.), + term. *-lach*. The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English military settlers.] A soldier or armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland, the Hebrides, or other Gaelic countries.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles
Of kernes and *gallowglasses* is supplied.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

In October the wild kerns and *gallowglasses* rose, in no mood for sparing the house of Pindarus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

gallow-grass (gal′ō-gràs), *n.* Hemp, as being made into halters for the gallows. [Old slang.]

gallows (gal′ōz or gal′us), *n.* [< ME. *galows*, *galowes*, *galwus*, *galowes*, *galwes*, rarely or never in sing. *galwe*, < AS. *galga*, *gealga* (used in both sing. and pl.), a gallows, gibbet, cross, = OS. *galgo* = OFries. *galga* = D. *galg* = MLG. *galge* = OHG. *galgo*, MHG. *galge*, G. *galgen* = Icel. *gálgi* = Sw. Dan. *galge*, a gallows, gibbet, = Goth. *galga*, cross. In the older languages (Goth., AS., OHG., etc.) the word was used to denote the cross on which Christ suffered.] 1. A wooden frame on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, or of a single post with a projecting arm, from which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened about his neck: a plural used as a singular, and having the double plural *gallowses*.

Mony toke he that tyme and to toune led,
And hougit hom in hast vpon high *galowes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12885.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good:
O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. A similar contrivance for suspending objects.

They exercise themselves with various pastimes; but none more in use, and more barbarous, then the swinging up and downe, as boyes doe in bell-ropes; for which there be *gallowses*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 44.

3. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts*.—4. In *coal-mining*, a set of timbers consisting of two upright pieces or props and a bar or crown-tree laid across their tops so as to support the roof in a level or in any other excavation. [North. Eng.]—5. In *printing*, a low trestle attached to old forms of hand printing-presses, to sustain the tympan.—6. A central core formed of several cornstalks interlaced diagonally (while uncut) to serve as a stool or support for cut maize which is placed about it in forming a shock. [U. S.]—7. *pl.* A pair of braces for supporting the trousers. Also *galluses*. [Colloq.]

A pair of worn jean trousers covered his lower limbs, and were held in place by knit "*galluses*," which crossed the back of his cotton shirt exactly in the middle and disappeared over his shoulders in well-defined grooves.
The Century, XXXVI. 895.

8†. A wretch who deserves to be hanged; a gallows-bird. [Rare.]

Ros. He [Cupid] hath been five thousand years a boy.
Kath. Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Though he be a notable *gallows*, yet I'll assure you his master did turn him away, even in this place.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

To cheat the gallows. See *cheat*[1].

gallows (gal'ōz or gal'us), *a.* [Also *gallus;* a dial. use of *gallows*, *n.*, as a word of vague emphasis.] Reckless; dashing; showy. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Look what a *gallus* walk she's got!
A Glance at New York.

gallows (gal'ōz or gal'us), *adv.* [< *gallows*, *a.*] Very; exceedingly: as, *gallows* poor. [Slang.]

The fleece come in and got *gallers* well kicked about the head. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xii.

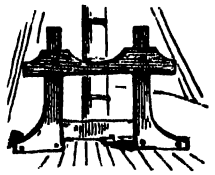
gallows-bird (gal'ōz-bėrd), *n.* 1. A person who deserves to be hanged.

The famous converted *gallows bird* . . . proclaims the good word in lamentable accents.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 415.

2. One who has been hanged.

"It is ill to check sleep or sweet in a sick man," said he; "I know that far, though I ne'er minced [dissected] ape nor *gallows-bird*."
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxviii.

gallows-bitts (gal'ōz-bits), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, on men-of-war, a pair of strong frames of oak made in the form of a gallows, fixed between the fore and main hatchways, with concave cross-beams called gallows-tops tenoned on to the uprights, to support spare topmasts, yards, booms, boats, etc. Also called *gallows*, *gallows-frame*, *gallows-stanchions*.


Gallows-bitts.

gallows-faced (gal'ōz-fāst), *a.* Rascally-looking. *Davies.*

Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hangdog, thou *gallows-faced* vagabond? *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, ii 16.

gallows-frame (gal'ōz-frām), *n.* 1. The frame of a gallows.—2. The frame by which the beam of a beam-engine is supported.—3. In *mining*, the structure erected over a shaft to support the pulleys and steady the cage. [Eng.] Called in the Pennsylvania anthracite region the *head-frame*.—4. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts*.

gallows-free (gal'ōz-frē), *a.* Free from danger of hanging.

Let him be *gallows-free* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 431.

gallows-locks (gal'ōz-loks), *n. pl.* Locks that hang down straight and stiff. [Colloq.]

His hair hung in straight *gallows-locks* about his ears, and added not a little to his sharking demeanor.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

gallowsness (gal'ōz-nes or gal'us-nes), *n.* [< *gallows*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Recklessness. [Slang.]

Spinning indeed! It isn't spinning as you'd be at, I'll be bound, and let you have your own way; I never knew your equals for *gallowsness*. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

gallows-pin† (gal'ōz-pin), *n.* The beam of a gallows.

O what'll my poor father think,
As he comes through the town,
To see the face of his Molly fair
Hanging on the *gallows-pin*!
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 125).

gallows-ripe (gal'ōz-rīp), *a.* Ready for hanging. *Davies.*

Jourdan himself remains unchanged; gets loose again as one not yet *gallows-ripe*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3.

gallows-stanchions (gal'ōz-stan'shonz), *n. pl.* Same as *gallows-bitts*.

gallows-strings† (gal'ōz-stringz), *n. pl.* The strings or ropes of a gallows: applied as a term of reproach to a person.

Ay, hang him, little *Gallows-strings*,
He does a thousand of these things.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 214.

gallows-top (gal'ōz-top), *n.* See *gallows-bitts*.

gallows-tree (gal'ōz-trē), *n.* A gallows.

He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the *gallows-tree*.
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

gallow-tree† (gal'ō-trē), *n.* [< ME. *galowe-tre*, *galwe-tre*, < AS. *galg-treów* (= Icel. *galga-trē*), < *galga*, gallows, + *treów*, tree.] A gallows. Now *gallows-tree*.

But bend your bowes, and stroke your strings,
Set the *gallow tree* aboute.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

gall-pipe (gâl'pīp), *n.* [< *gall*[1] + *pipe*.] Same as *gall-duct*.

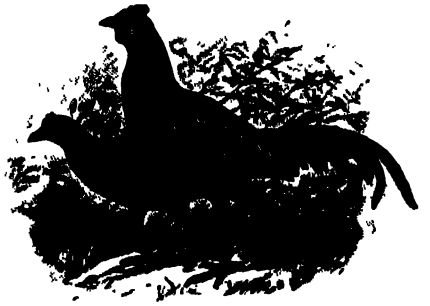
gall-sickness (gâl'sik'nes), *n.* A remitting malarial fever with jaundice, appearing in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gallsome† (gâl'sum), *a.* [< *gall*[1] + *-some*.] Full of gall; angry; malignant.

Such accusations . . . any vulgar man may . . . cry out upon, and condemn both of *gallsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 210.

gall-stone (gâl'stōn), *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder; a biliary calculus. Gall-stones consist largely of cholesterin. A pigment said to be made from them is used in water color painting, but the color sold as such is composed of other materials, probably gamboge and yellow lake. True gall-stone is a deep rich yellow, but is not permanent, and its color is destroyed by light. The commonest kind of gall-stone is used in water-color painting, on account of its brightness and durability, as a yellow coloring matter.

Gallus[1] (gal'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock.] 1. A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Phasianidæ*, having as type the domestic hen, *G. domesticus*, some if not all varieties of which


Jungle-fowl (*Gallus ferrugineus*).

are the modified descendants of *Gallus ferrugineus* or *bankivus;* the jungle-fowl. Sonnerat's jungle-fowl, *Gallus sonnerati*, is another example. The game-cock is now probably the nearest to the wild original of all the varieties of the domestic fowl.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes. *Lacépède*, 1802.—3. In *conch.*, same as *Strombus*. *Megerle.*

Gallus[2] (gal'us), *n.*; pl. *Galli* (-ī). [L., < Gr. Γάλλος, a priest of Cybele, so called, according to the tradition, from their raving, the name being associated with that of the river *Gallus*, Gr. Γάλλος, in Phrygia, whose waters were fabled to make those who drank it mad.] In *classical antiq.*, a priest of Cybele. The worship of this goddess was introduced into Rome from Phrygia in 204 B. C. It consisted essentially of wild and boisterous rites, and it was the usage that these priests should be eunuchs. The chief of the college was styled *Archigallus*.

These Man-women Priests were called *Galli*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

gallus[3] (gal'us), *a.* Same as *gallows*.

galluses (gal'us-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *gallowses*, plural of *gallows*, in sense 7.

gall-wasp (gâl'wosp), *n.* A hymenopterous gall-insect; one of the *Gallicolæ*, *Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies.

gally[1] (gâ'li), *a.* [< *gall*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like gall; bitter as gall.

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkes of sin.
Cranmer, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 246.

gally[2] (gâ'li), *a.* [Formerly also *gaully;* < *gall*[2] + *-y*[1].] Characterized by galls or abraded spots.

I see in some meadows *gaully* places where little or no grasse at all groweth, by reason (as I take it) of the too long standing of the water. *Norden*, Surveior's Dialogue.

gally[3]†, *v. t.* [Var. of *gallow*.] Same as *gallow*.

The next day being Sunday, call'd by the natives of this country [Devonshire] Maze Sunday (and indeed not without some reason, for the people looked as if they were *gallied*), I was wak'd by the tremendous sound of a horse-trumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 205.

gally[4], *n.* An obsolete or occasional spelling of *galley*.

gallygaskins†, **gallygascoynes**†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *galligaskins*.

gallypot†, *n.* See *gallipot*[1].

gallywasp, *n.* See *galliwasp*.

gally-worm (gal'i-wėrm), *n.* [The first element is uncertain.] A common name of sundry myriapods or millepeds, as a thousand-legs of the genus *Polydesmus*. Also spelled *galley-worm*.

galoche, *n.* See *galosh*.

Galomys (gal'ō-mis), *n.* Same as *Galemys*.

galon (F. pron. ga-lôn'), *n.* [F.] Same as *galloon*.

galonier†, *n.* [Perhaps from *gallon*, as indicating its capacity.] A vessel for table use and for decorating a court cupboard, probably of a size sufficient to hold about a gallon.

galoot (ga-lōt'), *n.* [Also *galloot;* of slang origin.] A fellow: a term of humorous contempt, often implying something awkward, silly, or weak in the person so designated. [Slang, U. S.]

I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank,
Till the last *galoot*'s ashore.
John Hay, Jim Bludso.

galopt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gallop*.

galop (gal'up; as a F. word, gal'ō), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *gallop*.—2. [F.] (*a*) A lively round dance of German origin. (*b*) Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick.

galopade (gal-ō-pād'), *n.* Same as *galop*, 2.

galore (ga-lōr'), *adv.* [Also formerly written *gelore*, *gilore*, *gillore*, *golore*, etc.; < Ir. *go leor* = Gael. *gu leor* or *leur*, sufficiently, enough: *go*, a particle prefixed to an adj. to form an adv.; *leor*, adj., sufficient, enough.] Sufficiently; abundantly; in plenty. It is often used with the force of a predicate adjective. [Humorous.]

To feasting they went, with true merriment,
And tippl'd strong liquor *gillore*.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

A shriek of welcome greeted them; they were set in a corner, with beef and ale *galore*, and soon the great table was carried in, the ground cleared, the couples made, and the fiddlers tuning. *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p 8.

galosh (ga-losh'), *n.* [Also written *gallosh*, *golosh*, in pl. *galoshes*, *goloshes*, formerly *galash*, *galage*, *gallage*, etc., and even *gallonshoes* (simulating *shoes*) (now also *galoche*, after F.); < ME. *galoche*, also *galage*, *galege*, < OF. *galoche*, F. *galoche* = Sp. Pg. *galocha* = It. *galoscia* (ML. *galoccia*), prob. < ML. *calopedia*, a clog or wooden shoe, < Gr. *καλοπόδιον*, dim. of *καλόπους*, *καλάπους* (*-ποδ-*), a shoemakers' last, < *κᾶλον*, wood (prop. wood for burning, < *καίειν*, burn), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. A kind of clog or patten worn in the middle ages as a protection against wet, and common, because of the practice of making shoes of cloth, silk, or the like, or of ornamental leather.

With-outen spores other spere and sprakliche he lokede,
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores and *galoches* y couped.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. In present use, any overshoe; a rubber: usually in the plural. [Rare in the U. S.]

Rose, having been delayed by the loss of one of her *galoshes* in a bog, had been once near Catherine . . . during that dripping descent
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, viii.

Dutch galoshes†, skates. [Rare.]

And had I but *Dutch galloshoes* on,
At one run I would slide to Lon-
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galosh (ga-losh'), *v. t.* [< *galosh*, *n.*] To protect with a partial covering, edging, or the like of strong or water-proof material, as a shoe.

His boots . . . had been "soled" and "heeled" more than once; had they been *goloshed*, their owner might have defied Fate! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends.

galpt, *v. i.* [ME. *galpen*, gape; perhaps akin to *yelp*, q. v.] To gape; yawn.

See how he *galpeth*, lo, this dronken wight,
As though he wold us swalow anon right.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which *galpes*, thee to devour
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

galravage, galraverge (gal-rav'ėj, -ėrj), *n.* and *v.* Same as *gilravage*.

The witches hang syne had their sinful possets and *galravitchings*
Galt, Annals of the Parish, ii.

Eh! harkee till this lass o' mine. She thinks as because she's gone *galraverying*, I mann ha' missed her and be ailing. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

galrush (gal'rush), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. [Dublin Bay, Ireland.]

galt[1] (gâlt), *n.* [Also *gault*, *golt;* < Norw. *gald*, hard ground, a place where the ground, or snow, is trodden hard, = Icel. *gald*, *galdr*, *gaddr*, hard snow.] 1. Clay; brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically—2. In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Upper Cretaceous series. The galt is a stiff clay, sometimes sandy or calcareous, dark-blue in color, with layers of pyritous and phosphatic nodules, and occasional seams of greensand. It varies from 100 to 200 feet in thickness, and forms a marked boundary between the Upper and the Lower Cretaceous rocks.

galt[2] (gâlt), *n.* [< ME. *galte*, < Icel. *göltr*, also *galti* = Sw. Dan. *galt*, a gelded hog: see *geld*[1], *gilt*[3].] A boar pig. [Prov. Eng.]

Greesse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylych he lukez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

galtropt (gal'trǫp), *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

Errours in Divinity and Policy . . . are the cursed Counter-mures, dropt Portcullises, scouring Angiports, sulphurious Granado's, laden murtherers, peeviah *Galthropes*, and rascall desperadoes, which the Prince of lyes imployes with all his skill and malice, to maintaine the walls and gates of his kingdome. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

galuchat (F. pron. ga-lü-shä'), *n.* [F.] A kind of shark's skin or shagreen usually dyed green, used to cover cases, boxes, etc. As prepared it retains the tubercles with which it is studded in the natural state.

galvanic (gal-van'ik), *a.* [= F. *galvanique* = Sp. *galvánico* = Pg. It. *galvanico* (cf. D. G. *galvanisch* = Dan. Sw. *galvanisk*), < *Galvani*: see *galvanism*.] 1. Pertaining to galvanism, or current electricity as produced by a chemical battery (see *electricity*): same as *voltaic*, a word in more common use.

All the *galvanick* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, . . . consist . . . of series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal and a stratum of fluids.

Sir H. Davy, Philos. Trans (1801), II., art. 20.

2. Spasmodic, like the movements of a limb produced by a current of electricity: as, a *galvanic* start.—**Galvanic battery**, **cautery**, **current**, **écraseur**, etc. See the nouns **Galvanic induction**, induction of electric currents.

galvanical (gal-van'i-kal), *a.* [< *galvanic* + *-al*.] Same as *galvanic*.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of *galvanical* apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences. *Whewell*, Philos. of the Mechanical Sciences.

galvanisation, galvanise, etc. See *galvanization*, etc.

galvanism (gal'vạ-nizm), *n.* [= D. G. *galvanismus* = Dan. *galvanisme* = Sw. *galvanism* = F. *galvanisme* = Sp. Pg. *galvanismo*, < It. *galvanismo*, so called after Luigi *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna (1737–98), the first investigator in this field. His theory was first published in 1792.] 1. That branch of the science of electricity which treats of electric currents more especially as arising from chemical action, as from the combination of metals with acids.

The name was given before the identity of this form of electricity and that produced by friction was fully understood: it is now nearly obsolete. See *electricity*.

2. In *med.*, the application of an electric current from a number of cells: in distinction from *faradism* or the use of a series of brief alternating currents from an induction-coil, and from *franklinism* or the charging from a frictional or Holtz machine.

galvanist (gal'vạ-nist), *n.* [As *galvan-ism* + *-ist*.] One versed in galvanism.

galvanization (gal'vạ-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *galvanize* + *-ation*.] The act of galvanizing, or the state of being so affected. Also spelled *galvanisation*.

galvanize (gal'vạ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galvanized*, ppr. *galvanizing*. [= D. *galvaniseren* = G. *galvanisiren* = Dan. *galvanisere* = Sw. *galvanisera* = F. *galvaniser* = Sp. *galvanizar* = Pg. *galvanisar* = It. *galvanizzare*; as *galvanic* + *-ize*.] 1. To subject to the action of an electric or galvanic current, as in medicine.

The word is especially used of the act of restoring to consciousness by electrical action, as from a state of suspended animation; or of electrical restoration to a semblance of life, as a corpse or a severed part of the body.

The agitations resembled the grinnings and writhings of a *galvanized* corpse, not the struggles of an athletic man. *Macaulay*, On History

Hence—2. To confer a fictitious vitality upon; give a mechanical semblance of life or vitality to.—3. To plate, as with gold, silver, or other metal, by means of galvanic electricity; electroplate.

Also spelled *galvanise*.

Galvanized iron, a name given (*a*) improperly to sheets of iron coated with zinc by a non-galvanic process, the iron being first cleansed by friction and the action of dilute sulphuric acid, and then plunged into a bath composed of melted zinc and other substances, as sal ammoniac, or mercury and potassium; (*b*) properly, to sheets of iron coated first with tin by a galvanic process, and then with zinc by immersion in a bath containing fluid zinc covered with sal ammoniac mixed with earthy matter.

galvanizer (gal'vạ-nī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which galvanizes. Also spelled *galvaniser*.

galvano-. Combining form of *galvanic* or *galvanism*.

galvanocaustic (gal'vạ-nō-kâs'tik), *a.* [< *galvano-* + *caustic*, q. v.] Relating to the heat derived from a current of electricity when employed in cauterization.

galvanocauterization (gal'vạ-nō-kâ'tẹ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *galvanic* + *cauterization*.] Cauterization by the heat induced by a current of electricity.

galvanocautery (gal'vạ-nō-kâ'tẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *galvanocauteries* (-riz). [< *galvanic* + *cautery*.] In *surg.*, a cautery in which a galvanic current is used to heat the cauterizing part of the apparatus.

galvanoglyph (gal'vạ-nō-glif), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. γλύφειν, engrave.] A picture produced by galvanoglyphy.

galvanoglyphy (gal-vạ-nog'li-fi), *n.* [As *galvanoglyph* + *-y*.] A method of producing an electroplate which may be used in a printing-press. The essential features of the process are the use of a zinc plate covered with a ground, and etched as a matrix for an electroplate, the reverse plate thus obtained being used in printing. The picture obtained by this method is called a *galvanoglyph*.

galvanograph (gal'vạ-nō-gràf), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] 1. A plate formed by the galvanographic process.—2. An impression taken from such a plate.

galvanographic (gal'vạ-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *galvanography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to galvanography.

galvanography (gal-vạ-nog'rạ-fi), *n.* [As *galvanograph* + *-y*.] A process for producing plates which will give impressions after the manner of a plate used in copperplate engraving. The drawing is made on a silvered plate in viscid paints, in such a way as to leave the dark parts slightly raised. An electrotype is taken from this, which may be used as an engraved plate, the dark lines now being depressed precisely as in a copperplate. An impression from such a plate is called a *galvanograph*.

galvanologist (gal-vạ-nol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *galvanology* + *-ist*.] One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

galvanology (gal-vạ-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the phenomena of galvanism.

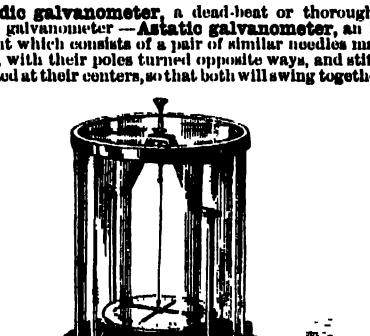
galvanomagnetic (gal'vạ-nō-mag-net'ik), *a.* Same as *electromagnetic*.

galvanometer (gal-vạ-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current. In all galvanometers the principle of action is the same. It depends upon the force which Oersted discovered to be exerted between a magnetic needle and a wire carrying a current—a force which tends to set the needle at right angles to the direction of the current, and whose intensity, other things remaining the same, depends directly upon the strength of the current.

The term *galvanometer* is applied to an instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents by means of the deflection of a magnetic needle round which the current is caused to flow through a coil of wire.

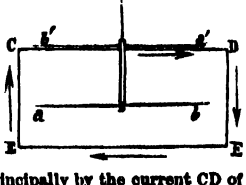
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag.

Aperiodic galvanometer, a dead-beat or thoroughly damped galvanometer.—**Astatic galvanometer**, an instrument which consists of a pair of similar needles magnetized, with their poles turned opposite ways, and stiffly connected at their centers, so that both will swing together



Astatic Galvanometer.

The one tends always to turn in a direction opposite to the other under the earth's magnetic attraction, so that if the needles were perfectly alike they would form a perfectly astatic pair, or a pair that would not tend to assume any particular direction from the magnetic influence of the earth. One of the needles, *ab*, is nearly in the center of the coil, CDEF, through which the current passes; the other, *a'b'*, just above the coil. When a current traverses the coil in the direction of the arrows, the action of all parts of the current upon the lower needle tends to urge the austral pole *a* toward the back of the figure and the boreal pole *b* to the front, while the upper needle, *a'b'*, is affected principally by the current CD of the coil, which urges the austral pole *a'* to the front of the figure and the boreal pole *b'* to the back. Both needles are thus urged to rotate in the same direction by the current, and, as the opposing action of the earth is greatly enfeebled by the combination, a much larger deflection is obtained than would be given by one of the needles if employed alone. Galvanometers are also made astatic by the use of a fixed magnet so placed as to counteract the influence of the earth's magnetism.—**Ballistic galvanometer**, an instrument used to measure the strength of a current which acts for only a very short time, as that produced by the discharge of a condenser. It involves the use of a heavy needle, which takes a relatively long time to swing. The sine of half the angle of the first swing is proportional to the quantity of electricity which has flowed through the coil.—**Dead-beat galvanometer**, a galvanometer in which the needle is so damped, by induction or otherwise, that on the passage of a current it will move to its final deflection without oscillation.—**Differential galvanometer**, a form of galvanometer in which the coil consists of two separate wires wound side by side, and used to compare two currents. If the currents are sent in opposite directions through these wires the motion of the needle will be determined by the difference in their intensity; if they were equal the needle would remain stationary.—**Sine galvanometer**, a magnetic needle poised at the center of a coil of insulated copper wire wound round a vertical circle that may be turned horizontally on its stand. In use the needle and vertical circle are at first both in the magnetic meridian. When a current passes, the needle is deflected, and the vertical coil is turned by the observer until its plane coincides with the magnetic axis of the needle. The strength of the current is as the sine of the angular deviation.



Any sensitive galvanometer in which the needle is directed by the earth's magnetism can be used as a *sine galvanometer*, provided the frame on which the coils are wound is capable of being turned round a central axis.

S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 167.

Tangent galvanometer, a very short magnetic needle delicately suspended so as to turn in a horizontal plane. The point about which it turns is at the center of a vertical coil of copper wire through which the current is passed. The diameter of the coil is at least ten or twelve times the length of the needle. The needle is therefore usually not more than half an inch long; and, for convenience of reading its deflections, long light pointers of aluminium or of glass fiber are cemented to its ends. In use the instrument is placed so that the vertical coil of copper wire is in the plane of the magnetic meridian. The current is then sent through the coil, and the angle by which the needle is deflected is read off. The strength of the current then is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection, whence the name of the instrument.—**Thomson's mirror galvanometer**, the most sensitive galvanometer yet invented. Its needle, which is very short, is rigidly attached to a small, light, concave mirror, and suspended in the center of a vertical coil of very small diameter by a silk fiber. A movable magnet is provided for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian, and also for rendering the needle more or less astatic. Needle, mirror, and magnet weigh only about 1¼ grains. At a distance of two or three feet from the mirror is a solid wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the mirror. In the stand, just under the center of the scale, a hole is cut, and a fine wire is stretched upright across it. A strong lamp stands behind the opening, so that its light will fall on the mirror and be reflected back on the scale. An image of the wire will thus be constantly thrown on the scale, and the slightest motion of the needle and its mirror will produce a much greater motion of this image. As the current flows the one way or the other the index will move to one side or the other. This galvanometer was devised for use in connection with the Atlantic submarine cables. It was long the only instrument with which signals could be read through long submarine lines; and it is still employed to a great extent, though now superseded by the siphon-recorder of the same inventor.

galvanometric (gal'vạ-nọ-met'rik), *a.* [As *galvanometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the galvanometer or to galvanometry: as, the *galvanometric* needle.

galvanometrical (gal'vạ-nọ-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *galvanometric*.

The parts of the stand include . . . the necessary clamping screws for electrical and *galvanometrical* connections.

The Engineer, LXV. 510.

galvanometry (gal-vạ-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *galvanometer* + *-y*.] The art or process of determining the strength of electric or galvanic currents; rheometry.

galvanoplastic (gal'vạ-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *galvanoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the reproduction of forms by electrotypy.—**Galvanoplastic process**, a method of obtaining copies of type, an engraving, a design, etc., by electrical deposition: ordinarily the same as *electrotyping*. As applied to art-work, the phrase refers to the process of electroplating a plaster model with bronze, the mold being afterward destroyed and the plaster withdrawn, leaving a hollow figure in bronze. As applied to ornamental work in glass, the phrase is used for a method of decorating glass surfaces by means of electroplating, the design being first traced on the glass in some metallic pigment and burned in.

galvanoplasty (gal'vạ-nō-plas'ti), *n.* [= F. *galvanoplastie*; as *galvanic* + Gr. πλαστός, < πλάσσειν, form.] Same as *electrotypy*.

galvanopuncture (gal'vạ-nō-pungk'tụr), *n.* [= F. *galvano-puncture*; as *galvan-ic* + *puncture*.] In *med.*, the passage of a constant current through a part of the body by means of needle-shaped electrodes introduced into it.

galvanoscope (gal-van'ọ-skōp), *n.* [= F. *galvanoscope*; as *galvanic* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle may be used as a galvanoscope.

galvanoscopic (gal′vȧ-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *galvanoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

galvano-thermometer (gal′vȧ-nō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [As *galvanic* + *thermometer.*] An apparatus used in measuring the amount of heat produced by an electric current in passing through conductors of varying resistance.

galvanotropism (gal-vȧ-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. τρέπειν (-τροπος in comp.), turn round, + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the movements in growing organs produced by the passage through them of electric currents.

Elfving found that when a root is placed vertically between two electrodes it curves towards the positive electrode — that is, against the direction of the current. In one case (Cabbage) the curvature was towards the negative electrode. Müller (Hettlingen), in repeating Elfving's experiments, found that the curvature was in all cases such as to tend to place the long axis of the root in the plane of the current, the curvature being towards the negative pole. These phenomena are spoken of as "*galvanotropism.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 60.

galver (gal′vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move quickly; throb. [Prov. Eng.]

galverly†, *adv.* [< *galver* + *-ly*².] Quickly; nimbly; actively.

A light gennet that is young and trotteth *galverly*, of good making, colour, and fast going.
Wriothesley, To Sir T. Wyatt, Oct., 1537.

galwet, galwes†, *n.* Middle English forms of *gallows.*

galyngale†, *n.* See *galangal. Chaucer.*

galypot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gallipot*¹.

gam (gam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gammed*, ppr. *gamming.* [Perhaps a var. of *jam*¹. Cf. *jamming.*] 1. To herd together or form a school, as whales; crowd together and swim in the same direction. Hence — 2. To make a call, exchange visits, have a chat, etc., as fishermen or fishing-vessels.

This visiting between the crews of ships at sea is called, among whalemen, *gamming.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 246

gam (gam), *n.* [< *gam, v.*] 1. A herd or school of whales. Toward the close of a season, when whales are seen in large gams, it is regarded by the whalers as a sign that they will soon leave the grounds. Hence — 2. A social visit between fishermen; a chat, call, or other exchange of courtesies, as when vessels meet and speak each other, exchange visits, give and take letters aboard, etc.

The *gam* was long and sober and serious; the two sea-dogs . . . compared reckoning, hoped for whales, and discussed the weather in no complimentary manner.
H. Melville, Moby Dick.

gama-grass (gä′mȧ-gras), *n.* A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, cultivated in Mexico and elsewhere in southern North America, in the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe. It bears drought remarkably well, and the shoots may be cut three or four times in a season, making a coarse but nutritious hay, resembling corn-fodder, of which cattle and horses are very fond.

Gamasea, Gamasei (ga-mā′sē-ȧ, -ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Gamasidæ.*

gamashes† (ga-mash′ez), *n. pl.* [< OF. *gamaches* = It. *gamascie* (ML. *gamacha*), spatterdashes, < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg (> E. *jamb*), = It. *gamba*, leg: see *jamb.*] A protection for the shoes, hose, etc., from mud and rain, worn especially by horsemen in the seventeenth century. They appear to have been sometimes of the nature of boots and sometimes of the nature of leggings. Also *gamaches.*

Lay my richest sute on the top, my velvet slippers, cloth-of-gold *gamashes.* *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

Daccus is all bedawb'd with golden lace,
Hose, doublet, jerkin; and *gamashes* too
Davies, Scourge of Folly (1611).

gamasid (gam′ȧ-sid), *n.* A mite of the family *Gamasidæ.*

Gamasidæ (ga-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gamasus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Acarida;* the beetle-mites or spider-mites. They have extensile chelate mandibles, free filiform palps or maxillæ, equal hairy legs with six or more joints, two claws, and a disk or sucker, the first pair of legs usually tactile, the stigmata ventral and protected by a long tubular peritreme, and no ocelli. They are parasitic on insects, birds, and other animals, sometimes on plants. Those which infest poultry can live for a time on the human skin and give rise to intolerable itching. One species is very hurtful to caged birds. The *Gamasidæ* are most commonly parasitic during the nymphal and adult female states. Also *Gamasea, Gamasei* (Dugès, 1834), and *Gamasides* (Leach, 1814).

gamass (ga-mas′), *n.* Another form of *camass, quamash.*

Gamasus (gam′ȧ-sus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Gamasidæ. G. coleopterorum* is a common parasite of carrion-beetles, such as the *Silphidæ*, which are found covered with these minute orange mites.

gamb, gambe (gamb), *n.* [< OF. *gambe, jambe, jame*, F. *jambe* = Pr. *gamba* = Sp. *gamba*, OSp. also *camba, cama* = It. *gamba*, < ML. *gamba*, leg, LL. a hoof; prob. of Celtic origin, akin to *cam*, crooked: see *cam*². Cf. *gamble*², *jamb.*] A leg or shank; in *her.*, the whole fore leg of a lion or any other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint, it is then only a paw. Also *jambe.*

gamba¹ (gam′bȧ), *n.*; pl. *gambæ* (-bē). [NL., < LL. *gamba*, hoof, ML. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb* and *jamb.*] In *anat.*, the metacarpus or metatarsus of some animals, as the ruminants and solidungulates.

gamba² (gam′bȧ), *n.* Short for *viol da gamba.* See *viol.*

Some likewise there affect the *Gamba* with the voice,
To shew that England could variety afford
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 358

gambade, gambado (gam-bād′, -bā′dō), *n.* [< It. *gamba*, the leg; the form seems to imitate that of F. *gambade*, a gambol: see *gambol, n.*] 1. A spatterdash or gaiter for covering the leg when riding or walking in muddy roads.

His thin legs tenanted a pair of *gambadoes* fastened at the side with rusty clasps *Scott*

2. *pl.* Boots fixed to the saddle of a horseman, instead of stirrups. *Fairholt.*

I know not whether he [James I.] or his son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much worne in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach, clean and warme, in those dirty countries
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall.

gambs, *n.* Plural of *gamba*¹.

gambaison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambalock†, *n.* A kind of riding-gown. *Davies.*

A man of tall stature, clothed in a *gambalock* of scarlet, buttoned under the chin with a bosse of gold
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 119.

gambe, *n.* See *gamb.*

gambeson†, **gambison**† (gam′be-son, -bi-son), *n.* [ME. *gambeson, gambesoun, gambuson, gamesson, gamesun*, etc., < OF. *gambeson, gambaison, gambeison, wambaison*, also *gambais, wambais, wambeis* = Pr. *gambason, gambais* = OSp. *gambax* = OPg. *canbax* = D. *wambus* = MLG. *wambois, -bös, -bes* = MHG. *wambes, wambis*, G. *wamms* = Dan. *vams*, < ML. *gambeso(n-)*, with different suffix *gambasium, wambasium*, gambeson, < OHG. *wamba* = Goth. *wamba* = AS. *wamb*, belly, stomach, E. *womb:* see *womb.*] A garment worn originally under the habergeon, made sometimes of leather, sometimes of thick stuff, and even wadded, to guard against bruises which might result from blows received upon the mail. Toward the close of the fourteenth century, when the habergeon had been nearly abandoned by men-at-arms, the gambeson appears as the principal garment of fence for the body, and this continues until the complete and general adoption of plate armor. See *gamboised.*



Gambeson (about 1375). (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

gambet (gam′bet), *n.* [< F. *gambette* (= It. *gambetta*, a gambet), so called from the length of the legs; dim. of OF. *gambe* = It. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] A name of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*, and hence of other species of the same genus. See *Totanus.*

gambet-snipe (gam′bet-snīp), *n.* Same as *gambet.*

Gambetta (gam-bet′ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), = It. *gambetta:* see *gambet.*] An old name of the gambets, now used in ornithology as a generic name of those birds. *G. flavipes* is the yellow-legs of North America; *G. melanoleuca* is the greater tattler; *G. calidris* is the redshank of Europe.

gambier, gambir (gam′bēr), *n.* [Malayan.] An extract rich in tannin prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*, a rubiaceous shrub of the Malayan peninsula and islands, which climbs by means of hooked spines. It is used medicinally as an astringent, but is more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing. It occurs in commerce in cubical pieces of about an inch in size, opaque and of a yellowish color, with an even, dull fracture, and soluble in boiling water. It is chiefly imported from Singapore, and is also known as *Terra Japonica* and *pale catechu.*

We went along a good road . . . until we came to a pepper and *gambir* plantation. . . . I find that [*gambir*] . . . is largely exported to Europe, where it is occasionally employed for giving weight to silks, and for tanning purposes. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

gambiext†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambison†, *n.* See *gambeson.*

gambist (gam′bist), *n.* [< *gamba*² + *-ist.*] In *music*, a player on the gamba, or viol da gamba.

Burney, and Mozart in his letters, both speak of the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria as an accomplished *gambist.* *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 580.

gambit (gam′bit), *n.* [< F. *gambit*, a gambit, < It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs (cf. OF. *jambet*, a tripping of the legs, a feint, a sudden attack, *faire le jambet*, or *jamber*, trip the legs, make a feint, deceive), < *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] In *chess-playing*, an opening in which a pawn or a piece is sacrificed, or at least offered, for the sake of, or with the object of obtaining, an advantageous attack. The gambit is said to be *accepted* or *declined*, according as the pawn or piece thus offered is or is not taken. A gambit played by the second player is called a *counter-gambit.* Of all the chess-openings, the *Evans gambit* (so named from a captain of the British navy, who originated it about 1833) has been the most thoroughly analyzed in its multitudinous variations, while next in order probably come the King's Bishop's gambit and the Scotch gambit. Some of the gambits differentiated below in the ordinary chess notation are developments of others, and, in particular, several (the Allgaier, King's Bishop's, Muzio, etc.) are ramifications of the king's gambit proper. — **Allgaier gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, P—KKt 4; 4 P—KR 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Kt—Kt 5. After sacrificing the pawn at the second move, the opening player here offers the knight, and the ordinary continuation is 5 . . . P—KR 3; 6 Kt takes P, K takes Kt. — **Center gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P takes P. — **Center counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P takes P. — **Cunningham gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, B—K 2; 4 B—B 4, B—R 5 (ch). — **Damiano gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—KB 3; 3 Kt takes P. **Danish gambit**, a development of the Center gambit (see above) by 3 P—QB 3. — **Evans gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—QKt 4. See above. — **Greco counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—KB 4. — **Kieseritzki gambit.** Same as *Allgaier gambit* (see above), except that the knight is played to K 5 instead of Kt 5 as the fifth move. — **King's Bishop's gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 B—B 4. — **King's gambit** (proper). 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4. — **Lopez gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, B—B 4; 3 Q—K 2, Kt—KB 3 (or P—Q 3, or Q—K 2); 4 P—B 4. — **Muzio gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, P—KKt 4; 4 B—B 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Castles (or P—Q 4, or Kt—B 3), P takes Kt. — **Queen's gambit.** 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—QB 4. — **Queen's Pawn counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—Q 4. — **Salvio gambit.** 1 to 4, same as *Muzio gambit* (see above), 5 Kt—K 5. — **Scotch gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—Q 4. This derives its name from its being successfully adopted by the Scotch players in the correspondence match between London and Edinburgh, 1822–28. — **Steinitz gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—QB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—B 4, P takes P, 4 P—Q 4.

gamble¹ (gam′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gambled*, ppr. *gambling.* [Recent in record; < ME. **gamelen*, **gamlen* (whence mod. *gamble*, in form like *famble, fumble, hamble, humble*, etc.), var. (with freq. suffix *-le*) of *gamenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, game: see *game*¹, *v.*, *gammon*¹, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To play at any game of hazard for a stake; risk money or anything of value on the issue of a game of chance, by either playing or betting on the play of others; hence, to engage in financial transactions or speculations dependent for success chiefly upon chance or unknown contingencies: as, to *gamble* with cards or dice; to *gamble* in stocks.

At operas and plays parading,
Mortgaging, *gambling*, masquerading.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

That little affair of the necklace, and the idea that somebody thought her *gambling* wrong, had evidently bitten into her *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

The evil effects of *gambling* in stocks and provisions.
Harper's Weekly, April 26, 1884.

Gambling contract. See *contract.*

II. *trans.* To lose or squander by gaming: with *away* or *off.*

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept *away* their estates. *Ames.*

gamble¹ (gam′bl), *n.* [< *gamble*¹, *v.*] A venture in gambling or as in gambling; a reckless speculation. [Colloq.]

We make of life a *gamble*, and our institutions, our education, our literature, our ideals, and even our religion, all foster the spirit. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 395.

When they take their "little all" . . . out of the dull Three per Cents and put it into the Snowy Mountain Mines (Salted), which promise them thirty per cent., they are well aware that they are going in for a *gamble*
T. G. Bowles, Flotsam and Jetsam, xxxviii.

gamble[2] (gam'bl), *n.* [Dim. of *gamb*, or var. of the related *gambrel*.] A leg. [Prov. Eng.]

gambler (gam'blėr), *n.* One who gambles; one addicted to gaming or playing for money or other stakes; a gamester.

A *gambler's* acquaintance is readily made and easily kept – provided you gamble too. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxiv.

gambling-house (gam'bling-hous), *n.* A gaming-house; a house kept for the accommodation of persons who play at *games* of hazard for stakes. – **Common gambling-house.** See *common*.

gamboge (gam-bōj' or -bōj'), *n.* [Also written *gamboge*; a corruption (prob. originating in trade use) of what would reg. be *camboge* (NL. *cambogia*), < *Camboja*, usually called *Cambodia*, a French protectorate in Farther India.] A gum resin, the inspissated juice of various species of the guttiferous genus *Garcinia*. The gamboge of commerce is mainly derived from *G. Hanburyi*, a handsome laurel like tree of Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin China. (See cut under *Garcinia*.) It is of a rich brownish-orange color, becoming brilliant yellow when powdered, forming a yellow emulsion with water, and having a disagreeable acrid taste. It is a drastic purgative, but is seldom used in medicine except in combination. It is mostly used as a pigment in water-color painting, producing transparent yellows, verging on brown in deep masses. It is quite durable as a water-color, and fairly so in oil. Ceylon gamboge is obtained from *G. Morella*. False gamboge is a similar but inferior product of *G. Xanthochymus*. The so-called American gamboge is the juice of *Virgina Guanensis* and other species of South America. In doses of a dram or even less gamboge has produced death.

The pipe *gamboge* of Siam, so called because it is preserved in the hollows of bamboos, is considered the best which comes into the London markets, and commands the highest price.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 101.

Extract of gamboge, a pigment composed of gamboge and alumina.

gambogian, gambogic (gam-bō'ji-an or -bō'ji-gan, gam-bō'jik or -bō'jik), *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

gamboised (gam'boizd), *a.* [< OF. *gamboisé*, *gambise*, etc., < *gambais*, gambeson: see *gambeson*.] Quilted or padded, as in the making of a gambeson; especially, quilted in longitudinal folds or ridges so as to be pliable in one direction and more or less stiff in the other.

gamboiserie (F. pron. goñ-bwo-zē-rē'), *n.* Gamboised work.

gamboison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson*.

gambol (gam'bol), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gambold*, *gambauld*, *gambaud*; < F. *gambade*, a gambol, < It. *gambata*, a kick, < *gamba*, the leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] A skipping, leaping, or frisking about; a spring, leap, skip, or jump, as in frolic or sport.

Quid est quod sic gestis? What is the matter that you leape and skyppe so? for that you fet such *gambaudes*
Udall, Flowers of Latin Speaking, fol. 72.

Some to disport them selfs their soudry maistries tried on grasse,
And some their *gamboldes* plaid. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god
Dryden.

gambol (gam'bol), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gamboled*, *gambolled*, ppr. *gamboling*, *gambolling*. [From the noun; cf. F. *gambiller*, kick about, < OF. *gambille*, dim. of *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg: see *gambol*, *n.*] To skip about in sport; caper in frolic, like children or lambs; frisk carelessly or heedlessly.

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman;
Hop in his walks, and *gambol* in his eyes;
Feed him with apricocks and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

It is not madness
That I have uttered: bring me to the test,
And I the matter will re-word; which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gamboll'd before them. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 345.

=**Syn.** To frolic, romp, caper.

gambonet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gammon*[2].

gambrel (gam'brel), *n.* [Also written *gambril*, *cambrel*, *cambril*, *chambrel* (cf. E. dial. *gammerel*, the small of the leg, and *gamble*, a leg); < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, the leg: see *gamb*, *jamb*.] 1. The hock of a horse or other animal.

"*Gambrel!*—*Gambrel!*"—Let me beg
You'll look at a horse's hinder leg—
First great angle above the hoof—
That's the *gambrel*: hence gambrel-roof.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, xii.

2. A stick crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers for suspending a carcass while dressing it.

Myself spied two of them [my followers' suits] hang out at a stall with a *gambrel* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that were new flead.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

3. A gambrel-roof.

Others occupy separate buildings, almost always of black, unpainted wood, sometimes with the long, sloping roof of Massachusetts, oftener with the quaint *gambrel* of Rhode Island. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 44.

gambrel (gam'brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gambreled*, *gambrelled*, ppr. *gambreling*, *gambrelling*. [< *gambrel*, *n.*] 1. To hang up by means of a gambrel thrust through the legs.

And meet me: or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrill'd* thither like a mutton.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To form with a curb or crook: as, a *gambreled* roof.

Here and there was a house in the then new style, three-cornered, with *gambrelled* roof and dormer windows.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 33. (*Bartlett.*)

gambrel-roof (gam'brel-rōf), *n.* A roof the slope of which is broken by an obtuse angle like that of an animal's gambrel; a curb-roof. See extract under *gambrel*, *n.*, 1.

gambroon (gam-brōn'), *n.* [Perhaps < *Gombroon* (*Gomeroon*, *Gomberoan*), a Persian seaport (now called *Bender Abbasi*), from which a large export trade was formerly carried on.] A twilled cloth: (1) of worsted and cotton, used for summer trousers; (2) of linen, made for linings. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Gambusia (gam-bū'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Poey, about 1850); < Cuban *gambusina* or *gambusino*, nothing: a proverbial term expressing humorously a supposed something that is really nothing.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes, containing such ovoviviparous killifishes as *G. patruelis*, known as the top-minnow, a common species in the lowland streams of the southern Atlantic States.

Gambusiinæ (gam-bū-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gambusia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinodont fishes, typified by the genus *Gambusia*. They have the dentary bones firmly united, the eyes normal, and the sexes diverse, the anal fin of the male being advanced forward and its anterior rays modified as an intromittent organ. The species are of small size and confined to America.

gamdeboo (gam'de-bō), *n.* [African.] The stinkwood of Natal, *Celtis Kraussiana*, a small tree with tough light-colored wood.

game[1] (gām), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *game*, an abbreviation (due to mistaking the term. *-en* for a suffix of inflection) of *gamen*, *gomen*, also spelled *gammen* (> mod. E. *gammon*[1], q. v.), < AS. *gamen*, *gomen*, game, joy, sport, = OS. *gaman* = OFries. *game*, *gome* = OHG. *gaman*, MHG. *gamen*, joy, = Icel. *gaman*, game, sport, amusement, = OSw. *gammen*, Sw. *gamman* = ODan. *gamell*, Dan. *gammen*, mirth, merriment. Hence ult. *gamble*, *gammon*[1].] I. *n.* 1. Mirth; amusement; play; sport of any kind; joke; jest, as opposed to *earnest*: as, to make *game* of a person, or of his pretensions or actions (now the chief use of the word in this sense). See *to make game of*, below.

"Wherefore," quod she, "in ernest and in *game*,
To putte in me the defaute ye are to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 874.

But goldles for to be it is no *game*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 290.

And gladness through the palace spread,
Wi' mickle *game* and glee.
Sivan Anna; *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 389).

Then on her head they sett a girlond greene,
And crowned her twixt earnest and twixt *game*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 8.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant *game*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

These many years in this most wretched island
We two have liv'd, the scorn and *game* of Fortune.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Thou shalt stand to all posterity,
The eternal *game* and laughter.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A play or sport for amusement or diversion.

In their *games* children are actors, architects, and poets, and sometimes musical composers as well.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 540.

3. A contest for success or superiority in a trial of chance, skill, or endurance, or of any two or all three of these combined: as, a *game* at cards, dice, or roulette; the *games* of billiards, draughts, and dominoes; athletic *games*; the Floral *games*. The games of classical antiquity were chiefly public trials of athletic skill and endurance, as in throwing the discus, wrestling, boxing, leaping, running, horse- and chariot-racing, etc. They were exhibited either periodically, usually in honor of some god, as the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games of Greece, the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, etc., or from time to time for the amusement of the people, as the Circensian games at Rome. The prizes in the Greek periodical games were generally without intrinsic value, as garlands or wreaths of olive- or laurel-leaves, of parsley, etc.; but at the Panathenaic games of Athens the prizes were quantities of olive-oil from the consecrated orchards, given in a special type of painted amphoræ, of which a hundred or more might constitute a single prize. The four great Greek national games formed the strongest bond in the nature of a national union between the various independent Greek states. At them any person of Hellenic blood had the right to contest for the victory, the most highly esteemed honor in Greece; and citizens of all states, however hostile, met at these games in peace.

Lycaon hath the report of setting our first publicke *games*, and proving of maistries and feats of strength and activitee, in Arcadia. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

• A fool
That seest a *game* play'd home, the rich stake drawn.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

In certain nations also there were instituted particular *games* of the Torch, to the honour of Prometheus; in which they who ran for the prize carried lighted torches.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

"My cocks," says he, "are true cocks of the *game*—I make a match of cock-fighting, and then an hundred or two pounds are soon won, for I never fight a battle under."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

4. The art or mode of playing at a game: as, he plays a remarkable *game*.

"What wilt thou bet," said Robin Hood,
"Thou seest our *game* the worse?"
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

5. The successful result of a game, or that which is staked on the result: as, the *game* is ours.

All the best archers of the north
Sholde come upon a daye,
And he that shoteth altherbest
The *game* shall bere away.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 93).

The ladies began to shout,
"Madam, your *game* is gone."
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to win a game: as, in cribbage 61 is *game* or *the game*.—7. A scheme; plan; project; artifice.

From Lord Sunderland's returning to his post all men concluded that his declaring as he did for the exclusion was certainly done by direction from the King, who naturally loved craft and a double *game*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1682.

8†. Amorous sport; gallantry; intrigue.

Set them down
For sluttish spoils of opportunity,
And daughters of the *game*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

9. Sport in the field; field-sports, as the chase, falconry, etc.

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. That which is pursued or taken in hunting; the spoil of the chase; quarry; prey.

Both of howndes and hawkis *game*,
After, he taught hym all; and same,
In sea, in feld, and eke in ryvere.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 11.

The nearer the hound hunting is to his *game*, the greater is his desire, the fresher is the scent.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 205.

Hynde Etin's to the hunting gane;
And he has tane wi' him his eldest son,
For to carry his *game*.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 296).

The King return'd from out the wild,
He bore but little *game* in hand.
Tennyson, The Victim.

11. Collectively, animals of the chase; those wild animals that are pursued or taken for sport or profit, in hunting, trapping, fowling, or fishing; specifically, the animals useful to man, and whose preservation is therefore desirable, which are enumerated under this designation in the game-laws regulating their pursuit.

By a very singular anomaly, which has had important practical results, *game* is not strictly private property under English law; but the doctrine on the subject is traceable to the later influence of the Roman law.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 142.

12. A game-fowl or game-cock. See phrases below.—13†. A flock: said of swans.

No man having less than five marks per annum could lawfully keep a *game* of swans. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

Actian games. See *Actian*.—**Big game**, the larger quadrupeds.—**Black-breasted red game**, the most typical variety of game-fowl, in which the hackle and saddle-feathers of the cock are a brilliant light red or orange, the back and wing-bows rich glossy red, the wing-secondaries

clear bay, the breast and lower parts of the body solid black, more or less glossy, and the wing-bars and tail metallic black. A little white may show at the base of the tail. The eyes should be brilliant red. The hen is of a delicately pencilled grayish brown, with salmon breast and golden hackle laced with black. Other varieties of the game-fowl distinctly characterised in color are the black cocks, duck-wings, piles, wheatens, and whites.—**Brown-red game.** See *brown*.—**Bumper game.** See *bumper*[2].—**Capitoline games.** See *Capitoline*.—**Cock of the game**†. See *cock*[1].—**Confidence game.** See *confidence*.—**Exhibition game**, a game-cock or -hen of a breed cultivated for perfection of form and coloring, without reference to the fighting qualities of the primitive game stock.—**Floral games.** See *floral*.—**Game law.** See *game-law*.—**Game of goose.** See *goose*, 4.—**Game protection**, the protection of game animals, specifically by legal restriction of the times for and methods of pursuing them.—**Megalesian, Nemean, Olympic,** etc., **games.** See the adjectives.—**Pit-game**, a cock or hen of a fighting breed.—**Red game**, the Scotch ptarmigan, *Lagopus scoticus*.—**Round game**, a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can engage, each playing on his own account.

After the little music they sat down to a *round game*, of which there were a great many, such as Commerce, Speculation, Vingt-et-Un, Limited Loo, or Pope Joan.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 90.

The game's not worth the candle. See *candle*.—**The game is up.** (*a*) In *hunting*, the game is started.

He that strikes
The venison first shall be lord o' the feast.
. . . Hark! the game is rous'd!—
. . . *The game is up.* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

(*b*) The scheme has failed; all is at an end. [Colloq.]

The universal opinion is that *the game is* irrecoverably *up*, and that the tory party will be in power for fifty years to come. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 304.

To make (formerly **a**) **game of**, to turn into ridicule; make sport of; mock; delude or humbug.

Whanne I speke aftir my beste avise
Ye sett it nought, but *make ther-of a game*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 59.

She had all the talents which qualified her to play on his feelings, to *make game of* his scruples, to set before him in a strong light the difficulties and dangers into which he was running headlong. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game: as, *game* animals; a *game* pie.—**2.** Having a plucky spirit, like that of a game-cock; courageous; unyielding: as, to die *game*.

Why, would you be
A gallant, and not *game*?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

I was *game*; . . . I felt that I could have fought even to the death. *Irving*.

Governor Butler was *game* on the Boston Normal Art School question to the death.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 326.

3. Having the spirit or will to do something; equal to some adventure or exploit: as, are you *game* for a run or a swim? [Slang.]

"I suppose you really wish to find out the truth?" "Yes," said Teddy, firmly, "I do." "And you are *game* to go?" "Ye-es," less assured. "Yes; *game* to go."
L. B. Walford, The Baby's Grandmother.

For I am *game* to marry thee
Quite reg'lar, at St. George's.
W. S. Gilbert, Bab Ballads.

To die game. See def. 2, and *die*[1].

game[1] (gām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gamed*, ppr. *gaming*. [< ME. *gamen*, *gomen*, shorter form of *gamenen*, *gomenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, game, play, = Icel. *gamna*, amuse, divert; from the noun. Cf. *gamble*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To play at any sport or diversion.

Glad and blithe hi weren alle
That weren with hem in the halle,
And pleide and *gamenede* ech with other.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

2. To gamble; play for a stake, prize, or wager with cards, dice, balls, etc., according to certain rules. See *gaming*.

Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it *games*.
Burke.

'Tis great pity he's so extravagant, . . . and *games* so deep. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

3†. To be glad; rejoice; receive pleasure: sometimes used impersonally with the dative.

God lovede he best with al his hoole herte
At alle tymes, though him *gamede* or smerte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 534.

II. *trans.* To stake or lose at play; gamble (away). [Rare.]

It is for fear of losing the incstimable treasure we have that I do not venture to *game* it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it. *Burke*, Ref. of Representation.

game[2] (gām), *a.* [A dial. form of *cam*[1], crooked. Cf. *gamb*, dial. *gamble*, a leg, from the same ult. source.] Crooked; lame: as, a *game* leg. [Slang.]

Warrington burst out laughing, said that Bacon had got the *game* chair, and bawled out to Pen to fetch a sound one from his bedroom. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xli.

game-bag (gām'bag), *n.* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.

game-bird (gām'bėrd), *n.* A bird ordinarily pursued for sport or profit, or which is or may be the subject of a game-law. Such birds are chiefly of the gallinaceous order, or of the duck tribe, or of the plover and snipe groups of wading-birds. In the United States about sixty kinds of birds come under this definition.

game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* A cock bred from a fighting stock or strain; a cock bred and trained for fighting purposes.

"Every year," says Fitzstephen, "on the morning of Shrove Tuesday, the school boys of the city of London bring *game-cocks* to their masters, and in the fore part of the day, till dinner-time, they are permitted to amuse themselves with seeing them fight."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 375.

game-egg (gām'eg), *n.* An egg laid by a game-fowl, or from which a game-cock may be hatched.

game-fish (gām'fish), *n.* Any fish capable of affording sport to the angler, as the salmon, trout, bass, and many others; especially, a gamy food-fish.

A *game fish* is a choice fish, a fish not readily obtained by wholesale methods at all seasons of the year, nor constantly to be had in the market—a fish, furthermore, which has some degree of intelligence and cunning, and which matches its own wits against those of the angler.
Goode, American Fishes (1887), p. xiv.

game-fowl (gām'foul), *n.* A specimen of one of the varieties of the hen classed as games.

gameful (gām'fūl), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of sport or games; sportive.

Which will make tedious years seem *gameful* to me.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

2. Full of game, or animals of the chase.

Thy long discourse . . .
Of *gamefull* parks, of meadowes fresh, ay—spring like pleasant fields. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 230.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the *gameful* woods beset.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 95.

game-gall†, *n.* A satirical retort. *Nares*.

Shortly after this quipping *game-gall*, etc.
Holinshed, Chron., 1577.

game-hawk (gām'hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*: so called generally in Scotland, where it preys on the "game"—that is, grouse and ptarmigan.

gamekeeper (gām'kē'pėr), *n.* One who has the keeping and guarding of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport in parks or covers, and to protect them from poachers.

As I and my companions
Were setting of a snare,
The *game-keeper* was watching us,
For him we did not care
'Tis my Delight of a Shiny Night (song).

game-law (gām'lâ), *n.* A law enacted for the preservation of the animals called *game*, by restricting the seasons and the manner in which they may be taken: generally in the plural.

This early *game-law* [concerning the keeping of a dog] was primarily intended to stop the meetings of labourers and artificers, and has little permanent importance besides. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

gameless (gām'les), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Destitute of game.

Gamelion (ga-mē'li-on), *n.* [Gr. Γαμηλιών, so called because it was the fashionable time for weddings, < γαμήλιος, pertaining to a wedding, < γαμεῖν, marry. An older name was Ληναιών.] The seventh month of the Attic year. It consisted of thirty days, and corresponded to the latter half of January and the first part of February.

gamely†, *a.* [ME. *gamelyche* (= OHG. *gamanlīh*, MHG. *gämelich*, *gemelich*); < *game*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Sportive; lively; joyful.

gamely (gām'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gamely*, *gamliche*, < AS. *gamenlice* (= MHG. *gemeliche*), joyfully, < *gamen*, sport, joy: see *game*[1], *n.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Gaily; joyfully.

Thenne watz Gawan ful glad, & *gomenly* he lazed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1079.

2. In a game or plucky manner.

Either *gamliche* gan grethe other galliche ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

gament†, *n.* and *v.* See *game*[1] and *gammon*[1].

gamene (ga-mēn'), *n.* Madder dried and ground into powder, without removing its outer covering. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

gameness (gām'nes), *n.* The quality of being game or brave; courage; pluckiness.

There was no doubt about his *gameness*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiv.

The over-preservation of the red deer has caused them to degenerate, and much of their hardihood and *gameness* is being lost, besides which they are much smaller than formerly, though considerably more numerous.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 509.

game-play†, **game-player**† (gām'plā, gām'plā'ėr), *n.* Games in amphitheaters. *E. D.*

Counterfaite pageants and juglings of *gameplayers*.
Calvin, Four Godly Sermons, iv.

game-preserve (gām'prē-zėrv'), *n.* A park or tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport.

game-preserver (gām'prē-zėr'vėr), *n.* In England, a landowner or lessee of game who strictly preserves it for his own sport or profit, often to the injury of the neighboring farmers, whose crops are subject to its depredations.

gamesome (gām'sum), *a.* [< ME. *gamsum* (= Icel. *gamansamr*; cf. OHG. *gamansamo*, adv., gamesomely), < *game*[1] + *-some*.] Sportive; playful; frolicsome.

I write from the fire-side of my parlour, and in the noise of three *gamesome* children. *Donne*, Letters, xxviii.

The beasts grow *gamesome*, and the birds they sing.
Thou art my sun, great God! *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 12.

To whom thus Belial, in like *gamesome* mood.
Milton, P. L., vi. 620.

Then ran she, *gamesome* as the colt,
And livelier than a lark
She sent her voice thro' all the holt
Before her, and the park.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

gamesomely (gām'sum-li), *adv.* Sportively; playfully.

gamesomeness (gām'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gamesome; playfulness.

gamester (gām'stėr), *n.* [< *game*[1] + *-ster*.] **1.** One who games; a person addicted to gambling; a gambler.

The losing *gamester* shakes the box in vain,
And bleeds, and loses on, in hopes to gain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A fighting *gamester* is only a pickpocket with the courage of a highwayman. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

2†. A merry, frolicsome person.

You are a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i 4.

Such petulant, jeering *gamesters*, that can spare
No argument or subject from their jest.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

You have another *gamester*, I perceive by you;
You durst not alight me else
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. One who competes at athletic games. [Prov. Eng.]

The weapon [in the game of back-sword] is a good stout ash-stick with a large basket handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common single stick. The players are called "old *gamesters*"—why, I can't tell you—and their object is simply to break one another's heads: for the moment that blood runs an inch anywhere above the eyebrow, the old *gamester* to whom it belongs is beaten and has to stop. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

4†. A swan-keeper.

The keeper who looked after them [a game of swans] was the *gamester*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

5†. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

gamestress (gām'stres), *n.* [< *game*[1] + *-stress*.] A female gambler. *Davies*.

To two characters, hitherto thought the most contradictory, the sentimental and the flirting, she unites yet a third; . . . this, I need not tell you, is that of a *gamestress*. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, x. 5.

gametal (gam'e-tal), *a.* [< *gamete* + *-al*.] Having the character of a gamete; conjugating; reproductive; generative.

The presence of the reproductive elements exerts a constant stimulus upon the brain cells, which causes them to generate characteristic dreams, that in turn react to produce expulsion of the *gametal* cells.
J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 390.

gametangium (gam'e-tan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *gametangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband (see *gamete*), + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] A cell or organ in which gametes are contained.

In Acetabularia the whole of the protoplasm of the *gametangium* is not used up in the formation of the gametes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 427.

gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* [< Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband, < γαμεῖν, marry, < γάμος, marriage.] In *biol.*, a propagative protoplasmic body which unites with a similar or dissimilar body to form a spore, called a zygote, the latter being either a zygospore or an oöspore. Mobile gametes resembling zoöspores are called *planogametes* or *zoögametes*.

The two cells which conjugate to form it [a zygospore] are spoken of as *gametes*: planogametes when they possess cilia, aplanogametes when they do not.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 525.

gametophyte (gam'e-tō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γαμέτης*, a wife, *γαμέτης*, a husband (see *gamete*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In thallophytes, the sexual form of the plant, as distinguished from the sporophyte, or asexual form.

gamey, *a.* A less correct spelling of *gamy*.

gamic (gam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γαμικός*, of or for marriage, < *γάμος*, marriage.] I. *a.* Having a sexual character; sexual: opposed to *agamic*: said specifically of an ovum.

In each ovarium, along with the rudiments of agamic eggs, or eggs which, if developed, produce young by true parthenogenesis, there usually, if not always, exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or *gamic* egg.
H. Spencer.

Gamic edges, corresponding edges of an antipolar polyhedron. If to every summit corresponds a face formed by the same number of edges, then to every edge connecting two summits corresponds a gamic edge, separating the two corresponding faces.

II. *n.* A gamic edge.

gamin (gam'in, F. pron. ga-maṅ'), *n.* [F., of obscure origin.] A neglected and precociously knowing street-boy; an unruly boy running about at his own will. Also called *street Arab*.

The word *gamin* was printed for the first time, and passed from the populace into literature, in 1834. It made its first appearance in a work called Claude Gueux: the scandal was great, but the word has remained. . . . The *gamin* of Paris at the present day, like the Gresculus of Rome in former time, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead.
Victor Hugo, Les Misérables (trans.).

It would seem as if there were a *gamin* element in the character of Irishmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 460.

gaming (gā'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *game*[1], *v.*] Playing for stakes; gambling. In *law*: (*a*) An agreement between two or more to risk money on a contest or chance of any kind where one must be a loser and the other a gainer. *Caruthers*, J. (*b*) More specifically, any sport or play carried on by two or more persons, depending on skill, chance, or the occurrence of an unknown future event, on the result of which some valuable thing is, without other consideration, to be transferred from the one to the other, or which in its course or consequences involves some other thing demoralizing or unlawful *Bishop*

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage; . . .
At *gaming*, swearing; or about some act
That has no relish of salvation in t.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

In the common usage of the two terms "betting" and "*gaming*," they may sometimes be employed interchangeably, but not always. If two persons play at cards for money, they are said to be gambling or gaming, but they are gambling because they lay a wager or make a bet on the result of the game, and therefore to say they are betting is equally appropriate If two persons lay a wager upon the result of a pending election, it will be said that they are betting, but not that they are gaming. There is no *gaming* in which the element of the wager is wanting, but there is betting which the term *gaming* is not commonly made to embrace. *Justice T. M. Cooley.*

gaming-house (gā'ming-hous), *n.* A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house; a hell. — **Common gaming-house.** See *common*

gaming-room (gā'ming-rōm), *n.* A room kept for the purpose of gaming or gambling.

It being found, then, that the pooling schemes contemplate gaming, it remains to see whether the room which is kept for the purposes of the schemes is to be held a *gaming-room*. *People vs. Weithoff*, 51 Mich., p. 203

gaming-table (gā'ming-tā'bl), *n.* A table used or especially adapted for use in gaming or gambling.

He's done him to a *gamin' table*.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII 75).

A jest calculated to spread at a *gaming table* may be received with a perfect neutrality of face, should it happen to drop in a mackerel boat. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1

gamla (gam'lä), *n.* Same as *gomlah*.

gamma (gam'ä), *n.* [L. *gamma*, < Gr. *γάμμα*, of Phenician origin, Heb. *gimel*: see *G*, and cf. *digamma*. In def. 3, ME. *gamme*, < OF. *gamme*, *game* = Sp. *gama* = Pg. It. *gamma* = Icel. *gamm*, < ML. *gamma*, the gamut: see *gamut*.] 1. The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ, represented historically by *c*, phonetically by *g*, in the Roman and English alphabet. — 2. In *entom.*, a common European noctuid moth of the family *Plusiidæ*, *Plusia gamma*. Also called *silver-V* and *gamma-moth*, from the shape of a silvery spot on the wing, like that of Greek gamma, γ, or English Y. The larva feeds on various low plants. — 3. Same as *gamut*. — **Gamma function**, a function so called because usually written Γx where *x* is the variable, and most clearly defined by the equation

$$\Gamma x = Lim\left\{\frac{1.2.3\ldots\ldots n}{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\ldots(x+n)}n^x\right\} \text{ for } n = \infty.$$

gammadion (ga-mā'di-on), *n.*; pl. *gammadia* (-ä). [MGr. *γαμμάδιον*, var. of *γαμμάτιον*, dim. of Gr. *γάμμα*, gamma: see *gamma*.] An ornament on ecclesiastical vestments resembling the Greek capital gamma (Γ) in shape. Usually in the plural, four gammas in different positions being placed back to back so as to form a voided Greek cross, ⊞. This ornament was formerly frequent on certain vestments of Greek prelates, and was also used on vestments in the Western Church. Also *gammation*.

gamma-moth (gam'ä-môth), *n.* Same as *gamma*, 2.

gammarid (gam'a-rid), *n.* An amphipod of the family *Gammaridæ*.

Gammaridæ (ga-mar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gammarus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of genuine amphipods, containing numerous aquatic and mostly marine forms, with large antennulæ frequently branched, the second ramus longer than the shaft of the antennæ, and broad coxal plates of the four anterior legs. These beach-fleas move by swimming rather than springing.

gammarolite (ga-mar'ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Gammarolithes* (Schlotheim, 1832), < L. *gammarus*, a kind of lobster, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil crawfish or some other crustacean having a certain resemblance to *Gammarus*.

Gammarus (gam'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *gammarus*, more correctly *cammarus*, < Gr. *κάμμαρος*, often written *κάμμορος*, a kind of lobster.] The typical genus of amphipods of the



Fresh-water Shrimp (*Gammarus pulex*), about five times natural size

family *Gammaridæ*. *G. pulex* is a form known as the fresh-water shrimp, though not a shrimp in a proper sense.

gammation (ga-mā'ti-ǫn), *n.* Same as *gammadion*. *E. D.*

gammet†, *n.* Same as *gamma*, 3.

gammer (gam'ėr), *n.* [A further contr. of *grammer*, a dial. contr. of *grandmother*. Cf. *gaffer*[2], similarly contracted from *grandfather*.] An old woman: the correlative of *gaffer*.

And with them came
Old *gammer* Gurton, a right pleasant dame
As the best of them *Drayton*, The Moon-Calf.

gamming†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jamming*, verbal n. of *jam*[1], *v.* Cf. *gam*, *v.*] A jamming or clogging.

He was not strangled, but by the *gamming* of the chaine, which could not slip close to his necke, he hanged in great torments under the Jawes *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

gammon[1] (gam'ǫn), *n.* [Better spelled *gammen*, early mod. E. *gamen*, < ME. *gammen*, *gamen*, the earlier form of *game*, sport, jest: see *game*[1]. Cf. *backgammon*.] 1. In the game of backgammon, a victory in which one player succeeds in throwing off all his men before his opponent throws off any: distinguished from *backgammon*, in which the opponent is not only gammoned, but has at least one man not advanced from the first six points. — 2. A deceitful game or trick; trickery; humbug; nonsense. [Colloq. or slang.]

This *gammon* shall begin. *Chester Plays*, i. 102.

Lord bless their little hearts, they thinks it's all right, and don't know no better, but they're the victims o' *gammon*, Samivel, they're the victims o' *gammon*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

gammon[1] (gam'ǫn), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gamen*; < *gammon*[1], *n.* Cf. *game*[1], *v.*, *gamble*[1], *v.*] I.† *intrans.* 1. To play; gamble.

Finding his conscience deepelye gauld with thee outragious oathes he vsed too thunder owt in *gamening*, hee made a few verses as yt were his cygnea oratio.
Stanihurst, Epitaphes, p. 153.

2. To play a part; pretend. [Colloq. or slang.]

Jerry did not make his look beggarly enough; but Logic *gammoned* to be the cadger in fine style, with his crutch and specs. *Pierce Egan*, Life in London (1821).

II. *trans.* 1. To impose upon; delude; trick; humbug; also, to joke; chaff. [Colloq. or slang.]

A landsman said, "I twig the chap — he's been upon the Mill —
And 'cause he *gammons* so the flats, ve calls him Weeping Bill!" *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 137.

So then they pours him out a glass of wine, and *gammons* him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiii.

2. In the game of backgammon, to win a gammon over. See *gammon*[1], *n.*, 1.

gammon[2] (gam'ǫn), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *gambone*; < OF. *gambon*, F. *jambon* (= Sp. *jamon* = It. *gambone*), a gammon, < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe* (= Sp. It. *gamba*), leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, salted and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

And then came haltynge Jone,
And brought a *gambone*
Of bakon that was reastye.
Skelton, Elinor Rumming.

At the same time 'twas always the Fashion for a Man to have a *Gammon* of Bakon, to show himself to be no Jew.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 33.

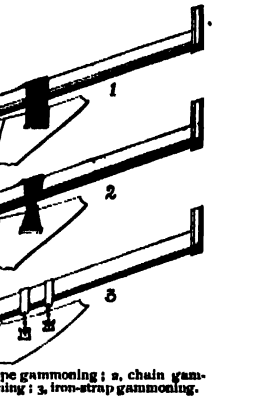
The custom of eating a *gammon* of bacon at Easter is still [1827] maintained in some parts of England.
Hone, Every-day Book, II. 439.

gammon[2] (gam'ǫn), *v. t.* [< *gammon*[2], *n.*] 1. To make into bacon; cure, as bacon, by salting and smoking. — 2. [Appar. in allusion to the tying or wrapping up of a gammon or ham.] To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of (a ship).

gammoning (gam'ǫn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gammon*[2], *v. t.*, 2.] *Naut.*, formerly, a chain or rope lashing by which the bowsprit was lashed down to the stem; now, an arrangement of iron bands secured by nuts and screws.

gammoning-hole (gam'ǫn-ing-hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, a scuttle cut through the knee of the head of a ship, through which the gammoning was passed.

gammon-plate (gam'ǫn-plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron plate on the stem of a ship for securing gammon-shackles. See *gammoning*.



1, rope gammoning; 2, chain gammoning; 3, iron-strap gammoning.

gammon-shackles (gam'ǫn-shak'lz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, shackles for securing the gammoning.

gammot†, *n.* [Cf. It. *gamaut*, "the name of a barbers toole," *gamanto*, "the name of a surgions toole" (Florio), appar. a particular use of *gamaut* = E. *gamut*, with some ref. to the shape of the knife. See *gamut*.] A kind of knife formerly used by surgeons.

Scolopomacheria [It.], an instrument to cut out the roots of vlcers or sores, called of our surgeons the incision knife or *gammot*. *Florio.*

gammut†, *n.* See *gamut*.

gammy (gam'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Bad; unfavorable. [Vagrants' slang.]

gamner†, *n.* [Contr. of *gamener*, < ME. *gamen*, game (see *game*[1], *v.*, *gammon*[1], *v.*), + *-er*[1].] A gamester; a player.

Some haue I seene euen in their last sicknes sit vp in their deathbed vnderpropped with pillowes, take their play fellowes to them, and cumfort them selfe with cardes . . . as long as euer they might, till the pure panges of death pulled their hart fro their play, & put them in the case they could not reckon their game. And then left they their *gamners*, and silly slonk away: and long was it not ere they gasped vp the goste.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

gamogastrous (gam-ō-gas'trus), *a.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), the womb.] In *bot.*, having only the ovaries united: applied to a compound pistil the styles and stigmas of which are free.

The union in a syncarpous pistil is not always complete; it may take place by the ovaries alone, while the styles and stigmata remain free, the pistil being then *gamogastrous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 142.

gamogenesis (gam-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, genesis or development from fertilized ova; sexual generation or reproduction; homogenesis: the opposite of *agamogenesis*.

These cells whose union constitutes the essential act of *gamogenesis* are cells in which the developmental changes have come to a close — cells which . . . are incapable of further evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 77.

In the lowest organisms *gamogenesis* has not yet been observed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 51.

gamogenetic (gam'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *gamogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to gamogenesis; accomplished by means of gamogenesis.

gamogenetically (gam'ō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a gamogenetic manner; by gamogenetic means.

gamomorphism (gam-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *μορφή*, form.] That stage of development of organized beings in which the

spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for an act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle; puberty; fitness for reproduction. *Brande and Cox.*

Gamopetalæ (gam-ō-pet′ạ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gamopetalus:* see *gamopetalous.*] In *bot.*, a division of dicotyledonous angiosperms, in which the perianth consists of both calyx and corolla, the latter having the petals more or less united at the base. It is the largest of the dicotyledonous divisions, including 45 orders, about 2,600 genera, and over 35,000 species. The most important orders are the *Compositæ, Rubiaceæ, Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, Acanthaceæ,* and *Asclepiadaceæ. Corollifloræ* is a synonym.

gamopetalous (gam-ō-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamopetalus,* < Gr. γάμος, marriage, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having the petals united at the base; belonging to the *Gamopetalæ:* same as *monopetalous.*

gamophyllous (gam-ō-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *gamophyllus,* < Gr. γάμος, marriage, + φύλλον = L. *folium,* a leaf.] In *bot.*, having a single perianth-whorl of united leaves; symphyllous: opposed to *apophyllous. Sachs.*

gamosepalous (gam-ō-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamosepalus,* < Gr. γάμος, marriage, + NL. *sepalum,* a sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united; monosepalous.

gamp (gamp), *n.* A large umbrella: said to be so called from Mrs. Gamp, a character in Charles Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit." [Slang.]

Janet clung tenaciously to her purpose and the *gamp.*
. I should recommend any young lady of my family or acquaintance not to conceal a gentleman's umbrella surreptitiously. *C. W. Mason,* Rape of the Gamp, xviii.

I offered the protection of the great white *Gamp* to Sylvie, and off we sped over the puddles, regardless of a few extra splashes. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 87.

Gampsonyches (gamp-son′i-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gampsonyx,* with ref. to Aristotle's use of the related form γαμψώνυχος, with crooked talons.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Accipitres,* or to the *Raptores* of most authors.

Gampsonyx (gamp-sō′niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαμψώνυξ (also γαμψώνυχος), with crooked talons, < γαμψός, crooked, curved, + ὄνυξ, claw, talon.] A genus of South American kites. *G. swainsoni* of Brazil is the only species. *N. A. Vigors,* 1825.

gamrelst†, *n.* See *gambrel.*

gamut (gam′ut), *n.* [Formerly also *gammut, gam-ut* (= It. *gamaut*—Florio); < ML. *gamma ut: gamma,* the gamut (< Gr. γάμμα, the third letter of the Greek alphabet: see *gamma*); *ut,* a mere syllable, used as the name of the first note in singing, now called *do;* orig. L. *ut,* conj., that. Guido d'Arezzo (born about 990) is said to have called the seven notes of the musical scale after the first seven letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g:* whence the name *gamma,* taken from the last of the series (*g, γ*), applied to the whole scale. He is also said to have invented the names of the notes used in singing (*ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*), after certain initial syllables of a monkish hymn to St. John, in a stanza written in sapphic meter, namely:

Ut queant laxis *re*sonare fibris
*Mi*ra gestorum *fa*muli tuorum,
*Sol*ve polluti *la*bilis reatum,
Sancte *J*ohannes.

The syllable *ut* has been displaced by the more sonorous *do.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; gamma ut. (*b*) The major scale, whether indicated by notes or syllables, or merely sung.

At break of Day, in a Delicious song
She sets the *Gam-ut* to a hundred yong.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake
By the same *gamut* chang'd to equal it.
Donne, Elegies, ii., Anagram.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage.
Addison, Prol. to Phædrus and Hippolite.

(*c*) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. (*d*) In *old Eng. church music,* the key of G. Also *gamma.*—2. Figuratively, the whole scale, range, or compass of a thing.

Whose sweep of thought touches the rest of the chords in the *gamut* of the knowable.
Couse, Can Matter Think? (1886), p. 32.

A few tones of brown or black or bottle-green, and an occasional coppery glow of deep orange, almost complete his *gamut.* *The Studio,* III. 153.

We now possess a complete *gamut* of colors.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 9.

gamy (gā′mi), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the flavor of game; having a flavor as of game kept uncooked till it is slightly tainted, when it is held by connoisseurs to be in proper condition for the table: as, the venison was in fine *gamy* condition.—2. Spirited; plucky; game: as, a *gamy* little fellow. [Colloq.]

"You'll be shot, I see," observed Mercy. "Well," cried Mr. Bailey, "wot if I am; there's something *gamey* in it, young ladies, ain't there?"
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Horses ever fresh and fat and *gamey.*
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 275.

Also, less correctly, spelled *gamey.*

gan[1]† (gan). Preterit of *gin*[1].

gan[2]†. An obsolete form of *go.*

gan[3], *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *yawn.*

gan[3]†, *n.* [See *gan*[3], *v.*] The mouth. *Davies.* [Cant.]

This bowse is better than rom-bowse,
It sets the *gan* a giggling.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

ganam (gan′ạm), *n.* Same as *ashkoko.*

ganch[1], **gaunch**[1] (gânch, gâch), *v. t.* [< F. *gancher,* in pp. *ganché,* let fall on sharp stakes (Cotgrave); cf. It. *ganciata,* the act of fixing with a hook, < *gancio* = Sp. Pg. *gancho,* a hook, perhaps < Turk. *ganja,* a hook.] To put to death by letting fall from a height upon hooks or sharp stakes, or by hanging on a hook thrust between the ribs or through the pectoral muscles, as is or has been done with malefactors in Oriental countries.

The Captain, . . . having vainly sought for his prisoner, filled forthwith a coffin with clay, . . . giving out that he was dead, affrighted with the punishment of his predecessor, being *ganched* for the escape of certain Noblemen
Sandys, Travailes, p. 32.

Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster. *Dryden,* Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

ganch[1], **gaunch**[1] (gânch, gâch), *n.* [< *ganch*[1], *gaunch*[1], *v.*] The punishment or torture of ganching.

I would rather suffer the *gaunch* than put the smallest constraint on your person or inclinations
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 289.

ganch[2], **gaunch**[2] (gânch), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *gansch;* origin obscure.] To make a snatch or snap at anything with open jaws, as a dog.

ganch[2], **gaunch**[2] (gânch), *n.* [< *ganch*[2], *gaunch*[2], *v.*] A snatch at anything with open jaws; a bite. [Scotch.]

I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ix.

gander (gan′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gandre,* < AS. *gandra,* also *ganra* (> E. dial. *ganner*) (the *d* being excrescent as in *andro-, thunder,* etc.) (= D. *gender*), a gander, the same word, but with different suffix, as MHG. *ganzer,* G. *ganser* (now usually *gänserich,* after *enterich* = E. *drake*[1] q. v.); cf. L. *anser* (for **hanser*), m. and f., = Gr. χήν, m. and f., = Skt. *hansa,* m. The E. fem. is *goose,* orig. **gans:* see *goose* and *gannet.*] The male of the goose.

I wisse (quod I) and yet though ye would believe one yt wold tell you that twise two *ganders* made alway four gese, yet ye would be adulsed ere ye beleued hym that wouldе tell you that twise two gese made all waye four *ganders.* *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 169.

The female hatches her eggs with great assiduity; while the *gander* visits her twice or thrice a day, and sometimes drives her off to take her place, where he sits with great state and composure.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, vii. 11.

gander (gan′dėr), *v. i.* [< *gander, n.*: in allusion to the vague and slow gait of that bird.] To go leisurely; linger; walk slowly or vaguely. [Colloq.]

Then she had remembered the message about any one calling being shown up to the drawing-room, and had *gandered* down to the hall to give it to the porter; after which she *gandered* upstairs to the dressing-room again.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xlvii.

gander-grass†, *n.* [Also *gander-goose, gandergoss,* etc. Cf. *goose-grass.*] Some plant, probably *Orchis mascula.*

Daily by fresh rivers walk at will,
Among the daisies and the violets blue,
Red hyacinth, and yellow daffodil,
Purple Narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale *gander-grass,* and azure culver-keys.
J. Davors, quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 55.

gander-party (gan′dėr-pär″ti), *n.* A social gathering of men only; a stag-party. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, Int. [Jocose.]

gander-pull, gander-pulling (gan′dėr-půl, -půl′ing), *n.* A rude sport of which the essential feature is a live gander suspended by the feet. The contestants ride by on horseback at full speed, and attempt to clutch the greased neck of the fowl and pull its head off. It is practised especially in the southern and southwestern United States.

They [the voters] were making ready for the *gander-pulling,* which unique sport had been selected by the long-headed mountain politicians as likely to insure the largest assemblage possible from the surrounding region to hear the candidates prefer their claims.
M. N. Murfree (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, p. 103.

gane, *v. i.* Same as *gan*[3].

gang (gang), *v. i.* [< ME. *gangen, gongen* (pret. supplied by *wende, went,* or *ede, gede,* etc., ppr. (rare) *gangende,* pp. supplied by *gon,* gone), < AS. *gangan, gongan* (pret. *geóng, gióng,* pp. *ge-gangen, ge-gongen*) = OS. *gangan* = OFries. *gunga* = OHG. *gangan,* MHG. *gangen* (NHG. pret. *ging,* pp. *gegangen,* associated with pres. *gehen* = E. *go*) = Icel. *ganga* = OSw. *ganga* = ODan. *gange* = Goth. *gaggan,* go. This verb, though mixed in form and sense with the verb represented by *go,* and in the modern tongues to a greater or less extent displaced by it, is not, as is usually said, a fuller form of *go,* but is a different word: see *go.*] To go; walk; proceed. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Jhesu thought hit was ful longe,
Withouten felowshipe to *gonge.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

A poplar greene, and with a kerved seat,
Under whose shade I solace in the heat;
And thence can see *gang* out and in my neat.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

I *gang* like a ghaist, and I carena much to spin.
Auld Robin Gray.

To gang alow. See *alow*[2].—**To gang gizzen.** See *gizzen.*—**To gang gleyed.** See *gleyed.*—**To gang one's gait,** to go or take one's own way in a matter. [Scotch and old or prov. Eng.]

He is faultes in faith, and so god mote me spede,
I graunte hym my gud will to *gang* on *his gate.*
York Plays, p. 381.

Gang thy gait, and try
Thy turnes with better luck, or hang thyself
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

gang (gang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in some senses *gong, goung;* < ME. *gang, gong,* a going, a course, way, passage, privy (not in the sense of 'company' or 'crew,' this sense being later and of Scand. origin, and represented in AS. by *genge,* E. *ging,* q. v.), < AS. *gang,* a going, way, privy, = OS. *gang* = OFries. *gong, gung* = D. *gang,* a course, etc., = OHG. *gang,* a going, a privy, MHG. G. *gang,* a going, walk, etc., = Icel. *gangr,* a going, a privy, etc., also, collectively, a company or crew, = Sw. *gång,* a going, a time, = Dan. *gang,* walk, gait; from the verb. Cf. *ging.*] 1†. A going; walking; ability to walk.

He forgiat . . . halten and lamen richte *gang*
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 8296.

Honden bute felinge, fet bute *gonge* [hands without feeling, feet without ability to walk]
Legend of St. Katherine, p. 499.

2†. Currency.

The said penny of gold to have passage and *gang* for xxx of the saidis grotis
Acts Jas. IV. (1488), c. x. (ed. 1566).

3†. A way; course; passage.—4†. The channel of a stream, or the course in which it is wont to run; a watercourse.

The abstractioune of the water of Northesk fra the ald *gang.* *Act. Audit.* (an. 1467), p. 8.

Hence—5. A ravine or gulley. [Prov. Eng.]—6. In *mining.* See *gangue.*—7. The field or pasture in which animals graze: as, those beasts have a good *gang.* [Scotch.]—8. A number going or acting in company, whether of persons or of animals: as, a *gang* of drovers; a *gang* of elks. Specifically—(*a*) A number of persons associated for a particular purpose or on a particular occasion: used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons: as, a *gang* of thieves; a chain-*gang.*

There were seven Gipsies in a *gang,*
They were both brisk and bonny O
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV 283).

They mean to bring back again Bishops, Archbishops, and the whole *gang* of Prelatry. *Milton,* Touching Hirelings

(*b*) A number of workmen or laborers of any kind engaged on any piece of work under supervision of one person; a squad, more particularly, a shift of men; a set of laborers working together during the same hours.

And five and five, like a mason *gang,*
That carried the ladders lang and hie
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 62).

9. A combination of several tools, machines, etc., operated by a single force, or so contrived as to act as one: as, a *gang* of saws or plows; a *gang* of fish-hooks; a *gang* of mine-cars, tubs, or trams. In this sense frequently combined with other

words to form the names of tools or machines, in each of which two or more tools, cutters, saws, shares, etc., are united in one frame or holder, as *gang*-cultivator, *gang*-edger.

With the demand for more rapid production came improvements in the "*gang*" feature, and the wonder of the age was the "Yankee *gang*," so arranged by placing half the saws facing in one direction and the other half in the opposite, that two logs were worked up in one movement of the carriage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 344.

Ribbons are usually woven on *gang* looms.
L. P. Brockett, Silk Industry, p. 99.

10. As much as one goes for or carries at once; a go. [Scotch.]

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
An' bring a *gang* o' water frae the burn.
Donald and Flora, p. 37.

11†. A retired place; a privy; a jakes. [In this use more commonly *gong*.]

Jak if every hous were honest to ete fleish inne,
Than were it honest to ete in a *gonge*.
MS Digby 41, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

Alas! herwW' now am I bownde
In helle *gonge* to ly on ground.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 345.

Agricultural Gangs Act. See *agricultural*.—**Dress-gang**, a number of persons engaged in dressing fish, each having his special part of the process to perform.—**Gang of nets**, a combination or series of nets comprising the *run*, *inner pound*, and *outer pound*. Also called a *hook of nets*. See *pound net*. [Penobscot, Maine, U. S.]=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

ganga (gang'gä), *n.* 1. An old Catalonian name of the lesser pin-tailed sand-grouse, *Pterocles alchata*, and hence a name of the sand-grouse



Ganga (*Pterocles alchata*).

(*Pteroclidæ*) in general. See *Pteroclidæ* and *sand-grouse*.—2. A South American vulturine hawk of the genus *Ibycter*, as *I. americanus*.

gang-board (gang'bōrd), *n.* [< *gang* + *board*, after D. *gangboord*.] 1. A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for passing into or out of a ship or boat. Also called *gang-plank*.

As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gang-board*, and unhooked it off the boat's stern.
Cook, Voyages, iii. 4.

2. A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist for sentinels to walk or stand on.—3. The boards ending the hammock-nettings at either side of the entrance from the accommodation-ladder to the deck.

gang-by (gang'bī), *n.* The go-by. [Scotch.]

Mercy on me, that I sud live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor.

gang-cask (gang'kåsk), *n.* A small cask, but larger than a breaker, used for bringing water aboard ships in boats, or to make close stowage in the hold.

gang-cultivator (gang'kul"ti-vā-tor), *n.* A cultivator having several shares so stocked that they can be driven in a set or gang.

gang-day (gang'dā), *n.* [AS. *gangdagas*, *gongdagas* (= Icel. *gangdagar*), pl., < *gang*, a going, + *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, day.] In England, a day of perambulation of parishes or manors. See *gang-week*.

During the Rogation, or, as they were then better called, the *gang-days*, and whenever any swart evil had betided this land, our clergy and people went a procession through the streets of the town, and about the fields of the country parishes. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 222.

gang-drill (gang'dril), *n.* A machine tool containing in one head a number of vertical drills, each having its separate belt and pulley from a common shaft, and with speed-pulleys common to all.

gange (ganj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ganged*, ppr. *ganging*. To fasten (a fish-hook) to the end of a section of line called the *ganging*. There are many methods of ganging. For hand-lines for cod a single strand of line about two feet long is doubled, and its bight is plaited or hitched to the shank of a hook, after which the ends are laid up together and a single wall-knot is tied in the end of the ganging. Hooks to be used on halibut trawl-lines are seized to the ends of the gangings with tarred or waxed twine. Cod trawl-hooks are generally provided with an eye at the upper end of the shank. A common way of ganging such hooks is to pass the end of the ganging through the eye of the hook, like threading a needle, and then make a figure-of-eight knot around the standing part of the line. Hooks for such predaceous and sharp-toothed fish as the bluefish and kingfish are often ganged with wire, and those for sharks with an iron chain.

gang-edger (gang'ej"ėr), *n.* A machine having from three to six circular saws on a common mandrel, capable of being so adjusted as to slit wide planks into boards or scantlings of the width required.

ganger (gang'ėr), *n.* [= Icel. *gangari* = Sw. *gångare* = Dan. *ganger*, a steed (in comp. Sw. *-gängare*, *-gångare* = Dan. *-gjænger*, *-ganger*, a goer), = G. *gänger*, a goer, walker, footman; as *gang*, *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which gangs or goes; a goer; a walker. [Scotch.]

The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it Souple Tam.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

2. One who conducts or superintends a gang or squad, as the foreman of a gang of laborers or plate-layers on a railway. [Eng.]

On Saturday evening a man named Charles Frost, a *ganger* in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, was run over. *Leeds Mercury*, May 8, 1871.

A *ganger*, or head navvy, accustomed to see around him immense results produced by great physical energy and untiring strength, is placed over hundreds of men.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 409.

3. In *coal-mining*, one who is employed in conveying the coal through the gangways. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]—4. *Naut.*, a length of chain, one end of which is fastened to an anchor when let go, when the other end is fastened to a hawser.

Gangetic (gan-jet'ik), *a.* [< L. *Gangeticus*, < *Ganges*, < Gr. Γάγγης, < Skt. (> Hind.) *Ganga*, Ganges.] Of or pertaining to the river Ganges in India, or to the region through which it flows: as, *Gangetic* cities; *Gangetic* river-system. Also *Gangic*.

There [in India] he went gunning for gavials, or *Gangetic* crocodiles. *The American*, XI. 168.

gang-farmer†, gong-farmer†, *n.* [ME. *gong-farmer*, *-formar*, *-fermorour*, etc.] A cleaner of privies. *Palsgrave.*

gang-flower (gang'flou"ėr), *n.* The milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*: so named from its blossoming in gang-week.

Gangic (gan'jik), *a.* [< *Ganges* + *-ic.*] Same as *Gangetic*. [Rare.]

Doubt-less his Deeds are such, as would I sing
But halfe of them, I vnder-take a thing
As hard almost as in the *Gangic* Seas
To count the Waues, or Sands in Euphrates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

ganging (gan'jing), *n.* 1. The act or mode of fastening a fish-hook to the line.—2. A section or part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is ganged; a ganging-line. The ganging is sometimes of wire or chain, as for catching sharks; and all sizes of line are used, from fine silken thread up to the largest cord that will take a hook.

ganging-line (gan'jing-līn), *n.* The ganging of a fishing-line, especially when different from the rest of the line.

ganging-plea (gang'ing-plē), *n.* A long-continued suit; a permanent or hereditary litigation. [Scotch.]

But I thought ye had some law affair of your ain to look after; I have ane mysell—a *ganging-plea* that my father left me, and his father afore left to him.
Scott, Antiquary, ii.

ganglia, *n.* Latin plural of *ganglion*.

gangliac (gang'gli-ak), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ac.*] Same as *ganglial*.

ganglial (gang'gli-al), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-al.*] Relating to a ganglion or ganglia; ganglionic.

gangliar (gang'gli-är), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *ganglial*.

Very peculiar round or biscuit-formed bodies, probably not *gangliar* in their nature.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 215.

gangliate, gangliated (gang'gli-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* Provided with a ganglion or with ganglia; ganglionated; knotted, as a nerve or lymphatic. Also *ganglionated*.

gangliform, ganglioform (gang'gli-fôrm, -ǫ-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of a ganglion; resembling a ganglion.

gangling (gang'gling), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of **gangle*, freq. of *gang*, go. Cf. *gangrel*.] Awkward and sprawling in walking; loose-jointed. [Colloq.]

They [antelope fawns] are not nearly so pretty as deer fawns, having long *gangling* legs and angular bodies.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 201.

ganglioform (gang'li-ǫ-fôrm), *a.* See *gangliform*.

ganglion (gang'gli-on), *n.*; pl. *ganglions*, *ganglia* (-onz, -ä). [< LL. *ganglion*, a tumor, < Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin, on or near a tendon.] 1. An enlargement in the course of a nerve, containing or consisting of a collection of ganglion-cells; any assembly of ganglion-cells. The nervous system of invertebrates generally, and the sympathetic nervous system of vertebrates, consists essentially of a chain or series of ganglia connected by commissures, giving off filaments in various directions, forming plexuses or networks around principal viscera, blood-vessels, and other important organs. Some of the larger sympathetic ganglia are also called *plexuses*; thus, the semilunar ganglia of the abdomen form the solar plexus. In the cerebrospinal nervous system of vertebrates, ganglia regularly occur on the posterior or sensory roots of the spinal nerves. There are likewise ganglia upon some of the motor or sensorimotor cranial nerves, as the vagus, fifth, and facial. All the masses of gray neurine in the brain are also ganglia, as the optic thalami, corpora quadrigemina, corpora striata, etc.; even the general mass of cortical gray matter, both of the cerebrum and of the cerebellum, constitutes a great ganglion. The principal ganglia have special names. See the phrases below.

2. A knot or enlargement on a lymphatic; a lymphatic gland. See cut under *lymphatic*.—3. In *pathol.*: (*a*) An encysted enlargement in connection with the sheath of a tendon: called *simple ganglion*. (*b*) Inflammation, with effusion into one or more sheaths of tendons: called *diffuse ganglion*. (*c*) An enlarged bursa. [Rare.]—4. In *bot.*, the mycelium of certain fungals. *Imp. Dict.*—**Andersch's ganglion**, the petrous ganglion: named from Andersch, a German anatomist who lived at the close of the eighteenth century.—**Arnold's ganglion**, the otic ganglion.—**Basal ganglia**, ganglia lying at the base of the cerebrum, including the corpora striata, optic thalami, corpora geniculata, corpora quadrigemina, loci nigri, and nuclei tegmenti.—**Basal optic ganglion**, a collection of nerve-cells by the side of the infundibulum, close to the optic tract.—**Branchial ganglion.** See *branchial*.—**Buccal ganglia.** See *buccal*.—**Cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg**, a ganglion in the cardiac plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Carotid ganglion.** See *carotid*.—**Casserian ganglion.** See *Gasserian ganglion*.—**Cephalic ganglia**, those sympathetic ganglia which are situated in the head and are connected with the divisions of the fifth nerve. In man they are four, the ciliary, sphenopalatine, otic, and submaxillary. Some small swellings, as the carotid ganglion, are not included in this enumeration, though situated in the head.—**Cerebellar ganglion**, or **ganglion of the cerebellum.** Same as *corpus dentatum* (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cerebral ganglia.** See *cerebral*.—**Cervical ganglia**, sympathetic ganglia in the neck. In man there are three, superior, middle, and inferior, the first of which is a large reddish-gray cigar-shaped swelling lying behind the sheath of the carotid artery.—**Ciliary ganglion**, a small sympathetic ganglion situated in the orbit of the eye, in close relation with the ophthalmic artery, connected with the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic system, with the third nerve and the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and giving off a number of delicate filaments constituting the short ciliary nerves. Also called *lenticular ganglion* and *ophthalmic ganglion*.—**Diaphragmatic ganglion**, a small ganglion under the diaphragm, marking the junction of filaments from the right phrenic nerve with the phrenic plexus. Also called *phrenic ganglion*.—**Facial ganglion**, a ganglionic swelling of the facial nerve, where this nerve communicates with Meckel's and Arnold's ganglia by means of the petrosal nerves. Also called *intumescentia gangliiformis* and *geniculate ganglion*.—**Ganglion impar**, the unpaired or azygous ganglion, the single ganglion in which the two chains or series of sympathetic ganglia terminate posteriorly; the end of the sympathetic system behind.—**Ganglion inferius**, the inferior ganglion of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve, as distinguished from the ganglion of the root of the same nerve.—**Ganglion infra-œsophageum**, a ganglion situated below the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Ganglion of Bochdalek**, a swelling at the point of communication of a posterior nasal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion with the anterior dental nerve.—**Ganglion of Ribes**, a small unpaired ganglion of the sympathetic system, supposed to be situated on the anterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis at the base of the brain, and to constitute the anterior termination of the whole chain of ganglia of the sympathetic system, corresponding to the ganglion impar at the other end of this system.—**Ganglion of Wrisberg.** See *cardiac ganglion*.—**Ganglion spirale**, the gangliform swelling of the cochlear nerve which fills the spiral canal of the modiolus of the cochlea.—**Ganglion stellatum**, in *Cephalopoda*, a large nervous ganglion into which is received a nerve from each parietosplanchnic ganglion.—**Ganglion supra-œsophageum**, the supra-esophageal ganglion, a ganglion situated above the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Gasserian ganglion** or **Gasser's ganglion** [named from A. P. *Gasser*, a German physician (1505–77)], a ganglion of the sensory portion of the root of the fifth cranial nerve, just back of its division into its three main branches, ophthalmic and superior and inferior maxillary; it is lodged on a depression upon the apex of the petrosal bone. Also called by mistake the *Casserian ganglion* (supposed to refer to Giulio Casserio, an Italian anatomist, died 1616).—**Geniculate ganglion.** Same as *facial ganglion*.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia**, the two gangliform enlargements of the glossopharyngeal nerve, one called the jugular, the other the petrous.—**Intercarotic ganglion**, a small swelling on the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid arteries.—**Interosseous ganglion**, a swelling on the

interosseous nerve at the back of the wrist, whence filaments proceed to the carpus.—**Jugular ganglion.** (*a*) A small swelling on the glossopharyngeal nerve in its passage through the jugular foramen. (*b*) The superior ganglion, or ganglion of the root of the pneumogastric nerve, in its passage through the jugular foramen.—**Lenticular ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion*.—**Lingual ganglion,** a swelling on the carotid plexus, in relation with the lingual artery.—**Lumbar ganglia,** the sympathetic ganglia in the lumbar region.—**Lymphatic ganglia.** See def. 2.—**Meckelian** or **Meckel's ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion.—**Mesenteric ganglia,** the numerous ganglia of the plexuses in relation with the mesenteric arteries.—**Ophthalmic ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion*.—**Otic ganglion,** Arnold's ganglion, a small flattened oval swelling lying upon the third or inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial nerve. It is one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, connected with the facial, fifth, glossopharyngeal, and sympathetic nerves.—**Petrous ganglion,** the inferior and larger ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. Also *Andersch's ganglion*.—**Pharyngeal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus, in relation with the ascending pharyngeal artery.—**Phrenic ganglion.** Same as *diaphragmatic ganglion*.—**Pneumogastric ganglion,** either one of two ganglia of the pneumogastric nerve, viz.: (*a*) The upper ganglion, or ganglion of the root; the jugular ganglion. (*b*) The lower ganglion, or ganglion of the trunk. Also *vagus ganglion*.—**Renal ganglia,** ganglia of the renal plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Sacral ganglia,** four or five ganglia of the sacral or pelvic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Semilunar ganglion.** (*a*) Of the abdomen, either half of the great ganglion of the solar plexus, the largest in the body, being gangliform aggregations of smaller masses, lying on either side of the abdominal aorta, opposite the celiac axis, receiving the greater and lesser splanchnic nerves, and giving off the phrenic, celiac, gastric, hepatic, splenic, mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, and spermatic plexuses. (*b*) Same as *Gasserian ganglion*.—**Solar ganglion.** See *solar plexus*, under *plexus*.—**Sphenopalatine ganglion,** Meckel's ganglion, the largest of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa of the skull, connected with the facial nerve and carotid plexus by means of the Vidian and great petrosal nerves, communicating with the fifth nerve, and giving off numerous pharyngeal, palatine, nasal, and orbital branches.—**Spinal ganglia,** the ganglia upon the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Subesophageal ganglion,** a ganglion which underlies the gullet in crustaceans.—**Submaxillary ganglion,** one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated under the jaw, in relation with the submaxillary gland, connected with the gustatory nerve, chorda tympani, and plexus of the facial artery.—**Suprarenal ganglia,** the ganglia connected with the suprarenal sympathetic plexus.—**Temporal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus in connection with the temporal artery.—**Thoracic ganglia,** ganglia of the thoracic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Thyroid ganglion,** the middle cervical ganglion: so called from its relation to the thyroid artery.—**Vagus ganglion.** Same as *pneumogastric ganglion*.

ganglionary (gang'gli-on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ary*.] Composed of ganglia.

ganglionated (gang'gli-on-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Same as *gangliate*.

In some cases these lateral trunks exhibit ganglionic enlargements, . . . showing a tendency to the formation of the double *ganglionated* chain characteristic of higher worms. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 158.

ganglion-cell (gang'gli-on-sel), *n.* In *anat.*, a nerve-cell which has a well-marked nucleus and nucleolus, and sends off one or more processes, usually branching, which connect physiologically with other similar processes of cells, or, in some cases, constitute peripheral nerve-fibers. In addition to the function which belongs to nerve-fibers of receiving and transmitting nervous impulses, ganglion-cells may have the function of distributing, increasing, diminishing, and in some cases apparently of initiating such impulses, as well as of being a trophical center for nerve-fibers connected with them. Such cells are abundant in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, in the ganglia of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in the ganglia of the sympathetic system, and they may exist as scattered cells or form plexuses, as those of Auerbach and Meissner. Besides these unipolar, bipolar, and multipolar cells, cells without processes have been described as ganglion-cells, and called *apolar*. They are regarded by some as having lost their processes in the course of anatomical and microscopic manipulation, and by others as being embryonic forms. Ganglion-cells, with the nerve-fibers and certain terminal structures, make up the essential parts of the nervous system. See cut under *retina*.

ganglion-corpuscle (gang'gli-on-kôr"pus-l), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

Ganglioneura (gang"gli-ō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor (ganglion), + νεῦρον, a sinew (nerve).] Animals having a ganglionary or gangliate nervous system, and not a cerebrospinal nervous system: applied by Rudolphi and others to articulates and mollusks, the *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca* of modern systems.

ganglioneural (gang"gli-ō-nū'ral), *a.* [< *Ganglioneur-a* + *-al*.] Having a ganglionary nervous system; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganglioneura*.

ganglion-globule (gang'gli-on-glob"ūl), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

ganglionic (gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a ganglion or ganglia; having or characterized by ganglia.—**Ganglionic corpuscle.** Same as *ganglion-cell*.—**Ganglionic nervous system,** the sympathetic system.

ganglionica (gang-gli-on'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganglionicus*: see *ganglionic*.] In *med.*, a class of medicinal agents which affect the activity of parts of the sympathetic nervous system.

ganglionitis (gang"gli-ō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ganglion* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. (*b*) Same as *lymphadenitis*.

ganglionless (gang'gli-on-les), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-less*.] Having no ganglia or marked enlargements: said of a nerve.

gangliopathic (gang"gli-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *gangliopathy* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to gangliopathy.

gangliopathy (gang-gli-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor (ganglion), + πάθος, suffering.] In *med.*, a pathological or morbid condition of nervous ganglia, especially of subordinate ganglia.

ganglious (gang'gli-us), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a ganglion; gangliform or ganglionic. *Owen.*

gang-master (gang'mas"tėr), *n.* A master or an employer of a gang or body of workers; one who hires a band of persons to perform some specified task, or directs such a band in the performance of a task.

gang-plank (gang'plangk), *n.* Same as *gang-board*, 1. *Gang-plank* is the usual word in the United States.

gang-plow (gang'plou), *n.* A plow with several shares and mold-boards arranged in a series; also, a number of plows in one frame, which is usually mounted on wheels and operated by steam.

gang-press (gang'pres), *n.* A press which operates upon a number of objects in a gang.

gang-punch (gang'punch), *n.* Several punches in one stock, used for punching fish-plates, etc.

gangrel (gang'grel), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *gangrell*, *gangerel*; < *gang*, go, walk. Cf. *gangling*.] I. *n.* 1. A vagrant. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A tall awkward fellow.

A long *gangrell*; a slim; a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. *Nomenclator.*

3. A child just beginning to walk. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond.

He's nae gentleman . . . wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

gangrenate (gang'grę-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gangrenated*, ppr. *gangrenating*. [< *gangrene* + *-ate*2.] To produce a gangrene in; gangrene.

So parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 20.

gangrene (gang'grēn), *n.* [Formerly *gangreen*; < OF. *gangrene*, F. *gangrène* = Sp. Pg. *gangrena* = It. *gangrena*, *cancrena*, *cangrena*, < L. *gangræna*, < Gr. γάγγραινα, a gangrene, an eating sore, a redupl. form, < γραίνειν, γράειν, gnaw. Cf. Skt. √ *gar*, *gir*, swallow.] 1. In *pathol.*, a necrosis or mortification of soft tissues when the parts affected become dry, hard, and dark in color (*dry gangrene* or *mummification*), or when, remaining soft and moist, the parts fall a prey to septic organisms and undergo putrefaction (*moist gangrene* or *sphacelus*).

And my chyrurgeons apprehended some fear that it may grow to a *gangrene*, and so the hand must be cut off. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

2. In *bot.*, a disease ending in putrid decay.—**Hospital gangrene,** a rapidly spreading, sloughing ulcer, starting from a wound and attended with general prostration. It occurs in ill-kept hospitals where many wounded are crowded together. Also called *sloughing phagedena*.—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).

gangrene (gang'grēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gangrened*, ppr. *gangrening*. [< *gangrene*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To produce a gangrene in; mortify; hence, figuratively, to cause decay or destruction in.

The service of the foot,
Being once *gangren'd*, is not then respected
For what before it was. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

The rust
Of heavy chains has *gangrened* his sweet limbs.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

One vice that *gangrenes* Christian nations was unknown amongst them [New England Indians]; they never offered indignity to woman. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and fester, and *gangrene*,
To black mortification. *Milton*, S. A., l. 621.

gangrenescent (gang-grę-nes'ent), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-escent*.] Becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

gangrenous (gang'grę-nus), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-ous*.] Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

Instead of defending these doctrines, it is the duty of a real disciple of Jesus Christ to reprobate them as *gangrenous* excrescences, corrupting the fair form of genuine Christianity. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 418.

gang-rider (gang'rī"dėr), *n.* One who rides on mine-cars or trams, to give signals when necessary, or to work the clips. See *haulage-clip*.

gang-saw (gang'sâ), *n.* A body of saws set in one frame or on one spindle and acting simultaneously.

gangsman (gangz'man), *n.*; pl. *gangsmen* (-men). One who has charge of a gang of men.

gang-there-out (gang'ᴛʜär-out'), *a.* [Sc., < *gang*, go, + *thereout*; equiv. to *gadabout*. Cf. Sc. *rinthereout* (< *rin*, run, + *thereout*), of the same sense.] Vagrant; vagabond; leading a roaming life.

I am a lone woman, for James he's awa' to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I daurna for my life open the door to ony o' your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

gang-tide (gang'tīd), *n.* Same as *gang-week*.

At fasts-eve pass-puffes; *gang-tide* gaites,
Did alle masses bring. *Warner*, Albion's England.

gang-tooth†, *n.* A projecting tooth. Compare *gag-tooth*.

In sign that this is sooth,
I bite it with my *gang-tooth*.
Stoo him Bayes (1678).

gangue, gang (gang), *n.* [The first form is a common spelling of *gang*, after equiv. F. *gangue*, as used in mining, < G. *gang* = E. *gang*.] 1. In *mining*, the non-metalliferous or earthy minerals accompanying the ore in a vein or mineral deposit; the part of a lode which is not called ore, or which has no commercial value: veinstone. Quartz is the most abundant veinstone; calcite, heavy-spar, fluor-spar, and brown-spar are also commonly found forming more or less of the bulk of the metalliferous lodes. Sometimes the *gangue* prevails in the vein to the entire exclusion of ore. The words *gangue* and *veinstone* are not properly used to designate the material with which the ore is associated when this consists chiefly of fragments of the country-rock mingled with flucan, etc. This is what the miners designate as the *filling-up*. See *vein* and *comb*1, 6.

2. In mineral analysis, the foreign material or impurity present with the mineral under examination.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* 1. A passage; a temporary passageway to a building while in the course of erection; a way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another.

I had hardly got into the boat before I was told they had stolen one of the ancient stanchions from the opposite *gang-way*, and were making off with it. *Cook*, Voyages, ii. 9.

2. A passageway between rows of seats or benches; specifically, in the British House of Commons, a passageway across the house dividing it into two parts. Above this passage or gangway sits the Speaker, with the ministry and their supporters on his right, and the leaders of the opposition and their supporters on his left. The members who occupy seats on the other side of the passage are said to *sit below the gangway*—a position which does not imply separation on similarly strict party lines.

He [Fergus] was bound to be in his place—he usually sat above the *gangway* at the end of the front Opposition bench, and there he was. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 203.

3. In *coal-mining*, the main haulage road or level driven on the strike of the coal; any mine-passage used for opening breasts, or for the haulage of the coal.—**To bring to the gangway** (*naut.*), to punish (a seaman) by seizing him up and flogging him.

gangway-ladder (gang'wā-lad"ėr), *n.* A ladder from the gangway of a vessel to the water's edge.

gang-week (gang'wēk), *n.* [< *gang* + *week*. Cf. *gang-day*.] Rogation-week, when processions, with singing of litanies, were made in Great Britain, until the Reformation, and in a few instances still are made (under the name of *perambulations*) by ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners, to survey the bounds of parishes or manors. Also called *gang-tide*. See *rogation*.

It [birch] serveth well to the decking up of houses and . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gang-week*, and such like. *Gerarde*, Herball (1633), p. 1478.

ganister (gan'is-tėr), *n.* [Also *gannister*; < G. dial. *ganster*, MHG. *ganster*, *gänster*, *gänester*, *geneister*, etc., a spark (see *gnast*1): so called because the ganister beds are so silicious that it is easy to strike fire with the rock of which they are made up.] In *mining* and

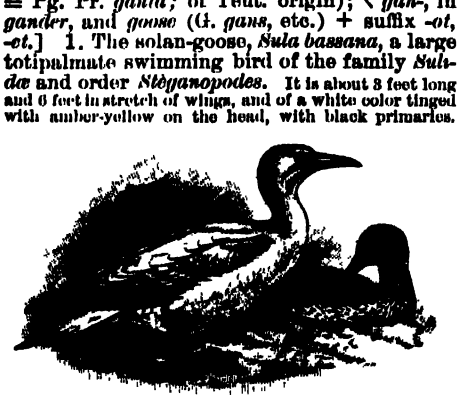
metal., a hard, silicious rock forming the floor of some coal-seams in England. It is used as a refractory material, and also for flagging. Ganister is also artificially made by mixing ground quartz and fire-clay; this artificial form is used for lining Bessemer converters. Calcined, pulverized, and sifted ganister is used on a straight buff stick of bull-neck leather to smooth the threaded shoulders of socket-knives after they have been filed. — **Ganister beds**, a series of beds in the northern counties of England, immediately over the millstone-grit, belonging to the lower coal-measures; they produce excellent flagstones. One seam of coal in England is called the *ganister coal*, because it almost always has a ganister floor. Hence the name *ganister beds* has been given to the lower coal-measures.

ganjah (gan'jä), *n.* [Also written *gunjah*, repr. Hind. *gānja* or *gānjha*, the hemp-plant.] The hemp-plant of the north of India; specifically, the dried plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed, used for smoking like tobacco. Also called *guaza*.

gannen (gan'en), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps for *ganging*, a going: see *gang*, *gangway*.] In *coal-mining*, a broad heading or incline, down which coal is conveyed in tubs running on rails. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

ganner (gan'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *gander*.

gannet (gan'et), *n.* [< ME. **ganet*, found only in contr. *gant*, *gante*, < AS. *ganot*, *ganet*, a seafowl, = D. *gent*, a gander, = MLG. LG. *gante*, a gander, = OHG. *ganazzo*, MHG. *ganze*, a gander (cf. L. *ganta* (Pliny), a goose, > OF. *ganto* = Pg. Pr. *ganta*; of Teut. origin); < *gan-*, in *gander*, and *goose* (G. *gans*, etc.) + suffix *-ot*, *-et*.] 1. The solan-goose, *Sula bassana*, a large totipalmate swimming bird of the family *Sulidæ* and order *Steganopodes*. It is about 3 feet long and 6 feet in stretch of wings, and of a white color tinged with amber-yellow on the head, with black primaries.



Gannet (*Sula bassana*), adult and young

It inhabits the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, feeds on fish, which it catches by pouncing down upon them from on high, and congregates in vast numbers to breed in certain rocky places on the seacoast. It is a strong flier, but is not found far from land. Some of the principal breeding-places are the Hebrides, St. Kilda, Ailsa Craig, and the Bass Rock, on the European coast, and the "Gannet Rock," in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The flesh is rank, but the young are sometimes eaten, and the old birds are taken in numbers for their feathers.

2. *pl.* The birds of the family *Sulidæ*; the boobies, of which there are several species, of the genera *Sula* and *Dysporus*.

Ganocephala (gan-ō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganocephalus*: see *ganocephalous*.] An order of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians. The endoskeleton is notochordal and osseous; the bodies of the vertebræ are each represented by a basal intercentrum and a pair of pleurocentra; there is no occipital condyle; the womer is divided; the temporal fossæ are overarched by bone; and the head is covered with polished horny or ganoid plates, whence the name. The genera *Archegosaurus* and *Dendrerpeton* are adduced by Owen as examples of this order.

Owen has distinguished the oldest forms [of labyrinthodonts] with armoured skull as *Ganocephala*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 188.

ganocephalous (gan-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *ganocephalus*, < Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; specifically, having the characters of the *Ganocephala*.

Ganodus (gan'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (so named from the polish of the teeth), < Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil chimæroid fishes.

ganoid (gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] I. *a.* 1. Having a smooth, shining surface, as if polished or enameled: specifically applied to those scales or plates of fishes which are generally of an angular form and composed of a bony or hard horny tissue overlaid with enamel. See cut under *scale*. — 2. Having ganoid scales or plates, as a fish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganoidei*: as, a *ganoid* fauna.

II. *n.* One of the *Ganoidei*; a fish of the order *Ganoidei*.

Also *ganoidean*, *ganoidian*.

The *ganoids* are an ancient group, well developed in the paleozoic rocks, but now dying out. The fossil genera are numerous and the species highly differentiated, but to-day only eight genera and between thirty and forty species comprise the ganoid fauna of the world.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 91.

ganoidal (ga-noi'dal), *a.* [< *ganoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidea (ga-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ganoidei*, 2.

ganoidean (ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidei (ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ganoideus*: see *ganoid*.] 1. In Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders into which the class of fishes was divided. It contained those which have ganoid scales or plates of an angular, rhomboidal, polygonal, or subcircular form, as distinguished from those with placoid, cycloid, or ctenoid scales. As thus framed by Agassiz, the ganoids were an artificial group, including siluroids, plectognaths, lophobranchs, and other teleost fishes. By Owen the *Ganoidei* were divided into two suborders, *Lepidoganoidei* and *Placoganoidei*. By later authors the group has been restricted and raised to the rank of a subclass.

Hence — 2. In Müller's system, a subclass of fishes with muscular or multivalvular aortic bulb, free branchiæ, covered gill-cavity, and no optic chiasm, a spiral intestinal valve (sometimes rudimentary), and usually fulcra on one or more fins. It was divided by Müller into two orders: *Chondrostei*, with a cartilaginous skeleton, as the sturgeons and paddle-fishes, and *Holostei*, with bony skeleton, as the *Polypteridæ*, *Lepidosteidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and many extinct forms. Each one of the existing families of ganoids has been made the type of an order by late writers. Thus, the sturgeons (*Acipenseridæ*) typify the order *Chondrostei* in a restricted sense, or *Glanostomi*; the paddle-fishes (*Polyodontidæ* or *Spatularudæ*), the order *Selachostomi*; the bichirs (*Polypteridæ*), the order *Crossopterygia* or *Actinistia*; the bony pikes or gars (*Lepidosteidæ*), the order *Rhomboganoidei* or *Gingly modi*, and the bowfins (*Amiidæ*), the order *Cycloganoidei* or *Halecomorphi*. Besides these there are three extinct orders, *Acanthodini*, *Placodermi*, and *Pycnodontini*. The ganoids abounded in former geologic periods, as far back as the Silurian; but the few above named are the only extant types. See *ganoid*, *n.* Also *Ganoidea*.

ganoidian (ga-noi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

ganoin (gan'ō-in), *n.* [< Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster (see *ganoid*), + *-in*2.] The peculiar bony tissue which gives the enamel-like luster and transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply dense homogeneous bone.

ganomalite (ga-nom'a-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *γάνωμα*, brightness, brilliancy (< *γανόειν*, make bright, *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster), + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese, occurring massive, white or gray in color, at Långban in Sweden.

gant1 (gant), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gaunt*1.

gant2, **gaunt**2 (gänt), *v. i.* [A var. of *gan*3, *yawn* (AS. *gānian*): see *gan*3, *yawn*.] To yawn. [Scotch.]

Gaunting bodes wanting one of three,
Meat, sleep, or good company. *Scotch proverb.*

gantein (gan'tē-in), *n.* [< F. *gant*, a glove (see *gauntlet*1), + *-e-* + *-in*2.] A saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves, composed of small shavings of curd soap 1 part, water 3 parts, and essence of citron 1 part.

gantlet1 (gänt'let), *n.* Another spelling of *gauntlet*1.

gantlet2, **gauntlet**2 (gänt'let), *n.* [More correctly *gantlope* (q. v.), corrupted to *gantlet* or *gauntlet* by confusion with *gantlet*1, *gauntlet*1, a glove (there being some vague association with 'throwing down the gauntlet' in challenge); the proper form would be **gatlop*, or, accom. to E., **gatelope*, < Sw. *gatlopp* (= G. *gassenlaufen*), lit. a 'gate-leap,' i. e., a 'lane-run,' in the phrase *löpa gatloyp*, run the gantlet (cf. Icel. *gǫ́tuthiofr*, a thief punished by the gantlet); < Sw. *gata*, a street, lane (= G. *gasse* = E. *gate*2), + *lopp*, a running, course, career, < *löpa* = G. *laufen* = E. *leap*, run: see *gate*2, *leap*1, and *lope*.] 1. A military punishment formerly inflicted for heinous offenses, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to run a certain number of times through a lane formed by two rows of men standing face to face, each of them armed with a switch or other weapon with which he struck the offender as he passed; also, such a punishment used on board of ships, and, by extension, any similar punishment (used by some savage tribes and in Russia). Among the North American Indians this was a favorite mode of torturing prisoners of war, who often died under it. The Indians struck their victims with clubs, knives, lances, or any other convenient weapon.

Hence — 2. A series or course of things or events. See *to run the gantlet* (*b*), below. — 3. In *railway engin.*, the running together of parallel tracks into the space occupied by one, by cross-



Plan of Railroad Gantlet.

ing the two inner rails so as to bring each side by side with the opposite outer rail. It is used chiefly to enable a double-track railroad to pass a single-track tunnel or bridge without breaking the continuity of either rail. — **To run the gantlet.** (*a*) To undergo the punishment of the gantlet. See def. 1. Hence — (*b*) To be exposed or to expose one's self to a course or series of disagreeable or unpleasant treatment or observations, remarks, criticisms, etc. Also sometimes *to pass the gantlet*.

To print is to *run the gantlet* and to expose one's self to the tongues-strappado.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatising, Pref.

Charles *passes the gauntlet* of curious eyes down the aisle of the arbor. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 72.

gantlette (gänt'let), *n.* Same as *gauntlet*1.

gant-line (gant'lin), *n.* [< *gant* (uncertain) + *line*. Cf. *girt-line*.] Same as *girt-line*.

gantlope (gant'lōp), *n.* The earlier and less corrupt form of *gantlet*2.

He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience. *J. Scott*, Sermon (1680).

Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved to run the *gantelope*.
Fielding, Tom Jones, [vii. 11.



Ganymede and the Eagle.—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

gantry, gantree (gan'tri, -trē), *n.* Same as *gauntree*.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd), *n.* [< L. *Ganymedes*, < Gr. Γανυμήδης.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the cup-bearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods, originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer by the gods, according to others by the eagle of Zeus or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle), and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her functions as cup-bearer. He was regarded at first as the genius of water, and is represented by the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

Or else flushed *Ganymede*, his rosy thigh
Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, a cup-bearer; a waiter.

Nature's self's thy *Ganymede*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, The Grasshopper.

ganza† (gan'zä), *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, m., gander, *ganza*, f., goose, < Goth. **gans* = OHG. *gans* = E. *goose*: see *goose*, *gander*, *gannet*.] One of the birds (a sort of wild goose) which, in Cyrano de Bergerac's "Comic History of the Moon" (1649), are represented as drawing thither the chariot of the Spanish adventurer Dominique Gonzales.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 781.

There are others, who have conjectured a possibility of being conveyed through the air by the help of fowls, to which purpose the fiction of the *ganzas* is the most pleasant and probable. *Bp. Wilkins*, Daedalus, vii.

gaol, gaoler (jāl, jā'lėr), *n.* Obsolescent spellings of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaon (gā'on), *n.*; pl. *gaonim*. [Heb., exaltation, excellence.] A rabbinic doctor of the law. The name *gaonim* belongs exclusively to the presidents of the academies of Sora and Pumbaditha, in Babylonia, from A. D. 657 to 1034 and 1038.

gap (gap), *n.* [< ME. *gap*, *gappe*, < Icel. *gap* = Sw. *gap* = Dan. *gab*, a gap, opening, breach, chasm, mouth, throat, < Icel. Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*, yawn, gape: see *gape*.] 1. A break or opening, as in a fence, a wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a way of passage, as between rocks or through a mountain; a vacant space.

And stoppe sone and deliverly
Alle the *gappis* of the hay [hedge].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4022.

By these means I leave no *gap* for heresy, schisms, or errors. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 6.

From the *gaps* and chasms . . .
Came men and women in dark clusters round.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Specifically—3. A deep sloping ravine, notch, or cleft cutting a mountain-ridge. The term is especially common in the central portion of the Appalachian range, where such openings are of frequent occurrence and are important features in the topography. The principal gaps have specific names, as Manassas *Gap* and Thoroughfare *Gap* in Virginia. Where such a gap is a through cut, penetrating to the mountain's base, and giving passage, as it then usually does, to a stream, it is called a *water-gap*, as the Delaware *Water-gap* in Pennsylvania; when it indents only the upper part of the ridge, it is called a *wind-gap*. See *notch*.

3. In general, any hiatus, breach, or interruption of consecutiveness or continuity: as, a *gap* in an argument.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your own honour
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

It is seldom that the scheme of his [St. Paul's] discourse makes any *gap*. *Locke*, Epistle to Galatians, Pref.

There was no *gap*, no breach, no unrecorded intermediate state of things, between the end of the Roman power and the beginning of the Teutonic power.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 122.

4. See the extract, and *break-lathe*.

A *gap* is an expedient for . . . enabling a lathe to take in articles of much greater diameter . . . without materially increasing its weight or general dimensions.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 188.

Foliar gap. See *foliar*.—**To stand in the gap,** to expose one's self for the protection of something; be prepared to resist assault or ward off danger.

I sought for a man . . . that should . . . *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it.
Ezek. xxii. 30

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; repair a defect; supply a temporary expedient.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.
Swift.

gap (gap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gapped*, ppr. *gapping*. [< *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To notch or jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw.

He [uncle Toby] had no conception that the thing was any more to be made a mystery of than if Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a *gap'd* knife.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 65.

I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did . . . I should be confoundedly *gapped*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

2. To make a break or opening in, as a fence, a wall, or any mass of matter.

Ready! take aim at their leaders—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow, iii.

3. To cause a hiatus of any kind in; cause to lose consecutiveness or continuity.

If we omit the semi-tones, these series will represent the five keys of the *gapped* scale; if we do not omit them, we have the five melodic families of tones, which, like the *gapped* scale, were developed from a circle of fifths.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dlxxiii.

gape (gāp or gap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaped*, ppr. *gaping*. [< ME. *gapen*, appar. not < AS. **geapian*, or **geapan* (which occurs but once in a doubtful gloss "*geapan*, pandere," connected with *geap* or *geáp*, wide, broad, spacious, used only in poetry), but of Scand. origin, like the related *gap*; < Icel. *gapa* = Sw. *gapa* = Dan. *gabe* = D. *gapen* = MHG. *gaffen*, G. *gaffen*, gape, yawn. Cf. *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily or as the result of weariness, sleepiness, or absorbed attention; yawn.

Gapes not too wide, lest you disclose your Gums.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

According to the inducing cause of the gaping, the verb, without losing its literal meaning, usually takes on an additional specific sense. (*a*) To yawn from sleepiness, weariness, or dullness.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift*.

(*b*) To open the mouth for food, as young birds. Hence—(*c*) To open the mouth in eager expectation; expect, await, or hope for, with the intent to receive or devour. See phrases below.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.
Job xvi. 10.

Others still *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet-designs of fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 23.

(*d*) To stand with open mouth in wonder, astonishment, or admiration; stand and gaze; stare. See phrases below, and *gaping*.

Whan y cam to that court y *gaped* aboute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 156.

Don't stand *gaping*, but live and learn, my lad.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. To open as a gap, fissure, or chasm; split open; become fissured; show a fissure.

I marvel the ground *gapes* not and devours us.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Oh, but your wounds,
How fearfully they *gape*! and every one
To me is a sepulchre. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

He could see . . .
A cavern 'mid the cliff *gape* gloomily.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 360.

To gape after. (*a*) To stare at in wonder, as at something which has just passed by. (*b*†) To stand in eager expectation of; covet; desire; long for.

As if thou ware abydande or *gapand after* sum qwent stirrynge, or sum woudirfull felynge ythire than thou hase had. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Alwey hir crewel ravyne, devowrynge al that thei han getyn, sheweth other *gapynges:* that is to seyn, *gapen* and desyren yit *after* mo richesses.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 2.

He seeks no honours, *gapes after* no preferment.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

What shall we say of those who spend days in *gaping after* court favour and preferments? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To gape at. (*a*) To stare at in wonder.

Ye fools, that wear gay clothes, love to be *gap'd at*,
What are you better when your end calls on you?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The man that's hang'd preaches his end,
And sits a sign for all the world to *gape at*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3

(*b*†) To covet, desire; long for.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the churchyard. *South*, Sermons.

To gape for or **upon,** to stand in eager expectation of, be ready to take, seize, or devour.

All men know that we be here gathered, and with most fervent desire they anheale, breathe, and *gape for* the fruit of our convocation.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, I. 51.

Only the lazy sluggard yawning lies
Before thy threshold *gaping for* thy dole.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum.

The thirsty Earth soaks up the Rain,
And drinks, and *gapes for* Drink again.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ii.

Thou, who *gap'st for* my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

=Syn. 1. *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*1.

gape (gāp or gap), *n.* [< *gape*, *v.*] **1.** The act of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge. *Addison*.

2. A fit of yawning: commonly in the plural.

Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, xx.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The width of the mouth when opened; the interval between the upper and under mandibles; the rictus, or commissural line. See first cut under *bill*1. (*b*) The gap or interval between the valves of a bivalve mollusk where the edges of the valves do not fit together when the shell is shut. See *gaper*, 4.

At the edges of this *gape* of the shell [of the fresh-water mussel] the thickened margins of a part of the contained body which is called the mantle become visible.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 305.

4. *pl.* A disease of young poultry, caused by the presence of a nematoid worm or strongyle (*Syngamus trachealis*) in the windpipe, attended by frequent gaping as a symptom.

gape-eyed (gāp'īd), *a.* In *herpet.*, naked-eyed; having apparently no eyelids: as, the *gape-eyed* skinks, lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

gape-gaze (gāp'gāz), *v. i.* To gaze with open mouth. [Prov. Eng.]

T' most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always *gape-gazing* to catch other folk's eyes, and see what is thought on 'em. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

gapemouth (gāp'mouth), *n.* A fish, the common bass. [Scotch.]

gaper (gā'- or gā'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who gapes, as from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness, or in wonder, astonishment, longing desire, or expectation.

As I am a gentleman,
I have not seen such rude disorder; they
Follow him like a prize: there's no true *gaper*
Like to your citizen.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Eurylæmidæ;* a broadbill: as, the blue-billed *gaper*, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*. See cut in next column. (*b*) *pl.* Fissirostral birds, as swallows and the like: a literal translation of *Hiantes*, one of the names of the old group *Fissirostres*. —**3.** The *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the family *Serranidæ*. So called because the fish in its death agony erects its fins and opens its mouth and thus stiffens, as is commonly seen in many of the spiny-rayed acanthopterygian fishes. *Day*. Also called *comber*.



Blue-billed Gaper (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*).

4. A gaping clam; a bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, as *Mya truncata*. It has a suboval shell, the valves of which gape or dispart and are truncated at the small end and swollen at the other. The surface is wrinkled concentrically and covered with a pale-greenish epidermis, which is continued over the siphons. It is a common inhabitant of the North Atlantic coasts, and lives buried in the sand in an upright position, especially at the mouths of rivers and estuaries near low-water mark. At ebb-tide it shows its presence by a hole in the sand left when it withdraws its siphon, and it is found by digging to the depth of a foot or more. These clams are extensively used for the table and for bait. Along the eastern coast of the United States the gaper is commonly known as the *soft clam*, or in more northern ranges simply as *the clam*. (See cut under *Myidæ*.) It has many synonyms in Great Britain: as, at Chichester, *pullet;* at Southampton, *old-maid*, at Belfast, *cockle-brillson;* at Dublin, *collier;* at Youghal, *sugar-loaf*. On the Pacific coast of the United States the term *gaper* is applied to various similar bivalves, as species of *Glycymeris*, *Saxidomus*, and *Schizothærus*.

gape-seed (gāp'sēd), *n.* That which induces gaping or staring; a cause of ignorant wonder or astonishment; a popular marvel. [Humorous.]

These [the Harlequins and Jack-Puddings in Bartholomew Fair], tho' they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed*, while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

gaping (gā'- or gā'ping), *p. a.* Standing wide open, as the mouth, or having the mouth wide open, as in wonder or admiration.

Into Robin Hoods *gaping* mouth
He presentlie powrde some deale [part].
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 247).

These *gaping* wounds, not taken as a slave,
Speak Pompey's loss.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

It is a frivolous pleasure to be the admiration of *gaping* crowds. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

gapingly (gā'- or gā'ping-li), *adv.* In a gaping manner; with open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

I hearkened to it by the hour, *gapingly* hearkened, and let my cigarette go out. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

gaping-stock (gā'ping-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like.

I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Godwin*.

gap-lathe (gap'lāᵺ), *n.* Same as *break-lathe*.

gap-toothed (gap'tötht), *a.* Having gaps in the line of teeth; wanting some of the teeth.

A gray and *gap-tooth'd* man as lean as death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

gap-window (gap'win'do), *n.* A long, narrow window. *E. H. Knight*.

gar1 (gär), *n.* [< ME. *gar*, later *gore* (the form *gar* remaining in comp. *garbill*, *garfish*, *garlic* (q. v.), or in proper names (see def. 1), the vowel, orig. long, being shortened before the two consonants or when unaccented), < AS. *gār*, ME. *gar*, *gore*, a spear: see *gore*2, and cf. *garlic*.] **1**†. A spear: an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *Edgar* (AS. *Eddgār*, happy or fortunate spear), *Ethelgar* (AS. *Aethelgār*, noble spear), etc.—**2.** [Abbr. of *garfish*.] A garfish; one of several different fishes, belonging to different orders, which have a long sharp snout or beak, likened to a spear; a bill-fish: as, the common *gar*, *Belone vulgaris;* especially, in the United States, a ganoid fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ;* a garpike.—**Alligator-gar,** *Lepidosteus tristœchus*, the largest kind of garpike, attaining a length of 10 feet, found in the rivers from Illinois to Mexico and Cuba, so called from its size and general aspect, particularly the shape of the head. Also called *manjuari*.—**Broad-nosed gar,** *Lepidosteus platystomus*, a garpike resembling the following and of similar range, with shorter snout, the head being more than one third of the total length of the fish. See cut on following page.—**Long-nosed gar,** *Lepidosteus osseus*, the common garpike or bill fish, attaining a length of 5 feet, of which the head is about one third, found in North America from the great lakes to Carolina



Broad-nosed Gar (*Lepidosteus platystomus*).

and Mexico.— **Silver gar**, a garfish, bill-fish, or needle-fish of the family *Belonidæ*, *Tylosurus longirostris*, abundant from Maine to Texas, about 4 feet long, of a greenish color with silvery lateral band. See cut under *Belonidæ*.

gar[2] (gär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garred* or *gart*, ppr. *garring*. [< ME. *garren*, *gerren*, *garen*, another form (after Icel. *göra* = Sw. *göra* = Dan. *gjøre*, make, cause, do) of ME. *garwen*, *garewen*, *garen*, *yaren*, < AS. *gearwian*, rarely *gerwan*, make ready, prepare, procure, = OS. *garuwian*, *gerwean*, *girwian* = OHG. *garawian*, *garwōn*, *garīwen*, prepare, MHG. *garwen*, *gerwen*, make ready, prepare, equip, clothe, dress leather, G. *gerben* (= Dan. *garve* = Sw. *garfva*), dress leather, tan, curry, = Icel. *göra*, etc., as above, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo*, E. *yare*, ready, = OHG. *garo* = Icel. *görr*, ready: see *garb*[1], *gear*, and *yare*, *a.* and *v.*] To cause; make; force; compel. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Gregorie the grete clerk *gart* write in bokes
> The rucle of alle religions ryghtful and obedient.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 147.
>
> Telle me men, emang vs thre,
> Whatt *garres* yow stare thus sturdely?
> *York Plays*, p. 120.
>
> So matter did she make of nought,
> To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 19.
>
> Get warmly to your feet
> An' *gar* them hear it.
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

G. A. R. An abbreviation of *Grand Army of the Republic*. See *republic*.

garanceux (ga-ron-sō'), *n.* [F., < *garance*, madder.] A product obtained by treating the waste madder of the dye-houses, which still contains a certain quantity of alizarin and other coloring matters, with sulphuric acid, to remove lime, magnesia, etc. It is adapted for dyeing red and black, but does not afford a good purple.

garancin, garancine (gar'an-sin), *n.* [< F. *garance* = Sp. *granza* = Pg. *garança* (ML. *garantia*, *varantia*), madder; origin unknown.] The product obtained by treating pulverized madder, previously exhausted with water, with concentrated sulphuric acid at 100° C. (212° F.), and again washing with water. The residue thus obtained is found to yield better results in dyeing than madder itself, the colors produced by it being more brilliant and requiring less after-treatment, while the parts of the fabric desired to be kept white attract hardly any color.— **Garancin style**, in *dyeing*, same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

garangan (ga-rang'gan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Malay mongoose or ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula, abounding in the teak-forests, and preying upon small reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds.

garapata, garrapata (gar-a-pä'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Spanish-American name of any tick of the family *Ixodidæ*; also, especially, of the sheep-tick, a dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus*.

garavance (gar-a-vans'), *n.* [Also *calavance*; cf. Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea, a sort of pulse much esteemed in Spain, < Basque *garbantzua*, < *garau*, grain, + *antzua*, dry (a word appearing also in *anchovy*, q. v.).] The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

garb[1] (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe*, gracefulness, comeliness, handsomeness, = Sp. Pg. *garbo*, gracefulness, gentility, = It. *garbo*, gracefulness, pleasing manners, < OHG. *garawi*, preparation, dress, gear, = AS. *gearwe*, preparation, dress, ornament, > E. *gear*, of which *garb* is thus a doublet: see *gear*, *gar*[2], and *yare*.] 1†. Outward appearance; manner of speech, dress, deportment, etc.; mien; demeanor; hence, mode; manner; fashion; style of doing anything.

> And with a liaping *garb* this most rare man
> Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.
> *Drayton*, The Owl.
>
> First, for your *garb*, it must be grave and serious,
> Very reserved and locked: not tell a secret
> On any terms, not to your father.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.
>
> Pausanias upon these hopes grew more insolent than before, and began to live after the Persian *garbe*.
> *Abp. Ussher*, Annals, an. 3529.
>
> Observe
> With what a comely *garb* he walks, and how
> He bends his subtle body.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

2. Fashion or mode of dress, or the dress itself; dress; costume, especially as befitting or peculiar to some particular position or station in life, or characteristic of a class or period: as, dressed in his official *garb*; in the *garb* of old Gaul.

> All his Attendants were in a very handsom *garb* of black Silk, all wearing those small black Boots and Caps.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 419.
>
> Here am I, too, in the pious band,
> In the *garb* of a barefooted Carmelite dressed!
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

=**Syn. 2.** Apparel, garments, raiment, attire, habiliments, costume.

garb[1] (gärb), *v. t.* [< *garb*[1], *n.*] To dress; clothe; array.

> These black dog Dons
> *Garb* themselves bravely.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 1.
>
> The greater number present are women; they are very simply, almost savagely, *garbed*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 215.

garb[2], **garbe** (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe*, *jarbe*, F. *gerbe* = Pr. Sp. *garba*, < OHG. *garba*, MHG. G. *garbe* = OS. *garbha* = D. *garf*, *garve*, a sheaf, prop. a handful; perhaps ult. akin to Skt. √ *garbh*, seize.] A sheaf or bundle, as of grain or arrows: obsolete except in certain specific applications. In heraldry, a garb is a sheaf of any kind of grain, but specifically a sheaf of wheat. When other than wheat, the kind must be expressed. Formerly, a *garb of arrows* was a bundle of 24 arrows. A *garb of steel* consists of 30 blocks or ingots. Also *gerbe*.

> Great Eusham's fertile globe what tongue hath not extoll'd?
> As though to her alone belong'd the *garb* of gold.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 370.

garbage (gär'bāj), *n.* [Formerly also *garbish*, *garbidge*; < ME. *garbage*, the entrails of fowls; origin unknown. The form is like OF. *garbage*, *gerbage*, ML. *garbagium*, a tribute or tax paid in sheaves, < OF. *garbe*, ML. *garba*, a sheaf (see *garb*[2]); there may be a connection similar to that shown in G. *bündel*, the entrails of fish, lit. a bundle, = E. *bundle*. There can be no connection with *garble*, a much later word in E., and one which could not have produced the form *garbage*.] 1. Originally, the entrails of fowls, and afterward of any animal; now, offal or refuse organic matter in general; especially, the refuse animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen.

> This fountain was said to grow thick, and savour of *garbidge*, at such time as they celebrated the Olympiads, and defiled the river with the blood and entrails of the sacrifice.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 188.

Hence—**2.** Any worthless, offensive matter.

> So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
> Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
> And prey on *garbage*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.
>
> To swallow up the *garbage* of the time
> With greedy gullets.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Apol.

garbaget (gär'bāj), *v. t.* [Formerly also *garbish*, *garbaige*; < *garbage*, *n.*] To eviscerate; disembowel; gut; clean by removing the entrails of.

> His cooke founde the same ring in the bealy of a fyshe which he *garbayged* to dresse for his Lordes diner.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.
>
> The wilde cats and many dogs that liued on them were famished, and many of them, leauing the woods, came downe to their houses, and to such places where they vse to *garbish* their fish, and became tame.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 141.

garbe, *n.* See *garb*[2].

garbel[1†], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *garble*.

garbel[2] (gär'bel), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *garboard-plank*.] The plank next the keel of a ship. See *garboard-strake*.

garbidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *garbage*.

garbill (gär'bil), *n.* [< *gar*[1] + *bill*[1].] A merganser; a sawbill or fish-duck: so called from the long slender beak. [Local, U. S.]

garbisht, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garbage*.

garble (gär'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garbled*, ppr. *garbling*. [Formerly *garbel*, *garbell*; < OF. **garbeler* (not recorded), transposed *grabeller*, sift (spices), examine precisely (cf. *gerbele*, *garbele*, *garbelle*, spice, prob. garbled spice), = It. *garbellare* = Sp. *garbillar* (cf. ML. *garbellare*), sift, garble; prob., through Sp., of Ar. origin: < Sp. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve, < Ar. *ghirbāl*, Pers. *gharbīl*, also *girbāl*, a sieve. Cf. Ar. *gharbalat*, sifting, searching.] 1†. To sift or bolt; free from dross or dirt.

> All sortes of spices be *garbled* after the bargaine is made, and they be Moores which you deale withall, which be good people and not ill disposed.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 177.

Hence—**2. To pick out the fine or valuable parts of; cull out and select the best or most suitable parts or specimens of; sort out; select and assort, rejecting the bad or least suitable: as, to *garble* spices; to *garble* coins. See *garbling the coinage*, below. [Now only in technical use.]**

> I fell, with some remorse, upon *garbling* my library.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.
>
> He [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners . . . [in 1620] for *garbling* tobacco.
> *Ward*, Hist. Gresham College, p. 264.

Silver coin is considered to be sufficiently worn to justify its withdrawal from circulation when the impressions are indistinct, and the coin is carefully *garbled* or assorted by the banks collecting it, before it is sent back for recoinage. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 330.

3. To sort out parts of for a purpose, especially a sinister purpose; mutilate so as to give a false impression; sophisticate; corrupt: as, a *garbled* account of an affair; a *garbled* text or writing.

> When justice is refin'd,
> And corporations *garbled* to their mind;
> Then passive doctrines shall with glory rise.
> *Walsh*, Golden Age Restored.
>
> It [to garble] is never used now in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that while once to *garble* was to sift for the purpose of selecting the best, it is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst.
> *Abp. Trench*, English Past and Present, vii.
>
> Than *garbled* text or parchment law
> I own a statute higher.
> *Whittier*, A Sabbath Scene.

Garbling the coinage, a practice among money-dealers of picking out the new coins of full weight for export or remelting, and passing the light ones into circulation.

> Another technical expression is, *garbling the coinage*, devoting the good, new coins to the melting-pot, and passing the old, worn coins into circulation again on every suitable opportunity.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

=**Syn. 3.** *Misquote*, etc. (see *mutilate*); pervert, misrepresent, falsify.

garblet (gär'bl), *n.* [< *garble*, *v.*] 1. Anything that has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

> And thereby [by avoirdupois weight] are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physicall drugs, . . . and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially everything which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste.
> *M. Dalton*, Country Justice (1620).

2. Refuse separated from goods, as spices, drugs, etc.: in the following passage applied to a low fellow. Compare *trash* in a similar use.

> How did the bishop's wife believe
> On this most sacrilegious slave?
> Did not the lady smile upon the *garble*?
> *Wolcott*, Peter Pindar.

Garble of nutmeg, mace, which consists of the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg.

> *Garble of nutmegs* from Banda.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 277.

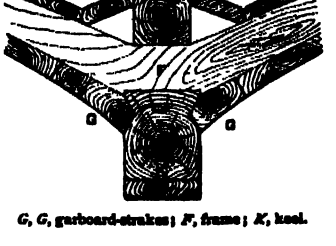
garbler (gär'blėr), *n.* 1. One who garbles, sifts, or separates: as, the *garbler* of spices (a former officer in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices). Hence—**2.** One who culls out or selects to serve a purpose; one who mutilates by selecting the worst and not the best; one who sophisticates or corrupts: as, a *garbler* of an account or statement.

> A farther secret in this clause . . . may best be discovered by the first projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.
> *Swift*, Examiner, No. 19.

garbling (gär'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garble*, *v.*] 1. Picking out; sorting.—**2.** *pl.* The worst part or refuse of a staple commodity.—**3.** The act or practice of falsifying what has been said or written by partial or misleading quotation.

garboard-plank (gär'börd-plangk), *n.* [< *gar-* (uncertain: cf. *garbel*[2]) + *board* + *plank*.] *Naut.*, the plank fastened next the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom.

garboard-strake (gär'börd-strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, the first range or strake of planks laid on a



G, *G*, garboard-strakes; *F*, frame; *K*, keel.

ship's bottom next the keel. Also called *groundstrake*.

garboil† (gär'boil), *n.* [< OF. *garbouil*, a hurlyburly, great stir, = Sp. *garbullo*, a crowd, multitude, = It. *garbuglio*, a disorder, tumult. Cf. It. *garabullare*, rave (Florio), deceive, defraud. Origin uncertain; the It. *garabullare* seems to be < *gara*, strife, + L. *bullire*, It. *bulicare*, boil: see *boil*[1].] Tumult; uproar; disorder; disturbance; commotion.

All Greece stood in marvellous *garboil* at that time, and the state of the Athenians specially in great danger.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 278.

One of their company . . . hath seene in one day sometimes 14. slaine in a *garboile*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 395.

Many *garboils* passed through his fancy before he could be persuaded Zelmane was other than a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

garboil† (gär'boil), *v. t.* [< *garboil*, *n.*] To throw into confusion or disorder; cause a tumult or disturbance in.

Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to *garboil* the house, as often as any party should have a great majority.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1677.

garbrail (gär'brāl), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a piece of armor, probably the gardebras. *Fairholt.*

garbusa (gär-bū'sạ), *n.* Same as *gorbuscha*.

The *Garbusa* or Humpback, so called from the extraordinary development on the back of the kolt during the spawning season. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 325, note.

garce[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An earlier form of *gash*[1].

garce[2] (gärs), *n.* [An Anglo-Indian form of Telugu *garisa*, Canarese *garaṣi*, *garaṣe*, a measure of grain, equal to 400 *markāls* or 185.2 cubic feet, or 9,860 lbs. avoirdupois.] An East Indian measure of capacity (about 144 imperial bushels) and of weight (about 4 tons).

Garcinia (gär-sin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Laurent *Garcin*, a French botanist and traveler (died 1752), who first described it.] A genus of trees, of the order *Guttiferæ*, having a yellow juice, opposite coriaceous leaves, and a fleshy fruit with a thick rind. There are about 40 species, of tropical Asia and Africa. *G. Mangostana*, of the Malay archipelago, yields the mangosteen, which is



Garcinia Hanburyi.

considered one of the most delicate of tropical fruits. It is cultivated in India and the West Indies. The rind of the fruit, as well as the bark and wood of the tree, is very astringent, and has been used in medicine. *G. Indica*, of the East Indies, has an acid fruit, the seeds of which contain a solid oil known as kokum-butter. The fruit and seeds of *G. Kola*, of tropical Africa, are said to have the same properties as the kola-nut. The dried juice of various species forms the yellow resinous pigment and purgative drug known as gamboge.

garcion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *garcion*, *garson*, *garçon*, F. *garçon*, a boy, servant (see *garçon*), ML. *garcio(n-)*, etc., a boy.] A boy; a servant.

It ys grevouse things to vs to hane a *garcion* to be lorde ouer vs alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

garcock (gär'kok), *n.* Same as *gorcock*.

garçon (gär-sôṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *garcion*.] A boy; a waiter; especially, as used in English speech, a waiter at a public table.

gar-crow†, *n.* A gor-crow (?).

She tript it like a barren doe,
And strutted like a *gar-crowe*.
Choyce Drollery (1656), p. 67.

gard[1]† (gärd), *n.* [A var. of *garth*[1], suggested perhaps by *garden*.] A garden.

Trees of the *gard*. *Beaumont.*

gard[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An older spelling of *guard*.

gardant, guardant (gär'dant), *a.* [< F. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, look, regard: see *guard*, *regard*.] In *her.*, looking out from the field toward the observer: said of an animal passant, rampant, couchant, etc., used as a bearing: as, a lion passant *gardant*, or rampant *gardant*. A lion passant gardant is often called a leopard.



Three Lions Passant Gardant.—Escutcheon of England, 13th century

garde-brace, garde-bras (gärd'brās, -brä), *n.* [F. *garde-bras*, arm-guard, < *garder*, guard, + obj. *bras*, arm: see *guard* and *brace*[1].] A piece of armor protecting the arm; properly, an elbow-cap, vambrace, pauldron, or other separate piece, but sometimes loosely used for the entire brassart. Also *garde-de-bras*.



Garde-brace, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garde-collet (gärd'ko-lā'), *n.* In *armor*, a raised and ornamental ridge terminating the pauldron on the side toward the neck, and intended to prevent blows from glancing from the pauldron.



a, Garde-collet. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garde-cou (gärd'kö), *n.* Same as *garde-collet*.

garde-faude (gärd'fōd), *n.* In *armor*, the tuille or large plate appended to the tassets. See *tuille*.

garden (gär'dn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gardin*, *gardyn*, later sometimes *gardeyne*, *gardayne*, < OF. *gardin*, also assibilated *jardin*, F. *jardin* = Pr. *gardi*, *jardi* (= Sp. *jardin* = Pg. *jardim* = It. *giardino*, ML. *gardinum*, *gardinus*, from OF.), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), MHG. *garte* (gen. and dat. *garten*), G. *garten* = OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda*, a garden, = Goth. *garda*, a fold; the same, but with different suffix, as Goth. *gards* = OHG. *gart* = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], an inclosure: see *yard*[2] and *garth*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. A plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of culinary vegetables, fruits, or flowering and ornamental plants. A garden for culinary herbs and roots for domestic use is called a *kitchen-garden*; one for flowers and shrubs, a *flower-garden*; and one for fruits, a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the *garden* for parsley to stuff a rabbit.
Shak, T. of the S., iv. 4.

Unto this new nunnery there belongeth a faire *garden* full of feire spacious walkes, beset with sundry pleasant trees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 19.

Sometimes our road led us through groves of olives, or by *gardens* of oranges.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 415.

A wild tangled *garden*, covering the side of the hill, . . . a *garden* without flowers, with little steep, rough paths that wind under a plantation of small, scrubby stone-pines. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 188.

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.

Than thei yede [went] into a chamber that was besyde the halle, towarde the *gardyn* of the river of temse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

All the plain of Jordan, . . . well watered every where, . . . even as the *garden* of the Lord. Gen. xiii. 10.

I am arriv'd for fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

Botanic garden. See *botanic*.—**Garden of Eden.** See *Eden*, 1.—**Hanging garden**, a garden formed in terraces rising one above another The hanging gardens of Babylon, constructed by Nebuchadnezzar (604–561 B. C.), but traditionally ascribed to Semiramis, were anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, each consisting of an artificial hill or mound 400 feet square, the top of which overlooked the walls of the city, with the sides divided into terraces of earth resting on stone platforms, covered with groves, avennes, and parterres of flowers, and provided with galleries and banqueting-rooms. They were irrigated from a reservoir at the summit filled with water raised from the Euphrates.—**Philosophers of the garden**, followers of Epicurus.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in a garden: as, *garden* implements or plants.

And atte this moones Idus is goode houre
To make a *gardaine* hegge, as is beforne
Itaught. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Glossy purples, which outrodden
All voluptuous *garden*-roses.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Garden husbandry, the careful cultivation of land for profit according to the methods pursued by gardeners, so as to secure the largest possible production. **Garden white butterfly**, the common English name of the white cabbage-butterflies of the genus *Pieris*. *P. rapæ* and *P. napi* are found in England; *P. daplidice*, *P. cutidice*, and *P. bruxperi*, in other parts of Europe; and *P. rapæ*, *P. protodice*, and *P. oleracea* are common in North America. All in the larval state feed upon cabbage as well as other *Cruciferæ*. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*.

garden (gär'dn), *v.* [< *garden*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To lay out or cultivate a garden; work in a garden, or in the manner of a gardener.

In Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *gardened* well. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

We farm, we *garden*, we our poor employ,
And much command, though little we enjoy.
Crabbe.

II. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden: generally in the past participle.

A gay *gardened* meadow. *The Atlantic*, LII. 363.

He hurried on . . . up the *gardened* slope.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 44.

Our English landscape wants no gardening: it cannot be *gardened*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 816.

gardenage† (gär'dn-āj), *n.* [< *garden* + *-age*.] 1. Gardening.

He [Evelyn] read to me very much also of his discourse he hath been many years and now is about, about *Gardenage*. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1665.

2. The produce of a garden.

The street was also appropriated to the sale of fish and *gardenage*. *Man*, Hist. Reading (1816), p. 147.

garden-balm (gär'dn-bäm), *n.* See *balm*, 7.

garden-balsam (gär'dn-bâl'sạm), *n.* See *balsam*, 7.

garden-beetle (gär'dn-bē'tl), *n.* A caraboid beetle; a ground-beetle; one of the *Carabidæ*.

garden-bond (gär'dn-bond), *n.* Same as *block-bond*.

garden-dormouse (gär'dn-dôr'mous), *n.* The lerot, *Eliomys nitela*.

garden-engine, *n.* See *garden-pump*.

gardener (gär'dn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gardner*; < ME. *gardiner*, *gardener*, also *garthyner*, < OF. **gardinier*, *jardinier*, F. *jardinier* (= Sp. *jardinero* = Pg. *jardineiro* = It. *giardiniere*), < OHG. *gartināri*, MHG. *gartenære*, *gertenære*, G. *gärtner* (> Dan. *gartner*), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), etc., garden: see *garden*. Hence the surname *Gardiner*, *Gardner*.] One who cultivates a garden; specifically, one whose regular occupation or calling consists in laying out, cultivating, or tending gardens.

The Syrians are great *gardeners*; they take exceeding paines and bee most curious in gardening.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 5.

God plants us, and waters, and weeds us, and gives the increase; and so God is . . . our *gardener*.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The *gardener* Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Market gardener, a gardener who raises vegetables, etc., for sale. **Nursery gardener**, a nurseryman.

gardener-bird (gär'dn-ėr-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of *Amblyornis inornata*, a kind of bower-bird found in New Guinea, so called from the extensive runs or play-houses which it constructs.



Gardener-bird (*Amblyornis inornata*)

It differs sufficiently from the satin and spotted Australian bower-birds, of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus* and *Chlamydodera*, to have been made the type of another genus called *Amblyornis* by D. G. Elliot in 1872.

gardener's-garters (gär'dn-ėrz-gär'tėrz), *n.* A variety of canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, with variegated leaves.

gardenesque (gär-dn-esk'), *a.* Like a garden; having the appearance or free symmetrical style of a garden, in which the form of the beds may be varied from formal geometrical outlines: applied to the laying out of grounds.

garden-flea (gär'dn-flē), *n.* A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle, as of the family *Halticidæ*. See cut under *flea-beetle*.

garden-gate (gär'dn-gāt'), *n.* The pansy: an abbreviation of *kiss-behind-the-garden-gate*, or some other of its similar names.

garden-glass (gär'dn-glas), *n.* 1. A globe of dark-colored or silvered glass, generally about 1½ feet in diameter, in which, when it is placed on a pedestal, surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens, especially in Germany.—2. A bell-glass used for covering plants.

> The *garden-glasses* shone, and momently
> The twinkling laurel scatter'd silver lights.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

gardenhood (gär'dn-hud), *n.* [< *garden* + *-hood*.] The state of being a garden; the status, aspect, or appearance proper to a garden. [Rare.]

> Except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden which took off from the *gardenhood*, there was nothing better than on a common night.
> *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 279.

garden-house (gär'dn-hous), *n.* A summer-house in a garden or a garden-like situation.

> Look you, Master Greenshield, because your sister is newly come out of the fresh air, and that to be pent up in a narrow lodging here i' the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a *garden-house* of mine in Moorfields.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Gardenia (gär-dē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Alex. *Garden*, a vice-president of the Royal Soc., born in Charleston, S. C. (died 1791).] A genus of rubiaceous (often spiny) trees and shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope and of tropical Asia and Africa. They have large, handsome white or yellowish flowers, which are often deliciously fragrant. There are about 60 species, of which several are frequent in cultivation, especially the Cape jasmine, *G. florida*, a native of China, and *G. radicans*. The fruits are largely used in eastern Asia for dyeing yellow. The greenish-yellow resin of *G. lucida*, known as dikamali, has a peculiar offensive odor, and is used in India as a remedy for dyspepsia.

gardenic (gär-den'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Gardenia*: as, *gardenic* acid.

gardening (gär'dn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garden*, *v.*] The laying out and cultivation of gardens; garden-work; horticulture.

> I have had no share at all in publick affairs; but, on the contrary, I am wholly sunk in my *gardening*, and the quiet of a private life. *Sir W. Temple*, To Mr. Wickfort.

> *Gardening* was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses, and naturally attended property and individual possession.
> *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

gardenless (gär'dn-les), *a.* [< *garden* + *-less*.] Destitute of a garden or of gardens. *Shelley*.

> The town itself is made up of a scattering *gardenless* collection of log-cabins. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIV. 702.

gardenly (gär'dn-li), *a.* [< *garden* + *-ly*¹.] Having the character of a garden; like or relating to a garden; becoming or appropriate to a garden. [Rare.]

> The crop throughout being managed in a *gardenly* manner. *Marshall*, Rural Economy. (*Latham.*)

garden-mite (gär'dn-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Trombidiidæ*; a harvest-bug.

garden-mold (gär'dn-mōld), *n.* Mold or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden, or characteristic of well-cultivated gardens.

garden-net (gär'dn-net), *n.* A light fabric for protecting fruit from birds or insects.

garden-party (gär'dn-pär'ti), *n.* A company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house.

> The Duke's *garden party* was becoming a mere ball, with privilege for the dancers to stroll about the lawn between the dances. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, lxiv.

garden-plot (gär'dn-plot), *n.* A plot of ground used as or suitable for a garden.

garden-pump, garden-engine (gär'dn-pump, -en'jin), *n.* A small portable force-pump, of which there are many varieties, used for watering gardens, lawns, etc.

gardenry (gär'dn-ri), *n.* [< *garden* + *-ry*.] Gardening. [Rare.]

> The scene had a beautiful old-time air; the peacock flaunting in the foreground, like the very genius of antique *gardenry*. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

gardenship† (gär'dn-ship), *n.* [< *garden* + *-ship*.] Horticulture. *Lord Shaftesbury*.

garden-snail (gär'dn-snāl), *n.* The common name of *Helix aspersa* or *hortensis*, a European species of snail with a white lip and a number of reddish lines.

garden-spider (gär'dn-spī'dėr), *n.* The common name of *Epeira diadema* of Europe, from its being found in great numbers in gardens, especially in autumn, where it stretches its beautiful geometric webs perpendicularly from branch to branch, remaining in the center with its head downward waiting for its prey. The web of this spider is composed of two different kinds of threads: the radiating and supporting threads are strong and of simple texture; the fine spiral thread which divides the web into a series of steps, decreasing in breadth toward the center, is studded with a vast number of little globules, which give to the web its peculiar adhesiveness. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of this spider is marked with a triple yellow cross, whence the name *cross-spider*. It is also sometimes called *diadem-spider*. See cut under *cross-spider*.

garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwėrt), *n.* A squirt or large syringe for watering flowers.

garden-stand (gär'dn-stand), *n.* A stand or frame on which flower-pots are placed.

garden-stuff (gär'dn-stuf), *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

garden-sweep (gär'dn-swēp), *n.* A curving carriage-drive through a garden.

garde-nuque (gärd'nūk'), *n.* [F., < *garder*, guard, + *nuque*, back of the neck.] Same as *couvre-nuque*.

garden-warbler (gär'dn-wâr'blėr), *n.* An English name of the *Sylvia hortensis* of Europe. See *beccafico*.

garden-ware† (gär'dn-wār), *n.* The produce of gardens.

garde-queue (gärd'kū), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *queue*, tail: see *cue*¹.] In *horse-armor*, in the sixteenth century and after the abandonment of the bard, a kind of sheath of plaited leather or some similar material covering the root of the tail.

garde-reine (gärd'rān), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *reines*, back: see *rein*².] In *medieval armor*, a protection for the back of the body below the waist. See *culet*, 1.

garde-robe† (gärd'rōb), *n.* [F., < *garder*, keep, preserve, + *robe*, a gown.] 1. A wardrobe.—2. The necessary offices in a castle or palace.—3. A cloak or cover over the dress.

> Savegard, *garde robe*. *French Alphabet*, 1615. (*Wright.*)

gardian†, **gardien**†, *n.* Older spellings of *guardian*.

Gardner machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

gardon¹ (gär'don), *n.* [F. Sp. *gardon*.] A small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus idus*, a kind of roach.

gardon²†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *guerdon*.

gardyloo (gär'di-lö). [Sc.; also written *gardeloo*; usually explained as F. *gardez l'eau*, or in less incorrect F. *gardez-vous de l'eau*, but the sense ('protect yourself from the water') does not suit, and the phrase is not found in F. The real origin is F. *gare l'eau*, used just like *gardyloo*, lit. 'ware water!' i. e., look out for the water! also with added adverb *gare l'eau là bas!* 'ware water down there!' In those phrases *gare* is the impv. of *garer*, ware, beware, take heed of, shun, avoid, < MHG. *waren*, G. *wahren* = E. *ware*, beware: see *ware*¹, *v.*, *beware*, and cf. *garret*¹. For F. *eau*, water, see *eau* and *ewe*².] Look out for the water: a cry formerly used in Edinburgh, Scotland, to warn passengers to beware of slops about to be thrown out of the window.

> At ten o'clock at night [in Edinburgh] the whole cargo [of the chamber utensils] is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardyloo* to the passengers. *Smollett*.

gare¹† (gār), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *gaure*; ME. *gauren*, *gawren*, appar. irreg. for **garen*, of uncertain origin: either (1) < OF. *garer*, *guarer*, observe, keep watch, hold guard, < OHG. *warōn*, take heed, guard (cf. OF. *garir*, *guarir*, preserve, keep, guard, < OHG. *warjan* = OS. *werjan*, guard: see *ware*¹, *v.*); or (2) another form of ME. *gasen*, E. *gaze* (cf. *dare*² = *daze*, *frore*, *froren* = *frozen*, etc.).] To stare; gaze; gape.

> The neigheboures bothe smale and grete
> In ronnen, for to *gauren* on this man.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 641.

> With fifty *staring* heades a monstrous dragon stands vpright! *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

gare¹†, *n.* [Appar. < *gare*¹, *v.*] A state of eagerness and excitement.

> The multitude hastened in a fell and cruel *gare* to try the utmost hazard of battle. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus.

gare² (gār), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Blount*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cote gare**, a kind of refuse wool so matted together that it cannot be pulled asunder. Also written *cotgare*.

gare³ (gār), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Sibbald.* (*Jamieson.*)

gare⁴ (gār), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gore*³.

garefowl (gār'foul), *n.* [Also written *gairfowl*, sometimes, improp., *garfowl*, also simply *gare*; < Icel. *geirfugl* = Sw. *garfogel* = Dan. *geirfugl* = Faroese *goirfugel*; cf. Gaelic *gearbhul*. The first element is uncertain; in the G. *geier-vogel* it is accom. to G. *geier*, a vulture; but there is nothing to show any real connection with either G. *geier*, a vulture, or with the different element *ger-* in *gerfalcon*, or, further, with *gare*¹, stare (in supposed allusion to the great white spot before the eye).] The great auk, *Alca impennis*. See *auk*¹ and *Alca*.

gareing (gār'ing), *n.* See *garing*.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* [< ME. *garfysshe*, *garfyschе*, < AS. *gār*, ME. *gar*, a spear, + *fisch*, etc., fish: see *gar*¹.] A fish with a long snout or beak resulting from a spear-like prolongation of the jaws; a bill-fish; a gar. Specifically—(*a*) A physoclistous synentognathous fish of the family *Belonidæ*; any belonid. The name was originally used for the common European *Belone belone*, or *B. vulgaris*, also called *bill-fish*, *needle-fish*, *sea-needle*, *longnose*, *horn-fish*, *greenbone*, *gar*, *garpike*, *garpipe*, etc. Some related American fishes belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. longirostris*, the silver gar or garfish. (*b*) In the United States, a ginglymoid ganoid fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; any lepidosteid or garpike, several species of which inhabit North America. See *gar*¹, *garpike*, and *Lepidosteus*.

garfowl (gär'foul). Same as *garefowl*. *Prof. R. Owen.*

gargalize† (gär'gą-līz), *v. t.* [A mixture of *gargle*¹ and *gargarize*; cf. Gr. γαργαλίζειν, tickle.] To gargle.

> He *gargalies* my throate with this vintner, and when I have don with him, spit him out.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

garganet†, *n.* A variant of *carcanet*.

> Thee Pearle and gould crowns too bring with *garganet* heauye. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 639.

garganey (gär'gą-ni), *n.* [A book-name, introduced by Willughby from Gesner; It. dial. *garganello*; origin obscure.] A kind of teal, the summer teal, *Anas querquedula* or *Querquedula circia*, inhabiting the temperate and southern portions of the palearctic region, a summer visitor to Great Britain, and common in India in winter. It is about 16 inches long, and weighs from 14 to 15 ounces. Over the eye is a broad white line running down the neck, and the breast is marked with black or dark crescentic lines. Also called *pied widgeon*.

Gargantuan (gär-gan'tū-an), *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the hero of Rabelais's satire, a giant of inconceivable size, who could drink a river dry. The name is doubtless from Sp. *garganta*, gullet, though otherwise humorously accounted for by Rabelais.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Gargantua (see etymology); hence, great beyond credibility; enormous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

> It sounded like a *Gargantuan* order for a dram.
> *The Standard* (London).

gargarise, *v. t.* See *gargarize*.

gargarism (gär'gą-rizm), *n.* [< LL. *gargarisma*, < LGr. γαργάρισμα, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargarize: see *gargarize*.] In *med.*, a gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat in order to cure inflammation or ulcers, etc.

> The use of the juice drawne out of roses is good for . . . *gargarisms*, etc. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxi. 19.

> They were sent home again with such a scholastical burre in their throats as hath stopt and hinderd all true and generous philosophy from entring, crackt their voices for ever with metaphysical *gargarisms*.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, II., Con.

gargarize (gär'gą-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargarized*, ppr. *gargarizing*. [< OF. *gargariser*, F. *gargariser*, < L. *gargarizare*, *gargarissare*, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargle. Cf. Ar. *gharghara*, a gargle. Cf. *gargle*¹, of different origin.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth, with any medicated liquor.—2. To apply or use as a gargle.

> Vinegar put to the nosthrils, or *gargarized*, doth it also [help somewhat to ease the hiccough]; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirits.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 688.

Also spelled *gargarise*.

garget (gär'get), *n.* [< ME. *gargat*, *garget*, < OF. *gargate* = It. *gargatta*, *gargozza*, *gorgozza*, the throat, gullet, dim. of *gorga* = OF. *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*. The change of vowel from *o* to *a* was prob. due to confusion with L. *gar-*

garisare, gargarise: see *gargarise*.] 1†. The throat.

And daun Russel the fox sterte up at onces
And by the *garget* hente Chaunteclocr.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 515.

2. A swelling in the throat; specifically, a distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts.

The drunkard is without a head, the swearer hath a *garget* in his throat. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 123.

3. A hard, knotty condition of the udder in cows, which sometimes follows calving, due to the sudden distention of the bag with milk, the inflammation which ensues causing a congealed or congested condition of the milk, which, if neglected, brings suppuration and abscesses. —4. A distemper in hogs. See extracts under *gargle*[2].—5. An American name for *Phytolacca decandra*, commonly known as *poke* or *pokeweed*, which has emetic and cathartic properties, and has been employed in medicine.—**To run of** (or **on**) **a garget†**, to be or become puffed up with pride or vanity.

The proud man is bitten of the mad dog, the flatterer, and so *runs on a garget*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 486.

gargil (gär'gil), *n.* [The same as *gargle*[2], *gargol*, both variations of *garget* in a similar sense.] A distemper in geese, which affects the head and often proves fatal.

gargle[1] (gär'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargled*, ppr. *gargling*. [< OF. *gargouiller*, gargle, or gargarize, < *gargouille*, the throat, windpipe, gullet, the mouth of a spout, a gutter, a gargoyle: see *gargoyle*. There seems to have been some confusion with *gargarize*, *q. v.* The G. *gurgeln*, gargle (< *gurgel*, the throat, < MHG. *gurgula*, < L. *gurgulio*(*n*-), the throat, gullet), and E. *gurgle* and *guggle*, though regarded, like *gargle*, as imitative, are from the same ult. source, namely, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

Frogs commence to make a queer bubbling noise, as of *gargling*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

2. To warble. [Rare.]

Let those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song,
Content themselves with ut, re, me.
Waller, To H. Leaves.

gargle[1] (gär'gl), *n.* [< *gargle*[1], *v.*] Any liquid preparation for rinsing the mouth and throat.

gargle[2] (gär'gl), *n.* [Also formerly *gargol;* var. of *garget:* see *gargil*.] A distemper in swine; garget. See second extract.

The same [salve] is holden to be good for the heale of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

gargoil† (gär'goil), *n.* See *gargoyle*.

gargol†, *n.* See *gargle*[2].

gargoyle (gär'goil), *n.* [An archaic spelling, retained in the books; better *gargoil*, or, in more modern form, *gargel*, **gargle*, < ME. *gargyle*, *gargyll*, *gargoyle*, *gargulye*, < OF. *gargoille*, *gargoulle*, F. *gargouille*, the weasand, throat, also the mouth of a spout (in the form of a serpent, or some other antic shape, also a gutter on a roof), = Sp. *gárgola*, a gargoyle; a modified form, equiv. to ML. *gurgulio*(*n*-), a gargoyle, < L. *gurgulio*(*n*-), the throat, gullet, a redupl. form, akin to *gurges*, a whirlpool (> E. *gorge*, the throat), and to *gula*, the gullet (> E. *gullet*). See *gargle*[1], *gargle*[2], *garget*, *gorge*, *gullet*.] A spout projecting from the gutter of a building, or connected with it by an opening, for the purpose of carrying off the water clear from the wall. Gargoyles are sometimes plain, but in medieval buildings, especially from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, they are commonly fanciful or grotesque images of the anterior parts or entire figures of men or animals, the water usually issuing from the open mouth. Also written *gurgoyle*.



Gargoyle, 13th century.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

And every house covered was with lead,
And many *gargoyle*, and many hideous heads . . .
From the stone worke to the kenel raught.
Lydgate, Troy (ed. Ellis).

In the tyrste worke were *gargylles* of golde fiersely faced with spoutes runnyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

Gargels of mens figure, telamones, atlantes, *gargels* of womens figure, cariatides vel statuæ mulieres.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 163.

gargylet, *n.* An old spelling of *gargoyle*.

Garibaldi (gar-i-bal'di; It. pron. gä-rē-bäl'dē), *n.* [< *Garibaldi*, a famous Italian soldier. See def. and *Garibaldian*.] 1. A loose shirt-waist worn by women and children in place of the ordinary body of a dress. It became the mode after the campaigns of Garibaldi, as an imitation of the red shirts worn by his followers.

2. A Californian pomacentrid fish, *Hypsypops rubicundus*, about a foot long: so called, on account of its red or orange color, by the Italian fishermen in California. Also called *goldfish* and *red-perch*.

Garibaldian (gar-i-bal'di-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82), an Italian general and patriot noted for his endeavors to bring about the unity of Italy by revolutionary means.

The harassing debates with the *Garibaldian* party as to the cession of Savoy and Nice. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 276.

The *Garibaldian* soldier sought peace in the cloister.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8851.

II. *n.* A follower or supporter of Garibaldi, whether political or military.

The French and papal troops defeated the *Garibaldians* at Mentana (November 3, 1867). *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 620.

garing (gär'ing), *n.* [Local E., also *gare*[4] = E. *gore*[2], *n.* (*b*).] A furrow or row in that part of an irregularly shaped field or garden which forms a gare or gore. Also spelled *gareing*.

When a garden is of irregular shape the short rows of plants which happen to be on one of the sides are called *gareings*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 146.

garish, gairish (gär'ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gare*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Glaring; staring; showy; dazzling; hence, glaringly or vulgarly gaudy.

He will make the face of heaven so fine
That all the world will be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the *garish* sun.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

Thy soldiers marched like players,
With *garish* robes, not armour.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

But thou canst maske in *garish* gauderie,
To suit a foole's farfetched liverie.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

When, as the *garish* day is done,
Heaven burns with the descended sun.
Bryant, The New Moon.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

It makes the mind loose and *garish*.
South, Sermons, II. 382.

=Syn. 1. Flaunting, flashy, tawdry.

garishly, gairishly (gär'ish-li), *adv.* In a garish, showy, or dazzling manner; gaudily; flightily; unsteadily.

Starting up and *garishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliosto. *Hinde*, Eliosto Libidinoso, 1606.

garishness, gairishness (gär'ish-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being garish; gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show; flightiness of temper; want of steadiness.

We are more dispersed in our spirits, and by a prosperous accident are melted into joy and *garishness*, and drawn off from the sobriety of recollection.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. xii.

There are woes
Ill-bartered for the *garishness* of joy. *Coleridge*.

garisount†, *n.* [ME. *garisoun*, *garysoun*, *garyson*, *warisun*, *wareson;* < OF. *garison*, *guarison*, *warison*, F. *guérison*, recovery, cure (= Pr. *guerizo* = OCat. *guarizon* = It. *guarigione*), < *garir*, F. *guérir*, cure: see *warison*, *warish*.] 1. Healing; recovery of health: same as *warison*.

I can not seen how thou maist go
Other weyes to *garisoun*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3249.

2. Anything furnished or given as treasure, reward, or payment.

Men mizt haue seie to menstrales moche god gif,
Sterne stedes & stef & ful stoute robes,
Gret *garisun* of gold & greithli gode iuweles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5073.

garland (gär'land), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gerland*, *gyrland*, *guirland*, etc.; < ME. *garland*, *garlond*, *garlaunde*, *gerland*, *gerlond*, *gyrland*, < OF. *garlande*, *gerlaunde* = Pr. *garlanda*, *guarlanda* = Sp. *guirnalda* = Pg. *grinalda*, *guirlanda* = It. *ghirlanda* (> F. *guirlande*, > D. G. Dan. *guirlande* = Sw. *guirland*), ML. *garlanda*, a garland. Origin unknown, but prob. Teut.: perhaps < MHG. **wierelen*, a supposed freq. of *wieren*, adorn, < OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *viere*, an ornament of refined gold, prop. of twisted thread or wire, = AS. *wīr*, E. *wire:* see *wire*.] 1†. A royal crown; a diadem; any crown, as, figuratively, of martyrdom.

In whose [Edward IV.'s] time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the *garland*, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France.
Sir T. More, Hist. Rich. III., p. 107.

In their persecution, which purifi'd them, and neer their death, which was their *garland*, they plainly dislik'd and condemn'd the Ceremonies, and threw away those Episcopall ornaments wherein they were instal'd.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A wreath; a string of flowers or leaves, intended to be festooned or hung round a person or an object for ornament in token of festivity, or to be worn as a wreath or chaplet on the head: in the latter case, often conferred in former times as a mark of admiration or honor, especially for poetic or artistic excellence.

"Tolle, tolle," quath another, and toke of kene thornes,
And by-gan of a grene thorne a *garlaunde* to make.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 48.

A poet soaring in the high region of his fancies, with his *garland* and singing robes about him.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

Their cloaks were cloth of silver mix'd with gold,
And *garlands* green around their temples roll'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 243.

Hence—3. A string or series of literary gems; a collection of choice short pieces in poetry or prose; an anthology.

What I now offer to Your Lordship is a Collection of Poetry, a kind of *Garland* of Good Will.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

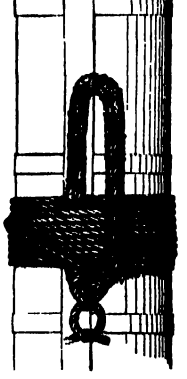
These [ballads] came forth in such abundance that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections.
Percy, On Ancient Minstrels.

4. Figuratively, the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your *garland*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

Marian, and the gentle Robin Hood,
Who are the crown and *ghirland* of the wood.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

5. In *her.*, same as *chaplet*[1], 3.—6. A sort of bag of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard to hold provisions.—7. In *mining*, a wooden or cast-iron curb set in the walling of a shaft, to catch and carry away any water coming down its sides.—8. *Naut.*, a name given to a band, collar, or grommet of ropes, used for various purposes. (*a*) A large rope strap or grommet lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. (*b*) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing. (*c*) A large rope grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck. The name is also given to a band of iron or stone used in land-batteries for a like purpose. (*d*) A wreath made of three small hoops covered with silk and ribbons, and hoisted on the maintopgallant-stay of a ship on the day of the captain's wedding; but on a seaman's wedding, at the head of the mast near which he is stationed. *Smyth*.



Garland (def. 8 (*a*)) lashed on a lower mast.

At the mainmast head of the Alexandra was displayed, in addition to the Royal Standard, the *garland* consecrated to weddings by naval custom
Quoted in *N and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 284.

Civic garland. See *civic*. **Shot garland**, a name formerly given to a piece of timber with cavities in it to hold shot, nailed horizontally on the side of the ship between the guns, or around the coamings of the hatches.

garland (gär'land), *v. t.* [< *garland*, *n.*] 1. To deck with a garland or garlands.

He was *gyrlanded* with alga, or sea-grass.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Overhead the wandering ivy and vine . . .
Ran riot, *garlanding* the gnarled boughs.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. To make into a wreath or garland. [Rare.]

And other *garlande* hem [squilla], and so depende [hang],
Into the wyne so that go not to depe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

garlandage (gär'lan-dāj), *n.* [< *garland* + *-age*.] Garlands; a decoration of garlands. [Rare.]

Gayest *garlandage* of flowers.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

garland-flower (gär'land-flou'ėr), *n.* (*a*) A common name for species of *Hedychium*, zingiberaceous plants of tropical Asia with delicately colored and very fragrant flowers. (*b*) The

Daphne Cneorum. Also applied to some other plants.

garlandry (gär'land-ri), *n.* [< *garland* + *-ry.*] Anything wreathed or made into garlands or wreaths.

The lavished *garlandry* of woven brown hair amazed me. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xiv.

garlic (gär'lik), *n.* [Formerly also *garlick*, *garlike*; < ME. *garlek*, *garlec*, *garloek*, rarely *garlik*, *garlike*, < AS. *gārlēac* (= Icel. *geirlaukr*), garlic (so called in allusion to the spear-shaped leaves), < *gār*, a spear, + *lēac*, leek: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2], and *leek*. The W. *garlleg* is from E. Cf. *charlock*, *hemlock*.] 1. An onion-like bulbous plant, *Allium sativum*, allied to the leek, *A. Porrum*. It is a native of central Asia, and perhaps of the Mediterranean region, was well known to the ancients, and is still a favorite condiment, especially among the people of southern Europe and most Oriental countries. It has a very strong and to most persons unused to it an unpleasant odor, and an acrid pungent taste. Each bulb is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable. Used as medicine, garlic is a stimulant tonic, and promotes digestion; it has also diuretic and sudorific properties, and is a good expectorant. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus, as the bear's-garlic, *A. ursinum*; the crow- or field garlic, *A. vineale*; the wild garlic, *A. Moly*; the wild meadow-garlic of the United States, *A. Canadense*, etc.

Askes after on the wounde
Thou kest, and clense it, ley on *garlic* grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Our general was taught by a negro to draw the poyson out of his wound by a clove of *garlike*, whereby he was cured. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 487.

Honey new press'd, the sacred flower of wheat,
And wholesome *garlic*, crown'd the savoury treat.
Pope, Iliad, xi.

2. [Appar. a special use of *garlic*, 1, of some particular origin.] A jig or farce popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

And for his action he eclipseth quite
The jig of *garlick* or the punk's delight.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Essential oil of garlic, a volatile oil found in the garlic-bulb and obtained by distillation with water. It is a sulphid of the radical allyl ($(C_3H_5)_2S$.—**Garlic pear.** See *pear*.

garlic-eater (gär'lik-ē'tėr), *n.* One who eats garlic.

You have made good work,
You, and your apron-men; you that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlic-eaters!* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

garlicky (gär'li-ki), *a.* [< *garlic* (*garlick*) + *-y*[1].] Like or containing garlic; smelling of garlic.

garlic-shrub (gär'lik-shrub), *n.* *Adenocalymna allioacea*, a shrubby climber of the West Indies and Guiana, resembling a bignonia and characterized by an odor like that of the onion.

garlicwort (gär'lik-wėrt), *n.* The hedge-garlic, *Alliaria officinalis*.

garment (gär'ment), *n.* [< late ME. *garment*, a reduced form of earlier *garnement*, *garniment*, < OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, F. *garnement* = Pr. *garnimen* = OSp. *guarnimento* = It. *guarnimento* (ML. *guarnimentum*, *garniamentum*), < OF. *garnir*, etc., garnish, adorn, fortify: see *garnish*.] 1. An article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.; anything which serves for clothing; a vestment.

He sente hem forth seluerles in a somer *garnement*,
With-oute bred and bagge as the bok telleth
Piers Plowman (C), x. 119.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old *garment*. Mat. ix. 16.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child, . . .
Stuffs out his vacant *garments* with his form
Shak., K. John, iii 4.

I am not weary of writing; it is the coarse but durable *garment* of my love. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

2. *Eccles.*, the chasuble or casula (especially the large early chasuble), as being the largest and most important of the ecclesiastical vestments.

garment (gär'ment), *v. t.* [< *garment*, *n.*] To clothe or cover with or as if with a garment or garments: chiefly used in the past participle. [Rare.]

When he [Summer] clothed faire the earth about with grene,
And every tree new *garmented*, that pleasure was to sene.
Surrey, Complaint of a Lover.

A lovely Lady *garmented* in light.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, v.

garmentless (gär'ment-les), *a.* [< *garment* + *-less.*] Without garment or covering.

Statues which have all the frolic and *garmentless* glee of the bath. *W. Colton*, Ship and Shore, p. 182.

garmenture (gär'men-tūr), *n.* [< *garment* + *-ure.*] Clothes; dress; garments. [Rare.]

Imagination robes it in her own *garmenture* of light.
G. P. R. James.

garnement†, *n.* The earlier form of *garment*.

garnept, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small mat.

A *garnep* to bee laide under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean, basis. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 176.

garner (gär'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *garner*, *gerner*, rarely *greymere*, < OF. *grenier*, transposed *gernier*, F. *grenier*, dial. *guernier* = Pr. *granier* = Sp. *granero* = Pg. *granel* = It. *granajo*, *granaro*, < L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary: see *granary*, and cf. *garnery*, *girnel*, etc. Cf. *garnet*[1], similarly transposed, and of the same ult. origin.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation; hence, a store of anything, especially of knowledge or experience: now chiefly in figurative use.

The foules on the felde, who fynt hem mete at wynter?
Haue thei no *gerners* to go to, but god fynt hem alle.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 129.

Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

garner (gär'nėr), *v.* [< *garner*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To store in or as if in a granary; hoard: chiefly in figurative use.

But there, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Let thy life *garner* daily wheat. *Lowell*, To the Muse.

We *garner* all the things that pass,
We harbour all the winds may blow.
The Antiquary, Jan., 1880, Prol.

=**Syn.** To gather, collect, lay in, husband.

II. *intrans.* To grow in quantity or amount; accumulate. [Rare.]

For this alone on Death I wreak
The wrath that *garners* in my heart.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxii.

garneryt, *n.* [A var. of *granary*, after *garner*.] A garner; a granary. *Nares.*

Sir Simon Eyre, draper, maior, he built Leaden Hall for a *garneris* for the citie, and gave five thousand markes to charitable uses. *Taylor*, Works.

garnet[1] (gär'net), *n.* [< ME. *garnet*, *garnette*, also *grenat*, < OF. *grenat*, *grenet*, F. *grenat* = Sp. Pg. *granate* = It. *granato* = D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*, < ML. *granatus*, also *granatinus* (sc. *lapis*, stone), a garnet; prob. so called in reference to its fine crimson color (cf. ML. *granata*, also *granum*, the cochineal-insect, and the scarlet dye obtained from it—the insect being supposed to be a berry or seed), < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Otherwise "so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate [L. *granatum*: see *pomegranate*]" (Webster); cf. *garnet-apple*. The ult. source is the same; *granat* and *grenade* are doublets.] A common mineral species embracing many varieties, which, while conforming to the same general formula, differ in composition and hence also in color, specific gravity, and fusibility. It generally occurs in distinct embedded crystals belonging to the isometric system, the rhombic dodecahedron and trapezohedron being the commonest forms. There are also massive granular varieties. It is hard, brittle, and more or less transparent. The red varieties are most common, but white, yellow, green, brown, and black also occur. The prominent varieties are: (1) the lime-alumina garnet, including the grossular garnet, succinite, and cinnamon-stone or hessonite; (2) the magnesia-alumina garnet, including pyrope; (3) the iron-alumina garnet, including the almandin or the precious garnet and much common garnet; (4) the manganese-alumina garnet or spessartite; (5) the lime-iron garnet, sometimes called in general *andradite*, including haplome, colophonite, topazolite, demantoid, and melanite; (6) the lime-chrome garnet or cuvarovite. Garnets are commonly found in gneiss, mica schist, granite, and hornblende rocks. Eclogite is a rock consisting largely of garnet. The precious garnet is transparent and deep-red, includes some pyrope, and is prized as a gem, as is also the brilliant bright-green demantoid from Siberia.—**White garnet**, a name given (in 1776) to leucite, because of the similarity of its crystals to a common form of garnet.

garnet[2] (gär'net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo. *Totten.* (*b*) A clue-garnet. (*c*) A pendant rove through a hole in the spar-deck, hooked to a pendent tackle, and used in mounting or dismounting guns on the gun-deck. Also called *gurnet*.

garnet-applet, *n.* [ME. *garnet-appille*: see *garnet*.] The pomegranate. *Lydgate.*

garnet-berry (gär'net-ber'i), *n.* The red currant, *Ribes rubrum*.

garnet-blende (gär'net-blend), *n.* Zinc-blende, a sulphid of zinc. See *sphalerite*.

garnet-hinge (gär'net-hinj), *n.* A species of hinge resembling the letter T laid horizontally: thus, ⊢. Called in Scotland a *cross-tailed hinge*.

garnetiferous (gär-ne-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *garnet*[1] + *-i-ferous*, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing garnets, as a rock-matrix: as, *garnetiferous* amphibolites.

garnet-rock (gär'net-rok), *n.* An almost massive rock composed essentially of garnet, often occurring interstratified in the older crystalline schists.

garnet-work (gär'net-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of masses of garnets, with or without the use of carbuncles, as in brooches, girdles, and similar inexpensive jewelry sometimes in fashion.

garnierite (gär'niėr-it), *n.* [After M. *Garnier*, a French geologist.] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring massive and of an apple-green color in New Caledonia. It is an important ore of nickel. A similar mineral occurs in Oregon.

garnish (gär'nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *garnischen* (also *warnishen*: see *warnish*), < OF. *garniss-*, stem of certain parts of *garnir*, *guarnir*, older *warnir*, F. *garnir* (> D. *garneren* = G. *garniren* = Dan. *garnere* = Sw. *garnera*, trim) = Pr. *garnir*, *guarnir* = OSp. *guarnis*, Sp. Pg. *guarnecer* = It. *guarnire*, *guernire* (ML. *garnire*, *warnire*), avert, defend, warn, fortify, garnish, of OLG. origin: AS. *wearnian*, *warnian*, take care, warn, OS. *wernian*, refuse, etc.: see *warn*. Hence ME. *garnison*, E. *garrison*.] 1†. To fortify; defend.

He markyth and *garnyshed* hym wyth the sygne of the crosse. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

2. To adorn; decorate with ornaments or appendages; set off.

A wise man neuer brings his bidden Guest
Into his Parlour, till his Room be drest,
Garnisht with Lights, and Tables neatly spred
Be with full dishes well-nigh furnished.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Letters in very fair grammatical Latin, *garnished* with quotations from Ovid and Lucan and the laws canon and civil. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

3. To fit with fetters. *Johnson.* [Cant.]—4. To furnish; supply; garrison.

But er thow go, do *garnysshe* thy forteresses of euery Citee, and euery castell, with vitayle and men, and stuffe of other artryo. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 115.

In front of his camp he sunk a deep trench, which, in the saturated soil, speedily filled with water, and he *garnished* it at each extremity with a strong redoubt. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. In *cookery*, to ornament, as a dish, with something laid round it.

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

6. In *law*, to warn; give notice. Specifically—(*a*) To summon in, so as to take part in litigation already pending between others. (*b*) To attach, as money due or property belonging to a debtor, while it is in the hands of a third person, by warning the latter not to pay it over or surrender it. See *garnishment*. =**Syn.** 2. To embellish, deck, beautify.

garnish (gär'nish), *n.* [< *garnish*, *v.*] 1. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration; dress; array.

So you are, sweet,
Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Matter and Figure they [poets] produce;
For *Garnish* this, and that for Use.
Prior, Alma, i

And truth too fair to need the *garnish* of a lie.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. In *cookery*, something placed round or added to a principal dish at table, either for embellishment merely or for use as a relish.

Portly meat,
Bearing, substantial stuff, and fit for hunger,
I do beseech you, hostess, first; then some light *garnish*,
Two pheasants in a dish.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 4.

3. A set of dishes, plates, and the like, for table use.

At whiche departing the king gaue to the admyral of Fraunce a *garnishe* of gilt vessell, a payre of couered basons gilt. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 10.

4. Fetters. [Cant.]—5. A fee, as to a servant; specifically, money formerly paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to fellow-prisoners: now illegal.

The Counters are cheated of Prisoners, to the great dammage of those that shoulde haue their mornings draught out of the *Garnish*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 28.

There is always some little trifle given to prisoners, they call *garnish*; we of the Road are above it.
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

garnish-bolt (gär'nish-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

garnished (gär'nisht), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Ornamented: said of a bearing. (*b*) Armed: said of a human limb used as a bearing.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ee*[1]; correlative to *garnisher*, 2.] In *law*, a person warned, at the suit of a creditor plaintiff, not to pay money which he owes to, or deliver over property which belongs to, the defendant, because he is indebted to the plaintiff.

The *garnishee*, of course, has, as against the attachment, all the defences which would be available to him against the defendant, his alleged creditor. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 51.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *v. t.* In *law*, to stop in the hands of a third person, by legal process (money due or property belonging to the plaintiff's debtor), in order to require it to be paid over to plaintiff in satisfaction of his demand: as, to *garnishee* the wages of a debtor, or his bank account.

garnisher (gär′nish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who garnishes or decorates.—2. In *law*, one who warns another against the payment to a creditor of money due from the latter to himself.

garnishment (gär′nish-ment), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ment*.] 1. That which garnishes; ornament; embellishment.

Considering the goodly *garnishment* of this realme by the great and wise number of noble lordes and valiant knightes, which were suche as no Christian realme for the number of them could then shewe the lyke.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 21.

2. In *law*, warning; notice given in course of proceedings at law to a third person who should be brought in or have opportunity to come in as a party. More specifically—(*a*) Legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor for him to appear in court or give information. (*b*) A warning by legal process requiring the person served with it not to pay the money or deliver the property of the defendant in his hands to the defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit. (*Drake*, On Attachments, § 451.) This proceeding is called in some of the United States *trustee process*; in others, *factorizing*; in others it is known by the more general name of *attachment*, of which it is one form. (*c*) A process, now obsolete, for charging an heir with a debt of his ancestor. See *attachment*, 1.

3. A fee. See *garnish*, *n.*, 5.

garnish-money† (gär′nish-mun′i), *n.* Money paid as a garnish or fee.

You are content with the ten thousand pound,
Defalking the four hundred *garnish-money*!
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

garnisont, *n.* A Middle English form of *garrison*.

garniture (gär′ni-tūr), *n.* [< F. *garniture* (= Pr. *garnidura* = It. *guarnitura*; ML. *garnitura*), furniture, supply, < *garnir*, furnish, etc.: see *garnish*.] Anything that garnishes or furnishes, or serves for equipment or ornament; outfit; adornment.

They are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 265.

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garnitures* which passeth by the name of accomplishments.
Lamb, Mackery End.

garookuh (ga-rö′ku), *n.* [E. Ind.] A form of vessel used on the Persian gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it ranges from 50 to 100 feet, and it is remarkable for the shortness of the keel, which is only one third the length of the boat. Though well formed, it does not equal the baggala; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

garote, garoter, etc. See *garrote*, etc.

garous (gā′rus), *a.* [< L. *garum*, pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum; resembling pickle made of fish.

Offensive odour, proceeding partly from its [the beaver's] food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion and oldious separation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

garpike (gär′pīk), *n.* [< *gar*[1] + *pike*.] 1. The common garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.—2. A ganoid garfish; any fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; a gar. Also called *bony pike*. See cut under *gar*[1].

garpipe (gär′pīp), *n.* [Var. of *garpike*, simulating *pipe*.] Same as *garpike*. *Day*.

garran (gar′an), *n.* [Also written *garron*; < Gael. and Ir. *garran*, *gearran*, a gelding, a workhorse, a hack.] A small horse; a Highland horse; a hack.

He will make theyr cowes and *garrans* to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

In the Highlands of Scotland, a breed of hardy and very serviceable ponies, or *garrons*, as the natives call them, are found in great numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 385.

garrapata, *n.* See *garapata*.

garret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *gar*[2].

garret[1] (gar′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *garet*, *garett*; < ME. *garett*, *garette*, *garite*, a watch-tower, < OF. *garite*, F. *guérite* = Sp. *garita* = Pg. *guarita*, a place of refuge, place of lookout, a watch-tower, < OF. *garir*, older *warir*, preserve, save, keep, F. *guérir*, cure, = Pr. *garir* = OSp. OPg. *guarir* = It. *guarire*, *guerire*, < Goth. *warjan* = OHG. *werian*, *weren*, G. *wehren*, defend, = AS. *warian*, hold, defend, *werian*, defend, < *wær*, waro, wary: see *ware*[1], *wary*.] 1†. A lookout; a watch-tower; a turret or battlement.

He sawe men go vp and downe on the *garrettes* of the gates and walles. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. li.

He did speak them to me in the *garret* one night, as we were scouring my lord of York's armour.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic story; especially, the uppermost floor of a house under a roof that slopes down at the sides or at one side.

Up to her godly *garret* after seven,
There starve [freeze] and pray, for that's the way to heaven. *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 21.

garret[2] (gar′et), *v. t.* A corruption of *gallet*.

garret[3] (gar′et). *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The color of rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon*.

garreted† (gar′et-ed), *a.* [< *garret*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Protected by or provided with garrets or turrets.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the east, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being fenced with a *garetted* wall, admitteth entrance through a gate.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

garreteer (gar-e-tēr′), *n.* [< *garret*[1] + *-eer*, as in *pamphleteer*, etc.] An inhabitant of a garret; hence, an impecunious author.

Garreteers, who hungered after places or pensions, racked their invention to propagate its spirit by their pamphlets.
V. Knox, The Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

We will all go in a posse to the bookseller's in Mr. Grove's barouche and four—show them that we are no Grub Street *garreteers*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 47.

garreting, garretting (gar′et-ing), *n.* Same as *galleting*.

garret-master (gar′et-mās′tėr), *n.* [< *garret*[1], in reference to a private shop or factory, + *master*.] A maker of household furniture on his own account who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers. [Eng.]

These *garret-masters* are a class of small "trade-working masters" (the same as the "chamber-masters" in the shoe trade), supplying both capital and labour.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 233.

garrison (gar′i-sn or -sọn), *n.* [An alteration of *garnison*, < ME. *garnison*, *garnisoun* = D. *garnizoen* = G. Dan. Sw. *garnison*, < OF. *garnison*, F. *garnison* = Pr. *garniso*, *guarniso* = Sp. *guarnicion* = Pg. *guarnição* = It. *guarnigione*, ML. *guarnisio(n-)*, provision, munitions, supplies for defense, < OF. *garnir*, etc., provide, supply, furnish, fortify, etc.: see *garnish*.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town to defend or guard it, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

We conseille that in thin hous thou sette suffisaunt *garnisoun*, so that they may as wel thy body as thin hous defende. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Of this Town [Harfleur] he made the Duke of Exeter Captain, who left there for his Lieutenant Sir John Falstaffe, with a *Garrison* of 1500 Men.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

To the States of Greece
The Roman People, unconfin'd, restore
Their countries, cities, liberties, and laws;
Taxes remit, and *garrisons* withdraw.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

2. A fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller*.

A few *garrisons* at the necks of land, and a fleet to connect them, and to awe the coast.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 4.

Garrison court martial. See *court martial*, under *court*.—**Garrison flag.** See *flag*[2].—**Garrison gin**, the largest gin used in the artillery for mechanical manœuvers. See *gin*[4].

garrison (gar′i-sn or -sọn), *v. t.* [< *garrison*, *n.*] 1. To place troops in, as a fortress, for defense; furnish with soldiers: as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

The moment in which war begins, . . . the army must be augmented, the fleet must be fitted out, the *garrisoned* towns must be put into a posture of defence.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops: as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.—3. To put upon garrison duty.

The seventh he nameth Hippos or Hippion, a city so called of a colony of horsemen, there *garrisoned* by Herod, on the east side of the Galilean Sea.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. vii. § 4.

garrison-artillery (gar′i-sn-är-til′ę-ri), *n.* See *siege-artillery*, under *artillery*.

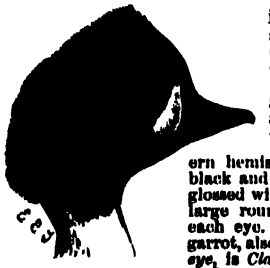
Garrisonian (gar-i-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to William Lloyd Garrison (1804–79), a leading abolitionist.

II. *n.* A follower of Garrison in his attack upon negro slavery; an extreme abolitionist.

garrok (gar′ọk), *n.* Same as *garrot*.

garron (gar′ọn), *n.* See *garran*.

garrot[1] (gar′ọt), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, subfamily *Fuliguline*, and family *Anatidæ*. There are several species. The common garrot, also called *goldeneye*, is *Anas* or *Fuligula clangula*, or *Clangula clangula*, *vulgaris*, or *chrysophthalma*, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere. The colors are black and white, the head being glossed with green, and there is a large rounded white spot before each eye. The Rocky Mountain garrot, also called *Barrow's goldeneye*, is *Clangula islandica* or *barrovi*, a similar but rather larger species, with more of a purplish gloss on the head and the eye-spot crescentic.



Head of Rocky Mountain Garrot (*Clangula islandica* or *barrovi*).

garrot[2] (gar′ọt), *n.* [< F. *garrot*, < *garrotter*, tie fast: see *garrote*.] 1. In *surg.*, a compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, etc.—2. A quarrel for the crossbow.

garrote, garote (ga-rọt′), *n.* [Also written *garrotte*, *garotte* (after F. *garrotter*, v.); < Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel, a strong stick, the act of tying tight, strangulation by means of an iron collar (F. *garrot*, a packing-stick, garrot, withers), < Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, clutch, = Pr. *garra*, leg, = OF. **garre* (> ult. E. *garter*, q. v.), < Bret. *gar*, *garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg, = Ir. *cara*, leg.] 1. A mode of capital punishment practised in Spain and Portugal, formerly by simple strangulation. The victim is placed on a stool with a post or stake behind to which is affixed an iron collar controlled by a screw passing through the post; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the victim and is tightened by the action of the screw. As the instrument is now operated, the point of the screw is caused to protrude and pierce the spinal marrow at its junction with the brain, thus causing death.

He next went to Cuba with Lopez, was wounded and captured, but escaped the *garrote* to follow Walker to Nicaragua. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 89.

2. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted.—3. Strangulation by any means used in imitation of the garrote, and especially as a means of robbery. See *garroting*.

That done, throwing a cord about his necke, making use of one of the corners of the chayre, he gave him the *garrote*, wherewith he was strangled to death.
Mabbe, The Rogue (1623), i. 266.

garrote, garote (ga-rọt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *garroted*, *garoted*, ppr. *garroting*, *garoting*. [Also written *garrotte*, *garotte*, after F. *garrotter*, pinion, bind, = Sp. *garrotear*, cudgel; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To put to death by means of the garrote.—2. To strangle so as to render insensible or helpless, generally for the purpose of robbery. See *garroting*.

The new Cabinet Minister had been *garrotted* or half *garrotted*, and . . . Phineas Finn . . . had taken the two garrotters prisoners. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck: a mode of cheating practised among cardsharpers.

garroter, garoter (ga-rọt′ėr), *n.* One who commits the act of garroting.

garroting, garoting (ga-rọt′ing), *n.* The act of strangling a person, or compressing his windpipe until he becomes insensible: practised especially in committing highway robbery. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices, called in England the *fore-stall*, or man who walks before the intended victim; the *back-stall*, who walks behind the operator and his victim; and the *nasty-man*, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the stalls is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the nasty-man.

In those days there had been much *garroting* in the streets, and writers in the Press had advised those who walked about at night to go armed with sticks.
Trollope, Phineas Redux, xlvi.

Garrulax (gar′ụ-laks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous*.] A genus of passerine birds, the jay-thrushes, of

uncertain affinities, referred to the *Corvidæ*, or the *Pycnonotidæ*, or the *Timeliidæ*. Sixteen species range over India to the Himalayas, and extend into Ceylon, Formosa, Sumatra, and Java. *G. leucolophus* is the laughing crow of India. Also *Garrulaxis*.

Garrulinæ (gar-ụ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Garrulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, containing the jays and pies; the garruline birds. The distinction from *Corvinæ* is not obvious in all cases, but the *Garrulinæ* are usually smaller birds, with shorter wings and longer tail, of greater activity and more arboreal habits than crows, and when on the ground usually move by hopping instead of walking. There are many genera and numerous species of these birds, of which blue is the characteristic color, and they are found in most parts of the world.

garruline (gar'ụ-lin), *a.* Having the characters of the *Garrulinæ;* like a jay or pie.

garrulity (ga-rö'li-ti), *n.* [= F. *garrulité* = It. *garrulità*, < L. *garrulita(t-)s*, < *garrulus*, garrulous: see *garrulous*.] The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

> Mobility of tongue may rise into *garrulity*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.
>
> Dwelling with fond *garrulity* on the virtuous days of the patriarchs *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

garrulous (gar'ụ-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *gárrulo* = Pg. It. *garrulo*, < L. *garrulus*, chattering, prattling, talkative, < *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk. Cf. Gr. γηρύειν, Doric γαρύειν, speak, cry, Ir. *gairim*, I bawl, shout, E. *call:* see *call*[1].] Talkative; prating; loquacious; specifically, given to talking much and with much minuteness and repetition of unimportant or trivial details.

> Age, we know,
> Is *garrulous:* and solitude is apt
> To anticipate the privilege of Age.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.
>
> His [Leigh Hunt's] style . . . is well suited for light, *garrulous*, desultory ana.
> *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

= **Syn.** *Loquacious*, etc. (see *talkative*); prattling, babbling.

garrulously (gar'ụ-lus-li), *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner; chatteringly.

> To whom the little novice *garrulously*,
> "Yea, but I know: the land was full of signs
> And wonders ere the coming of the Queen."
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

garrulousness (gar'ụ-lus-nes), *n.* Talkativeness.

Garrulus (gar'ụ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous*.] The typical genus of jays of the subfamily *Garrulinæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the subfamily, but is now restricted to the group of which the common crested jay of Europe, *G. glandarius*, is the best-known example. See cut under *jay*.

garrupa (ga-rö'pä), *n.* [Appar. a native Spanish-American name, of which *grouper* or *grouper* is an E. accommodation.] A grouper or grooper: applied to several different fishes, as scorpænids and serranids, particularly to *Sebastichthys nebulosus* and *S. atrovirens* of the California coast.

Garrya (gar'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Garry*, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who facilitated Douglas's botanical researches in northwestern America.] A genus of evergreen shrubs, of the order *Cornaceæ* (originally placed by itself in an order *Garryaceæ*), natives of North America from Oregon to Mexico and Texas, and of the West Indies. There are about a dozen species, with opposite leaves and dioecious flowers in catkin-like spikes. *G. elliptica*, from California, is cultivated in England for ornament.

garter (gär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *garter, gartere*, < OF. *gartier, gertier*, assibilated *jartier*, F. *jarretière* (> Sp. *jarretera* = Pg. *jarreteira* = It. *giarrettiera, gerrettiera*), a garter, < OF. *garret*, assibilated *jarret*, F. *jarret*, the small of the leg behind the knee (> Sp. Pg. *jarrete* = It. *garretto*), dim. of OF. **garre* = Pr. *garra*, the leg, = Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, < Bret. *gar, garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg. Cf. W. *gardys, gardas*, Gael. *garten*, a garter.] 1. A tie or fastening to keep the stocking in place on the leg; especially, a band passing round the leg, either above or below the knee.

> Thy *garters* fringed with the golde,
> And silver aglets hanging by.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).
>
> Our Lombard country-girls along the coast
> Wear daggers in their *garters*.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, A Last Confession.

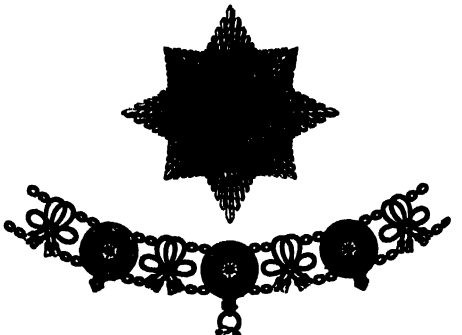
2. The badge of the Order of the Garter (which see, below); hence, membership in the order; also [*cap.*], the order itself: as, to confer or to receive the *garter;* a knight of the *Garter*.

> I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next,
> To tear the *garter* from thy craven's leg
> (Which I have done), because unworthily
> Thou wast installed in that high degree.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *bendlet*, 1: sometimes taken as occupying half the space of the bendlet, or quarter of the bend.—4. [*cap.*] An abbreviation of *Garter king-at-arms* (which see, below).—5. *pl.* In a circus, the tapes that are held up for a performer to leap over.

> [The clown] offered at the *garters* four times last night, and never done 'em once. *Dickens.*

6. A semicircular key in a bench-vise.—7. In *printing*, an iron band which prevented the splitting of the wooden box that resisted the impression-spindle of the old form of hand-press.—**Garter king-at-arms** (often abbreviated to *Garter*), the chief herald of the Order of the Garter, who is also, under the authority of the earl marshal, the principal king-at-arms in England.—**Order of the Garter**, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, consisting of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and twenty-five knights companions, and open, in addition, to such English princes and foreign sovereigns as may be chosen, and sometimes to extra companions chosen for special reasons, so that the whole order usually numbers about fifty. Formerly the knights companions were elected by the body itself, but since the reign of George III. appointments have been made by the sovereign. The order, at first (and still sometimes) called the Order of St. George, was instituted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1350, the uncertainty arising from the early loss of all its original records. Its purpose has been supposed to have been at first only temporary. According to the common legend, probably fictitious, King Edward III. picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and placed it on his own knee, with the words to his courtiers, in response to the notice taken of the incident, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (shamed be he who thinks evil of it). To this incident the foundation, the name, and the motto of the order are usually ascribed. The insignia of the order are the garter, a blue ribbon of velvet edged with gold and having a gold buckle, worn on the left leg; the badge, called the George or great George, a figure of St. George killing the dragon, pendent from the collar of gold, which has twenty-six pieces, each representing a coiled garter; the lesser George, worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder; and the star of eight points, of silver, having in the middle the cross of St. George encircled by the garter. The vesture consists of a mantle of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich-feathers, having in the center a tuft of black heron-feathers. When the sovereign is a woman, she wears the ribbon on the left arm.—**Prick the garter.** See *fast and loose*, under *fast*[1].



Order of the Garter.—Star, Collar, and George.

garter (gär'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *garteren*, < *garter, n.*] 1. To bind with a garter.

> With a linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, *gartered* with a red and blue list.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.
>
> Nay, I have taken occasion to *garter* my Stockings before him, as if unawares of him.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. To invest with the garter, as a member of the Order of the Garter.

> 'Tis the rich hanker wins the fair,
> The *garter'd* knight, or feather'd beau.
> *Somerville*, To Phyllis.

garter-fish (gär'tėr-fish), *n.* A name of the scabbard-fish (which see).

Garter-king (gär'tėr-king), *n.* See *Garter king-at-arms*, under *garter*.

garter-plate (gär'tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of gilt copper upon which the arms of a knight of the garter are engraved, and which is fixed in the back of the stall of the knight in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. See *stall-plate*.

garter-ring (gär'tėr-ring), *n.* A finger-ring made in imitation of a strap passing through a buckle and held by its tongue. Such rings dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even earlier, are not uncommon. They have no relation to the Order of the Garter, but generally bear some religious motto.

garter-snake (gär'tėr-snāk), *n.* The common name in the United States of the grass-snakes or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Eutænia*, harmless and very pretty species of a greenish or brownish color with long yellow stripes. Two of the most abundant and best known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita;* there are many more. See cut under *Eutænia*.

garth[1] (gärth), *n.* [< ME. *garth*, < Icel. *gardhr*, a yard, court, garden, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2]: see *yard*[2] and *garden*, which are doublets of *garth*[1].] 1. A close; a yard; a garden.

> Ferre fro thi *garth*, thyne orchard, and thi vynes.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.
>
> Caught at his hand, and wrung it passionately,
> And past into the little *garth* beyond.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. A dam or weir for catching fish.

> All & haill the salmon fischeing and vther fische within the watter of Annane—comprehending the *garthis* and pullis vnder written, viz., the kingis *garthis*, blak pule, etc. *Acts Jas. VI.*, 1609 (ed. 1814), p. 482.

garth[2] (gärth), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *garth*, another form of *gerth*, > E. *girth*, q. v.] A hoop or band.

garthman (gärth'man), *n.*; pl. *garthmen* (-men). The proprietor of an open weir for taking fish.

> No fisher, or *garth-man*, nor any other, of what estate or condition that he be, shall from henceforth put in the waters of Thamise.
> Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

garuba (ga-rö'bạ), *n.* [S. Amer.] The name of a Brazilian cuneate-tailed parrakeet of the genus *Conurus, C. lutous*, about 14½ inches long, and mostly yellow in color.

garum (gā'rum), *n.* [L., < Gr. γάρον, earlier γάρος, a sauce made of brine and small fish, especially, among the Romans, the scomber.] A fish-sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle; also, a pickle prepared from the gills or the blood of the tunny.

> Yet is there one kind more of an exquisite and daintie liquor in manner of a dripping called *garum*, proceeding from the garbage of fishes, and such other offal as commonly the cooke useth to cast away. . . . In olde times this sauce was made of that fish which the Greeks called garon *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi 7.

garvie (gär'vi), *n.* [Sc., also *garvock;* < Gael. *garbhag*, a sprat, prob. < *garbh*, thick, coarse, rough.] A sprat; also, a pilchard. Also *garvie-herring*.

garvock (gär'vok), *n.* Same as *garvie*.

garzetta (gär-zet'ạ), *n.* [NL., < It. *garzetta* (< Sp. *garceta* = Pg. *garçota*), dim. of *garza*, < Sp. *garza* = Pg. *garça*, a white heron, an egret.] 1. An old name of a small white heron or egret.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of small white egrets. *G. nivea* is the common European species. *G. candidissima* is the corresponding American form.



Snowy Heron (*Garzetta candidissima*).

gas (gas), *n.* [A word invented by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died 1644), who expressly says "Hunc spiritum, incognitum hactenus, novo nomine *gas* voco" (this vapor, hitherto unknown, I call by a new name, *gas*). The word came into general use: D. G. Dan. Sw. *gas*, F. Pg. *gas*, Sp. It. *gas*, Russ. *gasŭ*, Hind. *gās*, etc. Various guesses have been made at the word which might possibly have suggested the particular syllable *gas*, as D. *geest* (AS. *gāst*, E. *ghost*), spirit; G. *gischt*, froth, foam; Sw. *gäsa*, ferment, efferverse; F. *gaze*, gauze, etc.] 1. A substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion. The term was originally synonymous with *air*, but was afterward applied to substances supposed (but wrongly—see below) to be incapable of reduction to a liquid or solid state. In accordance with this use a gas was defined to be a permanently elastic fluid or air differing from common air. According to the kinetic theory of gases, now accepted, the molecules of a gas are in a state of rapid motion in right lines, constantly colliding with one another and with the walls of any containing vessel, and hence exerting pressure against them. For example, in the case of air at ordinary temperatures it is calculated that the average velocity of the molecules is about that of a rifle-bullet as it leaves the gun. If a gas is compressed into less volume, the number of impacts against the sides of the containing vessel is in-

creased, and hence the pressure or tension increases, and conversely (*Boyle's law*). The temperature, according to this theory, is the average kinetic energy of a molecule; hence, increased temperature brings increased momentum, and so increased pressure on the walls of the vessel. This theory also explains many of the phenomena of viscosity, diffusion, etc. By increased pressure and diminished temperature (at least below the critical point) any gas can be reduced to the liquid form, the amount of pressure and degree of cold required differing widely with different gases. The so-called *fixed* or *permanent gases*, which were long supposed to be incoercible, as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., yield only to extreme conditions of cold and pressure. There is no essential difference between a *gas* and a *vapor* (see *vapor*), but for convenience the latter name is given to the gaseous form of substances which under the ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure are liquids or solids. Vapors and the gases most easily liquefied deviate most widely from Boyle's law, that the volume is inversely proportional to the pressure, and also from the law of the constant increment of expansion with increase of temperature. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids*, because of their power of indefinite expansion. (See *liquid*.) The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. They are all, however, susceptible of combining chemically with fluid and solid substances. Some of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, as, for example, carbonic acid or carbon dioxid, sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxid, and coal-gas. Gases are ordinarily invisible.

That such subterraneal steams will easily mingle with liquors, and imbue them with their own qualities, may be inferred from the experiment of mixing the *gas* (as the Helmontians call it), or the scarce coagulable fumes of kindled and extinguished brimstone, with wine, which is thereby long preserved.
Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, ii.

Gases are distinguished from other forms of matter, not only by their power of indefinite expansion so as to fill any vessel, however large, and by the great effect which heat has in dilating them, but by the uniformity and simplicity of the laws which regulate their changes.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 81.

Specifically—2. In *coal-mining*, any explosive mixture of fire-damp with common air.—3. In popular language, a compound of various gases, used for illuminating and heating purposes. It is some form of carbureted hydrogen artificially made and distributed by pipes to points of consumption. The common kind is *coal-gas*, obtained from bituminous coals by carbonization in retorts at a high temperature. A carbureted hydrogen gas, called *water-gas*, resulting from the passing of steam through a mass of incandescent carbon and the subsequent admixture of hydrocarbons or other enriching substances, is also used. *Oil-gas* is an illuminating gas obtained by the distilling at high temperature of petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbons. 4. A gas-light: as, the *gas* is dim; turn down the *gas*. [Colloq.]—5. Empty or idle talk; frothy speech; rant. [Colloq.]

'Tis odd that our people should have not water on the brain, but a little *gas* there. *Emerson.*

Absorption of gases. See *absorption*.—**Diffusion of gases.** See *diffusion*.—**Effusion of gases.** See *effusion*.—**Gas-liquor**, liquor separated by condensers from crude coal-gas in the process of manufacture. It contains in solution a number of ammonium compounds which would diminish the illuminating power of the gas, and from which ammonium sulphate and chlorid are manufactured.—**Natural gas**, combustible gas formed naturally in the earth. It is sometimes found issuing through crevices, but is generally obtained by boring. Natural gas has long been used in western China and elsewhere. It has been found in great abundance in western Pennsylvania and the adjoining region of New York, as also to a limited extent in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. It was first utilized in New York in 1821, and began about 1874 to be of importance commercially, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The area over which natural gas and petroleum are obtained in quantity, and the conditions of their occurrence, are in most respects essentially the same, but the principal source of the gas in Ohio and Indiana is a formation lower down in the geological series than that furnishing it in Pennsylvania. In the former States the gas comes from the Trenton limestone, a group belonging to the Lower Silurian; in the latter, from the Devonian. The natural gas burned at Pittsburgh contains about 67 per cent. of marsh-gas, 22 of hydrogen, 5 of an ethylene compound, 3 of nitrogen, together with a small percentage of carbonic acid, carbonic oxid, olefiant gas, and oxygen.—**Rock-gas.** Same as *natural gas*.

gas (gas), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gassed*, ppr. *gassing*. [< *gas*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To remove loose filaments from (net, lace, etc.) by passing the material between rollers and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.—2. To talk nonsense or falsehood to; impose upon by wheedling, frothy, or empty speech. [Slang.]

Found that Fairspeech only wanted to *gas* me, which he did pretty effectually. *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 72.

But in all the rest, he's *gassin'* you.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 219.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in "gas" or empty talk; talk nonsense. [Slang.]

gasalier (gas-a-lēr'), *n.* See *gaselier*.

gas-analyzer (gas'an'a-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the presence and quantity of the gases resulting from the destructive distillation of coal.

gas-bag (gas'bag), *n.* 1. A bag for holding gas, as for the use of dentists or for a lime-light.—2. A cylindrical bag of some gas-tight material fitted with a tube and valve so that it can be filled with air from an air-pump. It is used to close a gas-main during repairs, by inserting it in the pipe when empty, and then blowing it up till it fills the pipe completely, and serves as a check or stop for the gas.
3. A boastful, loquacious person; a conceited gabbler. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

gas-battery (gas'bat'ėr-i), *n.* A form of voltaic battery, invented by Grove, in which the cell consists of two glass tubes, in each of which is fused a platinum electrode covered with finely divided platinum and provided with binding-screws above. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen and the other with oxygen, and both are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid. The platinum electrodes occlude part of the gases, and then play the part of the zinc and copper plates in an ordinary voltaic cell.

gas-black (gas'blak), *n.* A pigment obtained from burning gas. See *black*, *n.*

Give the wood a coat of size and lampblack, and then use *gas-black* in your polish-rubber.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 261.

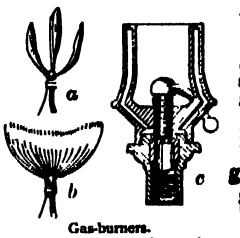
gas-bleaching (gas'blē'ching), *n.* The operation of bleaching by means of sulphur dioxid.

gas-boiler (gas'boi'lėr), *n.* 1. A steam-boiler with which gas is used as fuel.—2. A small boiler for household use heated by gas.

gas-bracket (gas'brak'et), *n.* A pipe, frequently curved or jointed, projecting from the wall of a room, the body of a gaselier, etc., for the distribution of illuminating gas. The burner is fitted upon it.

gas-buoy (gas'boi), *n.* A buoy having a large chamber filled with compressed gas and carrying a lamp. By the action of suitable valves the gas can be made to burn in the lamp for many weeks, constituting a floating beacon.

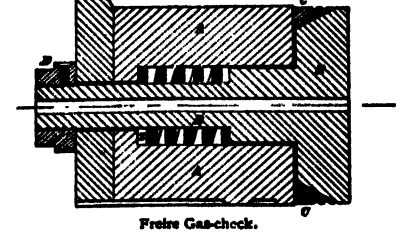
gas-burner (gas'bėr'nėr), *n.* The tip or armature of a gas-burning lamp or bracket, through which the gas is caused to issue for consumption. Gas-burners are made in many shapes and types, but in all the object is to insure the complete exposure of the burning gas to a fresh supply of oxygen, and thus to obtain the greatest amount of light with the least expenditure of gas. The resulting flames assume the fanciful forms of beaks, bats' wings, fish-tails, cock-spurs, etc., whence the different forms of burners have received distinctive names. The material used to tip or form the tops of the burners has also given names to them, as the lava-tip burner. See *burner*.—**Argand gas-burner**, a gas-burner made to produce a flame on the principle of that of the Argand lamp (which see, under *lamp*).—**Intensive gas-burner**, a multiple gas-burner formed by a number of bat's-wing burners arranged circularly about the supply-pipe. The flames meet and form a continuous sheet of flame.



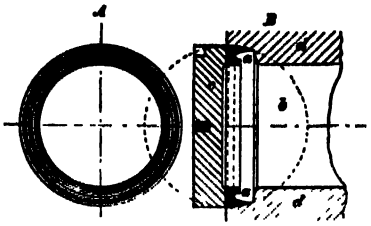
Gas-burners.
a, cockspur burner; *b*, bat's-wing burner; *c*, Argand burner.

gas-carbon (gas'kär'bon), *n.* Solid carbon formed in gas-retorts. See *carbon*. Also called in England *gas-cinders* and *gas-coke*.

gas-check (gas'chek), *n.* A device for preventing the escape of gas through the vent or around the breech-mechanism which closes the rear end of the bore or chamber of any breech-loading small-arm, machine-gun, or cannon. In small-arms the metallic cartridge-case, copper or brass, serves as an effective gas-check. (See *obturation*, *obturator*, *fermeture*.) The Broadwell gas-check consists of a curved steel or copper ring and a circular bearing-plate slightly hollowed out. The curved ring is fitted into a counterbore or recess in the rear end of the bore or chamber, and is held firmly in position by the breech-closing apparatus carrying the bearing-plate. The ring is self-adjusting in its seat, and the bearing-plate is easily adjusted. On firing, the gas expands the lip of the ring against the walls of the chamber, and this expansion prevents the escape of gas. The Krupp guns are furnished with this device.



Freire Gas-check.
AA, breech-block; *BB*, expanding bolt and bolt-head; *CC*, expanding steel ring or gas-check; *S*, spiral spring; *D*, check-nut and set-screw.



Broadwell Ring.
A, rear elevation of ring; *B*, section of bore, ring, and bearing-plate; *a a*, section and elevation of ring; *b*, bore of gun; *c*, section of bearing-plate; *d d*, walls of gun.

gas-coal (gas'kōl), *n.* Any coal suitable for making illuminating gas. See *coal*.

gas-company (gas'kum'pa-ni), *n.* A company formed to supply gas to a community for illuminating or other purposes, generally at a certain rate per 1,000 feet.

gas-compressor (gas'kom-pres'or), *n.* A pump used to compress coal-gas into portable reservoirs, as for railroad-cars.

Gascon (gas'kon), *n.* [< F. *Gascon*, < L. *Vasco(n-)*, usually in pl. *Vascones*, an inhabitant of *Vasconia*, now Gascony. Cf. *Basque*.] 1. A native of Gascony, a former province of southwestern France, now divided into several departments.—2. A boaster or braggart; a vainglorious person: from the reputation of the Gascons as a race for extreme boastfulness. See *gasconade*.—**Gascon wine**, a name formerly given to wine brought into England from the south of France, especially red wine: nearly corresponding to the modern claret or Bordeaux.

gasconade (gas-kō-nād'), *n.* [< F. *gascomade*, < *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony: see *Gascon*.] A boast or boasting; vaunt; bravado; vaunting or boastful talk.

His great volubility and inimitable manner of speaking, as well as the great courage he showed on those occasions, did sometimes betray him into that figure of speech which is commonly distinguished by the name of *gasconade*. *Tatler*, No. 115.

These brilliant expeditions too often evaporated in a mere border fray, or in an empty *gasconade* under the walls of Granada. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

gasconade (gas-kō-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gasconaded*, ppr. *gasconading*. [< *gasconade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; vaunt; bluster.

Or let the reader represent to himself the miserable charlatanerie of a *gasconading* secretary affecting to place himself upon a level with Cæsar, by dictating to three amanuenses at once. *De Quincey*, Plato.

gasconader (gas-kō-nā'dėr), *n.* A great boaster.

gas-condenser (gas'kon-den'sėr), *n.* An apparatus through which coal-gas for illuminating purposes is passed as it comes from the retorts, to free it from tar. The hot gas is made to traverse a series of convoluted pipes in a chamber filled with cold water, causing the precipitation of the tar, which can then be drawn off by suitable devices. The gas passes from the condenser to the washer.

gascoynest, *n. pl.* Same as *galligaskins*. *Beau. and Fl.*

gascromh (gas'krōm), *n.* [A bad spelling of *caschrom*.] See *caschrom*.

Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gas-drain (gas'drān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a heading driven in a coal-mine for the special purpose of carrying off fire-damp from the goaf, or from any working. [Eng.]

gaseity (ga-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< *gase-ous* + *-ity*.] The state of being gaseous.

gaselier (gas-e-lēr'), *n.* [< *gas* + *-elier*, in barbarous imitation of *chandelier*.] A chandelier adapted for burning gas instead of candles. See *chandelier*. Also written *gasalier*.

As we both entered the drawing room, we found Bell standing right under the central *gaselier*.
W. Black, Phaeton, iii.

gas-engine (gas'en'jin), *n.* A heat-engine in which a mixture of gas and air is successively compressed, ignited, expanded, and rejected, transforming heat of combustion into work. Illuminating, heating, and "natural" gases and the vapors of petroleum are the usual combustible elements. The engine is usually single-acting, and its cylinder is covered with a "water-jacket" to prevent injury by the incandescent charge. It is now built in large sizes and is very economical of fuel.

gas-engineer (gas'en-ji-nēr'), *n.* In a theater, etc., one who directs the application and use of gas and other media of artificial illumination.

The *gas-engineer*, a functionary who in a modern theatrical establishment of the first rank must also be an electrician. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 440.

gaseous (gas'ē-us), *a.* [< *gas* + *-eous*; = Sp. *gaseoso*. Cf. It. *gasoso* = F. *gazeux*.] 1. In the form of gas or an aëriform fluid; of the nature of gas.

The substance employed [in the principle of muscular motion], whether it be fluid, *gaseous*, elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., vii.

Oxygen and nitrogen are examples of gases which are not known in any other than the *gaseous* condition. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 87.

2. Figuratively, wanting substance or solidity; flimsy.

Unconnected, *gaseous* information. *Sir J. Stephen.*

gaseousness (gas'ē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gaseous.

gas-field (gas'fēld), *n.* A region or area of territory from which natural gas is obtained in sufficient quantity to be of economical importance.

gas-fitter (gas'fit'ėr), *n.* One whose business is the fitting up of buildings, etc., with all the requisites for the use of illuminating gas.

gas-fixture (gas'fiks'tūr), *n.* A permanent apparatus for the burning of illuminating gas, including a burner or set of burners and the tube connecting it with a gas-pipe, a key or keys for turning the flow of gas off or on, etc. See *gas-bracket* and *gasolier*.

gas-furnace (gas'fėr'nās), *n.* 1. A furnace heated by the combustion of gas.—2. A furnace for distilling gas from coal or some other form of carbon.

gas-gage (gas'gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas, generally consisting of a bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-globe (gas'glōb), *n.* A globe of glass or porcelain used to shade a gas-light.

gas-governor (gas'guv'ėr-nor), *n.* 1. An apparatus, controlled by gas-pressure, which regulates the speed of a steam-engine driving a gas-exhauster, thus maintaining any required pressure or exhaust.—2. A device for regulating the flow of illuminating gas from a burner and preventing waste.

Also called *gas-regulator*.

gas-gun (gas'gun), *n.* A pipe in which gases are exploded for signaling purposes.

gash[1] (gash), *v. t.* [A corruption of an older *garsh*, which, again, stands for orig. *garse*, < ME. *garse*, *garce*, *gerse*, a gash, incision, scarification, < *garsen*, *garcen*, *guarcyn*, gash, scarify, < OF. *garser*, scarify (cf. later *garscher*, chap, as the hands or lips; cf. ML. *garsa*, scarification); perhaps ult. < Gr. *χαράσσειν*, furrow, scratch: see *character*.] To make a long deep incision in, as flesh; cut deeply into the flesh of: as, to *gash* a person's cheek.

Gashed with honourable scars,
Low in Glory's lap they lay.
Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

gash[1] (gash), *n.* [Earlier *garsh*, *garse*, < ME. *garse*, *garce*, *gerse*; from the verb.] An incision or cut, relatively long and deep; particularly, a cut in flesh; a slash.

Touche and handle ye my side, it hath the *gashe* of the speare. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

Ought we, like madmen, to tear off the plasters that the lenient hand of prudence had spread over the wounds and *gashes* which in our delirium of ambition we had given to our own body? *Burke*, Speech at Bristol, 1780.

The dell, upon the mountain's crest,
Yawned like a *gash* on warrior's breast.
Scott, L. of the L., iii 26.

gash[2] (gash), *a.* [Sc.; supposed to be an abbreviation of F. *sagace*, < L. *sagax*, sagacious: see *sagacious*.] 1. Shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance.

He was a *gash* and faithfu' tyke
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Lively and fluent in discourse; talkative.

Good claret best keeps out the cauld,
And drives away the winter soon;
It makes a man baith *gash* and bauld,
And heaves his saul beyond the moon.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 205.

3. Trim; well dressed.

Here farmers *gash*, in ridin' graith,
Gaed hoddin by their cottars.
Burns, Holy Fair.

[Scotch in all uses.]

gash[2] (gash), *v. i.* [< *gash*[2], *a.*, 2.] To converse; gossip; tattle; gush. [Scotch.]

She lea'es them *gashin'* at their cracks,
An' slips out by herself. *Burns*, Halloween.

gas-heater (gas'hē'tėr), *n.* 1. A group of gas-burners arranged in an open fireplace or in an inclosed stove, for warming a room by the direct or reflected heat of gas-jets.—2. A small portable gas-stove for heating tools, melting solders, etc.

gashful (gash'fūl), *a.* [A corruption of *gastful*, *ghastful*, appar. by vague association with *gash*[1]. Cf. *gashly* for *gastly*, *ghastly*. The opposite change appears in *wistful* for *wishful*.] Ghastly; frightful; deathlike. [Prov. Eng.]

gashliness (gash'li-nes), *n.* [< *gashly* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being gashly or ghastly; dreadfulness; deadliness. [Prov. Eng.]

The general dulness (*gashliness* was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, viii.

gashly (gash'li), *a.* [A corruption of *gastly*, *ghastly*, appar. by vague association with *gash*[1]. Cf. *gashful*.] Ghastly; horrible; dreadful; deadly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Their warm and wanton embraces of living bodies ill agreed with their offerings Dîis manibus, to *gashly* ghosts. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 27.

By all that is hirsute and *gashly*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 215.

gas-holder (gas'hōl'dėr), *n.* A vessel for the storage of gas after purification, and for regulating its flow through street-mains, burners, etc. See cut under *gasometer*.

gash-vein (gash'vān), *n.* In *mining*, a fissure containing veinstone or ore, or both intermixed, which does not extend downward or upward into another formation or group of strata. A gash appears usually to be the result of a shrinkage, or of some slight tension of the rock in which it occurs. *Fissure*, as used in the term *fissure-vein*, means a crack which has a deep-seated cause, and which therefore may be expected to extend downward or upward, regardless of any change in the formation. (See *fissure-vein*.) The lead-bearing crevices of the upper Mississippi lead region are gash-veins. They do not pass out of the galeniferous dolomite into the underlying blue limestone, or into the overlying shales of the Hudson River group.

gasification (gas'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [As *gasify* + *-ation*. Cf. F. *gazéification*.] The act or process of converting a substance into gas, or producing gas from it.

gasiform (gas'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *gas* + L. *forma*, form. Cf. F. *gazéiforme*.] Gaseous; aëriform.

gasify (gas'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gasified*, ppr. *gasifying*. [Also written *gasefy*; < *gas* + *-fy*. Cf. F. *gazéifier*.] To produce gas or an aëriform fluid from, or convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or other chemical process.

All that has lived must die, and all that is dead must be disintegrated, dissolved, or *gasified*.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 41.

gas-indicator (gas'in'di-kā-tor), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of gas in a pipe, or the presence of fire-damp in a mine.

gas-jet (gas'jet), *n.* 1. A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.—2. A gas-burner.

gasket (gas'ket), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from F. *garcette*, a gasket, a cat-o'-nine-tails, < Sp. *garceta*, a gasket, hair which falls in locks on the temples; origin unknown. The It. *gaschetta*, a gasket, appears to be from E.] 1. *Naut.*, one of several bands of sennit or canvas, or small lines, used to bind the sails to the yards, gaffs, or masts when furled. Also called *casket*.

Here, too, we had our southeaster tacks aboard again, —slip-ropes, buoy-ropes, . . . and rope-yarns for *gaskets*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 98.

I noticed a man clamber out on the jib-boom to snug the jib, that showed disposition to blow clear of its *gaskets*. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

2. In *mach.*, a strip of leather, tow, plaited hemp, or similar material, used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps.—**Bunt gasket**. See *bunt-gasket*.—**Quarter gasket**, a gasket placed about half-way out on the yard.

gasking (gas'king), *n.* [Cf. *gasket*, 2.] Packing, usually of hemp.

The flanch on which this cover rests is grooved a little to admit of "*gasking*" being inserted. *Ure*, Dict., I. 372.

gaskins† (gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [Also *gascoynes*, abbr. of *galligaskins*, *gallogascoynes*, etc.] Same as *galligaskins*, 1.

If one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

gas-lamp (gas'lamp), *n.* A lamp containing one or more fixtures supplied with gas-burners for giving light in a building or street.

gas-light (gas'līt), *n.* Light, or a provision for light, produced by the combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet, or the light from it.

The *gas-light* wavers dimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

gas-lighted (gas'lī'ted), *a.* Lighted by means of illuminating gas: as, a *gas-lighted* hall.

gas-lighting (gas'lī'ting), *n.* Illumination by means of gas.

The present system of *gaslighting*.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 4.

gas-lime (gas'līm), *n.* Lime that has been used as a filter for the purification of illuminating gas.

The bluish-green mass which is produced in the purification of illuminating gas . . . is generally known by the name of "refuse *gas-lime*." *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 275.

gas-liquor (gas'lik'ėr), *n.* A liquid containing ammonia and ammonium carbonate and sulphid, besides other products, obtained from coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

gas-machine (gas'ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for carbureting air in making illuminating gas in small quantities; a carbureter.

gas-main (gas'mān), *n.* One of the principal underground pipes which convey gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.

gas-man (gas'man), *n.* 1. A man employed in the manufacture or concerned with the supplying of illuminating gas.—2. In *coal-mining*, an employee who examines the underground workings for the purpose of ascertaining whether fire-damp is present in dangerous quantity, and who also has supervision of the ventilation.—3. *Theat.*, the person who controls the lights on the stage.

gas-meter (gas'mē'tėr), *n.* An apparatus through which illuminating gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet of it produced at gas-works or consumed by those supplied with it. Of this apparatus there are two types, the wet and the dry, the former being now principally used for measuring the quantity produced, and the latter, on a much smaller scale, the quantity consumed. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe in the center of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas passing. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished, while that on the other is increased. By means of slide-valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork which marks the rate of consumption. The diaphragms in all the chambers are so connected that they move in concert.

gas-motor (gas'mō'tor), *n.* Same as *gas-engine*.

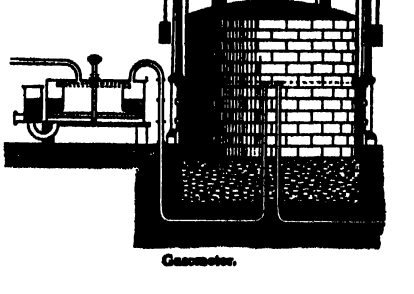
Gas-motors, which are employed in a certain measure, have rendered electric lighting economical.
Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 264.

gasogene (gas'ō-jēn), *n.* Same as *gazogene*.

gasolene, gasoline (gas'ō-lēn, -lin), *n.* [< *gas* + *-ol* + *-ene*, *-ine*[2].] The lightest volatile liquid product commonly obtained from the distillation of petroleum. Its specific gravity is .629 to .6673 (95° to 80° B.). It is used in vapor-stoves, and for saturating air or gas in gas-machines or carbureters.

gasolier (gas'ō-lēr), *n.* A chandelier in which gas is used. [Trade use.]

gasometer (gas-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gasomètre* = Sp. *gasometro* = Pg. *gasometro* = It. *gasometro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gasometer*; as *gas* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. In *chem.*: (*a*) An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment.—2. A reservoir or storehouse for gas, especially for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works, which supplies the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses. The main part of the structure is a cylindrical gas-holder, formed of riveted sheet-iron plates braced internally, closed at the



Gasometer.

upper end, and resting at the open lower end in a masonry or brickwork water-tank of corresponding form, in which it rises or falls according to the amount of gas passing into or out of it. The holder (often more than 100 feet in diameter, and sometimes made in telescoping sections) is suspended from a heavy framework by chains passing over pulleys and terminating in partially counterbalancing weights, which aid in regulating the pressure. The name *gas-holder* is often used for the whole structure, as more appropriate than *gasometer*, since it is not in any sense a meter.

gasometric (gas-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *gasometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to gasometry or the measurement of gases.—**Gasometric analysis**, in *chem.*, the process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body. This is effected either by the action of absorbents, as on gas contained in a eudiometer, or by exploding the gas with oxygen and observing the volumes before and after explosion.

gasometry (gas-om'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *gasométrie* = Sp. *gasometría* = Pg. *gasometria*; as *gasometer* + *-y.*] The science, art, or practice of measuring gases.

gasoscope (gas'ō-skōp), *n.* [< *gas* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of gas in buildings, mines, etc.

gas-oven (gas'uv'n), *n.* An oven heated by jets of burning gas.

gasp (gåsp), *v.* [< ME. *gaspen*, *gayspen*, < Icel. *geispa* = Sw. *gäspa*, dial. *gispa*, yawn, = Dan. *gispe*, gasp. Cf. LG. *jaspen*, yawn, which suggests that *gasp* stands for **gaps* (cf. *clasp*, ME. *clapsen*, *hasp*, dial. *haps*, etc.), a deriv. of *gape*; but this does not suit the Scand. forms; Icel. *gapa* could not produce *geispa*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To labor for breath with open mouth; respire convulsively; pant with great effort.

For thee I longde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death;
And welcome be that happie pang, that stops my *gasping* breath. *Gascoigne*, Flowers, In Trust is Treason.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and *gasp*.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

2. To desire with eagerness; crave vehemently.

Quenching the *gasping* furrowes thirst with rayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

E'en so my *gasping* soul, dissolv'd in tears,
Doth search for thee, my God.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

To gasp for or **after**, to pant, strain, or long for: as, to *gasp for* breath; to *gasp for* or *after* freedom.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master; who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped after* liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spectator*, No. 198.

II. *trans.* To emit or utter gaspingly: with *away*, *forth*, *out*, etc.

And long was it not ere they *gasped* vp the goste.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

She couldn't see even her children's faces, though we heard her *gasping out* their names. *Dickens.*

gasp (gåsp), *n.* [= Icel. *geispi* = Dan. *gisp*; from the verb.] The act of catching the breath with open mouth; labored respiration; a short, convulsive catching of the breath.

Egelred shortly gaue
A quiet *gaspe* or twaine,
And being dead, his noble sonne
Succeeded him in raigne.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

Let all be hush'd, each softest motion cease,
Be every loud tumultuous thought at peace,
And every ruder *gasp* of breath
Be calm as in the arms of death.
Congreve, On Mrs. A. Hunt, Singing.

Then Balin told him brokenly and in *gasps*
All that had chanced. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

The last gasp, the final expiration in death; hence, the utmost extremity; the expiring effort.

To *the last gasp* I deny thee.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

The Rebellion seems once more at its *last gasp*; the Duke is marched, and the rebels fly before him, in the utmost want of money. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

gasparillo (gas-pa-ril'ō), *n.* [W. Ind.] 1. In Trinidad, the wood of a species of *Licania*, a rosaceous genus resembling *Chrysobalanus*.—2. In Jamaica, a species of *Esenbeckia*, a rutaceous genus, the bark of which has tonic properties.

gasping (gås'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gasp*, *v.*] A convulsive effort of breathing.

Wounds, shrieks, and *gaspings* are his proud delight,
And he by hellishness his prowes scans.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 27.

gasping (gås'ping), *p. a.* Convulsive; spasmodic, as violent breathing.

Strove to speak, but naught but *gasping* sighs
His lips could utter.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 421.

They found him lying on the floor, . . . extremities cyanotic and cold, and respiration *gasping*.
Medical News, LII. 331.

gaspingly (gås'ping-li), *adv.* In a gasping manner; with gasps.

gas-pipe (gas'pīp), *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

gas-plant (gas'plant), *n.* 1. A name of the fraxinella, *Dictamnus Fraxinella*: so called from its exhalation of an inflammable vapor.—2. An establishment or "plant" for the manufacture and supply of gas; a gas-works with all the necessary adjuncts, as street-mains, offices, etc.

gas-plate (gas'plāt), *n.* A slightly hollowed hardened steel disk set in the face of the sliding-block of the Krupp breech-mechanism to receive the direct force of the powder-gases.

gas-plot (gas'plot), *n.* In theaters, a diagram prepared by the gas-engineer for each act in a play, upon which is plotted a plan of the scene, with the positions of all pockets and lights, the names of the men stationed at them, and a memorandum of the duties and cues of each.

gas-pore (gas'pōr), *n.* A cavity in a mineral containing gas-bubbles. *Sorby.* See *inclusion.*

gas-port (gas'pōrt), *n.* A port used in the management of gas, as "plugs" and hydrants are used for water.

Around natural *gas-ports* grass has been green all winter as in summer.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 11, 1887.

gas-purifier (gas'pū'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* In *gas-making*, an apparatus for freeing the gas from sulphur compounds, and through which the gas is caused to flow as it comes from the gas-washer or scrubber. One form is the *wet-lime purifier*, in which the gas traverses a number of chambers partially filled with a creamy mixture of lime and water, through which it bubbles. In the *dry-lime purifier* moistened hydrate of lime is placed on iron trays, through which the gas is filtered. In other purifiers hydrated sesquioxid of iron and other materials are substituted for the lime. After the action of the purifier, the gas is ready for use.

gas-range (gas'rānj), *n.* A cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel.

gas-register (gas'rej'is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for recording the pressure of gas. It is a cylinder covered with paper, and made to revolve by clockwork. Time is indicated by vertical graduations on the paper, while the pressure of the gas in the mains controls a pencil, the point of which rests against the cylinder, and records in a rising and falling line the changes in pressure.

gas-regulator (gas'reg'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* Same as *gas-governor.*

gas-retort (gas'rē-tôrt'), *n.* A chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas.

gas-ring (gas'ring), *n.* In some forms of breech-loading firearms, a gas-check consisting of a thin steel or copper plate perforated to the exact size of the caliber of the gun, and serving as a face-plate to the breech-block. The chamber of the breech-block is larger than the hole in the plate, so that when a charge explodes in the gun the gas from the explosion flies back into the chamber, forcing the plate or ring forward against the breech of the gun.

gas-sand (gas'sand), *n.* Sandstone yielding natural gas. The various beds of sandstone in the gas and petroleum region of Pennsylvania are frequently called *sands.*

The Sheffield *gas-sand*, the lowest in Warren Co., is of Chemung age. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVI. 300.

Gasserian (ga-sē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physician Gasserius (1505–77): as, the *Gasserian* ganglion, often mistakenly called the *Casserian.* See *ganglion.*

gassing (gas'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gas*, *v.*] 1. The process of singeing lace, cotton, yarn, etc., to remove the hairy filaments.

The *gassing* or singeing, in which process the [silk] yarn is run continually through a gas flame at a speed carefully regulated so that the flame shall burn off the loose filaments. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 250.

2. The act or practice of talking in an idle, empty manner; talking nonsense. [Slang.]

gassing-frame (gas'ing-frām), *n.* An apparatus in which yarns are run off from one bobbin to another and carried through gas-flames in the operation of gassing. A stop-motion is used to draw the yarn out of the flame in case it knots and stops, and thus prevent it from burning off.

Gassiot's cascade (gas'i-ọts kas-kād'). An electrical discharge having the appearance of a cascade passing over the surface of a cup or beaker placed within the receiver of an air-pump.

gassoul (ga-sōl'), *n.* [Morocco.] A mineral soap exported in considerable quantities from Morocco.

gas-stove (gas'stōv), *n.* An apparatus for utilizing coal-gas, water-gas, or the vapor of gasolene in heating and cooking, by means of small jets. Large gas-stoves are sometimes called *gas-ranges.*

gassy (gas'i), *a.* [< *gas* + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or containing gas; gaseous.

A kind of fuel that does not burn with a bright *gassy* flame. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 244.

2. Given to "gas" or "gassing"; prone to conceited, boastful, or high-flown talk: as, a *gassy* fellow. [Slang.]

Gassy politicians in Congress. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 220.

gast[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ghost.*

gast[2]† (gåst), *v. t.* [< ME. *gasten* (pret. *gaste*, pp. *gasted*, *gast*), frighten, make afraid, also in comp. *agasten* (pret. *agaste*, pp. *agasted*, usually *agast*, > mod. E. *agast*, misspelled *aghast*), < AS. *gǣstan*, frighten, found only once in pret. pl. *gǣston* ("Hie *gǣston* Godes cempan gārē and līgē," they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame ('with fire and sword')—Juliana, 17) = G. dial. (Bav.) *gesten*, afflict, make afraid; prob. not connected, as is commonly understood, with AS. *gāst*, E. *ghost* (as if 'terrify by a ghostly apparition'), but rather formed, with deriv. *-t*, from the root (√ *gais*) of Goth. *us-gaisjan*, make afraid, *us-gewnan*, be amazed, prob. akin to L. *hærere*, stick fast, adhere, the connecting notion appearing in the expressions 'to root to the spot with terror,' 'to transfix with terror,' 'to stand transfixed with astonishment,' etc. Hence *gaster*, and *gastly*, now usually spelled *ghastly*: see *ghastly*, *aghast*, etc.] To terrify; frighten; strike aghast.

Bote Treuthe schal techen ow . . .
Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his tilthe,
Gaste crowen from his corn.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 129.

Confoundid ben the wise men, *gast* ["perterriti," Vulg.] and cast thei ben ["they are dismayed and taken," A. V.].
Wyclif, Jer. viii. 9.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled.
Shak., Lear (ed. Furness), ii. 1.

I made thee flie, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 120.

gas-table (gas'tā'bl), *n.* In a theater, a table and an upright slab near the proscenium on the prompt-side of the stage, upon which are a number of valves and switches whereby the gas-engineer controls all the lights in the house.

gastaldite (gas-tal'dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. B. *Gastaldi.*] A variety of glaucophane.

gas-tank (gas'tangk), *n.* A gas-holder; a gasometer.

gas-tar (gas'tär), *n.* Same as *coal-tar.*

gaster[1] (gas'tėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *gast*[2].] To frighten; scare. [Prov. Eng.]

If the fellow be not out of his wits, then will I never have any more wit while I live! Either the sight of the lady has *gastered* him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 3.

gaster[2] (gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *gaster* (*gastr-*), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (gen. *γαστέρος*, syncopated *γαστρός*, in comp. *γαστρο-*, rarely *γαστηρο-*), the belly, stomach, maw, the womb; doubtfully identified with Skt. *jathara*, the belly, womb, and with L. *venter*, the belly, womb: see *venter*[1].] The stomach; the belly or abdomen: rarely used alone, but entering into many compounds and derivatives referring to the stomach, abdomen, or abdominal organs, or a part likened thereto.

gasteric (gas-ter'ik), *a.* Same as *gastric. Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gastero-. Same as *gastro-*, combining form of *gaster*[2].

Gasterocoma (gas-tę-rok'ō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1829). < Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *κόμη*, hair.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterocomidæ.*

Gasterocomidæ (gas'tę-rō-kom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterocoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, found in the Devonian rocks.

Gasterolichenes (gas'tę-rō-lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *λειχήν*, lichen.] A small group of plants having algal gonidia and fungal hyphæ which form a peridium, and produce spores in the same manner as the *Gasteromycetes*, especially of *Lycoperdon.* Two genera and three species are known.

Gasteromycetes (gas'tę-rō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] In *mycology*, one of the principal divisions of the *Basidiomycetes*, characterized by having the hymenium inclosed, lining small cavities, which are formed within a peridium. The principal genera are *Geaster* (earth-star) and *Lycoperdon* (puffball). Some species of the latter attain a large size. See cut under *exoperidium.*

gasteromycetous (gas'tę-rō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Gasteromycetes*.

Gasteropegmata (gas'tę-rō-peg'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πῆγμα, a thing fastened, a frame: see *pegm.*] A division or suborder of lyopomatous brachiopods, characterized by the attachment to foreign substances of the ventral valve, proposed for the family *Craniadæ*.

Gasterophilus, Gastrophilus (gas-tę-rof'-, gas-trof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + φίλος, loving.] A leading genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Œstridæ*, or bot-flies, several species of which infest the horse and ass. *G. equi* is the common bot-fly of the horse, which lays its eggs on the skin, whence they are transferred to the stomach by the animal in licking itself, there to hatch into the larvæ or grubs known as bots, which are passed per anum and become mature flies in dung or earth. Also *Gastrus*. See cut under *bot-fly*.

gasteropod, gastropod (gas'tę-rō-pod, gas'trō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous*.] I. *n.* A gastropodous mollusk; any one of the *Gasteropoda*.

II. *a.* Gastropodous.

Also *gasteropodan, gastropodan*.

[The form *gastropod* is more commonly used.]

Gasteropoda, Gastropoda (gas-tę-rop'ō-dą, gas-trop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1798), neut. pl. of *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous*.] A group of mollusks to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) Originally it was considered by some as a section and by others as an order of the mollusks, which were then ranked as a class. Later it was raised to a class and almost universally accepted as such (1) It has generally been customary to include in it all the mollusks with a distinct head and foot developed from the abdominal surface, thus contrasted with the classes *Cephalopoda* and *Pteropoda*. (2) By many it has been extended to include all having a head, thus embracing the *Pteropoda* and excluding only the *Cephalopoda*. (3) By others it has been restricted to those having a distinct head, abdominal foot, and a spiral, subspiral, or low oval or conic shell or naked body, thus excluding the *Scaphopoda*. (4) By others still it has been further confined to those having a spiral or subspiral shell or naked body, and a more or less asymmetrical arrangement of the internal organs, the *Chitonidæ* and some naked related types being consequently eliminated. Within even the narrowest limits assigned to it, the class is very diversified. Generally a univalve shell is developed, but in many forms of several orders or suborders the shell is obsolete or entirely absent in the adult. Even in the naked forms, however, the embryo or larva is generally provided with a shell. The shell is usually spiral, or rather of an elongated conic form wound round in a spiral coil, but varying from a very high turreted form to a discoid or even sunken spire, an intermediate stage being the most common; in various types it is of a broad conic or patelliform shape, and in others, especially the terrestrial slugs, it is reduced to a scale-like element concealed under the mantle. The shape of the shell generally agrees with the structure of the soft parts, but sometimes differs so much that a gastropod can only be properly classified by examination of the anatomy of the animal. In most marine species, as well as in many terrestrial ones, an operculum more or less closing the aperture of the shell is developed from the foot of the animal; but in most of the land-shells (*Pulmonifera*) it is wanting. One of the distinguishing characteristics of *Gasteropoda*, giving name to the class, is the foot, which is generally broad, muscular, and disk-like, and attached to the ventral surface, but in some it is obsolete, and in others, as the heteropods, compressed and adapted for swimming. The garden-snail may be regarded as a typical gastropod. The class comprises also whelks, periwinkles, limpets, cowries, and many other univalve or shell-less forms. No known gastropod has a bivalve shell. *Cochlides* is a synonym. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of classification (1812–19), a suborder or order of *Cephalæa* (*Gasteropodes* of Cuvier), containing those gastropods in which the shell is reduced or wanting, thus including the nudibranchiates, limaciform pulmonates, and similar forms collectively contrasted with *Trachelipoda*.



A Gastropod (*Helix desertorum*) crawling on the extended foot or podium.

gasteropodan, gastropodan (gas-tę-rop'-, gas-trop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gasteropod*.

Gasteropodophora (gas-tę-rop-ō-dof'-ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gray, 1821), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ποῦς (ποδ-), foot, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A class of mollusks, the same as *Gasteropoda* without the *Heteropoda*.

gasteropodous, gastropodous (gas-tę-rop'-, gas-trop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] Crawling on the belly; using the under surface of the body, technically called the podium or foot, as an organ of locomotion on which to creep along, as a snail, slug, or other univalve mollusk: specifically applied to the *Gasteropoda*. The word is also applied in a very narrow sense to certain gastropods, as the *Limacidæ* or slugs, in distinction from *trachelipodous* (said of the *Helicidæ*, etc.). [The form *gastropodous* is more commonly used.]

gasteropterid, gastropterid (gas-tę-rop'-, gas-trop'tę-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gasteropteridæ*.

Gasteropteridæ, Gastropteridæ (gas'tę-rop-, gas-trop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Gasteropteron* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Gasteropteron*. The animal has very wide expanded epipodia or lateral swimming-lobes, a cephalic disk without tentacles, and the radula without central teeth, but with large pectinated lateral teeth and numerous aculeate marginal ones. The shell is internal, small, and nautiliform or patulous. Between 20 and 30 species are known.

Gasteropteron, Gastropteron (gas-tę-rop'-, gas-trop'tę-ron), *n.* [NL. (Meckel, 1813), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing.] A notable genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Gasteropteridæ*. The visceral ganglia are in three pairs, right and left; and the esophageal ring has a pair of cerebral and a pair of pedal ganglia, with six visceral ganglia. The form was at first supposed to be a pteropod.

Gasteropterophora (gas-tę-rop-tę-rof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the third class of mollusks, corresponding to the order *Heteropoda* of Lamarck, or *Nucleobranchiata* of De Blainville; the heteropods: regarded by others as an order of gastropods.

Gasteropterygii, Gastropterygii (gas-tę-rop-, gas-trop-tę-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing.] In *ichth.*, an order of fishes, the same as *Malacopterygii abdominales*. *Goldfuss*, 1820.

gasterosteid (gas-tę-ros'tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ*; a stickleback.

Gasterosteidæ (gas'tę-ros-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with a more or less fusiform body, conic or moderately produced snout, sides naked or with a row of bony shields, and the ventral fins subthoracic and composed of a large spine and one ray. About 20 species are known, which all share collectively the name *stickleback*, but exhibit differences inducing naturalists to divide them into from 2 to 5 genera, the best known of which are *Gasterosteus*, including the largest fresh-water 2-spined species; *Pygosteus*, containing the many-spined species, with 6 to 10 spines; and *Spinachia*, represented by a marine species, the longest and largest of the family, with 15 spines, known as the *sea-stickleback*, etc. See *stickleback*.

gasterosteiform (gas-tę-ros'tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [See *Gasterosteiformes*.] Having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ*; pertaining to the *Gasterosteiformes*.

Gasterosteiformes (gas-tę-ros'tē-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + L. *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the twelfth division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the spinous dorsal fin, if present, composed of separate spines, and the ventral fins subabdominal in consequence of the prolongation of the pubic bones, which are attached to the humeral arch.

Gasterosteinæ (gas-tę-ros-tē-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Gasterosteidæ*, containing the 2-spined and 6- to 10-spined sticklebacks, with rounded snout, and the pelvic bones forming a triangular area between the ventral fins. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family *Gasterosteidæ*.

gasterosteoid (gas-tę-ros'tē-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ* or *Gasterosteoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ*; a gasterosteid or stickleback.

Gasterosteoidea (gas-tę-ros-tē-oi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes, composed of the *Gasterosteidæ* and the *Aulorhynchidæ*.

Gasterosteus (gas-tę-ros'tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ὀστέον, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, by some extended to include all the species of that family, but by others restricted to the short species with pelvic bones forming a triangular plate, and two dorsal spines, as *G. aculeatus*: so called from the extension of the pubic bones along the ventral aspect of the fish, making the belly bony. See *stickleback*.

gasterotheca (gas'tę-rō-thē'kạ), *n.*; pl. *gasterothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the abdomen-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the abdomen.

gasterothecal (gas'tę-rō-thē'kal), *a.* [As *gasterotheca* + *-al*.] Sheathing or casing the abdomen, as the integument of a pupa.

Gasterotricha (gas-tę-rot'ri-kạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Gastrotricha*.

Gasterozoa, Gastrozoa (gas'tę-rō-, gas-trō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ficinus and Carus, 1826), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ζῷον, animal.] A class of animals: same as *Mollusca*. [Not used.]

gasterozoöid, gastrozoöid (gas'tę-rō-, gas-trō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + *zoöid*, q. v.] An alimentary or nutritive zoöid of a polyp, as a hydrocoralline, having a mouth and a gastric cavity. *H. N. Moseley*, 1881.

gastful, gastfulness. See *ghastful, ghastfulness*.

gas-tight (gas'tīt), *a.* Sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of gas: frequently applied to stoppers or other appliances for closing bottles, etc.

None but a perfectly *gas-tight* cartridge would answer with this [Snider] action. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 116.

gastly, gastness. The earlier and more proper spellings of *ghastly* and *ghastness*.

Gastornis (gas-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Gast(on)*, the Christian name of M. Planté, the discoverer, + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of gigantic Eocene birds found in the conglomerate below the plastic clay of the Paris basin. *G. parisiensis* was about as large as an ostrich, and is believed to have been a ratite or struthious bird, though referred to the *Anatidæ* by A. Milne-Edwards. The *Diatryma gigantea* of Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico, is referred to the genus *Gastornis* by Coues. *G. minor* and *G. edwardsi* are other species recently discovered at Rheims in France. The additional material shows a remarkable character in the permanence of the cranial sutures, usually obliterated in adult birds.

Gastornithes (gas-tôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gastornis*, q. v.] A supposed order of birds, established for the reception of the fossil genus *Gastornis*.

gastorrhea, gastorrhœa (gas-tō-rē'ą), *n.* Contracted forms of *gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa*.

Gastracantha (gas-tra-kan'thạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1833), as *Gasteracantha*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἀκανθα, spine.] A genus of orbitelarian spiders, giving name to a family *Gastracanthidæ*: so called from the enormous horns into which the sides of the abdomen are prolonged. Often merged in *Epeiridæ*. See *Acrosoma*.

gastracanthid (gas-tra-kan'thid), *n.* A spider of the family *Gastracanthidæ*.

Gastracanthidæ (gas-tra-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gastracantha* + *-idæ*.] A family of orbitelarian spiders, named from the genus *Gastracantha*.

gastræa (gas-trē'ą), *n.*; pl. *gastrææ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical animal form assumed by Haeckel as the ancestor of all metazoic animals — that is, of those which pass through or attain to the morphological form of a gastrula. See *gastrula*. It is a supposed primeval intestinal animal of the form-value of a gastrula (palingenetic archigastrula) or germ-cup, consisting of two germ-layers or blastodermic membranes, ectoderm and endoderm, the latter inclosing a visceral cavity or archenteron, and being itself inclosed in the ectoderm, and having a protostoma or primitive blastoporic communication with the exterior. In its simplest expression, a gastræa or gastrula represents a hollow sphere, or rather an hour-glass figure, with one half of it pushed into the other half, so that it makes a two-layered cup with a contracted opening. See *emboly*.

The gastrula at the present day presents a correct picture of the primitive *gastræa*, which must have developed from the Protozoa in the Laurentian period.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 249.

gastræad, gastread (gas'trē-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Gastræades*.] In *biol.*, an animal which does not rise in development beyond the form of a gastrula, and which consequently has the form-value of the hypothetical gastræa. *Haeckel*.

Gastræades (gas-trē'ą-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gastræa* + *-adæ*.] A hypothetical group of primitive intestinal animals having the form of a gastrula, supposed by Haeckel to have arisen in the primordial geologic period in the direct line of descent of the remote ancestors of the human race. See *gastræa*.

Gastræadæ (gas-trē'ą-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Gastræades*.] In Gegenbaur's classification, a primary group of *Spongiæ*, consisting of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*, which represent permanent gastrula stages through which other sponges pass. See cut under *Haliphysema*.

gastræa-form (gas-trē'ą-fôrm), *n.* A gastread; a gastrula, or an animal resembling one. *Gegenbaur* (trans.).

gastræum (gas-trē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach. Cf. *gastræa*.] In *ornith.*, the whole ventral surface or under side of a bird; the stethæum and urœum together: op-

posed to *notæum*. See cut under *bird*. *Illiger; Sundevall.*

Gastræum is subdivided into regions called, in general terms, breast, belly, and sides of the body.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 95.

gastral (gas'tral), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-al*.] Gastric; intestinal: occasionally applied in embryology to the intestinal or inner primary germ-layer, or endoderm.

gastralgia, gastralgy (gas-tral'ji-ạ, -ji), *n.* [< NL. *gastralgia*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἄλγος*, ache, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the stomach; more generally, pain of any kind in the stomach or belly; belly-ache.

gas-trap (gas'trap), *n.* A device to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; a sewer-trap.

gastread, *n.* See *gastraad*.

Gastrechmia (gas-trek'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔχμα*, a holdfast, bulwark, defense, < *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] A superfamily or suborder of salient batrachians, established for the single family *Hemisidæ*. They have the clavicles and coracoids connected by a narrow median cartilage, and the scapula articulates with a special condyle developed by the exoccipital.

gastrechmian (gas-trek'mi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gastrechmia*.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Gastrechmia*.

gastrectomy (gas-trek'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, *ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the resection of a portion of the stomach, as for instance a cancerous pylorus. *Buck.*

gastrelcosis (gas-trel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration, < *ἕλκοῦν*, ulcerate, < *ἕλκος* = L. *ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the stomach.

gastric (gas'trik), *a.* [< NL. *gastricus*, < L. *gaster*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), the belly, stomach: see *gaster*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach or belly, in the broadest sense; enteric; ventral; abdominal.—2. Of or pertaining to any part or organ like or likened to a stomach or belly, as the foot of a mollusk, etc.

Also *gasteric*.

Gastric fever. See *fever*.—**Gastric filaments.** See *filament*.—**Gastric follicle.** See *follicle*, 2.—**Gastric glands.** See *gland*.—**Gastric juice**, the digestive liquid secreted by the glands of the stomach. It contains pepsin, rennet ferment, and lactic-acid ferment, and is acid from the presence of hydrochloric acid.—**Gastric lobe**, of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a large complex median division, between the frontal and the cardiac regions, subdivided into several parts.—**Gastric sac**, in *Actinozoa*, that part of the general somatic cavity or enteroccele which is distinguished from the perivisceral cavity or intermesenteric chambers collectively. See cut under *Coralligena*.

The oral aperture of an actinozoon leads into a *sac* which, without prejudice to the question of its exact function, may be termed *gastric*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 152.

gastricism† (gas'tri-sizm), *n.* [< *gastric* + *-ism*.] 1. In *pathol.*, gastric affections in general.—2. An old medical theory by which almost all diseases were attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels.

Gastridium (gas-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστρίδιον*, dim. of *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach: see *gaster*[2].] 1. A genus of annual grasses, including two species of western Europe and the Mediterranean region, one of which, *G. australe*, is also found in Chili and in California: popularly known as *nit-grass*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Pseudoliva*. *Moeder*, 1793.

gastriloquism (gas-tril'ọ-kwizm), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ism*.] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

Gastriloquism [is] a hybrid term synonymous with ventriloquism. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

gastriloquist (gas-tril'ọ-kwist), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ist*.] A ventriloquist. [Rare.]

gastriloquous (gas-tril'ọ-kwus), *a.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ous*.] Ventriloquous. *Ash.* [Rare.]

gastriloquy (gas-tril'ọ-kwi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, stomach, + L. *loqui*, speak.] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

gastrimargism†, *n.* [< Gr. *γαστριμαργία*, gluttony, *γαστρίμαργος*, gluttonous (< *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, + *μάργος*, raging, furious, greedy, gluttonous), + *-ism*.] Gluttony.

Be not addicted to this foule vice of *gastrimargism* and belly-chear. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

gastritis (gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-. Combining form of *gaster*[2].

gastrocele (gas'trọ-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia of the stomach.

Gastrochæna (gas-trọ-kē'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Spengler, 1783), also *Gastrochena*, *Gastrochæna*; irreg. < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *χαίνειν*, gape.] The typical genus of the family *Gastrochænidæ*. *G. mumia* is an example.



Dorsal, Ventral, and Lateral Views of *Gastrochæna*. The ventral view shows the dried mantle with the pedal perforation.

gastrochænid (gas-trọ-kē'nid), *n.* [< *Gastrochæna* + *-id*.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ*.

Gastrochænidæ (gas-trọ-kē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Gastrochæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Gastrochæna* and variously limited. As generally used, it is restricted to species having the mantle-margins mostly connected, elongated siphons, elongated unequal branchiæ connected behind, and a small digitiform foot. The shell is equivalve, gaping, without hinge-teeth, with an external ligament, a deep pallial impression, and unequal muscular scars. They mostly burrow into shells, stone, or mud, and form a kind of tube which does not coalesce at all with the valves of the shell. The name has also been extended to embrace the families *Aspergillidæ* and *Clavagellidæ*. See *watering-pot shell*, under *shell*.

gastrochene (gas'trọ-kēn), *n.* One of the *Gastrochænidæ*.

gastrochenite (gas-trọ-kē'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Gastrochænites* (Leymerie), < *Gastrochæna*, q. v.] A fossil gastrochene, or some similar shell.

gastrocnemial (gas-trok-nē'mi-ạl), *a.* [< *gastrocnemius* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gastrocnemius; forming a part of the calf of the leg.

gastrocnemius (gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *gastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *γαστροκνημία*, the calf of the leg, < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κνήμη*, leg.] A superficial muscle of the posterior tibial region, arising from the femur and inserted into the tarsus, the action of which extends the foot upon the leg, and flexes the leg upon the thigh: so called from its character in man, in whom it forms, together with the soleus, the protuberant or "bellying" part of the calf of the leg. In man the gastrocnemius arises by two heads, inner and outer, from the corresponding condyles of the femur, is joined by the soleus, and then forms a very stout tendon, the tendo Achillis, which is inserted into the tuberosity of the os calcis or heel-bone. (See cut under *muscle*.) In animals in which there is no soleus the two heads of the gastrocnemius often form two muscles, distinct in their whole length, with separate Achillean tendons.—**Gastrocnemius externus**, the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the outer condyle of the femur; the external gastrocnemius, when there are two.—**Gastrocnemius internus**, the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the inner condyle of the femur; the internal gastrocnemius, when there are two.

gastrocœlus (gas-trọ-sē'lus), *n.*; pl. *gastrocœli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *entom.*, either one of two lateral pits or depressions at the base of the second abdominal tergite, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

gastrocolic (gas-trọ-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κόλον*, the colon.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the colon.—**Gastrocolic omentum**, the epiploön, great omentum, or caul, a quadruple fold of the peritoneum hanging down from the stomach and colon.

gastrocystic (gas-trọ-sis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a gastrocystis.

gastrocystis (gas-trọ-sis'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] In *embryol.*, the germ-vesicle or blastodermic vesicle of a mammal. *Haeckel.* It has the form and appearance of a blastula or vesicular morula, being a hollow globule of a single layer of ectoderm-cells, filled with fluid, and containing a comparatively small mass of endoderm-cells adherent to one part of its inner surface. But morphologically it differs from a true blastula in that it is formed from a gastrula after gastrulation, not from a morula before gastrulation, this being a course of development characteristic of mammals.

Gastrodela (gas-trọ-dē'lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *δῆλος*, manifest.] A superfamily of rotifers, having no intestine or anus, represented by the family *Asplanchnidæ*. *Ehrenberg*, 1832. Also *Gasterodela*.

gastrodiscus (gas-trọ-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] 1. Pl. *gastrodisci* (-ī). In *embryol.*, an intestinal germ-disk; the germ-disk or germinal area of the germ-vesicle of a mammal, as distinguished from the similar but morphologically different germinating area of other animals. It occurs only in that vesicular stage of a mammalian embryo known as the gastrocystis, and consists of a heap of endoderm-cells massed at one place on the interior of a hollow ball of ectoderm-cells. See *blastula*, *gastrocystis*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of trematoid worms.

gastroduodenal (gas'trō-dū-ọ-dē'nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *duodenum*, q. v.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and duodenum: as, the *gastroduodenal* artery.

gastroduodenitis (gas'trō-dū'ọ-dẹ-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *duodenitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

gastrodynia (gas-trọ-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the stomach; gastralgia.

gastro-enteric (gas'trō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔντερα*, intestines. Cf. *enteric*.] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

gastro-enteritis (gas'trō-en-tẹ-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., prop. **gastrenteritis*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *-itis*. Cf. *enteritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastro-epiploic (gas'trō-ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *epiploön*, q. v.] Pertaining to the stomach and to the epiploön or great omentum.

gastro-esophageal (gas'trō-ē-sọ-fā'jẹ-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet. Cf. *esophageal*.] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the esophagus: as, *gastro-esophageal* ganglia.

gastrohepatic (gas'trō-hẹ-pat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), liver. Cf. *hepatic*.] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the liver: as, the *gastrohepatic* omentum.—**Gastrohepatic omentum**, a reflection of the peritoneum between the stomach and the liver.

gastrohysterotomy (gas'trō-his-tẹ-rot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *hysterotomy*.] In *surg.*, the Cæsarean section (which see, under *Cæsarean*).

Eighty-three children saved by *gastro-hysterotomy* in England. *Medical News*, LII. 413.

gastroid (gas'troid), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστροειδής*, belly-like, potbellied, < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, stomach, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the belly or stomach: applied to parts of animals and plants. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gastro-intestinal (gas'trō-in-tes'ti-nạl), *a.* Pertaining to the stomach and intestines; gastro-enteric.

gastrolater (gas-trol'ạ-tẹr), *n.* [< F. *gastrolatre* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, stomach, + *-λάτρης*, as in *εἰδωλολάτρης*, an idolater: see *idolater*.] One whose god is his belly. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Pantagruel observed two sorts of troublesome and too officious apparitors, whom he very much detested. The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *Gastrolaters*. *Urquhart*, tr of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolatrous (gas-trol'ạ-trus), *a.* [As *gastrolater* + *-ous*.] Belly-worshiping. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The variety we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons was not less. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolith (gas'trọ-lith), *n.* [< NL. *gastrolithus*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *λίθος*, stone.] A gastric concretion or calculus; a stony concretion in the stomach; a bezoar; specifically, one of the concretions called crabs' eyes in the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish. See *eye*[1], *n.*, 12.

The *gastrolith*, a discoidal stony mass, interposed between the cellular and cuticular layers of the anterior cardiac wall.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 210.

gastrolithus (gas-trol'i-thus), *n.*; pl. *gastrolithi* (-thī). [NL.] A gastrolith.

Gastrolobium (gas-trọ-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *λοβός*, a pod.] A genus of leguminous shrubs peculiar to western Australia, some of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses. There are about 30 species, with bright-yellow flowers and inflated pods. They are called by the settlers *poison-plants*, because they often prove fatal to cattle that browse upon them.

gastrology (gas-trol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστρολογία*, the title of a work of Archestratus, in a special sense (see *gastronomy*), < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the stomach. *Maunder.*

gastromalacia (gas'trọ-ma-lā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μαλακία*, soft-

ness, weakness, < μαλακός, soft, weak.] In *pathol.*, softening of the stomach, arising in most cases from post-mortem digestion, but sometimes existing during life.

gastromancy (gas'trō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *gastromantie*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. γαστρομαντεύεσθαι, divine by the belly.] In *antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words which seemed to be uttered from the belly; divination by ventriloquism. (*b*) A species of divination by means of large-bellied glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the center of which figures were supposed to appear by magic art.

gastromargue (gas'trō-märg), *n.* [F., < NL. *Gastromargus* or *Gastrimargus* (Spix), an unused genus name, < Gr. γαστρίμαργος, gluttonous: see *gastrimargism*.] A monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. *Geoffroy.*

gastromyth (gas'trō-mith), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + μῦθος, word, speech: see *myth*.] One whose voice appears to come from the belly; a ventriloquist. *Blount.*

gastronome (gas'trō-nōm), *n.* [< F. *gastronome* = Pg. It. *gastronomo*: see *gastronomy*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

The happy *gastronome* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines from Burgundy to Tokay.
L. F. Simpson.

gastronomer (gas-tron'ō-mėr), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *astronomer*.] One versed in gastronomy; one who is a judge of good living; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.

The Roman Apicius, one of the three *gastronomers* of that name, devised a sort of cakes which were termed Apicians. *Amer. Cyc.*, V. 228.

gastronomic, gastronomical (gas-trō-nom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to gastronomy.

gastronomist (gas-tron'ō-mist), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ist*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronomy (gas-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastronomie* = Sp. *gastronomía* = Pg. It. *gastronomia*, < Gr. γαστρονομία, another title given to the work of Archestratus called γαστρολογία (see *gastrology*), < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + νέμειν, regulate, < νόμος, rule, law.] The art of preparing and serving rich or delicate and appetizing food; hence, the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

Those incomparable men, who, retiring from a sinful world, gave themselves with undivided zeal to the profound science of *gastronomy*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronosos (gas-tron'ō-sos), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + νόσος, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastropacha (gas-trop'ą-kȧ), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), irreg. < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + παχύς, thick.] A genus of bombycid



Gastropacha lobidei, natural size.

moths having somewhat dentate wings, stout body, long palpi, and short antennæ. The species occur rarely in North and South America, more commonly in Europe, and especially in Asia; one is also Australian. *G. quercifolia* is a common European example.

gastroparalysis (gas'trō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + παράλυσις, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the stomach.

gastroparietal (gas'trō-pą-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietes*, *parietal*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach or the alimentary canal and the parietes or walls of the cavity in which it is situated.—**Gastroparietal band**, in *Brachiopoda* and *Polyzoa*, a kind of mesentery which extends from the midgut to the parietes of the cœloma, forming a partition in the cœlomatic cavity. In *Polyzoa*, also called the *funiculus*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

gastropathic (gas-trō-path'ik), *a.* [< *gastropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastropathy.

gastropathy (gas-trop'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + πάθος, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastrophilus, *n.* See *Gasterophilus*.

gastrophrenic (gas-trō-frē'nik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + φρήν, the diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm: applied to a fold of the peritoneum between these organs.

Gastrophysema (gas'trō-fi-sē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + φύσημα, a breath, a bubble, < φυσᾶν, blow, breathe.] A supposed genus of physemarian chalk-sponges, related to *Haliphysema*, but having several chambers. According to Haeckel (1876), these sponges are very near the archetypal gastrula in structure. It is really a foraminiferous form, not a sponge at all. See *sponge*.

gastropneumonic (gas'trō-nū-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + πνεύμων, the lungs.] Pertaining to the stomach and the lungs: applied to the continuous mucous membrane of the digestive and respiratory tracts.

gastropod, Gastropoda, etc. See *gasteropod*, etc.

gastropore (gas'trō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + πόρος, pore.] The pore or orifice of a gastrozoöid or nutritive polypite. *Moseley*, 1881.

gastrorrhagia (gas-trō-rā'ji-ą), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the stomach.

gastrorrhaphy (gas-tror'ą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ῥαφή, a seam, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa (gas-trō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *gastrorrhœa*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbid increase in the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach.

gastroscopic (gas-trō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *gastroscopy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gastroscopy.

gastroscopy (gas-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + σκοπεῖν, look after.] In *med.*, an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

gastrosplenic (gas-trō-splē'nik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + σπλήν, the spleen.] Pertaining to the stomach and the spleen.—**Gastrosplenic ligament** or **omentum**, the fold of peritoneum by which the spleen is attached to the stomach.

gastrostegal (gas-tros'tē-gal), *a.* [As *gastrostege* + *-al*.] Covering the belly, as the ventral scutes of a snake; pertaining to the gastrosteges.

gastrostege (gas'trō-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στέγος, a roof.] One of the scales or scutes which cover the abdomen of a snake from the head to the tail; an abdominal scute or scutellum. Snakes seldom have on the belly many small scales like those of the back and sides, being usually furnished instead with short, wide, transverse gastrosteges which reach from side to side, and are imbricated, the hind edge of one overlapping the fore edge of the next succeeding. By muscular action when the snake is wriggling the whole series of gastrosteges stand somewhat on edge, so that their sharp hind borders catch on the slightest inequality of the surface, over which the snake thus glides as if pushed along by numberless little feet. That such is the action of the gastrosteges may be inferred from the ineffectual writhing of a snake when placed on a perfectly smooth surface, as a plate of glass. The last gastrostege, technically called the *preanal* or *postabdominal*, is usually bifid, or otherwise modified. Scutes somewhat like gastrosteges cover the under side of the tail, and are known as *urosteges*. See *urosteye*.

gastrostomize (gas-tros'tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gastrostomized*, ppr. *gastrostomizing*. [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στόμα, the mouth.] In *surg.*, to subject to the operation of gastrostomy.

Gastrostomus (gas-tros'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill and Ryder, 1883), < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, of the order *Lyomeri* and family *Eurypharyngidæ*, having an eel-like form and enormously developed jaws, six or seven times as long as the rest of the skull, supporting a great gular pouch like a pelican's. The type species is named *G. bairdii*. It is an inhabitant of the deep sea, and has as yet been found only in the north Atlantic near the American coast.

gastrostomy (gas-tros'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στόμα, mouth.] In *surg.*, the operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach, for introducing food when it cannot pass through the gullet, on account of obstruction or stricture.

gastrotomic (gas-trō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *gastrotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastrotomy.

gastrotomy (gas-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastrotomie*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting into the stomach. (*b*) Laparotomy.

Gastrotricha (gas-trot'ri-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] An order of worm-like organisms formed by Metchnikoff for the reception of *Ichthydium*, a genus by some referred to the *Rotifera*: so called from the ciliated ventral surface. See *Echinoderes*, *Chætonotus*. The group is still very imperfectly known. By some it is made a class of animals and placed between *Rotifera* and *Nematoidea*. Also *Gasterotricha*.

gastrotrichous (gas-trot'ri-kus), *a.* [As *Gastrotricha* + *-ous*.] Having the ventral surface ciliated; specifically, having the characters of the *Gastrotricha*.

gastrovascular (gas-trō-vas'kū-lȧr), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + L. *vasculum*, a little vessel: see *vascular*.] Common to or serving alike for the functions of digestion and circulation, as the body-cavity of some animals, or pertaining to the organs concerned in these processes.

Sagitta is temporarily coelenterate, but the two *gastrovascular* sacs, each enclosing an enteroccele, become shut off from the alimentary canal and metamorphosed into the walls of the perivisceral cavity.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

Gastrovascular canal, a connection or communication between the enteric cavity proper and some part of the body-cavity.

In many Invertebrata, one or more diverticula of the archenteron extend into the perienteron and its contained mesoblast. Sometimes, as in the Coelenterata, these remain connected with the alimentary cavity throughout life, and are termed *gastrovascular canals*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 586.

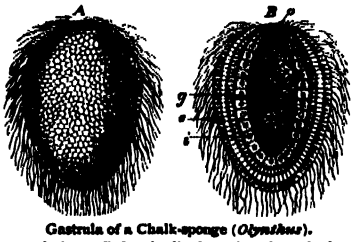
Gastrovascular space, a gastrovascular body-cavity.

Radially symmetrical animals with a body composed of cells. They have a body-cavity which serves alike for circulation and digestion (*gastrovascular space*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 209.

Gastrovascular system, in *Acalepha*. See the extract.

The principal digestive cavity [of acalephs] seldom remains single, but grows out into secondary cavities, which have the character of pouches, or of canals. . . . These accessory spaces of the digestive cavity, included with the latter under the designation *gastrovascular system*, undertake the function of a circulatory system, without being morphologically anything else than the differentiations of a primitive enteric cavity.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 114.

gastrula (gas'trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *gastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *guster*, < Gr. γαστήρ, belly, stomach: see *gaster*[2].] In *embryol.*, that form of the germ of the *Metazoa* which is a germ-cup of which the walls consist of two layers.



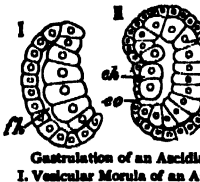
Gastrula of a Chalk-sponge (*Olynthus*).

A, external view. *B*, longitudinal section through the axis: *g*, primitive intestine (primitive intestinal cavity); *e*, blastopore or primitive mouth (primitive mouth-opening); *i*, inner cell-layer of the body-wall (the inner germ-layer, hypoblast, endoderm, or intestinal layer); *e*, outer cell-layer (the outer germ-layer, epiblast, ectoderm, or skin-layer). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

It is the result of that process of invagination which occurs in most animals, whereby a vesicular morula, blastosphere, or blastula is converted into a cup-like two-layered germ, with a blastopore or orifice of invagination, and an endoderm or membrane inclosing a primitive intestinal cavity, the endoderm itself being inclosed within an ectoderm. The word enters into many loose compounds of obvious meaning, as *gastrula-body*, *-cup*, *-form*, *-formation*, *-germ*, *-mouth*, *-stage*, *-stomach*, etc., mostly derived from the translation of the German compounds used in Haeckel's works. See *gastrulation*.

The stage of embryonic development in which the cellular wall consists of two layers of cells is called by Haeckel the "*gastrula* stage." *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 339.

The *gastrula* seems to me the most important and significant germ-form of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man [(trans.), I. 192.



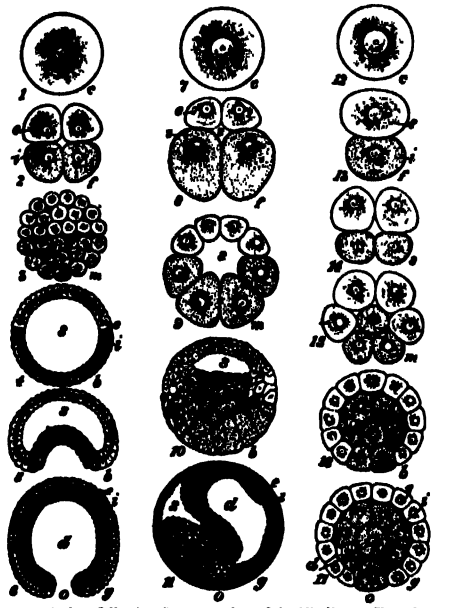
Gastrulation of an Ascidian.

I. Vesicular Morula of an Ascidian flattened and about to undergo gastrulation. II. Gastrulation effected. *fh*, cavity of the morula, or blastocœle; *en*, blastopore, or aperture of invagination; *ek*, *ekt*, large blastomeres of the hypoblast, inclosed in small blastomeres of the epiblast.

gastrular (gas'trō-lȧr), *a.* [< *gastrula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation: as, a *gastrular* invagination.

gastrulation (gas-trō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *gastrula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the formation of a gastrula; the process whereby a germ is converted from a morula or a blastula into a gastrula. In most

animals gastrulation consists in the invagination of the blastula, and succeeds blastulation; in some, as mammals,



Gastrulation, following Segmentation of the Vitellus or Egg-cleavage of three kinds of Holoblastic Ova, or those which undergo total cleavage, seen in perpendicular cross-section through median plane of primitive intestinal cavity: *e*, outer or epiblastic or ectoderm cells (skin-layer), light; *f*, inner or hypoblastic or endoderm cells (intestinal layer), dark. (No nutritive yolk in these eggs; none advanced enough to show any mesoblastic cells or mesoderm.) In all, same letters mark same parts: *c*, the egg, ovum, cytula, or parent-cell; *f*, cleavage-cells, blastomeres, or segmentula; *m*, mulberry-germ; or morula; *b*, vesicular germ or blastula; *g*, germ-cup or gastrula; *z*, cleavage-cavity, blastocœle, or hollow of blastulation; *d*, primitive intestinal cavity, archenteron, or hollow of gastrulation; *o*, primitive mouth, archæostoma, or blastopore. Figs. 1–6. Total, equal, and primordial egg-cleavage of the lowest true vertebrate (*Branchiostoma*), resulting in a palingenetic or bell gastrula. 1, cytula (archicytula); 2, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 3, morula (archimorula) of many cells. 4, blastula (archiblastula); 5, same undergoing gastrulation by inversion, invagination, or emboly; 6, gastrula (archigastrula). Figs. 7–12. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of an amphibian (frog), resulting in a modified or hood gastrula. 7, cytula (amphicytula); 8, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 9, morula (amphimorula) already in process of blastulation; 10, blastula (amphiblastula) completed; 11, gastrula (amphigastrula), still showing traces of blastular stage. Figs. 12–17. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of a mammal (woman), resulting in another modified amphigastrula or hood gastrula. 12, cytula; 13, cleavage stage of 2 cells; 14, same, of 4 cells; 15, morula beginning to undergo gastrulation without actual blastulation; 16, gastrulation further advanced (theoretically corresponding to the blastulæ of figs. 4, 5 and 10); 17, gastrulation completed (and to be followed, not preceded as in the other cases, by blastulation, or the formation of a blastodermic vesicle). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

a kind of gastrulation ensues directly upon morulation, and therefore precedes blastulation.

gastruran (gas-trō′ran), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *οὐρά*, tail, + *-an.*] One of the stomatopodous crustaceans.

Gastrus (gas′trus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach: see *gaster*[2].] Same as *Gasterophilus*.

gas-washer (gas′wosh′ėr), *n.* In *gas-making*, an apparatus into which the gas in process of purification is passed from the condenser, and which is designed to free the gas from ammonia. Several forms of washer have been in use, the essential principle of all being the bringing of every particle of the gas into intimate contact with water, for which ammonia has a strong affinity. The gas passes from the washer to the gas-purifier. See also *scrubber*.

gas-water (gas′wâ′tėr), *n.* Water through which coal-gas has been passed, and which has absorbed the impurities of the gas. It is impregnated with sulphids and ammoniacal salts.

gas-well (gas′wel), *n.* A well or boring from which natural gas escapes persistently and in considerable quantity. Some borings in western Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio discharge gas enough to be of value for heating and illuminating purposes. See *natural gas*, under *gas*.

Practically all the large *gas-wells* struck before 1882 were accidentally discovered in boring for oil. *Science*, V. 521.

gas-works (gas′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment in which illuminating gas is manufactured, and whence it is distributed by pipes to points of consumption.

gat[1]† (gat). An old preterit of *get*[1].

gat[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*.

gatch (gach), *n.* [Pers. *gach*, Hind. *gāch*, plaster, mortar.] Plaster as used in Persian gatch-work.

By the aid of *gatch* or plaster of Paris, the artisan of Teherân often transforms these mud structures into dreams of loveliness.
S. G. W. Benjamin, The Century, XXXII. 718.

gatch-decoration (gach′dek-ō-rā′shon), *n.* In Eastern art, especially Persian, decoration in molded plaster, by which means designs of great boldness can be carried out, even in inexpensive work.

gatchers (gach′ėrs), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, after-leavings of tin. *Weale.*

gatch-work (gach′wėrk), *n.* Work done with gatch; collectively, things produced with gatch-decoration.

gate[1] (gāt), *n.* [< ME. *gate, gat*, more commonly with initial palatal, *gate, gat, geat, get, yate, yhate* (> mod. E. dial. *yate*, Sc. also *yet, yett*), < AS. *geat* (pl. *geatu, gatu*), a gate, door (= OS. *gat*, a hole (applied to a needle's eye), = OFries. *gat, jet*, a hole, opening (as a breach in a dike), = D. *gat*, a hole, opening, gap, mouth, = MLG. LG. *gat*, a hole, opening, = Icel. *gat* (pl. *göt*), a hole (cf. comp. *skrâr-gat*, a keyhole, *lúku-gat*, a trap-door), = Norw. *gat*, a hole, esp. a small hole made by a knife, a notch, groove (> *gata*, cut a hole, pierce with a knife, esp. of making buttonholes, = Icel. *gata*, boro (Haldorsen), = Dan. *gat*, a hole, a narrow inlet); perhaps < AS. *gitan* (pret. *geat*), get, reach: see *get*[1]. *Gate*[1] is usually confused with *gate*[2], a way, street, etc., or, if distinguished from it etymologically, referred to the same ult. root; but the words are prob. radically different. *Gate*[1] is not represented in HG. or Goth., while, on the other hand, *gate*[2] is peculiar to these branches, with the Scand., and does not belong originally to any of the LG. tongues.] 1. A passage or opening closed by a movable barrier (a door or gate in sense 3); a gateway: commonly used with reference to such barrier, and specifically for the entrance to a large inclosure or building, as a walled city, a fortification, a great church or palace, or other public monument.

And Samson . . . took the doors of the *gate* of the city, and the two posts, and went away with them, bar and all.
Judges xvi. 3.

Her husband is known in the *gates*, when he sitteth among the elders of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

All the princes of the King of Babylon came in and sat in the middle *gate*. Jer. xxxix. 3.

2. Hence, any somewhat contracted or difficult means or avenue of approach or passage; a narrow opening or defile: as, the Iron *Gates* of the Danube.

And in the porches of mine ear did pour
The leperous distilment; whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural *gates* and alleys of the body.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

3. A movable barrier consisting of a frame or solid structure of wood, iron, or other material, set on hinges or pivots in or at the end of a passage in order to close it. Specifically—(*a*) A swinging frame, usually of openwork, closing a passage through an inclosing wall or fence: in this use distinguished from *door*, which is usually a solid frame closing a passage to a house or room. (*b*) A massive barrier closing the entrance to a fortification or other large building, as a factory, designed for the passage of vehicles, masses of persons, etc.: equivalent to *door*, 1, but rarely so used, except with reference to a door of great size or elaborate construction, as the entrance-doors of a cathedral

Thursday, that was the xxiij Day of Julii, a bowth x or xj of the cloke, the *Gatys* of the holy Temple of the Sepulcre war Sett opyn And thanne we went all to the Mownte Syon to Dyner. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p. 45.

Open the temple *gates* unto my love,
Open them wide that she may enter in.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 204.

(*c*) The movable framework which shuts or opens a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock or in a canal-lock. 4. In *coal-mining*, an underground road connecting a stall with a main road or inclined plane. Also called *gate-road, gateway*. [Eng.] —5. In *founding*: (*a*) One of various forms of channels or openings made in the sand or molds, through which the metal flows (*pouring-gate*), or by means of which access is had to it, either for skimming its surface (*skimming-gate*) or for other purposes. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate. (*c*) A ridge in a casting which has to be sawn off.—6. In *locksmithing*, one of the apertures in the tumblers for the passage of the stub. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A sash or frame in which a saw is extended, to prevent buckling or bending.—**Cilician Gates.** See *Cilician.*—**Gate of justice**, a gate, as of a city, temple, etc., at which a sovereign or judge sat to receive complaints and administer justice. In some places, in observance of this custom, special structures following the general form of gates may have been erected to receive the throne of the justiciary. In the early middle ages, in various regions of Europe, as in southern France and in Italy, it was the custom for the king or the feudal lord to administer justice seated at the gates of the chief church: whence the expressions, with reference to judicial sentences, "at the gates," or "at the lions," in allusion to the sculptured lions with which the church gates were commonly adorned, as at the cathedral of St. Trophimus in Arles. Compare *Sublime Porte*, under *Porte*.

Nor can it be doubted that this [a ruin at Persepolis] is one of those buildings so frequently mentioned in the Bible as a gate, not the door of a city or buildings, but a *gate of justice*, such as that where Mordecai sat at Susa.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

Gates of death. See *death's door*, under *death*.—**Ivory gate**, in poetical imagery, the semi-transparent gate of the house of Sleep, through which dreams appear distorted so as to assume flattering but delusive forms. The other gate is of transparent horn, through which true visions are seen by the dreamer. The allusion is to a legend in Greek mythology.

Two *gates* the silent house of Sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise;
Through polish'd ivory pass deluding lies.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the *ivory gate*,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in that sleepy region stay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I., Apol.

The angelic door or **gate.** See *door*.—**The beautiful gates, royal gates, silver gates.** See *the royal doors*, under *door*.—**To break gates**, in English universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to enter college after the hour to which a student has been restricted—a serious offense. See *gate*[1], v., 2.—**To stand in the gate** or **gates**, in *Scrip.*, to occupy a position of advantage or defense.

Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word. Jer. vii. 2.

gate[1] (gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gated*, ppr. *gating*. [< *gate*[1], *n.*] 1. To supply with a gate. —2. In the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to punish by a restriction on customary liberty. An undergraduate may be gated for a breach of college discipline either by having to be within his college-gates by a certain hour, or by being denied liberty to go beyond the gates.

The dean gave him a book of Virgil to write out, and *gated* him for a fortnight after hall.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xii.

gate[2] (gāt), *n.* [Also, and in the particular sense 'manner of walking, walk,' now usually spelled *gait*, but prop. *gate*, < ME. *gate* (never with initial *g*, *y*, being of Scand. origin), a way, road; fig., in certain adverbial phrases, way, manner (as *in what gate*, in what manner, *other gate* or *other gates*, in other manner (see *another-gates*), *no gates*, in no wise, *alle gate, algates*, always, at all events (see *algate*), *thus gate, thus gates*, in this manner, thus, *so gate, so gates*, in such manner, so, *how gates*, how, etc.); < Icel. *gata*, a way, path, road (in phrase *alla götu*, algates, always, throughout), = Norw. *gata*, a road, path, driveway, street, = Sw. *gata*, a street, lane, = Dan. *gade*, a street, = OHG. *gazza*, MHG. *gazze*, G. *gasse*, a street, = Goth. *gatwō*, a street. Usually confused with *gate*[1], a door, but the connection, if any, is remote: see *gate*[1]. A popular association with *go* (Sc. *gae*) has given special prominence to the particular sense 3, 'manner of walking, walk,' with senses thence derived, usually spelled *gait;* but there is no etymological connection with *go*.] 1. A way; road; path; course. [Now chiefly Scotch, and also spelled *gait*.]

Thou canst [knowest] ful wel the riethe [right] *gate*
To Lincolne. *Havelok*, l. 846.

Als foghel fleghand [as flying fowl] . . .
Of whase *gate* men may no trace fynd.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7075.

On the *gate* we mette of thyne stronge theves sevene.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1801 (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Ellis).

I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has this very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my *gate*. *Scott.*

I gaed a waefu' *gate* yestreen,
A *gate*, I fear, I'll sadly rue.
Burns, I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen.

[In this sense it is common in names of streets, as High-*gate*, Bishop*sgate*, Gallow*gate*, Kirk*gate*, etc., where *gate* is often understood to represent *gate*[1], a door or entrance.] 2. Way; manner; mode of doing: used especially with *all, this, thus, other, no*, etc., in adverbial phrases. [Now only Scotch.]

Sule ye *thus gate* fro me fle?
Havelok, l. 2419.

None *other gates* was he dighte,
Bot in thre gayt [goat] skynnes.
Sir Perceval, l. 658 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

Gae wa, lad; dinna blaw in folks' lugs that *gate*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

In particular—3†. Way or manner of walking; walk; carriage. [In this use now spelled *gait*, and usually associated (erroneously) with the verb *go*. See the etymology, and *gait*.]—4†. Movement on a course or way; progress; procession; journey; expedition.

Than Schir Gawine the Gay
Prayt for the journay,
That he might furth wend.
The king grantit the *gait* to Schir Gawayne.
Gawan and Gologras, iii. 12.

She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest,
And forth together went with sorow fraught; . . .
And all the grisely Monsters of the See
Stood gaping at their *gate*, and wondred them to see.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 32.

5†. Room or opportunity for going forward; space to move in.

Here, ye gomes, gose a rome, giffe vs *gate*,
We muste steppe to yone sterne of a-state.
York Plays, p. 270.

Nae gait, nowhere; in no direction or place. [Scotch.]

Wae were the hearts [in merry Carlisle],
For she was *nae gait* found.
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 246).

To take one's gait, to take or go one's own way; be off.

gate[2]† (gāt), *v. i.* [< *gate*[2], *n.*] To go. *Davies.*

Three stags sturdye were vnder
Neere the seacost *gating*, theym slot thee clusterus heerd-flock
In greene frith browsing. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 190.

gate[3] (gāt), *n.* An archaic or dialectal form of *goat*.

So schooled the *Gate* her wanton sonne,
That answerd his mother, All should be done.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

gate-bill (gāt'bil), *n.* In English universities, the record of an undergraduate's failure to be within his college at or before a specified hour of the night.

To avoid *gate bills*, he will be out at night as late as he pleases, . . . climb over the college walls, and fee his Gyp well. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 128.

gate-chamber (gāt'chām'bėr), *n.* A recess, as in a wall, into which a gate folds.

gate-channel (gāt'chan'el), *n.* Same as *gate*[1], 5 (*a*).

gated (gā'ted), *a.* [< *gate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having gates.

Thy mountains moulded into forms of men,
Thy hundred-*gated* capitals.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Broken at intervals by *gated* sluiceways.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 201.

gate-end (gāt'end), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the inby end of a gate. [Eng.]—**Gate-end plate**, in *coal-mining*, a large iron plate upon which the mine-cars or trams are turned round when they come from the stall-face, in order to be taken along the gate. [Eng.]

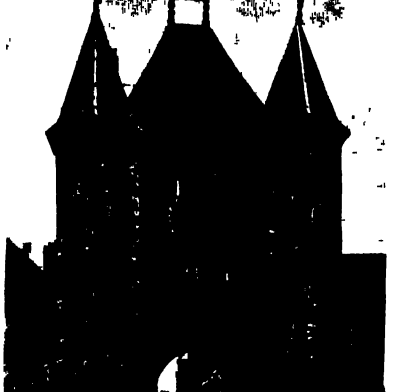
gate-fine (gāt'fīn), *n.* In English universities, a fine imposed upon an undergraduate who violates the restrictions under which he is laid by being gated. See *gate*[1], *v. t.*, 2.

gate-going† (gāt'gō'ing), *n.* Wayfaring.

Then came up visions, miracles, dead spirits, walking, and talking how they might be released by this mass, by that pilgrimage *gate-going*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 293.

gate-hook (gāt'hůk), *n.* That part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and supports the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house (gāt'hous), *n.* A house at a gate. (*a*) A porter's lodge or house at the entrance to the grounds of a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) Especially, in *arch.*, a structure over or beside the gate giving entrance to a city, castle, abbey, college, etc., and forming a guard-house or



Gate-house.—Porte de Joigny, Vitré, France.

the abode of the gate-keeper. In the middle ages such houses were often large and imposing structures, ornamented with niches, statues, pinnacles, etc., and they were generally strongly fortified and well adapted for defense, being sometimes used as prisons.

The *gatehouse* for a prison was ordain'd,
When in this land the third king Edward reign'd;
Good lodging roomes and diet it affoords,
But I had rather lye at home on boords.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

But his [the king's] messenger, being carried to the Earl of Essex, was by him used very roughly, and by the houses committed to the *gatehouse*, not without the motion of some men that he might be executed as a spy.
Clarendon, Civil War, II. 76.

(*c*) A small house or lodge used by a person who attends the gate at a level crossing on a railroad. (*d*) A house erected over the gate of a reservoir for regulating the flow of water.

gate-keeper (gāt'kē'pėr), *n.* One who keeps a gate, as of a turnpike, race-course, railroad-crossing, private grounds, etc.

gateless (gāt'les), *a.* [< *gate*[1] + *-less*.] Without a gate.

gateman (gāt'man), *n.*; pl. *gatemen* (-men). 1. The person who has charge of the opening and shutting of a gate. (*a*) The porter who attends to the gate at the entrance to a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) The person in charge of a gate at a level crossing on a railroad.

2. The lessee or collector at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting (gāt'mē'ting), *n.* A meeting for races or athletic contests where gate-money is taken. *E. D.*

Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings*.
Daily News, July 14, 1881.

gate-money (gāt'mun'i), *n.* The receipts taken in at the gate or entrance for admission to an athletic contest or other exhibition.

gate-post (gāt'pōst), *n.* One of the side-posts that support a gate.

The mountains within this tribe are few, and that of Sampson the chiefest; unto which he carried the *gate-post* of Gaza. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. x. § 2.

gate-road (gāt'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*[1], 4. [Eng.]

gate-row† (gāt'rō), *n.* A lane; a street. *Nares.*

To dwell heere in our neighbourhood or *gate-row*, being thereto driven through very povertie.
Terence, MS. (trans.), 1619.

gate-saw (gāt'sâ), *n.* A saw extended in a gate. See *gate*[1], 7.

gate-shutter (gāt'shut'ėr), *n.* A spade or paddle used in founding to prevent the molten metal from entering the channel when the mold or bed is full, and to turn it into other molds or beds.

gate-tower (gāt'tou'ėr), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a tower built beside or over a gate, as of a city, etc., for the purpose of defending the passage.



Gate-tower or Barbican, Walmgate Bar, York, England.

Such structures were often of considerable size and great military strength. The famous Bastille at Paris was strictly a gate-tower. See *barbican*[1], 1 (*b*).

gatetrip† (gāt'trip), *n.* A footstop; gait; mode of walking. *Davies.*

Too moothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken,
Of puts he his feathers, fauoring with *gatetrip* Iulus.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 675.

gate-valve (gāt'valv), *n.* A valve used in a gas- or water-main; a stop-valve.

gate-vein (gāt'vān), *n.* [A translation of NL. name *vena porta*.] The great abdominal vein; the portal vein, or vena portæ. See *portal* and *vein*.

For he — for he,
Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
(If I should falter now!) — for he is thine
Browning, Sordello, i.

gateward[1] (gāt'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *gatward*, *gateward*, *yateward*, *yetewarde*; < *gate*[1] + *ward*, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate.

Now loud the heedful *gateward* cried —
"Prepare ye all for blows and blood!"
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4.

gateward[2], **gatewards** (gāt'wȧrd, -wȧrdz), *adv.* [< *gate*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward a gate or the gate.

gateway (gāt'wā), *n.* 1. A passage; an entrance; an opening which is or may be closed with a gate, as in a fence or wall.

Old bastions built upon the solid tufa, vast gaping *gateways* black in shadow.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 96.

2. A frame or an arch in which a gate is hung: sometimes extended to the gate-house or gate-tower surmounting or flanking an entrance or a gate, and designed for ornament or defense.

A happy lover who has come
To look on her that loves him well,
Who 'lights and rings the *gateway* bell.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, viii.

The sculptures of these *gateways* form a perfect picture Bible of Buddhism as it existed in India in the first century of the Christian Era.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 98.

Passing beneath the low vaulted *gateway*, we stood within a square place, a complete wilderness of ruins.
O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3. A means of ingress or egress generally — more frequently of ingress; an avenue; a passage; an approach.

The five *gateways* of knowledge. *G. Wilson.*

Either Truth is born
Beyond the polar gleam forlorn,
Or in the *gateways* of the morn.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*[1], 4.

gatewise (gāt'wīz), *adv.* [< *gate*[1] + *-wise*.] So as to resemble a gate or gateway; in the form of a gate.

Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*. *Fuller.*

gather (gaтн'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gader* (the *th* in *gather* and *together*, as in *father*, *mother*, *weather*, etc., representing an orig. *d*), < ME. *gaderen*, *gadren*, also *gederen*, *gedren*, < AS. *gaderian*, *gæderan*, *gadorigean*, *gadrian*, *gædrian*, *gædrigean* (= OFries. *gaderia*, *gaduria*, *gadria*, *garia*, NFries. *gearjen* = D. *gaderen* = LG. *gadern*, *gaddern* = G. dial. *gatlern*), gather, < AS. *geador*, also in comp. *on-geador*, *eal-geador*, together, *-gædere*, in comp. *æt-gædere*, *tō-gædere*, together (= D. and LG. *te gader* = MHG. *gater*, together: see *together*), *gader-*, *gæder-*, in comp. *gader-tang*, *gæder-tang*, continuous, in connection; with adv. suffix *-or*, *-er*, from a root which appears in AS. *gæd* (rare and poet.), fellowship, *gædeling*, a fellow, companion (see *gadling*[1]), and in MHG. *gaten*, G. *gatten*, join, couple, match; orig. prob. 'fit, suit,' and prob. the ult. root of *good*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring or draw together; assemble; congregate; collect; make a collection or aggregation of.

And aftyr viij Days, whanne they war ageyn *gaderyd* to gedyr, And Seynt Thomas with them, he cam vpon them agen. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

But the blood that is unjustly spilt is not again *gathered* up from the ground by repentance.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Prof., p. 21.

Jacob said, . . . *Gather* stones; and they took stones, and made an heap. Gen. xxxi. 46.

The thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the *gather'd* clouds for rain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

I mounted into the window-seat; *gathering* up my feet, I sat cross-legged like a Turk.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

2. To take by selection from among other things; sort out or separate, as what is desired or valuable; cull; pick; pluck.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. Ps. cvi. 47.

Like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

How much more properly do those men act who . . . live by the rules of reason and religion, grow old by degrees, and are *gather'd*, like ripe sheaves, into the garner.
Gilpin, Works, II. 1.

How sweet, on this autumnal day,
The wild-wood fruits to *gather!*
Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

Many thoughts worth *gathering* are dropped along these pages. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

3. To bring closer together the component parts of; draw into smaller compass, as a garment; hence, to make folds in, as the brow by contracting it.

The men, as well as women, suffer their haire to grow long, colour it, and *gather* it into a net or caule on the top of their heads. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

The king, with *gathered* brow, and lips
Wreathed by long scorn, did inly sneer and frown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 23.

Madame De Mauves disengaged her hand, *gathered* her shawl, and smiled at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 490.

Hence — 4. In *sewing*, to full or shirr (a piece of cloth) by running a thread through it and then drawing it in small puckers by means of the thread.

A dress of rose-colored satin, very short, and as full in the skirt as it could be *gathered*, replaced the brown frock she had previously worn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

5. In *building*, to contract or close in, as a drain or chimney.—6. To acquire or gain, with or without effort; accumulate; win.

No Snow-ball ever *gathered* Greatness so fast by rolling as his [the Duke of Hereford's] forces encreased by marching forward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 150.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

7. To accumulate by saving and bringing together; amass.

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccl. ii. 8.

I waste but little, I have *gather'd* much.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

Whereas in a land one doth consume and waste,
'Tis fit another be to *gather* in as fast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 364.

8. To collect or learn by observation or reasoning; infer; conclude.

Let me say no more!
Gather the sequel by that went before.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

[He] thereupon *gathered* that it might signify her error in denying inherent righteousness.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 326.

Presently the words Jamaica, Kingston, Spanish Town, indicated the West Indies as his residence; and it was with no little surprise I *gathered*, ere long, that he had there first seen and become acquainted with Mr. Rochester.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

9. To bring into order; arrange; settle.

Will you *gather* up your wits a little,
And hear me?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

Who take[s] upon him such a charge as this,
Must come with pure thoughts and a *gather'd* mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

10. In *glass-manuf.*, to collect from the pot (a mass of molten glass) on the end of an iron tube, preparatory to blowing. This operation is performed by a workman called a *gatherer*. See *gatherer*, 6.

In the liquid state, glass can be poured or ladled directly from the crucible; in the viscous state, it can be *gathered* or coiled on the heated end of an iron rod.
Glass-making, p. 12.

A piece of pale greenish sheet-glass transferred, then in the semi-fluid state, . . . to a small pot in which it was maintained during four or five hours at a temperature barely sufficient to admit of its being *gathered*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 100.

To be gathered to one's fathers. See *father*.—**To gather aft a sheet** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of a sheet.—**To gather breath**, to take breath; pause to rest or reflect; have respite.—**To gather ground.** See *ground*1.—**To gather one's self up** or **together**, to collect all one's powers or faculties for a strong effort, as a person when about to make a leap first contracts his limbs and muscles.

I *gather myself together* as a man doth when he intendeth to show his strength. *Palsgrave.*

Gathering up my selfe by further consideration, I resolved yet to make one triall more.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

The next vast breaker curled its edge,
Gathering itself for a mightier leap.
Lowell, Appledore.

To gather up one's crumbs. See *crumb*1.—**To gather way**, to get headway by sail or steam, as a ship, so as to answer the helm.—**Syn. 1.** To muster.—**2.** To reap, cull, crop. **7.** To hoard, heap up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To collect; congregate; come together: as, the clouds *gather* in the west.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and *gather* to the eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

In the heavens the cloud of force and guile
Was *gathering* dark that sent them o'er the sea
To win new lands for their posterity.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 339.

We draw near to Spalato; we see the palace and the campanile, and round the palace and the campanile everything *gathers*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 220.

2. To increase; grow larger by accretion.

Hate is a wrath, not shewende,
But of long tyme *gatherende*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

His bulky folly *gathers* as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a snow-ball grows.
Dryden, Epil. to Man of Mode, l. 19.

For amidst them all, through century after century of *gathering* vanity and festering guilt, that white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the dead ear of Venice, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 71.

3. To come to a head, as a sore in suppurating.—**To gather to a head**, to ripen; come into a state of preparation for action or effect.

Now does my project *gather to a head*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Syn. 1. To come together, muster, cluster.

gather (gaᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< *gather*, *v.*] 1. A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it.

Give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Port-cannons, perriwigs, and feathers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 925.

The fine-lined *gathers;* the tiny dots of stitches that held them to their delicate bindings.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

2. A slight forward inclination of the axle-spindle of a carriage, to insure the even running of the wheel.

Axles may be set when cold to give them the proper "pitch" and *gather* at one operation.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 43.

gatherable (gaᴛʜ'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *gather* + *-able.*] Capable of being collected, or of being deduced from premises.

The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their λυτρον, or price of redemption. (Num. iii. 41.)
T. Godwin, Moses and Aaron, i. 6.

gatherer (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gaderer;* < *gather*, *v.*; + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which gathers or collects: frequent in compounds: as, a **tax-gatherer;** a **news-gatherer.**

Mathew, whiche was a toll *gaderer*, anon as he was called of God, forsoke that life and folowed Christ.
Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxii.

Eumenes committed the several cities of his government to his most trusty friends, and appointed them garrisons, with judges, and *gatherers* of his tributes, such as pleased him best, without any interposing of Perdiccas.
Abp. Usher, Annals.

Persons . . . going about as patent-*gatherers*, or *gatherers* of alms under pretence of loss by fire or other casualty. *Fielding*, Causes of the Increase of Robbers.

Specifically—2. One who gets in a crop: as, a **hay-gatherer.**—3. In *bookbinding*, one who collects the printed sheets of a book in consecutive order.—4. One who makes plaits or folds in a garment, or a contrivance in a sewing-machine for effecting this.—5†. Formerly, the man who took the money at the entrance to a theater. *Nares.*

There is one Jhon Russell, that by youre apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us. *Alleyn Papers* (ed. Collier).

6. In *glass-manuf.*, a workman who collects a mass of molten glass from the pot, on the end of an iron rod or pipe, usually as a preliminary to blowing.

The metal being brought to a proper condition for working, the *gatherer* dips into the pot of metal an iron pipe.
Encyc. Brit., X. 660.

gathering (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *gadering, gadring, gedering, gedring,* < AS. *gaderung, gegaderung,* a gathering, congregation, < *gaderan,* gather: see *gather*, *v.*] 1. The act of assembling, collecting, or making a collection, as of money.

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

I'll make a *gathering* for him, I, a purse, and put the poor slave in fresh rags. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. That which is gathered together. (*a*) A crowd; an assembly; specifically, a concourse of spectators or participants for some purpose of common interest.

But wi' young Waters, that brave knight,
There came a gay *gatherin'*.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

At the time of which my story treats, there was a great family *gathering* at the castle.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 193.

(*b*) A collection or assemblage of anything; a contribution.

Euery man did eate hys fill, and there was nothyng lackyng, insomuche that seuen baskettes wer fylled of the *gatheringis* of scrappes which remayned
J. Udall, On Mat. xxv.

(*c*) An inflamed and suppurating swelling. (*d*) A wooden construction about a scuttle in a roof. (*e*) In *building*, a contraction of any passage, as of a drain, or of a fireplace at its junction with the flue.

3. The act of making gathers, or of giving shape to a garment, as a skirt, by means of gathers.—4. In *glass-manuf.*, the act of coiling or collecting a mass of molten glass in the viscous state on the end of a rod or tube.—5. The collection in proper order of the folded sections, plates, or maps of an unbound book or pamphlet.—**Gathering of the clans**, in former times, in Scotland, a general mustering of clans on some great emergency, as for a warlike expedition or for the common defense against an invasion; hence, any general gathering of persons for the accomplishment of some purpose of common interest.

gathering-board (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* A table, commonly in the shape of a horseshoe, on which the leaves of a book to be bound are laid in convenient positions for the gatherers who collect the signatures to make up the book. Sometimes the table is circular, and made to travel round its center, thus bringing the signatures in turn to the gatherers.

gathering-coal (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-kōl), *n.* A large piece of coal used for the same purpose as a gathering-peat. See *gathering-peat*, 2.

"Hout, . . . lassie," said Robin, "hae done wi' your clavers, and put on the *gathering-coal.*"
Petticoat-Tales, I. 219.

gathering-hoop (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-hōp), *n.* A hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so that the permanent hoop may be slipped on.

gathering-iron (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a gathering-rod.

If to a part of the bulb remote from the *gathering-iron* a second iron be attached by a seal of glass, the bulb may be prolonged into [a] tube. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-note (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, the arbitrary pause often made on the last syllable of a recited portion, to enable all the singers to begin the cadence together.

gathering-pallet (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-pal'et), *n.* A pallet forming part of the striking mechanism of a clock, and serving to arrest its motion at the proper moment.

That little piece called the *gathering-pallet*, which is squared on to the prolonged arbor of the third wheel, gathers up the teeth of the rack.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 166.

gathering-peat (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-pēt), *n.* 1†. A fiery peat which in former times was sent round by the borderers of Scotland to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was sent by the Highlanders.—2. A peat put into a fire at night, with the hot embers gathered about it, to keep the fire till morning. [Scotch in both senses.]

gathering-rod (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-rod), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an iron rod upon which the viscous glass is gathered and coiled. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-string (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-string), *n.* A cord or ribbon usually run through a shirr or tuck in a garment or other article, for the purpose of drawing it up into folds or puckers.

gathering-thread (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-thred), *n.* In *sewing*, the thread by which gathers are made and held.

gati (gä'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton diaper cloth made in India.

Gatling gun. See *gun.*

gatten-tree (gat'n-trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree.*

gatter, gatter-tree (gat'ėr, -trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree.*

gatteridge, gattridge (gat'ėr-ij, -rij), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree.*

gattie (gat'i), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian soluble gum, much like gum arabic.

gattine (ga-tēn'), *n.* [F.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, *Sericaria mori.* By some authorities it is considered to be a kind of flaccidity or flacherie, and by others a mild form or an incipient stage of pebrine in which the characteristic corpuscles of the latter have not developed.

Owing to the ravages of *gattine*, the silk industry has greatly declined since 1864. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 613.

gat-tothed†, *a.* [ME., only in the following passages; either < *gat*, older form of *got*, E. *goat*, + *tothed*, toothed, or an error for **gap-tothed* or **gag-tothed:* see *gap* and *gag-tooth.*] A word of dubious form and meaning, in the following passages, either 'having a goatish or lickerish tooth,' that is, 'wanton, lustful,' or 'having gaps in one's teeth,' or 'having projecting teeth.' See etymology.

Sche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye.
Gat-tothed was sche, sothly for to seye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 467.

Gat-tothid I was, and that bleam me weel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 603.

gattridge, *n.* See *gatteridge.*

gattus (gat'us), *n.* [ML. var. of *cattus*, cat: see *cat.*] A movable shed for service in medieval sieges: same as *cat*1, 8.

gau (gou), *n.* [G., < MHG. *gou, göu,* < OHG. *gawi, gowi, gewi* = Goth. *gawi*, a district, country; prob. = AS. **ged* (erroneously cited as **gā*), a word not found, but prob. existent as the first element of the orig. form of E. *yeoman*: see *yeoman.*] A territorial and administrative division of the old Germanic state which included several villages or communities, and seems to have corresponded at first to the hundred, but later to a division more nearly resembling a modern county. The word still forms part of several place-names, as Oberammer*gau* in Bavaria.

The four [marks] were in A. D. 804 made into a *Gau*, in which the archbishop of Bremen had the royal rights of Heerbann and Blutbann. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 26.

gaub (gâb), *n.* [< Hind. *gâb.*] The *Diospyros Embryopteris* of the East Indies, a species of persimmon, the heart-wood of which forms some of the ebony of commerce. The large fruit contains a viscid pulp which is used as gum in bookbinding, and in place of tar for covering the seams of boats. The juice contains a large amount of tannin, and is used medicinally as an astringent.

gaub-line (gâb'lin), *n.* Same as *gob-line.*

gaub-rope† (gâb'rōp), *n.* A rope passing inboard from each leg of a martingale to secure it. Also *backrope.*

gauche (gōsh), *a.* [F., left (hand, etc.), awkward, clumsy, prob. < OF. **gauc*, **galc* (> E. dial. *gaulic-hand*, the left hand, *gaulic-handed*, *gauk-handed*, left-handed; cf. Walloon *frère wauquier*, step-brother, lit. 'left-brother'), prob. < OHG. *welc*, *welch*, soft, languid, weak, G. *welk*, withered, faded, languid, etc.: see *welk*[1]. So in other instances the left hand is named from its relative weakness: see *left*[1]. The Sp. *gaucho*, slanting, seems to be derived from the F. word.] 1. Left-handed; awkward; clumsy. [Used as French.]

Pardon me if I say so, but I never saw such rude, uncivil, *gauche*, ill-mannered men with women in my life. *Aristocracy*, xxi.

2. In *math.*, skew. Specifically — (*a*) Not plane; twisted. (*b*) Not perfectly symmetrical, yet deviating from symmetry only by a regular reversal of certain parts. — **Gauche curve**, a curve not lying in a plane. — **Gauche determinant.** See *determinant.* — **Gauche perspective** or **projection**, the projection of a figure from a center upon a surface not a plane. — **Gauche polygon**, a figure formed by a cycle of right lines each intersecting the next, but not all in one plane. Thus, a *gauche hexagon* would be formed by the following 6 edges of a cube, where the numbers denote the faces as those of a die are numbered: (1–2) (2–3) (3–6) (6–5) (5–4) (4–1). — **Gauche surface**, a surface generated by the motion of an unlimited straight line whose consecutive positions do not intersect; a skew surface; a scroll.

gaucherie (gō-shē-rē'), *n.* [F., < *gauche*, left, left-handed, clumsy: see *gauche.*] An awkward action; awkwardness; bungling; clumsiness.

We are enabled, by a comparison of the contemporary coins of Agrigentum, Kamarina, Katana, and the other cities we have named, to trace the steps by which this art passed out of archaic constraint and *gaucherie* into noble simplicity and grace. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 417.

Gaucho (gou'chō), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp. form of what appears to be a native name.] A native of the pampas of South America, of Spanish descent. The Gauchos are noted for their spirit of wild independence, for daring horsemanship, and for skilful use of the lasso and bolas. Their mode of life is rude and uncivilized, and they depend for subsistence chiefly on cattle-rearing. They have been very prominent in the numerous South American revolutions, but are gradually disappearing as a distinct class.

Farther out on the frontiers, where the art of the cobbler has not yet "found a local habitation," it is very customary to see the camp men and *gauchos* luxuriating in what are called "botas de potro;" that is to say, boots made of untanned horse hide. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 323.

The road lies through the town past the race-course crowded with *Gauchos*, getting up scratch races amongst themselves. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I vi.

gaucie, gaucy (gâ'si), *a.* [Also *gawsie, gawsie, gawsy;* origin obscure.] Big and lusty; portly; plump; jolly. [Scotch.]

The Lawland lads think they are fine,
But the hieland lads are brisk and *gaucy*
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 70)

In comes a *gaucie* gash guidwife,
An' sits down by the fire. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

gaud[1] (gâd), *n.* [< ME. *gaude, gawde*, also *gaudi, gaudye* (cf. Sc. *gowdy*), jewel, ornament, bead on a rosary, *gaude, gawde*, a trick, jest, < L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy (> ult. E. *joy*), ML., in pl. *gaudia*, beads on a rosary, dim. *gaudeolum* (for **gaudiolum*), a jewel (> ult. E. *jewel*), < L. *gaudere*, pp. *gavisus*, rejoice, akin to Gr. γαίειν, rejoice. *Gaud* and *joy* are thus doublets, and *jewel* is the same word in a dim. form.] 1†. Jest; joke; sport; pastime; trick; artifice.

The *gaudes* of an ape *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

By this *gaude* have I wonne yere by yere
An hundred mark, sith I was pardoner.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 103.

2. A piece of showy finery; a gay trapping, trinket, or the like; any object of ostentation or exultation.

And euery *gaude* that glads the minde of man.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Love, still a baby, plays with *gaudes* and toys.
Drayton, Idea, xxii. 1266. (*Nares.*)

A nut shell, or a bag of cherry-stones, a *gaud* to entertain the fancy of a few minutes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

Grand houses and splendid parks, all those *gauds* and vanities with which a sumptuous aristocracy surrounds itself. *The Century*, XXIII. 736.

3. Same as *gaudy*, 3.

gaud[1]† (gâd), *v.* [< ME. *gauden*, in pp. *gauded;* < *gaud*[1], *n.*, with some ref. also to the orig. L. *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To sport; jest; make merry.

What *gaudyng* and foolyng is this afore my doore?
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 4.

Go to a gossip's feast and *gaude* with me.
Shak., C. of E. (ed. Warburton), v. 1.

For he was sporting in *gauding* with his familiars.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.

II. *trans.* To adorn with gauds or trinkets; decorate meretriciously; paint, as the cheeks.

A peire of bedes *gauded* al with grene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and damask, in
Their nicely *gauded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phœbus' burning kisses. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

gaud[2] (gâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *goad*[1] and of *gad*[1], 5.

gaud-day (gâd'dā), *n.* Same as *gaudy-day.*

gaude (gōd), *n.* [< F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda*, dyer's weed, < E. *weld*, dial. *wald*, *wold*, dyer's weed: see *weld*[1].] A yellow dye obtained from *Reseda luteola.*

gaude-lake (gōd'lāk), *n.* A yellow pigment made from gaude.

gaudery (gâ'dėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *gaudry;* < *gaud*[1] + *-ery.*] Finery; fine things; show.

Triumph amongst the Romans was not pageants, or *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

There is a good deal more about *gaudery*, frisking it in tropes, fine conceits and airy fancies. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 82.

gaudful (gâd'fûl), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-ful.*] Joyful; gay. [Rare.]

gaudily (gâ'di-li), *adv.* In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation.

gaudiness (gâ'di-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatiousness.

It is not the richness of the price, but the *gaudiness* of the colour, which exposes to censure. *South*, Works, IV. i.

gaudish (gâ'dish), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Gaudy. [Rare.]

Superstition, hipocrisy, and vaine-glorye, were afore that time such vices as men wer glad to hide, but now in their *gaudishe* ceremonies they were taken for God's deuine seruice. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

gaudless (gâd'les), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of ornament. [Rare.]

gaudronné (gō-dro-nā'), *a.* See *godronné.*

gaudry†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gaudery.*

gaudsman (gâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *gaudsmen* (-men). [Sc., = *gadsman*, q. v.] Same as *gadsman.*

gaudy (gâ'di), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1†. Joyful; merry; festive.

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudye* chere. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540).

Let's have one other *gaudy* night, call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more:
Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

2. Brilliantly fine or gay; bright; garish.

But *gaudy* plumage, sprightly strain,
And genteel form, were all in vain.
Cowper, On a Goldfinch.

For some were hung with arras green and blue,
Showing a *gaudy* summer-morn,
Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew
His wreathed bugle-horn.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Showy without taste; vulgarly gay or splendid; flashy.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not *gaudy.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

The service of our sanctuary . . . is neither on the one side so very plain and simple as not to be able to rouse, nor on the other so splendid and *gaudy* as to be apt to distract the mind. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

I call on a lady to talk of the dear departed, and I've nothing about me but a cursed *gaudy*, flaunting, red, yellow, and blue abomination from India which it's even indecent for a disconsolate widower to exhibit. *Bulwer*, Money, iii. 5.

= **Syn. 3.** Flaunting, glittering; garish, flashy, dressy, finical. See *tawdry.*

gaudy (gâ'di), *n.*; pl. *gaudies* (-diz). [Formerly also *gawdy;* in def. 3, < ME. *gaudee*, < OF. *gaudé*, m., *gaudee*, f., a bead, prayer, equiv. to *gaude*, a gaud, bead; in other senses like *gaudy, a.*, but in part < OF. *gaudie*, < L. *gaudium*, joy: see *gaud*[1], *n.*] 1. A feast or festival; an entertainment; a treat. [Eng. university slang.]

His [Edmund Riche's] day in the calendar, 16 Nov., was formerly kept as a *gaudy* by the members of the hall. *Oxford Guide* (ed. 1847), p. 121.

Cut lectures, go to chapel as little as possible, dine in hall seldom more than once a week, give *Gaudies* and spreads. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 122.

2†. Gaiety; gaudiness. *Davies.*

Balls set off with all the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver are far more transporting than country wakes. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 553.

3. One of the beads in the rosary marking the five joyful mysteries, or five joys of the Virgin. See *rosary.* Also *gaud.*

Upon the *gaudees* al without
Was write of gold pur reposer. *Gower.*

4†. One of the tapers burnt, in commemoration of the five joyful mysteries, by the image, on the altar, or in a chapel of the Virgin, during masses, antiphons, and hymns in her honor.

We find that the tapers themselves, from being meant to commemorate the Virgin's five joys, were called *gawdyes* from the Latin words gaude, which begins the hymn in memory of these five joys. *Blomefield*, Norfolk, I. 308.

gaudy (gâ'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaudied*, ppr. *gaudying.* [< *gaudy, a.*] To deck with ostentatious finery; bedizen. [Rare.]

Not half so *gaudied*, for their May-day mirth
All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
As these stern Aztecas in war attire. *Southey.*

gaudy-day (gâ'di-dā), *n.* A festival day; a holiday; especially, an English university festival; a gaudy. Also *gaud-day.*

Never passing beyond the confines of a farthing, nor once munching commons but only upon *gaudy-days.* *Middleton*, The Black Book.

A foolish utensil of state,
Which, like old plate upon a *gaudy day*,
'S brought forth to make a show, and that is all.
Suckling, The Goblins, iii.

gaudy-shop† (gâ'di-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap finery.

All the *gaudy-shops*
In Gresham's Burse. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

gauffer (gâ'fėr), *v. t.* Same as *goffer.*

gauffre (gō'fr), *n.* [F.: see *gopher.*] Same as *gopher*, 1. The name was applied by G. Cuvier, and is still in use in Canadian French.

gauge, gaugeable, etc. See *gage*[2], etc.

Gaul[1] (gâl), *n.* [< OF. *Gaule* (F. *Gaulois*), < L. *Gallus*, < Gr. Γάλλος, a Gaul (> L. *Gallia*, Gr. Γαλλία, Gaul, now called France); prob. of OTeut. origin, repr. by AS. *Wealh*, foreign, *Wealas* (E. *Wales*), the Britons, lit. strangers, foreigners (> prob. Ir. and Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman): see *Welsh.*] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Gaul, a country divided by the Alps into Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) and Transalpine Gaul (modern France, with Belgium and parts of Germany, of Switzerland, and of the Netherlands); specifically, a member of the Gallic or Celtic race, in distinction from other races settled in the same regions. — 2. In modern use, a Frenchman: as, the lively *Gaul.* [Allusive and humorous.]

gaul[2], etc. An obsolete or occasional spelling of *gall*[1], *gall*[2], etc.

gaul[3]†, *v. i.* See *gowl, yowl.*

gaul[4] (gâl), *n.* A wooden pole or bar used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

gaulin (gâ'lin), *n.* [Jamaica.] A name given by the negroes of Jamaica to more than one species of snow-white herons of the egret kind.

Gaulish[1] (gâ'lish), *a.* [< *Gaul*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic. [Rare.]

gaulish[2] (gâ'lish), *a.* [See *gauche.*] Left-handed: same as *gauche.* [Prov. Eng.]

gault (gâlt), *n.* Another spelling of *galt*[1].

Gaultheria (gâl-thē'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Gaultier*, a Canadian physician.] A large ericaceous genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or almost herbaceous plants, with axillary nodding flowers and red or blackish fruit consisting of a fleshy calyx inclosing a capsule. There are about 90 species, mostly of North America and the Andes, but with representatives in the mountains of India and in the Malay archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The wintergreen or checkerberry, *G. procumbens*, of eastern North America, is a small creeping plant with red, aromatic, edible berries. (See *wintergreen.*) The salal, *G. Shallon*, of Oregon and California, is a small shrub bearing dark-purple berries which have an agreeable flavor.

gaum[1], **gawm** (gâm), *v. t.* [E. dial. (North.) var. of (ME.) *yeme*, < AS. *gȳman, gīman, gīeman, gēman* (= Goth. *gaumjan*, etc.), care for, heed, observe: see *yeme.*] To understand; consider; distinguish.

gaum[2] (gâm), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *gum*[2].] 1. To smear, as with anything sticky.

Every artist will expect that proceedings of unparalleled stupidity, such as *gauming* the interior . . . with a solution of shell-lac, . . . will never occur again.
Athenæum, March 31, 1888, p. 412.

2. To handle clumsily; paw. *Fletcher.*

Don't be mauming and *gauming* a body so. Can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

gaumless (gâm'les), *a.* [< *gaum*[1] + *-less.*] Without understanding; foolish. Also spelled *gawmless.* [Prov. Eng.]

Did I ever look so stupid? so *gaumless*, as Joseph calls it? *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xxi.

gaum-like (gâm'lik), *a.* [< *gaum*[1] + *like*[2].] Sensible; understanding. [Prov. Eng.]

She were a poor friendless wench, a parish prentice, but honest and *gaum-like*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

gaumy (gâ'mi), *a.* [< *gaum*[2] + *-y*[1].] Smeary; dauby.

It shows Wilkie designing with admirable vigour, but the execution is vicious and *gaumy*.
Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 250.

gaun[1] (gân), *ppr.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *goin'* for *going.*

gaun[2], **gawn** (gân), *n.* [E. dial., an old contr. of *gallon*, q. v.] 1. A gallon; especially, 12 pounds of butter. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small tub or lading-vessel. [Local, Eng.]

gaunch[1], **gaunch**[2], *v.* and *n.* See *ganch*[1], *ganch*[2].

gaunt[1] (gânt or gänt), *a.* [Also E. dial. *gant*; < ME. *gawnt*, *gawnte*, lean, slender; prob. of Scand. origin; the nearest form appears to be Norw. *gand*, a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man. Cf. Sw. dial. *gank*, a lean and nearly starved horse.] 1. Shrunken, as with fasting or suffering; emaciated; lean; thin; haggard.

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

The *gaunt*, haggard forms of famine and nakedness.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Characterized by or producing emaciation; famishing; attenuating: as, *gaunt* poverty.

The metropolis of the Republic was captured, while *gaunt* distress raged everywhere within our borders.
Sumner, Orations, I. 133.

gaunt[1]†, *v. t.* [< *gaunt*[1], *a.*] To make lean.

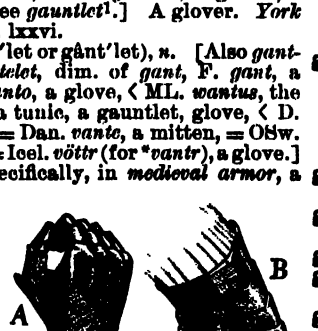
Lyke rauening woolfdams vpsoackt and *gaunted*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 366.

gaunt[2], *v. i.* See *gant*[2].

gaunt[3] (gânt or gânt), *n.* The great crested grebe or cargoose, *Podiceps cristatus.*

gaunter†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gantier*, a glover, < *gant*, a glove: see *gauntlet*[1].] A glover. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvi.

gauntlet[1] (gânt'let or gânt'let), *n.* [Also *gantlet*; < OF. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, F. *gant*, a glove, = It. *guanto*, a glove, < ML. *wantus*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a gauntlet, glove, < D. *want*, a mitten, = Dan. *vante*, a mitten, = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Icel. *vöttr* (for **vantr*), a glove.] 1. A glove; specifically, in *medieval armor*, a glove of defense, either attached to the defensive armor of the arm or separate from it. Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the sleeve of the hauberk was long, and closed at the end covering the hands in the form of mittens; a glove of leather was worn beneath the mail to protect the hand from the chafing of the metal rings. Toward the end of the thirteenth century a slit was made at the palm, through which the hand could be passed, allowing the mail mitten to hang from the wrist. A few instances of mail gauntlets with separated fingers appear in English monuments of the same period. In the fourteenth century the separate armed glove appears, consisting at first of leather upon which roundels and other plates of steel are sewed; and about 1350 is found the completely articulated glove of hammered steel, each finger separate and each joint free to bend. The changes after this are merely in the direction of greater delicacy of execution, allowing still freer movement. In tourneys and justs the left hand was sometimes guarded by a heavy steel glove without joints. See *main-de-fer.* Also called *glove-of-mail.*



A, Gauntlet of plate, early 14th century. *B*, Gauntlet of plate, later 14th century. *C*, Gauntlet of mail forming part of the hauberk, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

View his [a knight's] two *Gantlets*; these declare
That both his Hands were us'd to War. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

The hands, the spear that lately grasped,
Still in the mailed *gauntlet* clasped,
Were interchanged in greeting dear.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 6.

2. A long stout glove, usually for use in riding or driving. As ordinarily worn, it covers loosely the lower part of the arm.

I, in fur cap, *gantlets*, and overcoat, took my station a little way back in the circle of firelight.
The Century, XXXVI. 47.

3. In a restricted sense, the wrist-cover or cuff alone of a glove.

Thick white wash-leather gloves with *gauntlets* are worn by the Life Guards. *Dict. of Needlework.*

4. A mitt.—5. In *surg.*, a form of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a glove.—**Closed gauntlet.** See *closed*, *p. t.*—**To cast or throw down the gauntlet.** (*a*) To cast one's glove upon the ground in token of challenge or defiance: a custom of medieval times.

At the seconde course came into the hall Sir Richard Democke the kynge his champion, makynge a proclamacion, that whosoever would sale that kynge Richard was not lawfully kynge, he woulde fighte with hym at the vttearaunce, and *threwe downe his gauntlet*, and then al the hal cried Kynge Richard. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 2

As if of purpose he [Cicalas] had in challenge of the World *cast downe the Gantlet* for the Whetstone.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 456.

Hence, in general—(*b*) To challenge; invite opposition with the view of overcoming it.

The duke had by this assertion of his intentions *thrown down the gauntlet*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 337.

To take up the gauntlet. (*a*) To accept a challenge by lifting from the ground another's gauntlet thrown down in defiance. Hence, in general—(*b*) To assume the defensive; take up the defense of a person, opinion, etc., that has been attacked or impugned.

I shall make no scruple to *take up* (for it seemes to be the challenge both of him and all his party) to *take up this Gauntlet*, though a King, in the behalfe of Libertie and the Common-wealth. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

Every man is not a proper champion for truth, nor fit to *take up the gauntlet* in the cause of verity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 6.

gauntlet[2] (gânt'let), *n.* Same as *gantlet*[2], 1.

gauntleted, gauntletted (gânt'- or gânt'let-ed), *a.* 1. Wearing a gauntlet.

"Beware, madam," said Lindesay; and snatching hold of the Queen's arm with his own *gauntletted* hand, he pressed it, in the rudeness of his passion, more closely perhaps than he was himself aware of *Scott*, Abbot, xxii.

The two Giant Brothers began to feel for their swords and shake their *gauntleted* fists at one another.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 373.

2. Provided with a gauntlet: as, a *gauntleted* glove.

gauntlet-guard (gânt'let-gärd), *n.* A guard of a sword or dagger, so formed as to protect the hand very completely or in an unusual way. See *patak.*

gauntlet-pipe (gânt'let-pīp), *n.* A tobacco-pipe marked with a gauntlet or glove on the heel or spur—that is, on the bottom of the bowl, where the stem is attached. Those originally so marked were supposed to be superior, and the gauntlet-mark of the first maker was imitated by others.

gauntlet-shield (gânt'let-shēld), *n.* Same as *glove-shield.*

gauntlet-sword (gânt'let-sōrd), *n.* A sword furnished with a gauntlet-guard. See *patak.*

gauntletted, *a.* See *gauntleted.*

gauntly (gânt'li or gânt'li), *adv.* Leanly; meagerly; haggardly.

gauntness (gânt'nes or gânt'nes), *n.* The condition of being gaunt.

I know him by his *gauntness*, his thin chitterlings.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

gauntree, gauntry (gâu'trē, -tri), *n.*; pl. *gauntrees, gauntries* (-trēz, -triz). [Also *gantry, gantree*; < *gaun*[2], a tub, a gallon measure, + *tree*, a wooden support: see *gaun*[2] and *tree.* The F. *chantier*, a wood-yard, stocks, gauntree, stilling-stool (< L. *cantherius*, a trellis), is a different word.] 1. A frame made to support a barrel or cask in a horizontal position with the bung uppermost.

Syne the blyth carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark;
To ease the *gantrees* of the ale.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

2. A frame or scaffolding which supports a crane or other structure. *E. H. Knight.*

Upon the top of all comes the main deck, furnished with *gantries*, cranes, oil-heated rivet-furnaces, etc.
Nature, XXXVI. 355.

Also spelled *gawntree.*

Traveling gauntree, a movable platform.

gaup, *v. i.* See *gawp*[1].

gaupus (gâ'pus), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gawby, gaby.*] A gaby; a simpleton. [Prov. Eng.]

The great *gaupus* never seed that I were pipeclaying the same places twice over. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xvi.

gaur[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *gauren*, regarded as repr. mod. E. *gare*: see *gare*[1].] Same as *gare*[1].

gaur[2] (gour), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name, < Skt. *gaura.*] A large wild ox of India, *Bibos gaurus*, the wild stock of the domesticated gayal, and related to the zebu. It inhabits the jungles of Assam, of Cuttack in the Madras Presidency, and of the Central Provinces. It has a broad protuberant forehead, short conical horns very thick at the base, high shoulders, and a long tail brushy at the end. The color is dark, with the white legs which also characterize the gayal. The hide is very thick, and is valued as a material for shields. The gaur is not known in the domesticated state, the animal which has been reclaimed being a modified variety. See *gayal.* Also written *gour.*

The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

To a casual observer there may appear no difference between Bos gaurus (the *gaur*) and Bos frontalis (the gayal); but a careful inspection shows the formation of the skull and horns to differ, besides which the *gaur* is the larger animal. *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, London, 1883, p. 148.

Gaura (gâ'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] An onagraceous genus of erect herbs of the United States and northern Mexico, bearing wand-like spikes or racemes of white or pink flowers. There are 15 or 20 species, of which the Texan, *G. Lindheimeri*, is frequent in cultivation.

gausie, *a.* See *gaucie.*

gauss (gous), *n.* [Named after Karl Friedrich *Gauss* (1777–1855), a German mathematician, noted especially for his magnetic researches and inventions.] A unit used to measure the intensity of a magnetic field. It is the intensity produced by a magnetic pole of unit strength (sometimes called a *weber*) at a distance of one centimeter.

Gaussian (gou'si-an), *a.* [< *Gauss* (see *gauss*) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss, or to his discoveries.—**Gaussian logarithms,** logarithms so arranged as to give the logarithms of the sum and difference of numbers whose logarithms are given.

Gaussian logarithms are intended to facilitate the finding of the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, the numbers themselves being unknown; and on this account they are frequently called addition and subtraction logarithms.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 777.

Gaussian method of approximate integration, a method of integration in which the values of the variable for which those of the function are given are supposed to be chosen at the most advantageous intervals.—**Gaussian period,** a period of congruent roots in the division of the circle.—**Gaussian series,** a series studied by Gauss, in which the quotient of the $(n+2)$th term by the $(n+1)$th is

$$\frac{(n+\alpha)(n+\beta)}{(n+1)(n+\gamma)}x,$$

while the first term is unity: commonly called the *hypergeometric series.*—**Gaussian sum,** a sum of terms the logarithm of which is the square of the ordinal number of the term multiplied by $2\pi\sqrt{-1}$ times a rational constant, the same for all the terms.—**Gaussian or Gauss's analogies or equations,** the following formulæ of spherical trigonometry, where the capitals are the angles of a spherical triangle and the corresponding small letters the opposite sides:

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c.$$

Gaussian or **Gauss's formula, function, theorem,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's rule for finding the date of Easter.** See *Easter*[1].

gaut (gât), *n.* Same as *ghat.*

gautch (gâch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal resulting from culling and opening scallops. [Local, U. S.]

gauton (gâ'ton), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a narrow channel cut in the floor of an underground roadway for purposes of drainage. [Staffordshire, Eng.]

gauze (gâz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gawze, gawse*; < F. *gaze*, cushion-canvas, tiffany (Cotgrave), gauze, = Sp. *gasa* = NGr. γάζα, gauze; cf. ML. *gazzatum*, gauze. Said to be so called from *Gaza* in Syria (cf. ML. *gazetum*, wine from Gaza), but the statement arose from a mere conjecture of Du Cange, and rests on no evidence except the similarity of the words and the fact that some other fabrics are named from the places of their origin, as *calico, cambric, damask, holland, muslin*, etc. The word is, however, perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *gazī*, thin, coarse cotton cloth. The Hind. *gāchh, gāch*, gauze, is from the E. word.] I. *n.* 1. A very thin, slight, transparent stuff made of silk, silk and cotton, or silk and hemp or linen. It is either plain or brocaded with patterns in silk, or, in the case of gauzes from the east of Asia, with flowers in gold or silver. Compare *gossamer.*

Brocados, and damasks, and tabbies, and *gawses*,
Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over,
With forty things more.
Swift, An Excellent New Song.

A veil, that seemed no more than gilded air,
Flying by each fine ear, an Eastern *gauze*
With seeds of gold. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

Perhaps there are people who do see their own lives, even in moments of excitement, through this embroidered *gauze* of literature and art.
A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., LIV. 817.

2. Any slight open material resembling this fabric: as, wire *gauze*. **Empress gauze.** See *empress*. **Lister's gauze**, gauze impregnated with carbolic acid, resin, and paraffin, used as an antiseptic dressing. **Wire gauze**, wire cloth in which the wire is fine and the meshes are very small.

II. *a.* Of or like gauze; gauzy.

In another case, we see a white, smooth, *soft* worm turned into a black, hard crustaceous beetle with *gauze* wings. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xix.

Gauze flannel. See *flannel*.—**Gauze point-lace**, lace which has a ground of plain net, especially of machine-made net, of perfectly regular pattern.—**Gauze ribbon**, a ribbon made of fine silk muslin.

gauze-dresser (gâz'dres'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the stiffening of gauze.

gauze-tree (gâz'trē), *n.* The lace-bark tree of Jamaica, *Lagetta lintearia*.

gauze-winged (gâz'wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings: applied to sundry insects, as May-flies.

gauziness (gâ'zi-nes), *n.* [< *gauzy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being gauzy; gauzy texture or appearance.

In drawing any stuffs, bindings of books or other finely textured substances, do not trouble yourself, as yet, much about the woolliness or *gauziness* of the thing; but get it right in shade and fold and true in pattern.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 58.

gauzy (gâ'zi), *a.* [< *gauze* + *-y*1.] Like gauze; thin as gauze.

The whole essay, however, is of a filmsy, *gauzy* texture.
Forster, Essays.

The exquisite nautilus floated past us, with its *gauzy* sail set, looking like a thin slice cut of a soap-bubble.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 23.

gavage (ga-väzh'), *n.* [F., < *gaver*, gorge fowls, pigeons, etc., with food in order to fatten them, < *gave*, in popular speech the crop or craw of a bird, < Picard *gave*, throat, Walloon *gaf*, crop or craw.] 1. A system of fattening poultry for market by forcing them to swallow fixed quantities of food at stated intervals. The fowls are confined in small boxes in tiers one over another, the head being outward. The food consists of a semi fluid paste compounded according to various formulas, and it is forced into the mouths of the fowls through a flexible tube by means of a force-pump.
2. In *med.*, a similar method of forced feeding, employed under certain conditions.

Thanks to the convenue and *gavage*, the time when the fœtus becomes viable may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News*, LII. 651.

gave (gāv). Preterit of *give*1.

gavel1† (gav'el), *n.* [< ME. *gavel*, < AS. *gafol*, *gafol*, tribute, tax, appar. connected with *gifan* (pret. *geaf*), give, but prob. adapted from Celtic: cf. W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, tenure, = Ir. *gabhail*, a taking, spoil, conquest, = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, booty, conquest, < *gabh*, take, receive. Cf. *gavelkind*. The same word appears in Rom. languages, F. *gabelle*, etc., > E. *gabel*, q. v. Contr. *gale*4, q. v.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, rent; tribute; toll; custom; more specifically, rent payable otherwise than in feudal military service.—2. The tenure by which, according to either the ancient Saxon or Welsh custom, land on the death of the tenant did not go to the eldest son, but was partitioned in equal shares among all the sons, or among several members of the family in equal degree, or by which, according to the Irish custom, the death of a holder involved a general redistribution of the tribal lands. Compare *gavelkind*.

In the case of the death of the chief of the tribe, or even of any one of the clansmen, . . . the lands of all the sept were thrown into *gavel* and redivided.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 199.

3. A partition made pursuant to such custom.

A *gavel* or partition was made [in Wales] on the death of every member of a family for three generations, after which none could be enforced.
Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 330.

gavel2 (gav'el), *n.* [< OF. *gavelle*, later *javelle* = Pr. *guavella*, mod. *garbau* = Sp. *gavilla* = Pg. *gavela*, a sheaf of corn; referred by Diez and others, prob. erroneously, to an assumed L. form **capella*, dim. of *capulus*, a handle, < *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a small heap of unbound wheat or other grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As fields that have been long time cloyed
With catching weather, when their corn lies on the *gavil* heap,
Are with a constant northwind dried.
Chapman, Iliad, xxi.

2. A small mallet used by the presiding officer of a legislative body or public assembly to attract attention and signal for order.

A handsome *gavel*, consisting of the bust of Hippocrates, admirably carved, was presented to the college.
Medical News, LII. 524.

gavel2† (gav'el), *v. t.* [< OF. **gaveler*, *javeler*; from the noun.] To bind into sheaves. *Cotgrave*.

gavel3 (gā'vel), *n.* A dialectal form of *gable*1.

gaveled (gav'eld), *a.* [< *gavel*(*-kind*) + *-ed*2.] In *old Eng. law*, held under the tenure of gavelkind: said of lands.

gaveler, gaveller (gav'el-ėr), *n.* [< *gavel*1 + *-er*1.] In *coal-mining*, the agent of the crown having the power to grant gales to the free miners. See *gale*4, 2. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

gavelet (gav'el-et), *n.* [See *gavel*1.] An ancient and special cessavit, in the English county of Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws the rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. See *gavelkind*.

gavelkind (gav'el-kīnd), *n.* [< Ir. *gabhail-cine*, gavelkind, < *gabhail*, a taking (a tenure), = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, a lease, farm, = W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, holding, tenure (see *gavel*1), + Ir. *cine*, a race, tribe, family (cf. W. *cenedl*, a tribe).] 1. Originally, in *old Eng. law*, the tenure of land let out for rent, including in that term money, labor, and provisions, but not military service; also, the land so held. The most important incident of this tenure was that upon the death of the tenant all his sons inherited equal shares; if he left no sons, the daughters; if neither, then all his brothers inherited equal shares. When the feudal system introduced the law of primogeniture, the county of Kent and some other localities were privileged to retain this ancient custom of inheritance.

Miss Rossetti comes commended to our interest, not only as one of a family which seems to hold genius by the tenure of *gavelkind*, but as having a special claim by inheritance to a love and understanding of Dante.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

Hence—2. In general use, land in Great Britain or Ireland, or an estate therein, which by custom having the force of law is inheritable by all the sons together, and therefore subject to partition, instead of going exclusively to the eldest. The word has been used in the following different senses, of which only the first and second are strictly correct: (*a*) socage tenure in England before the Conquest (see *socage*); (*b*) immemorial socage tenure in the county of Kent, England; (*c*) the body of customs allowed on ancient socage lands in Kent; (*d*) the customs of partible descents in Kent; (*e*) any custom of partition in any place. *Elton*.—**Irish gavelkind**, the holding of a member of a sept which, by Irish custom, was not at his death divided among his sons, but was included in a redistribution of all the lands of the sept among the surviving members of the sept.

The landholders held their estates by . . . an extraordinary tenure, that of *Irish gavelkind*. On the decease of a proprietor, instead of an equal partition among his children, as in the gavelkind of English law, the chief of the sept . . . made, or was entitled to make, a fresh division of all the lands within his district.
Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 329.

gavella, *n.* See *gabella*.

gaveller, *n.* See *gaveler*.

gavelman (gav'el-man), *n.*; pl. *gavelmen* (-men). [< *gavel*1 + *man*.] A tenant holding land in gavelkind.

gavelmed† (gav'el-med), *n.* [AS. *gafol-mēd*, < *gafol*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, + *mēd*, ME. *mede*, E. *mead*, meadow: see *gavel*1 and *mead*2.] In *old Eng. law*, the duty or work of mowing grass or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

gavelock (gav'e-lok), *n.* [Also *gaffock*; < ME. *gavelock*, *gavelok*, a spear, javelin, < AS. *gafeluc* (once, in a gloss), a spear or javelin. Cf. MHG. *gabilōt*, a javelin, F. *javelot*, It. *giavelotto*, and F. *javelin*, > E. *javelin*, q. v.; all of Celtic origin, from the same source as *gaff*1 and *gable*1.] 1†. A spear; a javelin.

I saugh hem launche at hym knyves and *gavelokkes* and dartes soche foison as it hadde reyned from heuene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

2. An iron crow or lever. [North. Eng.]

Wi' plough coulters and *gavelocks*
They made the jail-house door to flee.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

gaverick (gā'vėr-ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*, a common fish on the coast of Cornwall in England. [Local, Eng.]

gavia (gā'vi-ą), *n.* [L., a bird, perhaps the sea-mew.] In *ornith.*, a name variously used. (*a*) An old name of (1) some gull or gull-like bird, or (2) some plover or plover-like bird. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of gulls. *Moehring*, 1752; *Brisson*, 1760. (*c*) [*cap.*] Another genus of gulls—(1) same as *Rissa* (*Boie*, 1844); (2) same as *Pagophila* (*Bois*, 1833). The ivory gull, *P. eburnea*, is now often called *Gavia alba*. (*d*) [*cap.*] A genus of noddy terns: a synonym of *Anous*. *Swainson*, 1837. (*e*) [*cap.*] A genus of lapwing-plovers: a synonym of *Vanellus*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*f*) The specific name of sundry water-birds. Also *gavian*, *gavina*, *gabian*, *gabina*, *gaviotas*.

gavial (gā'vi-al), *n.* [An adapted form (NL. *gavialis*) of what is otherwise written *gharrial*, *ghurial*, < Hind. *ghariyāl*, a crocodile.] The Gangetic crocodile, *Gavialis gangeticus*, having



Head of Gavial, or Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

long, slender, subcylindric jaws with a protuberance at the end of the upper one. It is one of the largest living crocodiles, sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet. The peculiar shape of the snout is a result of gradual modification, since it is broad and flattened in the young, and attains its highest development only in old males. The gavials swarm in some of the rivers of India, where they are objects of superstitious veneration. Also called *nakoo*.

gavialid (gā-vi-al'id), *n.* A crocodilian of the family *Gavialidæ*.

Gavialidæ (gā-vi-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gavialis* + *-idæ*.] The family of crocodiles of which the genus *Gavialis* is the type. It belongs to the group *Procælia* or *Eusuchia* of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by the combination of a continuous series of plates on the head and back, and by lower teeth which are not included within the margin of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.

Gavialis (gā-vi-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811): see *gavial*.] The genus of crocodiles of which the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*, is the type. The snout is very long, cylindric, and knobbed at the end, where the nostrils open; the lateral teeth are oblique, and the feet are webbed. The genus dates back in geologic time to the Upper Cretaceous.

gavot, gavotte (ga-vot'), *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fem., < *Gavot*, an inhabitant of *Gap*, a town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, where the dance originated, or of the Alpine departments in general.] 1. A dance of French origin, somewhat resembling the minuet, remarkable for its combination of vivacity and dignity. It was introduced in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but was seldom performed after the middle of the eighteenth.
2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick. Gavots are frequent in old-fashioned suites, and have recently come again into favor.

The little French chevalier opposite . . . might be heard in his apartment of nights playing tremulous old *gavottes* and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

gavotta (ga-vot'tą), *n.* [Italianized form of *gavotte*.] Same as *garot*.

gaw1 (gâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *gall*2.] 1. A mark left on the skin by a stroke or pressure.—2. A crease in cloth.—3. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest.

gaw2 (gâ), *n.* [Sc., prob. a particular use of *gaw*1.] A drain; a little ditch or trench; a grip.

Care should be taken to have plenty of channels or *gaws* or grips, as they are usually termed in Scotland. *Stephens*.

gaw3 (gâ), *n.* [A var. of *gaul*4.] A boat-pole. *Hamersly*.

gawby (gâ'bi), *n.* See *gaby*.

gawdi, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gaud*1.

gawdy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gaudy*.

gawf (gâf), *n.* In *costermongers' slang*, a cheap red-skinned apple, which is rubbed hard with a cloth to give it the appearance and feeling of an apple of superior quality. [Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *gauk*; a var. of *gowk*, *gouk*, a cuckoo, a fool (see *gowk*); < ME. *gowke*, a cuckoo, hence (spelled *goke*) a fool, < Icel. *gaukr* = Sw. *gök* = Dan. *gjög*, a cuckoo, = AS. *geác*, a cuckoo (which gave ME. *gek*, *geke*, a cuckoo), = OHG. *gouh*, a cuckoo, MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, a fool, simpleton. A different word from *cuckoo*, but perhaps, like that ult. of imitative origin. For the transition of sense from 'cuckoo' to 'fool' or 'simpleton,' cf. *booby*, *gull*1, *goose*.] I. *n.* 1. A cuckoo. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—2. A stupid, awkward fellow; a fool; a simpleton; a booby. Also *gawky*.

A certain *gawk*, named Chevalier de Gassaud, accustomed to visit in the house at Manosque, seen good to

commence a kind of theoretic flirtation with the little brown wife. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 98.

Gawk's errand. See *errand*[1].

II. *a.* Foolish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *v. i.* [< *gawk*, *n.*] To act like a gawk; go about awkwardly; look like a fool. [Colloq. and rare.]

We *gawked* around, a-lookin' at all the outside shows. *Stockton*, Rudder Grange, p. 230.

gawkiness (gâ'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being gawky.

I . . . determined to revolt against the dominion of *gawkiness* and be sprightly. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

gawky (gâ'ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *gawk* + *-y*[1]. Cf. equiv. *gawk*, *a.*, Sc. *gawkst*, *gowkit*.] I. *a.* Awkward in manner or bearing; inapt in behavior; clumsy; clownish.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*. *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

II. *n.*; pl. *gawkies* (-kiz). Same as *gawk*, 2.

While the great *gawky*, admiration,
Parent of stupid imitation,
Intrinsic, proper worth neglects,
And copies errours and defects.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

An awkward *gawky*, without any one good point under heaven. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

gawl[1]†, *v. i.* See *gowl*[1].

gawl[2] (gâl), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *gall*[2], *n.*] In *coal-mining*, an unevenness in a coal-wall. *Gresley*. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

gawm, *v. t.* See *gaum*[1].

gawn, *n.* See *gaun*[2].

gawntree, *n.* See *gauntree*.

gawp[1] (gâp), *v. i.* [Also *gaup*, a var. of *gape*, q. v.] 1. To gape; yawn. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]—2. To stare with the mouth open in a stupid and dazed manner. [U. S.]

gawp[2] (gâp), *v. t.* [Sc., also *gowp* = E. *gulp*, q. v.] To devour; eat greedily; swallow voraciously.

gawsel, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gauze*.

gawsy, gawsie, *a.* See *gaucie*.

gay[1] (gā), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gay*, < OF. *gai*, later *gay*, F. *gai* = Pr. *gai*, *guay*, *jai* = OSp. *gayo* = Pg. *gaio* = It. *gajo*, gay, merry, < OHG. *gāhi*, MHG. *gāhe* (cf. equiv. *gāch*), G. *gähe* (= MLG. *ga*), usually, with irreg. initial *j* (in imitation of *jagen*, hunt?), *jähe*, quick, sudden, rash, headlong, steep; not connected with *gehen* = E. *go*. Hence, with assibilation, *jay*[2], q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Disposed to or excited with merriment or delight; demonstratively cheerful; merry; jovial; sportive; frolicsome.

Alle the grete of Grece and other *gaie* pepul,
That no man vpon mold migt ayme the noumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 52.

2. Such as to excite or indicate mirth or pleasure; hence, cheering; enlivening.

The concord of brethren, and agreeing of brethren, is a *gay* thing. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He [Arlington] had two aspects, a busy and serious one for the public, . . . and a *gay* one for Charles. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3. Bright or lively, especially in color; gaudy; showy: as, a *gay* dress; a *gay* flower.

And lowely ladies y-wrought . . .
In many *gay* garmentes that weren gold-beten.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

They will pluck
The *gay* new coats o'er the French soldiers' heads.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

The houses [of Genoa] are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely *gay* and lively. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

4. Richly or showily dressed; adorned with fine clothing; highly ornamented.

Aboute that temple daunseden alway
Wemen inowe, of whiche some ther were
Fayre of hemself, and some of hem were *gay*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 234.

Prince Robert has wedded a *gay* ladye,
He has wedded her with a ring.
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 22).

Seeing one so *gay* in purple silks. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. Given to pleasure; lively; in a bad sense, given to vicious pleasure; loose; dissipated.

All graunted the gome to the *gay* qwene [Helen],
ffor to proker hir pes, & pyne hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11557.

Some *gay* gerl, God it woot,
Hath brought you thus upon the viritoot.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

Is this that haughty, gallant, *gay* Lothario?
Rowe, Fair Penitent.

6. Quick; fast. [Prov. Eng.]—7. Pretty long; considerable: as, a *gay* while. Compare *gay*, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**The gay science**†, literature and poetry, especially amorous poetry, in the middle ages.—Syn. 1. Gleeful, blithe, lively, sprightly, light-hearted, jolly, hilarious.—3. Bright, brilliant, dashing.

II. *n.* 1†. Anything showily fine or ornamental; a gaud.

How the *gayes* han y-gon god wotte the sothe
Amonge mystfull men alle these many geris.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 94.

O how I grieue, deer Earth, that (given to *gaye*)
Most of best wits contemn thee now a days.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2†. A gay lady; a beautiful lady. [Poetical.]

Hit come to Cassandra, that was the kynges doughter,
That, be counsell of the kyng & comyns assent,
Parys was purpost with power to wende
Into Grese for a *gay*, all on grete wise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2679.

3. A print or picture. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I must needs own Jacob Tonson's ingenuity to be greater than the translators, who, in the inscription to the fine *gay* in the front of the book, calls it very honestly Dryden's Virgil. *Milbourne*, Notes on Dryden, p. 4.

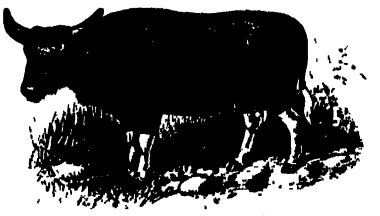
4. The noon or morning, as the brighter part of the day. [Prov. Eng.]

gay[1] (gā; Sc. pron. gī), *adv.* [Sc. also *gae*, *gey*; < *gay*[1], *a.* For the use, cf. the adverb *pretty*.] Pretty; moderately: as, *gay* gude. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I ken I'm *gay* thick in the head.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

gay[2] (gā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small rut in a path. [Prov. Eng.]

gayal, gyal (gī'al), *n.* [East Indian name.] A kind of East Indian ox long since domesticated from the wild stock of the gaur, and recognized by some naturalists as a different species called *Bibos frontalis*. It has a moderate hump, no dewlap, but wrinkled skin on the neck, a short tail, and comparatively slender horns. The color is brownish, with white "stockings" on all the legs. It crosses with the common Indian bull. Much confusion has arisen from misunderstanding of the relation of the gaur and gayal, these names being often interchanged. Gayals are simply the domesticated descendants of gaurs, now owned by various Indian tribes from Assam to Aracan along the eastern frontier of the Indian peninsula, and are never



Gayal (*Bibos frontalis*)

found in the wild state. Little use is made of them, however, and they spend the day in the jungles, returning to their owners in the villages at night.

Mr. Sclater observed that . . . the fact that the *gayal* was nowhere found in the wild state was quite new to him. *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, London, 1883, p. 144.

gaybeseent†, *a.* Gay-looking; in brave or gallant dress.

Now lykewyse what sale you to courtiers?
These minion *gaibeseen* gentilmen.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. Q, 2 b.

That goodly Idoll, now so *gay beseene*,
Shall doffe her fleshes borrowd fayre attyre.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvii.

gaybine (gā'bīn), *n.* [< *gay*[1] + *bine* for *bind*[2].] A name of several showy twining plants of the genus *Ipomœa*.

gaydiang (gī'dyang), *n.* [Native name.] A vessel of Annam, generally rigged with two masts, but in fine weather with three, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes between Cambodia and the gulf of Tonquin.

gayety, *n.* See *gaiety*.

gay-feather (gā'feᴡʜ'ėr), *n.* The button snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

gaylard†, *a.* A variant of *galliard*. *Chaucer*.

gaylet, gaylert†, *n.* Middle English forms of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaylies, gailies (gā'liz; Sc. pron. gī'liz), *adv.* [Sc., also *geylies*, var. (with adv. suffix *-s*) of *gaily*, 3.] Pretty well; fairly.

"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! *gailies*; particularly that we are Scotch."
Scott, Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 253.

Gaylussacia (gā-lu-sā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Gay-Lussac*, a distinguished French chemist and physicist (1778–1850).] A genus of ericaceous shrubs of eastern North and South America, of about 40 species, differing from *Vaccinium* chiefly in the 10-celled and 10-seeded berry. The foliage is commonly glandular, in the South American species evergreen, in those of the United States for the most part deciduous. The fruit of the northern species is edible, and usually known as the huckleberry, distinguished as the common or black huckleberry (*G. resinosa*), the blue huckleberry or bluetangle (*G. frondosa*), and the more insipid dwarf huckleberry (*G. dumosa*), bear-huckleberry (*G. ursina*), and box huckleberry (*G. brachycera*). See *huckleberry* and *Vaccinium*.

Gay-Lussac's law. See *law*[1].

gaylussite (gā'lu-sīt), *n.* [Named after the French chemist *Gay-Lussac*: see *Gaylussacia*.] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, and consisting of the carbonates of calcium and sodium, in nearly equal quantities, with water. It is found in Peru, and is also abundant in a saline lake near Ragtown in Nevada.

gayly, *adv.* See *gaily*.

gayness (gā'nes), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesse*; < *gay*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gay, in any sense; gaiety; fineness.

Oh, ye English ladies, learn rather . . . to make your Queen rich for your defence, than your husbands poor for your gearish *gayness*. *Aylmer*, in Strype, xiii.

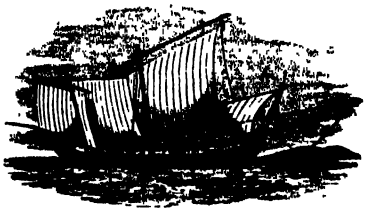
Tell the Constable
We are but warriors for the working-day
Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmirch'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

gaysome (gā'sum), *a.* [< *gay*[1] + *-some*.] Full of gaiety; gladsome. [Rare.]

And fler'd with heat of *gaysome* youth did venter
With warlike troopes the Norman coast to enter.
Mir. for Mags., p. 633.

Island! prison;
A prison is as *gaysome*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

gay-you (gī'ū), *n.* [An E. spelling of the native name.] A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-



Gay-you of Annam

boat having an outrigger, much used in Annam. It has two and sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof. The helm is peculiar, resembling that used in China.

Gazania (gā-zā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Theodorus *Gaza*, a learned Greek scholar in Italy in the 15th century.] A genus of South African herbaceous composites, with large solitary heads of showy flowers, the rays expanding only in bright weather. Of the 25 species, several are cultivated in conservatories and for bedding purposes, especially *G. rigens*, which has orange rays with a dark spot at the base and the leaves white cottony beneath.

gaze (gāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gazed*, ppr. *gazing*. [< ME. *gasen*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Sw. dial. *gasa*, gaze, stare (*gasa åkring sig*, gaze or stare about one). Connection with the root of *gast*[2], frighten, Goth. *us-gaisjan*, make afraid, *us-geisnan*, be amazed, is uncertain. For the supposed relation to *gare*[1], see *gare*[1].] I. *intrans.* To look steadily or intently; look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or anxiety.

Gaase nat aboute, tournyng ouer alle;
Make nat thi myrrour also of the walle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? Acts i. 11.

All this long eve, so balmy and serene,
Have I been *gazing* on the western sky
And its peculiar tint of yellow green. *Coleridge*.

The good Peter took his pipe from his mouth, and *gazed* at them for a moment in mute astonishment. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 298.

—Syn. *Gape*, etc. See *stare*[1].

II.† *trans.* To look at intently or with fixed attention.

Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turn'd,
And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 258.

Why doth my mistress credit so her glass,
Gazing her beauty, deigned her by the skies?
Daniel (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 583).

gaze (gāz), *n.* [< *gaze*, *v.*] 1. A fixed or intent look, as of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*
Or open admiration him behold
Milton, P. L., iii. 671.

This blank stare is quickly succeeded by an intellectual *gaze*, which recognizes the thing by connecting it with others. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 23.

2. The object gazed on; a gazing-stock. [Poetical.]

Yield thee, coward,
And live to be the show and *gaze* o' the time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*.
Milton, S. A., l. 34.

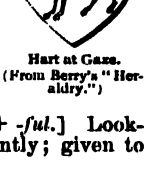
At gaze (formerly, **at a gaze**). (*a*) In the attitude of gazing or staring; looking in wonder, hesitation, etc.; agaze; specifically, in the position assumed by a stag when he turns round in sudden fear or surprise upon first hearing the sound of the hunt.

The Spaniard stands *at a gaze* all this while, hoping that we may do the Work. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University . . . stood *at a gaze* what would become of her. *Ray*, Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 301.

I that rather held it better men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand *at gaze*, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*b*) In *her.*, standing and turning the head so as to look out from the shield: said only of the hart: equivalent to *statant affronté*, which is applied to other beasts used as charges.



Hart at Gaze.
(From Berry's "Heraldry.")

gazebo† (gā-zē'bō), *n.* [Humorously formed from *gaze*, simulating the form of a L. verb of the 2d conjugation, in the fut. ind. 1st pers. sing. (like *videbo*, 'I shall see'), as if meaning 'I shall gaze.'] A summer-house commanding an extensive prospect. Also written *gazebo*.

gazeful† (gāz'fûl), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-ful*.] Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing.

The ravisht harts of *gazefull* men might reare
To admiration of that heavenly light,
From whence proceeds such soule-enchaunting might.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 12.

gazehound (gāz'hound), *n.* [Formerly also *gasehound*; < *gaze* + *hound*.] A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent: commonly applied to the greyhound.

See'st thou the *gaze-hound*? how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer?
Tickell, Fragment of a Poem on Hunting.

The Agasaeus or *Gaze hound* chased indifferently the fox, hare, or buck *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Dog.

The swift *gazehounds*, . . . by sheer speed, run down antelope, jack-rabbit, coyotes, and foxes.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

gazel[1], **gazelle** (ga-zel'), *n.* [= D. G. *gazelle* = Dan. *gazel* = Sw. *gazell*, < OF. *gazel*, *gazelle*, F. *gazelle* = Sp. *gazela* = Pg. *gazella* = It. *gazzella* (NL. *gazella*), a gazel, < Ar. *ghazāl*, *ghazēl* (> Pers. *ghazāl*), a gazel.] A small graceful antelope of delicate form, with large liquid eyes and short cylindric horns, and of a yellowish color, with a dark band along the flanks. It has a tuft of hair at the knee. The name is specially applicable to a North African animal often celebrated in Arabian



Gazel (*Gazella dorcas*).

poetry, formerly called *Antilope dorcas*, now *Gazella dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella*, but it is indiscriminately applied to a number of related antelopes. Among others may be mentioned the Persian gazel, *G. subgutturosa*, the Indian gazel, *G. bennetti*, the muscat, *G. muscatensis*; the Arabian ariel, *G. arabica*, the korin of Senegal, *G. rufifrons*; the dama, *G. dama*, the Abyssinian gazel, *G. sæmmerringi*; the East African gazel, *G. granti*, etc.

gazel[2] (gaz'el), *n.* [Also *ghazal*; = G. *gasel*, *ghasel*, < Pers. *ghazal*, < Ar. *ghazel*, *ghazal*, a love-poem.] 1. In Persian poetry, a form of verse in which the first two lines rime and for this rime a new one must be found in the second line of each succeeding couplet, the alternate line being free. The Germans have imitated this form, and there have been a few English attempts.

During all these periods of literary activity, lyric poetry, pure and simple—i. e., the *ghazal* in its legitimate form—had by no means been neglected.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 659.

In their [Persian bards'] amatory *gazels*, the fair one is described with passionate adoration and exuberant imagery, combined with a delicacy of sentiment that never degenerates into coarseness. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

2. In *music*, a piece in which a short theme or a refrain frequently recurs.

gazeless (gāz'les), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-less*.] Unseeing; not looking. *Davies.*

Desire lies dead upon the *gazeless* eye.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 98.

Gazella (ga-zel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville): see *gazel*[1].] The typical genus of gazels, of the subfamily *Gazellinæ*. Also called *Dorcas*. The common gazel of North Africa is *G. dorcas*; that of South Africa is the springbok, *G. euchore*. There are many others. See cut under *gazel*[1].

gazelle, *n.* See *gazel*[1].

Gazellinæ (gaz-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gazella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of about 20 species of small, lithe, extremely agile, and mostly desert-loving antelopes; the gazels proper: same as the genus *Gazella* in a broad sense, but by some authors divided into *Pantholops*, *Procapra*, *Gazella*, *Tragops*, and *Antidorcas*.

gazelline (ga-zel'in), *a.* [< *gazel*[1], *gazelle*, + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of a gazel; pertaining to the *Gazellinæ*: specifically applied to that group of antelopes which the common gazel exemplifies.

gazement† (gāz'mẹnt), *n.* [< *gaze* + *-ment*.] The act of gazing; stare.

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele,
Whom Trompart had in keeping there beside,
Covered from peoples *gazement* with a vele.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

gazer (gā'zėr), *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently; an attentive onlooker.

Some brawl, which in that chamber high
They should still dance to please a *gazer's* sight.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 516).

He cleared his course swiftly across the bay, between gayly decorated boats filled with *gazers*, who cheered him with instrumental music, or broke out in songs.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 362.

gazet†, *n.* [= F. *gazette* = NGr. *γαζέτα*, < It. *gazzetta*, a small coin, perhaps a dim. of L. *gaza*, treasure, wealth, < Gr. *γάζα*, treasure, a sum of money; said to be of Pers. origin. Cf. *gazette*.] A small Venetian coin. See *gazetta*.

It is too little: yet,
Since you have said the word, I am content;
But will not go a *gazet* less.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

A *gazet*: this is almost a penny.
Coryat, Crudities, II. 68 (ed. 1776).

gazette (ga-zet'), *n.* [Formerly also *gazet* and *gazetta*; F. *gazette* = Sp. *gaceta* = Pg. *gazeta*, < It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, "a bill of news, or a short relation of the generall occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every month, into most parts of Christendom" (Cotgrave) (first published about 1536), a particular use of either (1) It. *gazzetta*, a magpie (dim. of *gazza*, a magpie), taken as equiv. to 'chatterer' or 'tattler' (cf. E. *Tatler*, *Chatterbox*, *Town Talk*, and similar names of periodicals); or (2) It. *gazzetta*, a small coin (see *gazet*); so called because this coin was paid either for the newspaper itself (the usual explanation) or for the privilege of reading it; cf. *Picayune*, a the name of a newspaper in New Orleans, named from *picayune*, a small coin.] 1. A newspaper; a sheet of paper containing an account of current events and transactions: often used as the specific name of a newspaper.

The freight of the *gaze* ti, ship-boys' tale;
And, which is worst, even talk for ordinaries.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 2.

We sit as unconcerned as the pillars of a church, and hear the sermons as the Athenians did a story, or as we read a *gazett*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 1.

A fresh coin was a kind of a *gazette*, that published the latest news of the empire. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Specifically, one of the three official newspapers of Great Britain, published in London (semi-weekly, first established at Oxford in 1665), Edinburgh, and Dublin, containing, among other things, lists of appointments and promotions in all branches of the public service, and of public honors awarded, and also lists of persons declared bankrupt. [Written either as a specific or a descriptive name, with or without a capital.]

The next *gazette* mentioned that the King had pardoned him [the Duke of Monmouth] upon his confessing the late plot. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

The court *gazette* accomplished what the abettors of independence had attempted in vain.
Burke, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

Hence—3. An official or authoritative report or announcement in or as if in the Gazette. [Eng.]

If we were to read the *gazette* of a naval victory from the pulpit, we should be dazzled with the eager eyes of our audience—they would sit through an earthquake to hear us. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

To appear in the Gazette, to have one's name in the Gazette, to have one's name mentioned in any particular way in one of the British official Gazettes; specifically, in *com.*, to have one's bankruptcy so announced, after a judicial decision.

gazette (ga-zet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gazetted*, ppr. *gazetting*. [< *gazette*, *n.*] To insert in a gazette; announce or publish in a gazette—specifically, in one of the three official Gazettes of Great Britain.

The appointment of Sir John Hawley Glover to the governorship of Newfoundland is *gazetted* in London.
The American, VII. 174.

gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr'), *n.* [= F. *gazetier* = Sp. *gacetero* = Pg. *gazeteiro*, < It. *gazzettiere*, a writer of news, < *gazzetta*, a gazette: see *gazette*.] 1†. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority; a journalist.

Thy very *gazetteers* themselves give o'er,
Ev'n Ralph repents, and Henley writes no more.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 215.

Steele . . . was a man of ready talents; and, being an ardent partisan pamphleteer, was rewarded by Government with the place of *Gazetteer*.
Shaw, Eng. Lit. (Backus's revision), xix.

2†. A newspaper; a gazette.

They have drawled through columns of *gazetteers* and advertisers for a century together.
Burke, State of the Nation.

3. A geographical dictionary; an account of the divisions, places, seas, rivers, mountains, etc., of the world or of any part of it, under their names, in alphabetical order. [This use of the word is said to be due to the circumstance that the first work of the kind, by Laurence Echard (third edition 1695), bore the title "The Gazeteer's or Newsman's Interpreter" (afterward shortened to "The Gazetteer"), as being especially useful to newspaper writers.]

gazing-stock (gā'zing-stok), *n.* A person or thing gazed at with wonder or curiosity, especially of a scornful kind.

Ye were made a *gazingstock* both by reproaches and afflictions. Heb. x. 33.

Let the small remnant of my life be to me an inward and outward desolation, and to the world a *gazing-stock* of wretched misery. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

gazles, *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*. [Sussex and Kent, Eng.]

gazogene (gaz'ō-jēn), *n.* [< F. *gazogène*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] An apparatus used for manufacturing aërated water on a small scale for domestic use, by the action of an acid on an alkali carbonate. It generally consists of two globes, one above the other, connected by a tube, the lower containing water, and the upper the ingredients for producing the aërated liquid. When water is gently introduced into the upper globe from the lower, by inclining the vessel so as to about half fill it, chemical action takes place, and the carbonic acid descends and gradually saturates the water in the lower globe. When this has taken place, the aerated water can be drawn off by opening a stop-cock at the top. Also spelled *gasogene*.

gazolite (gaz'ō-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolite*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] An aërolite.

gazolyte (gaz'ō-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolyte*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, dissolve.] In *chem.*, in Berzelius's classification, an element which exists, as supposed, only in the form of a gas. Gazolytes, in this classification, form one of the four sections into which the simple elements were divided by Berzelius, the other three being *metals*, *metalloids*, and *halogens*.

gazon (F. pron. ga-zôn', corrupted ga-zön'), *n.* [F., grass, sod, turf, < OHG. *waso*, MHG. *wase*, turf, sod, moist ground, G. *wesen*, turf, sod, dial. steam, = AS. *wāse*, E. *ooze*: see *ooze*.] In *fort.*, turf or sod used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

gazzatum†, *n.* [ML.: see *gauze*.] A fine silk or linen stuff of the gauze kind, mentioned by writers in the thirteenth century.

gazzetta (gät-set'tä), *n.* [It.: see *gazet*.] A small copper coin, worth about 3 farthings, formerly issued by the Venetian republic; also, a similar coin, with Greek inscriptions, made in



Obverse. Reverse.

Gazzetta of the Ionian islands, 1801; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Venice for the Ionian islands during and after Venetian domination there.

G. C. B. An abbreviation of *Grand Cross of the Bath*. See *Knights of the Bath*, under *bath*[1].

Ge. In *chem.*, the symbol for *germanium*.

ge-. See *i-*.

Geadephaga (jē-ą-def'ą-gą), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. improp. *Geodephaga* (MacLeay, 1825), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + NL. *Adephaga*, q. v.] The terrestrial adephagous or raptorial beetles, including the great families *Carabidæ* and *Cicindelidæ*: distinguished from *Hydradephaga*.

geadephagous (jē-ą-def'ą-gus), *a.* [< *Geadephaga* + *-ous*.] Terrestrial and predaceous: specifically applied to the *Geadephaga*.

geal[1] (jēl), *v. i.* [< OF. *geler*, F. *geler* = Pr. *gelar* = Sp. *helar* = Pg. *gelar* = It. *gelare*, < L. *gelare*, freeze: see *gelid*, *congeal*.] To congeal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.
Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 190.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, sig. I, 1.

geal[2] (jē'al), *a.* [< Gr. *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.—2. Produced by the attraction of the earth. [Rare in both uses.]

The *geal* tide on the moon will be about eighty times higher than the lunar tide on the earth, in consequence of the earth's superior mass. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 384.

gean (gēn), *n.* [An E. spelling of F. *guigne*, OF. *guisne*, a kind of cherry, = Wall. *visine* = NGr. *βίσινον*, wild cherry, prob. of Slavic origin, < OBulg. *vishnja* = Lith. *vyszna*, egriot; or, with alteration of the second syllable, = It. *visciola*, egriot, < OHG. *wihsala*, MHG. *wihsel*, G. *weichsel*, egriot, wild cherry, of the same origin as the Slav. Lith. word.] The wild cherry of Europe, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *avium*. Its wood is valuable for many purposes, and is much used for tobacco-pipes and their stems. The small purple or black fruit is esteemed for its pleasant flavor, and is largely used for making cordials. The tree is common in some parts of Great Britain, but more abundant on the continent.

geanticlinal (jē-an-ti-klī'nal), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *anticlinal*.] In *geol.*, a region having an anticlinal structure; the central mass of a mountain range, considered as built up according to the views of those who adopt the theory that the axes of the great chains are metamorphosed sedimentary, and not eruptive, rocks. See *geosynclinal*.

And therefore, while the tertiary movements were in progress, the part of the force not expended in producing them carried forward an upward bend, or *geanticlinal*, of the vast Rocky Mountain region as a whole.
J. D. Dana, Manual of Geology (2d ed.), p. 752.

In all cases there have been three steps in the formation of a mountain-chain. First, the deposition of the vast thickness of the geosynclinal. Second, the squeezing up of the mass of rocks into a *geanticlinal*, and the production of a long, narrow, and lofty ridge. Thirdly, the carving out of this shapeless mass into peaks and valleys.
A. H. Green, Phys. Geol.

gear (gēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *geer*; < ME. *gere*, *ger* (never with initial palatal, *g* or *y*, as in the related *gare*, *yare*, mod. E. *yare*, the orig. *g* being preserved by the frequent alliteration with *gay*, *good*, *golden*, *graith*, etc., or, as in the related verb *garen*, *garren*, mod. E. *gar*[2], by Scand. influence), < AS. *gearwe*, pl., preparation, dress, ornament, gear, = OS. *garuwi* = OHG. *garawi*, MHG. *garwe* (> OF. *garbe*, > E. *garb*[1], q. v.) = Icel. *görvi*, *gjörvi*, gear, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo* (*gearw-*), ready, yare: see *yare*.] 1. A state of preparation or fitness; a suitable or fitting condition: as, to be out of *gear*; to bring anything into *gear*.—2. Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material; hence, habit; dress; ornaments; armor.

Oure luflych lede lys in his bedde,
Gawayn graythely at home, in *gerez* ful ryche of hewe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1470.

The Bramans marke themselues in their foreheads, eares, and throats, with a kind of yellow *geare* which they grinde; euery morning they doe it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 475.

It behoved not him to wear such fine *gear*.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

In the dark forest here,
Clad in my warlike *gear*,
Fell I upon my spear.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

3. Any special set of things forming essential parts or appurtenances, or utilized for or connected with some special act, occupation, etc.: as, hunting-*gear*. Specifically—(*a*) The harness or furniture of working animals; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draft or other use; tackle.

There were discovered first two doves, then two swans with silver *gears*, drawing forth a triumphant chariot.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

Thenceforth they are his cattle: drudges, born
To bear his burthens, drawing in his *gears*.
Cowper, Task, v. 273.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the ropes, blocks, etc., belonging to any particular sail or spar: as, the mainsail-*gear*; the foretopmast-*gear*.

I told him I should be glad if his men would cross the top-gallant and royal yards and get the *gear* rove.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xx.

(*c*) In *mach.*, the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting parts of any piece of mechanism: as, expansion-*gear*; valve-*gear*. More particularly—(1) Toothed wheels collectively. (2) The connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing: as, to throw machinery into or out of *gear*. (*d*) A coal-miners' set of tools. [Eng.] (*e*) *pl.* In *coal-mining*, staging and rails for shipping coal on wharves.

4. Goods; property in general. [Now most common in Scotch use.]

I want nane o' his gowd, I want nane o' his *gear*
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 25).

The *gear* that is gifted, it never
Will last like the *gear* that is won.
J. Baillie, Woo'd and Married and A'.

5. The diameter of an imaginary wheel whose circumference is equal to the distance traversed by a safety-bicycle during a single revolution of the pedals: as, a 72-inch *gear*. [Colloq.]—**6**†. A matter; an affair; affairs collectively.

To cheare his guests whom he had stayd that night,
And make their welcome to them well appeare;
That to Sir Calidore was easie *geare*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 6.

But I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

I trust you all, my dearly beloved, will consider this *gear* with yourselves, and in the cross see God's mercy.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 37.

7†. Ordinary manner; behavior; custom; practice.

Into a studie he fel al sodeynly,
As don thes loveres in here queynte *geres*,
Now in the croppe, now doun in the breres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 673.

Bairns' part of gear, in *Scots law*, same as *legitim*.—**Differential gear.** See *differential*.—**Driving-gear**, those parts of a machine which are most nearly concerned in effecting motion, as, in a locomotive, the parts from the cylinder to the wheels inclusive.—**Full backward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce backward motion of the steam-engine.—**Full forward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce forward motion of the engine.—**Guids and gear**, all one's property. [Scotch.]—**Inside gear**, the English arrangement of pitmans and cranks inside the frame of a locomotive, as distinguished from the American method of attaching the cross-heads of the engines to the wrists on the exterior of the driving-wheels by pitmans.—**Internal gear**, a wheel having its cogs on the internal perimeter.—**Out of gear**, not in working or running order; not in a condition for use or operation.

Its own [the North's] theory and practice of liberty had got sadly *out of gear*, and must be corrected.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Then sware Lord Thomas Howard: "'Fore God I am no coward!
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are *out of gear*."
Tennyson, The Revenge.

Overhead gear, driving-gear above the object driven.—**Rope driving-gear**, ropes used as a substitute for belting in the transmission of power from a driver to machinery.—**Running-gear**, the running-rigging of a vessel. (For other kinds of gear, see *bevel-gear*, *cone-gear*, *counter-gear*, etc.)

gear (gēr), *v.* [< *gear*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into gear; prepare for operation; fit with gear or gearing: as, to *gear* up a wagon; to *gear* a machine or an engine.—**Geared brace, engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *mach.*, to fit into another part, as one part of gearing into another. See *gearing*.

On the shaft of the motor . . . is a pinion. This *gears* with a larger cog wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 208.

gear-box (gēr'boks), *n.* A box inclosing gearing to protect it.

The effect of the same amount of resistance on each wheel will become unequally operative in the *gear-box*, and that defeats the whole object of the contrivance.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 385.

gear-cutter (gēr'kut'ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes toothed or geared wheels for transmitting motion in machinery; specifically, a machine for cutting the teeth of a geared wheel. Gear-cutters are frequently grinding-machines, an emery-wheel being used to cut away the superfluous material between the cogs or teeth, the shape of the emery-wheel determining the shape of the interdental space, and consequently determining the shape of the teeth. Milling-cutters are also much used. Gear-cutting machines usually have the shape of a lathe, the blank being supported on the mandrel, and the cutting-wheel by the tool-rest. The number and pitch of the teeth are regulated by a graduated disk attached to the mandrel, and the cutter is driven by various systems of gearing. Large machines have been made to work as planers, and arranged for every variety of angle and level gearing. Wood-working gear-cutters are rotary cutters (molders), and are used to cut wooden patterns for casting geared wheels. Gear-cutters are also made to cut wheels of epicycloidal form. A gear-cutting attachment is also used with some milling-machines. See *odontograph*.

gearing (gēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gear*, *v.*] 1. Gear; dress; harness.—2. In *mach.*, the parts collectively by which motion communicated to one part of a machine is transmitted to another; specifically, a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion. There are two chief sorts of toothed gearing, namely, *spur-gearing* and *beveled gearing*. In the former the teeth are arranged round either the concave or the convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the center of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In beveled gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the tooth gradually diminishes from the base. See *bevel*, and cut under *bevel-gear*.—**Angular gearing.** See *angular*.—**Beveled gearing.** See def. 2.—**Conical gearing**, a gearing arrangement in which the motion is transmitted by a pair of cogged cones through interposed pinions.—**Elliptical gearing**, geared wheels of an elliptical shape, used to obtain a rotary motion of variable speed: also called *elliptical wheel*.—**Hooked gearing**, a form of gearing having the teeth set somewhat obliquely across the face of the wheel, so that the contact of each tooth begins at its forward end and ceases at the opposite end. The spiral has such a pitch that one pair of teeth remains in contact until the next pair comes together.—**Hooke's gearing** (named for Robert *Hooke*, an English mathematician and philosopher (1635–1703)), a kind of gearing for wheels, in which the teeth are cut in a helicoidal form.—**Multiplying gearing**, in *mach.*, a combination of cog-wheels in common use for imparting motion from wheels of larger to those of smaller diameter, so as to increase the rate of revolution.—**Quick-return gearing**, in some forms of planing-machines, a system of mechanism fitted to the feed for causing the bed to return at increased speed after each cutting stroke. The stroke is slow, and the return to the first position is accelerated in order to save time.—**Spiral gearing**, two cylinders set parallel, and having spiral ribs and grooves that mesh or gear together.—**Stepped gearing**, a form of gearing in which each tooth or cog on the face of a wheel is replaced by a series of smaller teeth arranged in steps. The device is allied to the stepped rack, and is used to obtain a more uniform and continuous bearing between the teeth.—**Worm gearing.** Same as *spiral gearing*.

gearing-chain (gēr'ing-chān), *n.* In *mach.*, an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another, the teeth of the wheels fitting into the links of the chain.

gearing-wheel (gēr'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *gear-wheel*.—**Frictional gearing-wheels.** See *frictional*.

gearksutite (jē-ärk'sū-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *arksutite*.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium found in white earthy masses with the cryolite of Greenland.

gearn†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *girn*.

gear-wheel (gēr'hwēl), *n.* Any wheel having teeth or cogs which act upon the teeth of another wheel to impart or transmit motion.—**Annular gear-wheel.** See *annular*.—**Double gear-wheel**, a wheel having two sets of cogs, differing in diameter, to drive two pinions. Such a wheel sometimes is driven by one pinion and drives the other.

geason†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also *geazon*, *gaison*; < ME. *geson*, *gesene*, *gaysaun*, rare, scarce, < AS. *gēsne*, *gēsne*, *gēsine*, barren, empty, lacking; cf. OFries. *gēst*, *gāst*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst*, *göst*, *gist*, barren (see *geest*); OHG. *geisini*, *keisini*, lack.] Rare; uncommon.

Obstinacy is folly in them that should haue reason;
They that will not knowe howe to amende, their wits be very *geason*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ye shal finde many other words to rime with him, bycause such terminatiõs are not *geazon*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

It was frosty winter season,
And fair Flora's wealth was *geason*.
Greene, Philomela's Second Ode.

This white falcon rare and *gaison*,
This bird shineth so bright.
Progress of Elizabeth, I. 10.

Geaster (jē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi characterized by a double peridium. The outer, the exoperidium, splits into segments which expand to a nearly horizontal or reflexed position and take the form of a star, lying close to the ground, whence the name, signifying *earth-star*. (See cut under *exoperidium*.) There are 58 known species, of which 30 occur in Europe and 17 in North America, some being common to both countries.

geat[1] (jēt), *n.* [Also written *git*, perhaps for *jet*, < *jet*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1]. If pronounced, as is usually represented, with *g* = *j*, it cannot be a form of *gate*, or of the D. *gat*, a gate, hole,

etc.] 1. The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings.—2. In *type-founding*, the little spout or gutter made in the brim of a casting-ladle. *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 378.

geat[2†], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet*[2].

geat[3] (gēt), *n.* See *get*[1], 2.

Gebia (jē'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of macrurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Thalassinidæ*. *G. stellata*, the type, is a small British shrimp.

gebur (AS. pron. ge-bōr'), *n.* [AS.: see *bower*[3] and *neighbor*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the owner of an allotment or yard-land, usually of 30 acres: corresponding to the villein of later times.

gecarcinian (jē-kär-sin'i-ạn), *n.* [< NL. *Gecarcinus* + *-ian*.] A land-crab; one of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

gecarcinid (jē-kär'si-nid), *n.* A land-crab, as a member of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinidæ (jē-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecarcinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial brachyurous decapod crustaceans, inhabiting various tropical regions; the land-crabs. Besides *Gecarcinus*, the family contains the genera *Cardisoma* and *Uca*. Also written *Geocarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinus (jē-kär'si-nus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *καρκίνος*, a crab.] The typical genus of land-crabs of the family *Gecarcinidæ*. The species, of which *G. ruricola* is an example, are terrestrial, and burrow in the ground, living at a distance from the sea, which they visit only at the spawning time. The gills are kept moist by a special arrangement of the gill-cavity. Also written *Geocarcinus*.

Gecko (gek'ō), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), also *Gecko*, *Gekko*; < *gecko*, q. v.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Geconidæ*, now broken up into numerous other genera; the geckos, or wall-lizards. Also called *Ascalabotes*. See *Geconidæ*, *gecko*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *gecko*, 1.

Geccoides (ge-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Geckoides*; < *Gecco* + *-oides*.] A family of saurian squamate reptiles, composed of the geckos, stellions, and agamoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.

gecconid (gek'ō-nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Geconidæ*. Also *geckonid*.

Gecconidæ (ge-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, of the order *Lacertilia*; the geckos or wall-lizards. They have amphicœlous vertebræ, distinct parietal bones, no postorbital or frontosquamosal arches, dilated clavicles loop-shaped proximally, a short, thick, fleshy, papillose tongue, large eyes with vertical elliptical pupils and rudimentary lids and pleurodont dentition. The body is covered below with small imbricated scales; the tail is normally long and tapering; and the limbs are stout and of moderate length, with well-developed toes and claws, usually furnished with adhesive disks, secreting an acrid though not poisonous fluid. Upward of 200 species inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres; many were formerly placed indiscriminately in a genus *Gecco* or *Gecko*, but about 50 genera have been named, among which are *Diplodactylus*, *Hemidactylus*, *Phyllodactylus*, *Platydactylus*, *Ptyodactylus*, *Sphærodactylus*, *Stenodactylus*, *Thecadactylus*, *Phyllurus*, and *Ptychozoon*. They are all inoffensive lizards of small size, from 2 or 3 to 12 or 14 inches long, of active carnivorous habits, and specially noted for the agility with which they scramble over walls, etc. Many of them make a croaking or chirping noise, whence the name *gecko*. A few are found in the south of Europe, as the common wall lizard, *Platydactylus muralis*; the tarente, *P. mauritanicus*; and the *Hemidactylus verruculatus* and *Stenodactylus guttatus*. A common species of the Labuan region is the chickchack, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. One small gecko, *Sphærodactylus notatus*, occurs in Florida and Cuba. Two Lower Californian species are *Phyllodactylus xanti* and *Diplodactylus unctus*. The *Geconidæ* have also been called *Ascalabota* and *Nyctisaura*. The name of the family is variously written *Gekkonidæ*, *Geckonidæ*, *Gecotidæ*, *Geckotidæ*, *Gecotidæ*. See cut under *gecko*.

gecconoid (gek'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or related to the geckos; of or pertaining to the *Gecconoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Gecconoidea*. Also *geccotoid*.

Gecconoidea (gek-ō-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco*(*n*-) + *-oidea*.] The geckos as a superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians with biconcave vertebræ, dilated and proximally loop-shaped clavicles, and undeveloped postfrontal and postorbital bony arches. The group is conterminous with the single family *Gecconidæ*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 799. Also *Geckonoidea*.

geccotian, geccotid (ge-kō'shiạn, gek'ō-tid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Gecconidæ*.

II. *n.* A gecko. Also *geckotian*, *geckotid*.

Geccotidæ (ge-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gecconidæ*.

geccotoid (gek'ō-toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gecconoid*.

Gecininæ (jes-i-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, of which the genus *Gecinus* is a typical representative; the green woodpeckers. Other leading genera are *Campethera*, *Celeus*, *Chrysoptilus*, *Brachypternus*, and *Tiga*.

Gecinulus (jē-sin'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1845), < *Gecinus* + dim. *-ulus*.] A genus of green woodpeckers of India, having only three toes. *G. grantii* and *G. viridis* compose the genus. A form *Gecinisous* is also found.

Gecinus (jē-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), said to be < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, ground, + *κναίειν*, move, go.] The typical genus of woodpeckers of the subfamily *Gecininæ*. The best-known example is *G. viridis*, the common green woodpecker or popinjay of Europe, a species comparatively terrestrial in habit.

geck (gek), *n.* [< D. *gek* = MLG. *geck* = MHG. *geck*, *gecke*, G. *geck*, a fool, = Dan. *gjæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, buffoon, jester, wag; cf. Icel. *gikkr*, a pert, rude person. Connection with *gikkr*, a pert, rude person. Connection with *gawk*, *gowk*, is doubtful: see *gawk*, *gowk*, and cf. *gig*[3].] 1. A fool; a dupe; a gull.

> Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
> And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
> That e'er invention play'd on. *Shak.*, Tw. N., v. 1.

2. Scorn; contempt; also, an object of scorn.

> To become the *geck* and scorn
> O' the other's villainy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

3. A toss of the head in derision or from vanity or folly; hence, a taunt; a gibe. [Scotch.]

> The carle that hecht sa weill to treit you,
> I think sall get ane *geck*. *Philotus*, 1603.

To give one the geck. (*a*) To give one the slip. *Jamieson.* (*b*) To play one a trick.

> Thocht he be auld, my joy, quhat reck?
> When he is gone *give him ane geck*,
> And take another by the neck. Quoted in *Nares*.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

geck (gek), *v.* [= D. *gekken* = MLG. G. *gecken* = Dan. *gjække* = Sw. *gäcka*, mock, banter, make a fool of; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To toss the head in derision or scorn, or from vanity or folly; deride; mock.

> She Bauldy looes, Bauldy that drives the car,
> But *gecks* at me, and says I smell of tar.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To cheat; trick; gull.

> Ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*.
> *Legend of Bp. St. Androis.* (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

gecko (gek'ō), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] 1. A lizard of the genus *Gecco* or family *Geconidæ*; a wall-lizard. Also *gecco*, *gekko*. See *Geconidæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Gecco*. — **Croaking gecko.** Same as *croaking lizard* (which see, under *lizard*). — **Flying gecko.** See *flying-gecko*. — **St. Lucas gecko**, *Diplodactylus unctus*, so called after Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, in the vicinity of which it is found. **Xantus gecko**, *Phyllodactylus xanti*, of Lower California: named from Louis John Xantus de Vesey, who first collected specimens of it. (See also *wall-gecko*.)



Gecko (*Gecco verticillatus*)

Geckoides, geckonid, etc. See *Geccoides*, etc.

ged (ged), *n.* [< Icel. *gedda* = Sw. *gädda* = Dan. *gjede*, a pike (fish): so named from its sharp thin head; < Icel. *gaddr*, a gad, goad, spike: see *gad*[1]. Cf. E. *pike*, AS. *hacod*, a pike (see *hake* and *hook*), F. *brochet*, a pike (< *broche*, a spit), etc.] A pike (the fish). Also written *gedd*. [Scotch.]

gedanite (jed'ạ-nīt), *n.* [< *Gedanum*, Latin name of *Dantsic*, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin resembling amber, found on the shores of the Baltic.

gedd, *n.* See *ged*.

gedrite (jed'rīt), *n.* [< *Gèdre* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An aluminous variety of the mineral anthophyllite, found near Gèdre in the French Pyrenees.

gee[1], **jee**[1] (jē), *v. i.* [Of unknown origin.] To agree; suit; fit. [Colloq.]

> People say in Pennsylvania, "That won't *gee*," when they wish to express that something won't serve the purpose. *S. S. Haldeman*, quoted in S. De Vere's [Americanisms, p. 473.

gee[2], **jee**[2] (jē), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crooked awry. [Prov. Eng.]

gee[2], **jee**[2] (jē), *v.* [< *gee*[2], *jee*[2], *a.* The verb has been erroneously referred to F. *dia*, "the cry wherewith carters make their horses turn to the left hand" (Cotgrave), in Switzerland to the right; cf. Olt. *gio*, similarly used.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move to one side; in particular, to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver—that is, to the right, the driver standing on the left or nigh side: used by teamsters, chiefly in the imperative, addressed to the animals they are driving: often with *off*.—2. To move; stir. [Scotch.]—**To gee up,** to move faster: also used by teamsters as above. See def. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver: as, to *gee* a team of oxen.—2. To move: as, ye're no able to *gee* it. [Scotch.]

gee[3] (gē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Stubbornness; pettishness.—2. An affront. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gee[4] (gē), *v.* [= Sc. *gie*, a contr. of *give*.] A dialectal form of *give*[1].

gee-ho (jē'hō), *v. i.* [< *gee*[2] + *ho*, a quasi-imperative or exclamation: see *gee*[2].] Same as *gee*[2].

gee-ho, *n.* [< *gee-ho*, *v.*] A kind of heavy sled.

gee-hoit, *n.* See the extract.

> They drew all their heavy goods here [to Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call *Gee-hoes*, without wheels. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 314.

Ply close at inns upon the coming in of waggons and *gee-ho*-coaches. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 262.

geert, *n.* and *v.* See *gear*.

geering, *n.* See *gearing*.

geese, *n.* Plural of *goose*.

geest (gēst), *n.* [< LG. and G. *geest* (*geestland*) = East and North Fries. *gast*, OFris. *gest* = D. *geest*, *land*, *gastland*), dry and barren land, heath, = MLG. *gëst*, *gast*, < OFries. *gest*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst*, *göst*, *gist*, barren; cf. AS. *gǣsne*, barren, empty: see *geason*.] 1. In northern Germany, high, dry, and sandy or gravelly land: opposed to *marschland*. Hence —2. In various older geological treatises, publ dilu- lished in England and the United States vium, coarse drift, or gravel.

Geëz, Giz (gē-ez', gēz), *n.* [Ethiopic.] The an- a Se- cient language of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, it is the mitic tongue closely related to Arabic. of Abys- language of the church and of the old literature of nslation sinia, chiefly ecclesiastical, including an early tra corrupt- of the Bible; and it is still spoken in a more or less original ed form by the people of the province of Tigre, its been for seat, though elsewhere and in official use it has also called many centuries superseded by the Amharic. A *Ethiopic*.

> The Written Characters of the old Ethiopic, or *Gîz*, and that of the Amháric, are a Syllabary read from left to right. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Afr[ica, I. 74.

Gehenna (gē-hen'ạ), *n.* [< LL. *Gehenna*, < Gr. Γέεννα, < Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, the valley of Hinnom.] 1. In *Jewish hist.*, the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in which was Tophet, where to Moloch (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). Hence the place where it was ward regarded as a place of abomination; but some authorities, fires were kept burning in it to prevent pestilence.

> The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
> And black *Gehenna* call'd, the type of hell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 405.

2. In the Bible, the place of the future punishment of the wicked: a transliteration of the Greek word *γέεννα*, which the authorized version translates *hell* and *hell-fire*, and the revised version *hell of fire* and *hell*.

> The descensus was a self-manifestation of Christ and his condition work to the whole spirit-world, and affected that *Gehenna*. of both the pious in Paradise and the ungodly in unity, p. 98. *Schaff*, Christ and Christia[nity, p. 98.

> Adding to this the fact that *gehenna* of itself was not a place of fire, called a prison, but something far worse, a place that Christ we are further helped on to the conclusion that in the preaching to "spirits in prison" did not pre[ach to XLV. 640. impenitent dead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*,

gehlenite (gā'len-īt), *n.* [Named after Ger- man chemist A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1[8]15), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a grayish color and resinous luster, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni in Ty[rol]. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium, crystallizing in tetragonal crystals, related in form to the scap[olite].

Gehydrophila (jē-hī-drof'i-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, moisture-loving.] A group of inoperculate pulmonate gasteropods, corresponding to the family *Auriculidæ*. *Férussac*, 1819. Also called *Hygrogeophila*.

gehydrophilian (jē-hī-drō-fil'i-an), *n.* One of the *Gehydrophila*. Compare *geophilian*, *hygrophilian*.

geiger-tree (gī'gėr-trē), *n.* The *Cordia Sebestena*, a small boraginaceous tree of the West Indies and of rare occurrence in southern Florida, with heavy, hard, dark-brown wood.

geilfine (gāl'fē-ne), *n.* [Ir., also *geillfine*, the first family or tribe, < *geall*, pledge, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five, being four males besides the head of the family, into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. The next group, second in rank for purposes of inheritance, was termed the *deirbhfine*, or true family; the third, the *tarfine*, or after-family; the fourth, the *indfine*, or end-family.

The *Geilfine* division consisted of five persons.
Quoted in *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

gein (jē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-in*[2].] Humus (which see).

geiret, *n.* [*Cf.* G. *geier*, a vulture. See under *gerfalcon* and *garefowl*.] A vulture.

A vulture or *geirs*, [L.] vultur.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

geir-eaglet, *n.* A bird of prey, supposed to be a vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*.

The swan and the pelican, and the *geir eagle*. Lev. xi. 18.

geir-falcont, *n.* See *gerfalcon*.

Geisenheimer (gī'sen-hī-mėr), *n.* [G.] A white Rhine wine produced near the well-known Hochheim vineyards, and similar in quality to Hochheimer.

Geissler's tubes. See *tube*.

Geissosaura (gī-sō-sâ'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Gissosaura*, < Gr. *γείσσον*, *γίσσον*, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superfamily group of ordinary lizards. They have a lacertiform or serpent-like body; the feet very small, rudimentary, or wanting; the ventral scales rounded and imbricate; and the tongue short, bifid, and little extensible. They are feeble and harmless animals, such as the common skinks, the slow-worms, etc. The group is not well formed, and the term is little used now. Also written *Geissosaura*.

geissosauran (gī-sō-sâ'rąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Geissosaura*.

II. *n.* One of the *Geissosaura*.

Geissospermum (gī-sō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γείσσον*, *γίσσον*, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of apocynaceous trees, of two species, found in tropical South America. *G. lævo*, known in Brazil as *Pao pereira*, has intensely bitter bark, which is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

geitonogamy (gī-tō-nog'ą-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γείτων*, a neighbor, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the fecundation of a pistil by pollen from another flower of the same plant.

geizen, *v. i.* Same as *gizzen*.

Gekko, gekko, *n.* See *Gecco*, *gecko*.

Gekkonidæ, *n. pl.* See *Geconidæ*.

gelable (jel'ą-bl), *a.* [< L. *gelare*, freeze (see *geal*[1]), + *-ble*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted into jelly. [Rare.]

gelada (gel'ą-dą), *n.* [Native name.] 1. An Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus* or *Cercopithecus* or *Theropithecus gelada*, or *Gelada rueppellii*.



Gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*).

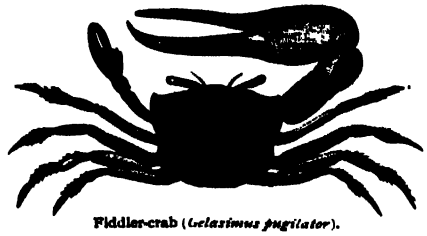
It is upward of 2 feet long, with a large mane, small ischial callosities, and naked face. It is of a dark-brown color, blackening on the shoulders and paling on the under parts, and has a pair of triangular naked spots on the throat.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this animal: synonymous with *Theropithecus*.

Gelasian era. See *era*.

Gelasian (je-lā'si-an), *a.* [< *Gelasius* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Gelasius, who was pope A. D. 492–6, and who composed and arranged certain prayers in the Roman liturgy. Copies of what is known as the *Gelasian Sacramentary* exist in manuscripts of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and contain the oldest extant texts of the Roman mass. The earlier part of the mass is not given in it. See *Gregorian* and *Leonine*.

Gelasimus (je-las'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γελάσιμος*, laughable, < *γελάν*, laugh.] A genus of short-tailed 10-footed crustaceans, of the family *Ocypodidæ*; the fiddlers, fiddler-crabs, or calling-crabs: so called from their habit of flourishing the odd great claw. The technical characters are: lack of posterior pleurobranchiæ and of anterior arthrobranchiæ, and the two pairs of pleurobranchiæ



Fiddler-crab (*Gelasimus pugilator*).

vestigial. There are several species. *G. pugilator* abounds in the salt marshes of the southern United States, where it is found in great troops and honeycombs the ground just above high-water mark with innumerable burrows. See *calling-crab*.

gelastic (je-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γελαστικός*, inclined to laugh, risible, < *γελαστός*, laughable, ridiculous, < *γελάν*, laugh.] I. *a.* Same as *risible*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. [Rare.]

Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind.
Southey, The Doctor, extra chapter.

gelatigenous (jel-ą-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< *gelati(n)* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing or yielding gelatin.—**Gelatigenous tissue**, animal tissue which yields gelatin in boiling water, as the various forms of connective tissue.

gelatin, gelatine (jel'ą-tin), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. *gelatine* = Dan. Sw. *gelatin*, < F. *gélatine* = Sp. Pg. It. *gelatina*, < NL. *gelatina*, < L. *gelatus*, pp. of *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*[1], *gelid*, *jelly*.] I. *n.* A concrete animal substance, transparent, hard, and tasteless, which swells without solution in cold water, dissolves in warm water and in acetic acid, and is insoluble in alcohol or ether. Gelatin does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water on connective tissues, cartilage, ligaments, and tendons, as well as on skin, horn, fish-scales, etc. The coarser form of gelatin from hoofs, hides, etc., is called *glue*, that from skin and finer membranes is called *size*, and the purest gelatin, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called *isinglass*. Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. A yellowish-white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin by tannin, which forms an elastic adhesive mass. Tannin has the same action also on the tissues from which gelatin is made, and this action of tannin is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatin is nearly related to the proteids. It is regarded as a nutritious food, and much used in preparing soups, jellies, etc.; but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation. No chemical formula has yet been deduced for gelatin. It contains about 18·3 per cent. of nitrogen, 0.6 per cent. of sulphur, 50 of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, and 23 of oxygen. (See *jelly*.) In all the arts allied to photography, gelatin forms the basis of a great variety of processes. It is at present the usual vehicle for holding the sensitive salts of silver in dry plates, and for holding the sensitive bichromate of potash in all the photo-printing and photo-engraving processes. (See *emulsion*, *carbon process* (under *carbon*), *photolithography*, *heliotype*, and *photography*.) Gelatin is also used to form the copying-pad in a variety of copying processes. See *hectograph*.—**Chromatized gelatin.** See *chromatize*.—**Explosive gelatin**, a very powerful explosive compound made by dissolving guncotton in nitroglycerin heated gently in a water-bath. A small amount of gum camphor may be added to diminish its sensitiveness. For military purposes it has been made of 90 per cent. of nitroglycerin and 10 per cent. of soluble nitrocellulose or guncotton. To make the camphorated compound, 96 per cent. of the above mixture and 4 per cent. of camphor is used. This preparation forms a gelatinous, elastic, translucent, pale-yellow mass (specific gravity 1.6), of about the consistency of a very stiff jelly, which can be easily cut with a knife. (*C. E. Munroe.*) Also called *gun-dynamite*.—**Gelatin culture.** See *culture*.—**Gelatin of Wharton**, or **jelly of Wharton**, a kind of mucoid connective tissue which constitutes most of the bulk of the umbilical cord.—**Gelatin process**, any photographic process in which gelatin enters as a basis or an element.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll*.—**Vegetable gelatin**, one of the constituents of gluten, identical or nearly so with animal gelatin. Also called *gliadin* and *glutin*.

II.† *a.* Like gelatin; gelatinous.

You shall always see their [insects'] eggs laid carefully and commodiously up, if in the waters, in neat and beautiful rows, oftentimes in that spermatick *gelatine* matter in which they are reposited.
Derham, Physico-Theology, vi. 6.

gelatinate (jel'ą-ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinated*, ppr. *gelatinating*. [< *gelatin* + *-ate*[2].] I. *trans.* To make gelatinous.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous. In *mineral.*, said of a number of silicates, as calamin, which, when treated with hydrochloric acid, are decomposed, and yield on partial evaporation a more or less perfect jelly. Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

gelatination (jel'ą-ti-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *gelatinate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of converting or of being turned into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

gelatine, *n.* and *a.* See *gelatin*.

gelatiniform (jel-ą-tin'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *gélatiniforme*, < NL. *gelatiniformis*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or constitution of gelatin.

Gelatinigera (jel'ą-ti-nij'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gelatinigerus*: see *gelatinigerous*.] An order of choanoflagellate infusorians, which secrete a gelatinous investment and form colonies, as those of the genera *Phalansterium* and *Proterospongia*.

gelatinigerous (jel'ą-ti-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gelatinigerus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *gerere*, bear.] Secreting a gelatinous investment, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gelatinigera*.

gelatinization (jel'ą-tin-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gélatinisation*; as *gelatinize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of gelatinizing; gelatination. Also spelled *gelatinisation*.

Gelatinization of the membranes of the cells.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 80.

In colloids, water of *gelatinization* appears to represent in some measure the water of crystallization in crystalloids. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 62.

It frequently happens that the connective tissue presents the consistence of jelly, . . . due in many cases to the entanglement of fluid in the meshes of the fibres, and not to a *gelatinization* of the ground substance.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 6.

gelatinize (jel'ą-ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinized*, ppr. *gelatinizing*. [< *gelatin* + *-ize*.] Same as *gelatinate*. Also spelled *gelatinise*.—**Gelatinized chloroform, ether**, etc. See the nouns.

gelatinobromide (jel'ą-tin-ō-brō'mid or -mid), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *bromide*.] In *photog.*, noting a film or an emulsion made sensitive to light by the agency of silver bromide in a vehicle of gelatin. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinochlorid (jel'ą-tin-ō-klō'rid), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *chlorid*.] In *photog.*, noting a film, emulsion, etc., in which the sensitizing agent is silver chlorid in a vehicle of gelatin.

For contact printing from negatives of a suitable size, the *gelatino-chloride* process will be found especially suitable. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinoid (jel'ą-ti-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *gelatin* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling gelatin; jelly-like, as an animal substance; gelatinous.

This indicates a condition of the synovial membrane known as *gelatinoid* degeneration.
J. H. Packard, Medical News, L. 281.

II. *n.* A substance allied to or resembling gelatin.

From a pound of bone about an ounce of nutritive material was obtained, of which three-fourths was fat and the rest *gelatinoids* and the like.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

Gelatinosi (jel'ą-ti-nō'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **gelatinosus*, gelatinous: see *gelatinous*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of his *Polypi*, consisting of *Hydra*, some hydroid *Hydrozoa*, some ciliated *Infusoria*, some *Polyzoa*, and the echinodermatous *Pedicellaria*. It was a heterogeneous group, now broken up.

gelatinosulphurous (jel'ą-tin-ō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *sulphur* + *-ous*.] Consisting of gelatin and sulphur.

gelatinous (je-lat'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **gelatinosus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin: see *gelatin*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin; of the nature or consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly.

The blue *gelatinous* sea-nettles were tossed before us by the surge. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 45.

This is especially the case with the genus Schizonema, in which the *gelatinous* envelope forms a regular tubular frond. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 297.

Gelatinous disk. See *disk*.—**Gelatinous felt, gelatinous tissue**, in *mycol.*, a fungal tissue in which the cell-walls are jelly-like or mucilaginous from the absorption of water.—**Gelatinous tubes**, thin-walled tubes of varying length, filled with a gelatinous substance, opening by fine pores, and carrying nerve-endings, which are placed in an ampulla like enlargement of varied form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

gelatinously (je-lat'i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of gelatin or jelly; so as to be gelatinous.

The membrane of the parent-cell becoming *gelatinously* softened. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh Water Algæ, p. 176.

gelatinousness (je-lat'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelatinous.

geld[1] (geld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gelded* or *gelt*, ppr. *gelding*. [< ME. *gelden*, *gilden* (pp. *gelded*, *gelt*), < Icel. *gelda* = Sw. *gälla* (for **gälda*) =

Dan. *gilde*, geld; cf. *geld*[1], *a.* The relation of these words to E. dial. *galt*, a (gelded) hog (see *galt*[2]), to *gilt*, a spayed sow (see *gilt*[3]), and to Goth. *giltha*, a sickle, is uncertain.] 1. To castrate; emasculate: used especially of emasculating animals for economic purposes.

A beautifull yong man, named Combabus, who fearing what might happen, *gelded* himselfe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

Hence—2†. To deprive of anything essential.

No good at all that I can do for him;
Unless you call it good to pity him
Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3†. To expurgate, as a book or other writing.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, Pref.

4. In *apiculture*, to cut out old combs from (a hive) so that new ones may be built. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 55.

geld[1] (geld), *a.* [E. dial.; Sc. *yeld*, *yell*, barren, not with young, too young to bear (of cattle, sheep, etc.), also barren, bleak (of soil), bleak (of weather), etc.; < ME. *geld*, *gelde*, gelded, barren, < Icel. *geldr* = OSw. *galder*, Sw. *gall* = Dan. *gold* = MHG. *gelte*, G. *gelt*, barren (of cattle), sterile; cf. *geld*[1], *v.*] 1†. Gelded; castrated; rendered impotent.

Geldynge or *gelde* horse, canterius
Prompt. Parv., p. 190.

Elde maketh me *geld* an growen al gral.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

2†. Barren; sterile.

Elesabeth, thi cosyn, that is cald *geld*,
She has conceyffed a son.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 75.

3. Not with young: as, a *geld* cow; a *geld* ewe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. Poor; needy.

geld[2]† (geld), *n.* [Occurs in mod. E. only as a historical term, referring to the AS. period; often written, improp., *gelt*, after G. *geld*, which is pronounced and was formerly (in MHG. and OHG.) written *gelt*, also *gild* (ML. *geldum*, *gildum*); repr. AS. *geld*, *gild*, *gyld*, a payment, tribute (= D. *geld*, money, = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, tribute, tax, G. *geld*, money, = Dan. *gjæld* = Sw. *gäld*, debt, = Goth. *gild*, payment, tribute), < *geldan*, *gildan*, *gyldan*, pay, > E. *yield*: see *yield* and *gild*[2].] A payment, tax, tribute, or fine: in modern histories and law-books in reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, chiefly in composition, as in *Danegeld*, *wergeld* or *weregild*, etc.

All these the king granted unto them, . . . free from all *gelts* and payments. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, p. 7.

The payment or non-payment of the *geld* is a matter which appears in every page of the Survey.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 2.

geldable†, **gildable**† (gel'-, gil'da-bl), *a.* [< AF. *gildable*, *guildable*; as *geld*[2], *gild*[2], + *-able*.] Liable to the payment of taxes; subject to taxation.

Thus each plough in a three-field manor normally tilled 120 acres, which counted for fiscal purposes as two *geldable* carucates, whereas in a two-field manor the annual tillage of each plough counted only as one *geldable* carucate *Isaac Taylor*, N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 405.

gelder (gel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *geldere*; < *geld*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who castrates animals.

No sow-*gelder* did blow his horn,
To geld a cat, but cried Reform.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 537.

gelder-rose, *n.* See *guelder-rose*.

gelding (gel'ding), *n.* [< ME. *gelding*, a eunuch, a castrated horse, < Icel. *geldingr*, m., a wether, a eunuch, < *geldr*, barren, + *-ingr* = AS. *-ing* = E. *-ing*[3], a suffix denoting origin: see *geld*[1], *a.*, and *-ing*[3].] 1. A castrated animal; specifically, a castrated horse.

My gayest *gelding* I thee gave,
To ride where ever liked thee.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

I will rather trust . . . a thief to walk my ambling *gelding*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2†. A castrated man; a eunuch.

And the *gelding* seide, lo watir, who forbedith me to be baptised? *Wyclif*, Acts viii. 36 (Oxf.).

Geldrian, *a.* and *n.* See *Gueldrian*.

geldum†, *n.* [ML., payment: see *geld*[2].] The philosopher's stone.

Gelechia (jē-lē'ki-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *γηλεχής*, sleeping on the earth, < *γῆ*, earth, + *λέχος*, bed.] A very large genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Gelechiidæ*. These moths are wide-ranging, and present great variations of habit, some being case-bearers, others leaf-miners, others again gall-makers. The British Museum catalogue of 1864 contained 420 species, and nearly 200 have been described for North America. See cut under *gall-moth*.

Gelechiidæ (jel-e-ki'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gelechia* + *-idæ*.] A group of tineid moths, rated as a family of the superfamily *Tineina*, typified by the genus *Gelechia*. *Stainton.* Also *Gelechidæ*.

geleem (ge-lēm'), *n.* [Pers. *gilim*, a blanket.] A carpet made of goat's wool and having the pattern alike on both sides. The fabric is thin and without pile. Also *galim*.

gelid (jel'id), *a.* [< L. *gelidus*, cool, cold, < *gelum* (gen. *geli*), also *gelus* (abl. *gelu*), LL. generally *gelu*, cold, frost, akin to E. *cool*[1], *cold*, *chill*[1].] Cold; very cold; icy. [Chiefly poetical.]

The mass of blood
Within me is a standing lake of fire,
Curled with the cold wind of my *gelid* sighs.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

While sea-born gales their *gelid* wings expand,
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 121.

gelidity (jē-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< *gelid* + *-ity*.] The state of being gelid; extreme cold.

Gelidium (jē-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid*.] A widely diffused genus of florideous marine algæ, having narrowly linear or nearly terete much-branched fronds of dense structure. The cystocarps are immersed in the frond and contain spores attached to an axile placenta. One of the commonest species is *G. corneum*.

gelidly (jel'id-li), *adv.* In a gelid or very cold manner; coldly.

gelidness (jel'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelid; coldness.

gelinese (jē-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid*.] In *bot.*, cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly.

gell (gel), *n.* A dialectal variant of *girl*. Compare *gal*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

She's a beauty thou thinks an' not is scoors o' *gells*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style, st. 4.

gellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jelly*[1].

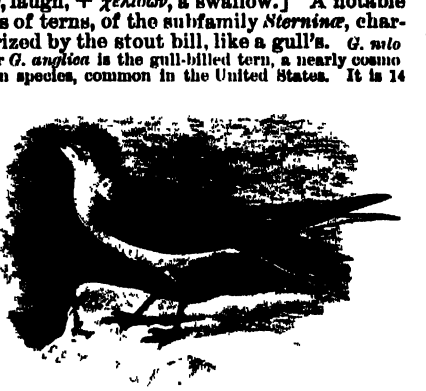
Gellert's green. See *green*[1].

Gellinæ (jel-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gellius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphidæ*, typified by the genus *Gellius*, having no cortex or fistulæ, microscleres in form of stigmata, and megascleres as oxea or strongyla. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Gellius (jel'i-us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Gellinæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

gellyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jelly*[1].

Gelochelidon (jel'ō-ke-li'don), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1830), also *Gelichelidon*, < Gr. *γέλως*, laughter, *γελᾶν*, laugh, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A notable genus of terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, characterized by the stout bill, like a gull's. *G. nilotica* or *G. anglica* is the gull-billed tern, a nearly cosmopolitan species, common in the United States. It is 14



Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*).

inches long, 34 in expanse of wings, with a moderately forked tail, pearly-blue mantle, white under parts, and black cap, bill, and feet. The genus is also called *Laropis*.

gelofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

geloscopy (je-los'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γέλως*, laughter, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of divination drawn from laughter, or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from observation of his way of laughing.

gelose (jē'lōs), *n.* [< *gel*(*atin*) + *-ose*.] A chemical product obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss. It resembles gelatin in its property of gelatinizing, but differs in certain chemical reactions, not being precipitated by tannic acid. It is much used in China and the East for soups and jellies. See *agar-agar*.

geloust, **gelousie**†. Middle English forms of *jealous*, *jealousy*.

gelsemia (jel-sē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *gelsemium*.] Same as *gelsemine*.

gelsemine (jel'se-min), *n.* [Also written *gelsemin* (NL. *gelsemina*); < *gelsemium* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, inodorous solid alkaloid, intensely bitter, obtained from *Gelsemium sempervirens*, and used in medicine in the treatment of certain inflammatory affections.

Gelsemium (jel-sē'mi-um), *n.* [NL., less commonly (in the second sense) *gelsemium*, < It. *gelsomino*, jasmine, the plant being known in the United States as the wild, yellow, or Carolina jasmine, though not related to the true jasmines: see *jasmine*.] 1. A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Loganiaceæ*, with opposite entire evergreen leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. There are three species, two natives of eastern Asia, and the third, *G. sempervirens*, the yellow jasmine of the southern United States, found in woods and low grounds from Virginia to Texas. Its root has poisonous properties inducing paralysis, and the tincture is used medicinally in various diseases.



Flowering Branch of Yellow Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).

2. [*l. c.*] The root of this plant, or the tincture prepared from it, used as a drug.

gelt[1] (gelt). An occasional preterit and past participle of *geld*[1].

gelt[1]† (gelt), *n.* [< *gelt*, pp. of *geld*[1], *v.*] A gelding.

The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

gelt[2]†, *n.* See *geld*[2].

gelt[3]† (gelt), *n.* [A var. of *gilt*[1].] Gilding; gilt.

I wonne her with a gyrdle of *gelt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

gelust, *a.* A Middle English form of *jealous*.

gem (jem), *n.* [< ME. *gemme*, < OF. *gemme*, *geme*, *jame*, F. *gemme* = Pr. *gemma* = Sp. *yema* = Pg. *gemma*, a precious stone, *gomo*, a bud, = It. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone, = AS. *gimm* (also in comp. *gim-stān*), ME. *gimme*, *gimme*, a precious stone, = OHG. *gimma*, MHG. *gimme*, G. *gemme*, < L. *gemma*, a swelling bud, a jewel, a gem.] 1†. A bud; especially, a leaf-bud. See *gemma*, 1.

Take hem that *gemmes* V or VI ascende
ffro the elder brannche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Like the *gem* of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain "indices" and significations of life, and principles of juice and sweetness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 764.

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the diamond, ruby, topaz, emerald, etc., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Something likened to a gem; a beautiful, splendid, or costly object.

Thy brothyr Troylus eke, that *gemme* of gentle deedes,
To thinke howe he abused was, alas my heart it bleedes.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

The brightest *gems* in a' your crown
Your seven fair sons wad be.
Skiæn Anna; *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 385).

Wert thou [Ireland] all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free,
First flow'r of the earth, and first *gem* of the sea.
Moore, Remember Thee.

4. In *entom.*, the small geometrid moth *Camptogramma fluviata*: an English collectors' name.—**Apostles' gems.** See *apostle*.—**Artificial gems.** See *artificial*.—**Engraved gem.** See *gem-engraving*.

gem (jem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gemmed*, ppr. *gemming*. [< *gem*, *n.*] 1†. To put forth in buds; bud.

Last
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with copious fruit, or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 325

2. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—3. To bespangle; embellish or adorn as if with gems: as, foliage *gemmed* with dewdrops.

The fair star
That *gems* the glittering coronet of morn.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

The very insects, as they sipped the dew that *gemmed* the tender grass of the meadows, joined in the joyous epithalamium. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 109.

England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

A coppice *gemm'd* with green and red.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Gemara (ge-mä'rą), *n.* [Chal., complement, completion.] A body of rabbinical comments and opinions on the Mishnah, and with it forming the Talmud, or, according to many Jewish writers, itself constituting the Talmud

The Gemara exists in two forms or recensions, receiving name from the regions in which they were compiled, viz., the Jerusalem or Palestinian and the Babylonian, the former having been completed about the middle of the fourth and the latter about the end of the sixth century. See *Mishnah* and *Talmud*.

Gemaric (ge-mar'ik), *a.* [< *Gemara* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Gemara.

gematria (gē-mā'tri-ạ), *n.* [Heb., a translitera-tion of Gr. *γεωμετρία*, geometry.] A cabalistic system of Hebrew Biblical interpretation, consisting in the substitution for a word of any other the numerical values of whose letters gave the same sum.

It must be observed that the supposed antiquity of *gematria* depends solely on a conjectural comment on Zechariah xii. 10. There is no clear instance of *gematria* before Christian writers were strongly under Platonic influence, e. g., Rev. xiii. 18; Barnabas ix. *Gow.*

gematryt, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry*.

gem-cutting (jem'kut'ing), *n.* The art of cutting and polishing precious stones.

gemel (jem'el), *n.* [Also *gemmel* (and *gimmal*, *gimbal*, q. v.), < ME. *gemel*, < OF. *gemel*, later *gemeau* (> ME. *gemow*, *jemew*, *gymew*, *gymmow*, *gymowe*, later *gemmow*, *gemmow*, etc.), F. *jumeau* = Sp. *gemelo* = Pg. *gemeo* = It. *gemello*, twin, < L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin: see *geminate*, *Gemini*.] 1. A twin.—2. Same as *gimbal*.

For under it a cave, whose entrance streight
Clos'd with a stone-wrought doore of no meane weight;
Yet from itselfe the *gemels* beaten so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, one of a pair of bars. See *bars-gemel*.

Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant.
Strype, Life of Smith, i., note a.

[Obsolete or archaic.]

Gemellaria (jem-e-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *gemellus*, twin, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Gemellariidæ*, having the cells arranged in pairs, back to back, whence the name. *G. loricata* is a large species common in shallow water on the New England coast.

Gemellariidæ (jē-mel-ạ-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyzoans, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, having an unjointed, flexible, somewhat membranous zoarium, with the zoœcia unarmed, opposite, and paired. It contains several genera. Also *Gemellariadæ*.

gemelli, *n.* Plural of *gemellus*.

gemellione (jē-mel'i-ōn), *n.* [< ML. *gemellio(n-)*, < L. *gemellus*, a twin: see *gemellus*.] In *archæol.*, one of a pair of basins which served for washing before and after a meal, the water being poured from one into the other over the hands; hence, any decorative basin.

gemelliparous (jem-e-lip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *gemellus*, twin, + *parere*, produce.] Producing twins. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

gemellus (jē-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *gemelli* (-i). [L., a twin, dim. of *geminus*, a twin, adj. born at the same time: see *geminate*, *Gemini*.] In *anat.*, one of a pair of muscles arising from the ischium, and accessory to the obturator internus, with the tendon of which they are inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

In man the gemelli are superior and inferior; in some animals they are much more highly developed; in others there is a single gemellus; and in the monotremes they are wanting.

gemel-ring (jem'el-ring), *n.* A double or triple ring—that is, one formed of two, three, or more circlets, so combined that they can be separated into as many parts as there are separate circlets: used as a keepsake. Also *gimmal-ring*. See *gimbal*.

gemel-window (jem'el-win'dō), *n.* A window with two bays.

gem-engraving (jem'en-grā'ving), *n.* The art of engraving designs upon precious or (more commonly) semi-precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface; lithoglyptics.

Engraved gems were produced in high perfection at an early period of antiquity. Stones cut in raised work are called *cameos*, and those cut into or below the surface *intaglios*. The cutting is now done by means of small revolving wheels which are charged with diamond-dust, emery, etc., according to the hardness of the stone to be cut. Intaglio-engraving as practised by the ancients was used chiefly for the production of seals.

gement (jē'ment), *a.* [< L. *gemen(t-)s*, ppr. of *gemere*, sigh, groan, = Gr. *γέμειν*, be full.] Groaning. *Blount.*

gemetryt, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry*.

gemewt, *n.* [ME.: see *gemel*.] In *her.*, same as *gemel*, 3.

geminalt (jem'i-nạl), *n.* [< L. *geminus*, twin, + *-al*.] A pair.

Before the stanza was of seven lines, wherein there are two couplets, . . . the often harmony thereof soften'd the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminels* or coupleta.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, Pref.

geminate (jem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *geminated*, ppr. *geminating*. [< L. *geminatus*, pp. of *geminare* (> It. *geminare* = Sp. *geminar*), double, pair, < *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini*.] I. *trans.* To double. [Rare.]

W. . . . is but the v. *geminated* in the full sound, and though it have the seate of a consonant with us, the power is always vowelliah, even where it leads the vowell in any syllable. *B. Jonson*, English Grammar.

The delimitation by Meisterhans of the date in Attic inscriptions (550 B. C.) before which medial consonants are not *geminated*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 354.

II. *intrans.* To become double.

geminate (jem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *geminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twin; combined in pairs; binate.

We desire of your Majestie to vouchsafe from henceforth to conserue and continue the *geminate* disposition of your beneuolences, both generally to all our subiects, and also priuately to this our beloued seruant.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 340.

Geminate leaves, in *bot.*, leaves that are in pairs, one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem.—**Geminate ocellus**, in *entom.*, a phrase denoting two ocellated spots when they are surrounded by a single colored ring.—**Geminate spots**, in *entom.*, spots in pairs side by side, and close together or touching each other.

geminately (jem'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In pairs; doubly: as, in entomology, *geminately* spotted or lined.

gemination (jem-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gémination* = Sp. *geminacion* = It. *geminazione*, < L. *geminatio(n-)*, a doubling, < *geminare*, double: see *geminate*.] 1. A doubling; duplication; repetition.

If the will be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, § 8.

Specifically—2. In *rhet.*, immediate repetition of a word, generally with added emphasis: as,

O *Swallow, Swallow, flying, flying* South.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

[Repetition after one or two intervening words is also accounted gemination: as, *again* and *again*.

Charge, Chester, *charge!* *On*, Stanley, *on!*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.]

Also called *diplasiasmus* and *epizeuxis*.—3. In *philol.*: (*a*) The doubling of an originally single consonant through the influence of a following consonant or vowel, as in Anglo-Saxon *sittan* (originally **sitjan*), *fenn* (originally **feni*, Gothic *fani*), etc.; less properly used of mere orthographic doubling, as in *hammer*, *mattor*, etc.

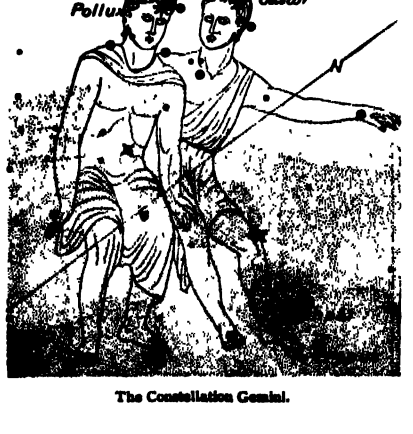
The historic orthography has been retained in words which are under conditions of *gemination*.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 328.

(*b*) A pair of letters so doubled. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 163.

geminative (jem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *geminate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Characterized by gemination.

II. *n.* A geminated or doubled letter. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 161.

Gemini (jem'i-nī), *n. pl.* [L., twins, in particular the Twins, a constellation; pl. of *geminus*, born at the same time, twin; doubtfully identified with the equiv. Gr. *δίδυμος*, usually *δίδυμοι* (see *didymous*), and referred to a variant √ *gem*, *gam* of the √ *gen* of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genus*.] 1. A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac, lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux, sitting side by side. In the heads of the twins respectively are situated the two bright stars which go by their names—Castor to the west, a greenish star intermediate between the first and second magnitudes, and Pollux to the east, a full yellow star of the first magnitude. The sun is in Gemini from about May 20th till about June 21st (the longest day). Symbol, ♊



The Constellation Gemini.

The Charioteer
And starry *Gemini* hang like glorious crowns
Over Orion's grave low down in the west.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2 (jem'i-ni, according to the older E. pronunciation of Latin; also, corruptly, jim'i-ni). [Also written *geminy*, *gemony*, *jiminy*; in the phrase *O Gemini*, or simply *Gemini*, i. e., by the Twins, i. e., Castor and Pollux; in E. orig. as an imitation of classical use, to swear by Castor and Pollux being a favorite oath of the Romans.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interjection.

O *gemony!* neighbour, what a blisse is
This, that we have 'mongst us Ulisses?
Homer à la Mode (1665).

Mrs. Mal. You are sure, Lucy, that you never mentioned——

Lucy. O *Gemini!* I'd sooner cut my tongue out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

3†. [Also spelled *geminy*, and sometimes used as a sing. noun.] A pair; specifically, a pair of eyes.

And that fond fool . . . that daily spies
Twin babies in his mistress' *Gemini's*.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

Or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

geminiflorous (jem'i-ni-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, twin, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having flowers in pairs.

geminiformis (jem'i-ni-fôr'mis), *n.*; pl. *geminiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *geminus*, twin, + *forma*, shape.] In *anat.*, the lower one of the twin muscles of the coxal group; the gemellus inferior. *Coues*, 1887.

geminous (jem'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, a., born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini*.] Double; occurring or conjoined in pairs: as, *geminous* spots, tubercles, spines, etc., in insects. [Rare except in technical use.]

And this the practice of Christians hath acknowledged, who have baptized those *geminous* births and double connascencies with several names.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

geminy (jem'i-ni), *n.* See *Gemini*, 2 and 3.

Gemitores (jem-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gemere*, sigh, moan, make a mournful sound, coo: see *gement*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the second order of birds, the cooers or pigeons, coextensive with the modern order *Columbæ*. [Not in use.]

gemitorial (jem-i-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to the *Gemitores*.

gemma (jem'ạ), *n.*; pl. *gemmæ* (-ē). [L., a swelling bud, a gem: see *gem*.] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a bud; that which is budded; the result of gemmation.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) A leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower bud; the rudiment of a young branch. (*b*) A small undeveloped shoot, or analogous fusiform or lenticular body, which becomes detached from the mother plant and originates a new one, as in some mosses and liverworts, etc. In some fungi portions of the mycelium become detached and reproduce the plant in a similar manner.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, containing a single small species, *G. totteni* or *G. gemma* (originally *Venus gemma*), about one eighth of an inch long, yellowish or rosy-white tipped with amethystine, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The young are retained inside the valves of the parent till their shells are formed.

gemmaceous (je-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + E. *-aceous*.] Pertaining to leaf-buds; of the nature of or resembling leaf-buds.

gemmæ, *n.* Plural of *gemma*.

gemman (jem'an), *n.*; pl. *gemmen* (-en). A vulgar abbreviation of *gentleman*. [In the United States confined to negro use.]

At home, our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the laws.
Byron, Beppo, st. 86.

Here the new maid chimed in, "Ma'am, Salts of Lemon
Will make it in no time quite fit for the *Gemman!*"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 128.

gemmary (jem'ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gemmarye*, < LL. *gemmarius*, pertaining to gems, < L. *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*. II. *n.* < ME. *gemmarye*, a gem-engraver, < LL. *gemmarius*, a gem-engraver, jeweler; in the second sense < L. as if **gemmarium* (or with E. suffix *-ery*), <

gemmarius, adj.: see I.] **I.**† *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principal and most *gemmary* affection is its translucency, . . . which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1†. A gem-engraver.

In the work of the graver, and in the graving of the *gemmarye* *Wyclif*, Ex. xxviii 11 (Oxf.).

2†. A depository for gems; a jewel-house. In this sense also written *gemmery*.—3. The science of or knowledge concerning gems. [Rare.]

In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack *Poe*, Tales, I 346.

gemmate (jem'āt), *a.* [< L. *gemmatus*, provided with buds, set with gems, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems, < *gemma*, a bud, a gem.] In *bot.*, having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemmati (je-mā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *gemmate*.] A Linnean group of *Lepidoptera* (*Papilionidæ*).

gemmation (je-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmation* = Pg. *gemmação* = It. *gemmazione*, < L. *gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems: see *gemmate*.] 1. In *bot.*, the act of budding; also, the manner in which a young leaf is folded up in the bud before its unfolding.—2. In *zoöl.*, the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding. Gemmation, when complete, is a kind of fission, but the part budded is commonly small in comparison with the size of the parent.

Gemmation consists in the production of a bud or buds, usually from the outside, but sometimes from the inside, of an animal, which buds become developed into more or less completely independent beings. The fresh beings thus produced by budding are all known as zoöids. . . . When the zoöids produced by budding remain permanently attached to one another and to the parent organism which produced them, the case is said to be one of "continuous" *gemmation*, and the ultimate result of this is to produce a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent beings, all produced by budding, but all remaining in organic connection.
H. A. Nicholson, Advanced Text-Book of Zoology, iv.

Among creatures of higher grades, by fission or *gemmation*, parents bequeath parts of their bodies, more or less organized, to form offspring at the cost of their own individualities *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Also called *gemmulation*.

Basal or **basilar gemmation**, in corals, budding from a coenosare which the base of the polyp gives forth, as in *Rhizangia*, *Astrangia*, etc. **Calicular gemmation**, in corals, budding from the calycine disk of the parent polyp, which may or may not continue to grow after the process. **Continuous gemmation.** See first extract under def. 2. **Entogastric gemmation.** See *entogastric*. **Lateral** or **parietal gemmation**, in corals, budding from the side of the parent polyp at some point between the base and the circlet of tentacles.

Lateral or *parietal gemmation* generally gives rise to dendroid or arborescent coralla, as in the genera Madrepora, Dendrophyllia, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 373.

Marginal gemmation, in corals, a form of lateral gemmation in which the parietal buds are given off from the edge of the calice.

gemmelt, *n.* See *gemel*.

gemmeous (jem'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *gemmeus*, pertaining to gems, < *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of or resembling gems; gem-like.

The blue is of an inexpressible splendor, the richest coerulian glowing with *gemmeous* brilliancy.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., Gemmeous Dragonet

gemmiferous (je-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *gemmifère* = Pg. It. *gemmifero*, < L. *gemmifer*, bearing or containing gems (or buds), < *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a gemma; reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.

gemmiform (jem'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, bud, + *forma*, form.] Bud-like.

gemminess (jem'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gemmy.

gemmipara, gemmiparæ (je-mip'a-rạ, -rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. and fem. pl. respectively of *gemmiparus*, producing buds, or propagating by buds: see *gemmiparous*.] Gemmiparous animals; animals which propagate by buds, as the hydra or fresh-water polyp, etc.

gemmiparity (jem-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *gemmiparous* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being gemmiparous; the faculty of reproducing by gemmation, as in polyps. The buds may separate from the parent and become distinct animals, or remain attached to it. See *gemmation*.

gemmiparous (je-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gemmiparus*, < L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *parere*, produce.] 1. Producing buds or gems.—2. Producing young by a process of internal gemmation, without sexual intercourse, as the wingless forms of aphids; geneagenetic. See *gemmation*, *geneagenesis*.

Gemmipora (je-mip'ō-rạ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *gemma*, a bud, + *porus*, a passage.] The typical genus of *Gemmiporidæ*.

Gemmiporidæ (jem-i-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemmipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of madreporarian corals, typified by the genus *Gemmipora*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

gemmoid (jem'oid), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a gem, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the nature or form of a gemma.

gemmosity† (je-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *gemmosus*, set with gems (see *gemmous*), + E. *-ity*.] The state of abounding with gems, or of having the character of a gem. [Curiously defined by Bailey, 1727, "abundance of pearls," but probably never used in any sense.]

gemmous (jem'us), *a.* [< L. *gemmosus*, set with gems, < *gemma*, gem: see *gem*.] Same as *gemmeous*: specifically applied to a fish, the gemmous dragonet (so called from its being covered with spots like gems).

gemmula (jem'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *gemmulæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud: see *gemmule*.] In *biol.*, a gemmule, as of a sponge.

The winter *gemmulæ* form spring sexual spongilla, which produce sexual forms in which arise the winter *gemmulæ*.
W. Marshall, quoted in Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 766.

gemmulation (jem-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmulation*; as *gemmule* + *-ation*.] Same as *gemmation*.

gemmule (jem'ūl), *n.* [= F. *gemmule*, < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud, a little gem, dim. of L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem: see *gem*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small bud or gemma. (*b*) The plumule. (*c*) An ovule.—2. In *zoöl.*, a little bud; a small gemma. Specifically—(*a*) A germinal mass of spores of some low animals, as sponges (*b*) The ciliated embryo of some coelenterates.

When a part of the parental body is detached in the shape of *gemmule*, or egg, or fœtus, the material sacrifice is conspicuous. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Reproduction takes place mainly asexually by fission and the production of germs or *gemmules*, but also by the formation of ova and sperm capsules. The *gemmules* are in the fresh-water Spongilla masses of cells which are surrounded by a firm shell composed of silicious structures (amphidiscs), and . . . pass through a long period . . . of inactivity. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 218.

gemmuliferous (jem-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *gemmula*, a little bud (see *gemmule*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing gemmules, as a sponge or cœlenterate.

gemmy[1] (jem'i), *a.* [< *gem* + *-y*[1].] Bright with gems; full of gems; glittering.

Fam'd Oberon, with damask'd robe so gay,
And *gemmy* crown, by moonshine sparkling far.
A. Philips, Pastorals, vi.

The *gemmy* bridle glitter'd free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hung in the golden Galaxy
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

gemmy[2] (jem'i), *a.* Same as *jemmy*.

gemonies (jem'ō-niz), *n. pl.* [L. *gemoniæ* (with or without *scalæ*, steps), < *gemere*, groan: see *gement*. Cf. "the Bridge of Sighs."] A flight of steps on the Aventine hill in ancient Rome, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber.

As, to-day,
The fate of some of your servants! who declining
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
Slipt downe the *Gemonies*, and brake their necks!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

No day passes
In which some are not fasten'd to the hook,
Or thrown down from the *Gemonies*.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

gemot (AS. pron. ge-mōt'), *n.* [Also written *gemote*, repr. AS. *gemōt*, a meeting, an assembly, > ME. *mote*, mod. E. *moot*: see *moot*, *n.*, and *meet*[1].] A meeting; an assembly: occurring in modern English only as a historical term (particularly in *Witenagemot*, which see) with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Eadward was crowned on Easter Day at Winchester, the usual place for an Easter *Gemôt*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 8.

It would appear, these judicial matters were transacted in the ordinary *gemots* of the hundred and the shire.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

gem-peg (jem'peg), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, an upright double-elbowed rod of iron fixed on a lapidaries' bench near the polishing-wheel, bearing on its upper part an inverted cone of wood pierced with numerous small holes or nicks, in one of which, according to the angle desired, the lapidary rests one end of the gem-stick, thus steadying it and giving it the proper inclination while the stone glued to the other end of the gem-stick is being polished on the lap- or polishing-wheel. Also, corruptly, *gim-peg*, *germ-peg*.

The support . . . placed a little to the right and in advance of the lap is called a *gim-peg*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 202.

gem-ring (jem'ring), *n.* In *her.*, a ring with a jewel set in it, used as a bearing.

gemsbok (gemz'bok), *n.* [= D. *gemsbok* (= G. *gemsbock*), the buck or male of the chamois (applied by the Dutch in South Africa to the *Oryx capensis*), < D. *gems* = G. *gems*, *gemse*, chamois (see *chamois*), + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck*[1].] The South African oryx, *Oryx capensis*, a fine large antelope of the group *Oryginæ*, especially abundant in the Kalahari desert and Damaraland. Like the other oryxes, it is of large size, with very long, slender, sharp, and nearly straight horns, sometimes



Gemsbok (*Oryx capensis*)

over a yard in length, forming efficient weapons of defense. The general color is fawn or yellowish, whitening on the under parts, with conspicuous black and white markings on the head, legs, and flanks. The neck is maned and the tail tufted. The name is also given to some other oryxes resembling this species. Also called *kokama*.

gem-sculpture (jem'skulp'tūr), *n.* Same as *gem-engraving*. [Rare.]

gemshorn (gems'hôrn), *n.* [G., < *gems*, chamois (see *gemsbok*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having tapering metal pipes which yield tones of a pleasant horn-like quality, intermediate between those of the open and those of the stopped diapason.

gem-stick (jem'stik), *n.* Same as *dop*[2].

gem-stone (jem'stōn), *n.* [< *gem* + *stone*. Cf. equiv. AS. *gimstān*, ME. *gimstan*, *gimston*, *ymston*.] A precious stone; a gem.

The natural forms in which crystallized *gem-stones* occur are but rarely adapted for direct employment in objects of jewelry. *S. K. Handbook*, Precious Stones, p. 19.

gent, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gin*[4].

Gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Genesis*; (*b*) *General* (as a title).

gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *general*; (*b*) *genitive*.

-gen. [Also *-gene*; partly < L. *-genus*, *-gena*, '-born,' '-produced,' the form in compound adjectives or nouns of the verb *gignere*, *genere*, √**gen*, bear, produce; partly < Gr. *-γενής* (stem *γενεα-*, *γενε-*), in compound adjectives, 'of (such a) kind or nature,' '-born,' < *γένος* (= L. *genus*, stem *gener-*), kind, nature, < *γίγνεσθαι*, be born, become, √**γεν*, bear, produce: see *genus*, *general*, *generate*.] A terminal element in words from or made after the Latin or Greek, meaning primarily 'produce,' and taken either passively, 'born,' 'produced,' as in *acrogen*, *endogen*, *exogen*, etc., that which is produced or grows at the top, from within, from without, etc., or actively, 'producing,' 'serving to produce,' as in *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, *nitrogen*, etc., that which produces or serves to produce water, acid, nitric acid, etc. The corresponding adjective is *-genic* or *-genous*, and the abstract noun, if any, is *-geny*.

gena (jē'nạ), *n.*; pl. *genæ* (jē'nē). [L., the cheek, = Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, q. v.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the cheek: an indefinite region on the side of the head or face between the ear, eye, and nose. (*a*) The side of the human face. (*b*) In trilobites, one of the two parts into which the limb or lateral area of the cephalic shield is divided, the anterior being the *fixed gena*, the other the *movable* or *separable gena*. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) In insects, a region of the side of the head, beneath the eye, with which the mandible may articulate, bounded by the epicranium and under side of the eye, the face, clypeus, labrum, labium, and base of mandibles. 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropod mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

genal (jē'nạl), *a.* [< *gena* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gena or cheek.—**Genal angle**, in trilobites, the posterior angle of the movable gena, terminating the cephalic shield behind. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Genal**

suture, in trilobites, the great suture dividing the fixed from the movable gena. See cut under *Trilobita*.

genappe (je-nap′), *n.* [< *Genappe*, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.] A worsted yarn which, because of its smoothness, can be conveniently combined with silk, and is thus well adapted for braids, fringes, etc.

gendarme (jen-därm′ or, as F., zhoṅ-därm′), *n.* [Also *gensdarme*; < F. *gendarme*, sing., from pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms: *gens*, pl., people, folks, persons, men, pl. of *gent*, a nation, people, tribe, race, < L. *gen(t-)s*, pl. *gentes*, a race, clan, people (see *gens*); *de*, of, at; *armes*, arms.] 1. Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; a knight or cavalier armed at all points and commanding a troop; afterward, a member of a company or corps of cavalry; a cavalryman: sometimes also used for *soldier* in general.

We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes
For to resist the chok of thy *Gens d'armes*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 538.

2. In France, since the Revolution, one of the corps of national police, a body organized, uniformed, and drilled like soldiers, and considered, in a sense, a privileged corps of the French army: also used for a policeman of a similar corps in some other European countries. See *gendarmerie*, 2.

gendarmerie, gendarmery (zhoṅ-där′mē-rē, jen-där′me-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gensdarmerie*, *gendarmory*, *gendarmourie*; < F. *gendarmerie*, < *gendarme*, q. v.] 1. Formerly, in France, a body of cavalry, first organized under this name by Charles VII.; cavalry in general. The special corps of gendarmerie of the army were suppressed in 1778, excepting the Scotch company, the most ancient.

Had the *gendarmery* of our great writers no other enemy to fight with? *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 102.

Were . . . to have set on the *gendarmourie*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1551.

The *gendarmory* and bands of horsemen.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1551.

The foreign mercenaries, the men-at-arms, or *gendarmery*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2. The armed police of France, consisting of mounted and unmounted gendarmes, first organized in 1790 as a standing militia for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. The gendarmerie is recruited from picked men, generally from the regular army, and is organized into legions, departmental companies, and local lieutenancies, each of the last being divided into brigades of five or more men each. There are also special corps of maritime and colonial gendarmerie, the former for service at ports and naval stations. Detachments of gendarmerie accompany all armies in the field. The name is applied to similar organizations in some other countries. See *gendarme*, 2.

He [Emperor Nicholas] formed a body of well-paid officers, called the *Gendarmerie*, who were scattered over the country, and ordered to report directly to his Majesty whatever seemed to them worthy of attention.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 207.

gendarmory†, *n.* See *gendarmerie*.

gender (jen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gendyr*, *gendre*, < OF. *gendre*, *genre*, F. *genre*, kind, genus, style, = Pr. *gendre*, *genre* = Sp. *género* = Pg. *genero* = It. *genere*, kind, < L. *genus* (abl. *genere*), race, stock, sort, kind: see *genus*, of which *gender* is a doublet.] 1†. Kind; sort; class; genus.

The other motive,
Why to a public count I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear him.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Our bodies are our gardens; to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will . . . supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, . . . why, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Several sorts which they called *genders* or species, according as they referred them, either upwards to a more comprehensive sort of bodies, or downwards to a narrower species. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

2. Sex, male or female. [Colloq. and humorous.]

"Her laying herself out to catch the admiration of vulgar minds, in a way which made me blush for my—for my——" "*Gender*," suggested Mr. Squeers.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

3. In *gram.*, a formal distinction in words, apparently founded on and in part expressing differences of sexual character, as male and female, or as male, female, or of neither sex (neuter). In the languages of the Indo-European family the distinction originally is threefold, as masculine, feminine, and neuter (the first including principally male beings, the second female, and the third those of no sex), and appears in nouns, adjectives, and pronouns (except the personal pronouns), although among masculines and feminines are included (on grounds not yet made clear) many words designating things of no sex. In the Semitic languages the genders are only two, masculine and feminine, and the distinction is made also in the second and third persons of verbs. In the majority of languages distinction of gender is altogether wanting. In some tongues differences not of sex are made the ground of formal distinctions also called by some by the name *gender*: thus, that of animate and inanimate objects in American languages; a manifold distinction (of obscure origin) in South African languages, and so on. Some languages, like the modern French, have lost the neuter gender, and have masculine and feminine only; some, like English, have no gender except in a few pronouns, as *he*, *she*, *it*; some, like modern Persian, have no gender whatever.

Hast thou no understandings for thy cases, and the numbers of the *genders*? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

gender (jen′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *gendren*, < OF. *gendrer*, *genrer* = Sp. *generar* (obs.) = Pg. *gerar* = It. *generare*, < L. *generare*, beget, < *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus: see *gender*, *n.* Cf. *generate*, *engender*.] I. *trans.* 1. To beget; procreate; generate; engender.

For Crist Jesus I haue *gendrid* ghou bi the ghospel.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 15 (Oxf.).

Hence—2. To give rise to; bring out or forth.

Whatsoever does *gender* strife, the apostle commands us to avoid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 126.

Its influence
Thrown in our eyes *genders* a novel sense. *Keats*.

II. *intrans.* To copulate; breed.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.
Lev. xix. 19.

The one [covenant] from the mount Sinai, which *gendereth* to bondage, which is Agar. Gal. iv. 24

genderer† (jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who engenders.

genderless (jen′dėr-les), *a.* [< *gender*, *n.*, + *-less*.] In *gram.*, without gender; having no formal distinctions expressing differences of sex.

We should expect to find the parent Aryan *genderless* like the Finnic. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, XVII. 257.

genderlike† (jen′dėr-līk), *a.* Of the same gender or genus.

Note that in every proportionalitie, we properly call the 2 antecedents *genderlike* tearmes, for likeness in quality, which name also serves for the two consequents.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), p. 202.

gendrure†, *n.* 1. The act of begetting or procreating. *E. D.*

The sinewis of his stones of *gendrure* ben foldid togidere.
Wyclif, Job xl. 12.

2. That which is engendered. *E. D.*

Gentille *gendrure* to make. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 258.

-gene. [F. *-gène*, < L. *-genus*, *-gena*, or Gr. *-γενής*: see *-gen*.] A form of *-gen* in some words from or made after the French model, as in *amphigene*.

geneagenesis (jen′ē-ą-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γενεά*, race, stock, generation, descent, + *γένεσις*, generation.] A kind of parthenogenesis resulting from internal gemmation: a term used by Quatrefages.

geneagenetic (jen′ē-ą-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *geneagenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to geneagenesis; gemmiparous, as an aphid.

geneal, *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*[2].

genealogic, genealogical (jen′ē-ą-loj′ik, -i-kąl), *a.* [= F. *généalogique* = Sp. *genealógico* = Pg. It. *genealogico*, < NL. *genealogicus*, < LL. *genealogia*, genealogy: see *genealogy*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of genealogy; relating to or exhibiting the succession of offspring from a progenitor.

He [Hondius] also engraved a *genealogic* chart of the Houses of York and Lancaster, with the arms of the Knights of the Garter to the year 1589, drawn by Thomas Talbot. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

An old Roman grafted on a modern Englishman produced the golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility unindebted to a *genealogical* table.
V. Knox, Letters to a Young Nobleman, lv.

We may conclude . . . that between societies of the industrial type there will be differences of political organization consequent on *genealogical* differences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

2. According to or characterized by descent from a common ancestor: as, *genealogical* order.

In India, at this day, the members of the *genealogic* clans are always careful to refer their position to their Eponym. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 144.

Genealogical tree. (*a*) The genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical tree* of the house of Cecil painted on the walls. *Gough*, Topography, Theobalds.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, a graphic representation of the supposed derivation by descent with modification of any group of animals from their ancestral or primitive stock; a phylum. Such trees or phyla, now in common use, are the same in idea and purpose as ordinary genealogical trees, with the names of the groups of animals supposed to have been successively evolved in place of the names of persons. See *phylum*.

genealogically (jen′ē-ą-loj′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a genealogic manner; as regards genealogy.

genealogist (jen-ē-al′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *généalogiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *genealogista*; as *genealogy* + *-ist*.] One who traces genealogies; a student of or writer upon genealogy.

They deny that historians or *genealogists* can point out the first mean man named Douglas.
Scott, Castle Dangerous, iv.

genealogize (jen-ē-al′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *genealogized*, ppr. *genealogizing*. [< *genealogy* + *-ize*.] To investigate or treat of genealogy. Also spelled *genealogise*.

genealogy (jen-ē-al′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *genealogies* (-jiz). [< ME. *genealogie* = D. G. *genealogie* = Dan. Sw. *genealogi*, < OF. *genealogie*, F. *généalogie* = Pr. *genolosia*, *genologia* = Sp. *genealogía* = Pg. It. *genealogia*, < LL. *genealogia*, < Gr. *γενεαλογία*, the making of a pedigree, tracing of a family, < *γενεαλόγος*, one who makes a pedigree, a genealogist, < *γενεά*, a race, stock, generation, family, descent (allied to *γένος*, a race, stock, family: see *genus*), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession.

The Apostle . . . had warned Timothy against giving heed to fables and endless *genealogies*; by *genealogies* meaning the derivation of angelic and spiritual natures, according to a fantastic system invented by the Oriental philosophers. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. viii.

2. In *biol.*, a similar tracing of the lines of descent of animals or plants from ancestral forms. See *evolution*.—3. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

They [heathen philosophers] do indeed describe the *genealogies* of their Heroes and subordinate Gods, but for the supreme Deity, he is constantly acknowledged to be without beginning of time, or end of days.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 8.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions, and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it were a pedigree or *genealogy*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

I observe that gout loves ancestors and *genealogy*; it needs five or six generations of gentlemen or noblemen to give it its full vigour. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

4. Progeny; offspring; generation. [Rare.]

The family consisted of an old grey headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them
Sterne, Sentimental Journey.

=Syn. 3. *Lineage*, etc. See *pedigree*.

genearch (jen′ē-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *γενεάρχης*, *γενάρχης*, < *γενεά*, *γένος*, a race, family, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] The chief of a family or tribe. *Imp. Dict.*

geneat (AS. pron. ge-nā′ėt), *n.* [AS. *geneát*, a companion (in legal use with a technical sense imperfectly translated by 'vassal'); = OS. *genōt* = D. *genoot* = OHG. *genōz*, G. *genosse*, a companion, lit. one who uses a thing with another; < AS. *neótan*, use, enjoy, = D. *genieten* = OHG. *giniozan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniessen*, use, enjoy, = Goth. *niutan*, partake, etc.: see *neat*[1], *note*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a vassal; one holding land for service or rent.

The *geneat* must work, on the land and off the land, as he is bidden, and ride and carry, lead load, and drive drove, and do many things beside.
Quoted in *J. R. Green's* Conq. of Eng., p. 318.

geneat-land, *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, land in villeinage; gafol-land.

genebial, *a.* and *n.* See *genial*[2].

génépi (F. pron. zhā-nā-pē′), *n.* [F.] A sweet absinthe, of a rich green color, made from species of *Artemisia* (*A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina*) which are found in the Alps.

genera, *n.* Plural of *genus*.

generability (jen′e-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *generable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being generated.

The genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind. *Johnstone*, Madness, Prof

generable (jen′e-ra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *generable* = It. *generabile*, < L. *generabilis*, that may generate or be generated, < *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] 1. Capable of being begotten or generated; that may be produced by generation, in any sense of the word.

Which hath power of al thing *generable*
To rule and stere by their great influence
Weder and wind.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide, l. 148.

They [the poets] were the first obseruers of all naturall causes & effects in the things *generable* and corruptible, and from thence mounted vp to search after the celestiall courses and influences.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 6.

We speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible, but only createable and annihilable by the Deity.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 862.

2†. Genial; contributory to propagation. *Nares.*

> Thou, queen of heav'n, commandress of the deep,
> Lady of lakes, regent of woods and deer,
> A lamp dispelling irksome night; the source
> Of *generable* moisture. *Fuimus Troes.*

general (jen'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *generall*; < ME. *general*, *generalle*, < OF. *general*, F. *général* = Pr. Sp. *general* = Pg. *general*, *geral* = It. *generale* = D. *generaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *general* (in comp.), general, common, < L. *generalis*, of or belonging to a kind, race, or genus, of or belonging to all, general, common, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family, genus: see *gender*, *n.*, and *genus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or applicable to or predicable of all objects of a given class, or all of a number of resembling individuals; universal within the limits of the class or group of things considered: as, a *general* law of nature; a statute *general* in its application; a *general* principle; a *general* idea; the *general* interest or safety of a nation; to labor for the *general* good. In logic a name, as, for example, "cockatrice," is considered to be *general* even though there is no real individual to which it can be applied; and it may also be *general* though there is but one individual to which it is actually applied. On the other hand, a disjunctive expression, as "William Shakspere, William Harvey, or Francis Bacon," though predicable of each individual of the group, is not considered to be *general*. See *nominalism*, *realism*, and *conceptualism*.

> I drink to the *general* joy of the whole table.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

> When she defines, argues, divides, compounds,
> Considers vertue, vice, and *general* things.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

> The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung;
> Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
> Into his nether empire neighbouring round.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 144.

If . . . ideas be abstract, . . . [our knowledge] will be *general* knowledge.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 12.

> He appeals to all,
> And by the *general* voice will stand or fall.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Prol.

Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing is so useless as a *general* maxim. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The homeward voyage and captivity of Richard had some effect on the *general* affairs of the world; his special visit to Ragusa affected only the local affairs of Ragusa.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 222.

In observing human character, single feelings or actions interest us chiefly as criteria of *general* tendencies.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 267.

The reproduction of ideas under the so-called laws of association is a *general* fact of consciousness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 584.

2. Pertaining or applicable to, or predicable or true of, many or most of a class indefinitely, but by implication not to every member of it without exception; common to the majority or an indefinite number, or to a large but indefinite extent; prevalent; usual; common: as, a *general* custom; to differ from the *general* opinion; hence, indefinite; vague; not precise: as, to evade a point by *general* statements. Specifically, in *math.*, true except in certain limiting cases, when certain quantities vanish. Thus, it is true as a *general* proposition that three equations suffice to determine three unknown quantities; yet this is not the case if the resultant vanishes.

Their *generallest* weapons are the Russe bowes and arrowes. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 43.

> Until I woke, and found him settled down
> Upon the *general* decay of faith
> Right thro' the world. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

Who shall tell when the sense of insecurity has become *general* enough to merit respect?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 170.

The *general* rough-and-ready education of such a life.
W. Black.

3. Comprising or pertaining to the whole; collective: opposed to *partial*: as, a *general* settlement of accounts; a *general* departure of guests; a *general* involucre (that is, one which subtends the whole inflorescence); also, pertaining to, predicable of, or occupied with a great variety of different objects having common characters.

> And in the heize holly gost holly y beleue,
> And *generall* holy chirche also hold this in thy mynde.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

Ye are come unto mount Sion, and . . . to the *general* assembly and church of the firstborn which are written in heaven. Heb. xii. 23.

> Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

There were the learned Isaac Vossius and Spanhemius, son of the famous man of Heidelburg, nor was this gentleman less learned, being a *generall* scholar.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 31, 1675.

4. Pertaining to the main features of the object; regarded in the gross, with neglect of details and unimportant exceptions: as, his *general* attainments are excellent; a *general* survey.

Having gotten his *general* knowledge of the party against whom, as he had already of the party for whom, he was to fight. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The *generall* end therefore of all the booke is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline. *Spenser*, To Raleigh, prefixed to F. Q.

Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the *general* course of the action. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I have a very *general* acquaintance here in New England. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I. 91.

The *general* aspect was peaceful and contented.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

5. Having to do with all; public; common; vulgar.

> You will rather show our *general* louts
> How you can frown. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

> Are you coying it,
> When I command you to be free, and *general*
> To all? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

> She's *generall*, she's free, she's liberall
> Of hand and purse, she's open unto all.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

The *general* practitioner is the advance guard of the army which fights against disease.
Saturday Rev., March, 1874, p. 303.

6. Not specifically limited in scope, operation, or function; not restricted to special details, particulars, or occasions: used of authority conferred, or of office or employment exercised: as, a *general* power of attorney; a *general* officer of the army; a *general* mechanic. [*General* in this sense, in designations of rank or office taken or imitated from the French, usually follows, according to French idiom, the noun which it qualifies; and the two words are in English usually treated as a compound noun, as *adjutant-general*, *attorney-general*, etc.]—**General acceptance.** See *acceptance*, 1 (*c*) (2).—**General act.** See *act*, 4.—**General agent, anatomy, anemia, Assembly, assignment, authority.** See the nouns.—**General average.** See *average*2, 1 (*e*).—**General Baptists.** See *Baptist*, 2.—**General case, center, color.** See the nouns.—**General charge,** in *Scots law*, a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession. A *general special charge* is a writ passing the signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would have required a general service to have vested them in the heir.—**General conference.** See *conference*, 2 (*c*).—**General confession.** See *confession*.—**General confutation,** in *logic*, a confutation which does not name the fallacy committed, but either denies the consequence, or distinguishes, or offers an independent argument to the contrary.—**General Convention.** See *convention*, 3 (*a*).—**General conversion,** in *logic*, that mode of conversion commonly called simple, where the quantity of the proposition remains unchanged. **General council** (*eccles.*). See *council*, 7.—**General council of the university.** See *council*.—**General Court, credit, custom, delivery.** See the nouns.—**General Court of Trials,** a session of the general court or legislative assembly of a New England colony held for the purpose of trying causes, in exercise of the judicial power which those assemblies possessed.

For theft a white man was tried in those old days at the *General Court of Trials*.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, IV. 115.

General Deficiency Bill. See *bill*3.—**General demurrer.** See *demurrer*2, 1.—**General deputy.** See *deputy*, 3.—**General edict, equation, issue, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, law, legacy, lien,** etc. See the nouns.—**General mortgage-bonds.** See *bond*1.—**General officer, order,** etc. See the nouns.—**General postman,** a carrier of letters in general except those sent from one point in the London district to another. [Eng.]

Like a *general postman's* coat. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

General principle, one to which there are no exceptions within its range of application, or which is true of everything to which it is germane.—**General regulations.** See *regulation*.—**General service, ship, statute, tail, term, warrant, warranty,** etc. See the nouns.—**Heir general.** See *heir*. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Common*, *Universal*. See *common*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is general or common to all of a given class or group; a general statement, principle, truth, etc.

For his answer to what I affirme, by that *generall* which he bringeth, if I should grant all he saith, how short it were you may easily judge.
E. Winslow, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 395.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

2. A genus or class embracing all objects having certain characters, and especially including species under it. Now only in the phrase *in general* (which see, below).

The chief *general* is so that where as it is in the head of al and above al it can never become inferiour to be of any kinde or sorte in thinges. . . . The middle *general* is the same that being comprehended betwixte the chiefe *general* and the lowest kinde or sorte in thinges, may be also some kinde or fourme it self.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

> All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
> Severals and *generals* of grace.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

A history painter paints man in *general*.
Sir J. Reynolds.

3. *Milit.*, an officer holding a general command (whence the title); the commander of an army, or of any organization of troops larger than a regiment: as an official title, used either alone for the highest or next to the highest rank, or with an adjunct designating the particular grade. See *lieutenant-general*, *major-general*, and *brigadier-general*. In modern European armies the specific rank of general is usually the highest under that of marshal or field-marshal. In the United States the title, when used, is that of the acting commander-in-chief of the whole army (the President being the titular commander-in-chief). The rank has been held, under temporary laws, only by Generals Washington, Grant, and Sherman, and for a short time before his death in 1888 by General Sheridan, whose previous title as commander-in-chief was lieutenant-general. In address and common speech any general officer is called *general* simply. Abbreviated *Gen.*

The senate has letters from the *general*, wherein he gives my son the whole name of the war. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

> The war's old art each private soldier knows,
> And with a *general's* love of conquest glows.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

4. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice to infantry to be in readiness to march.—**5.** *Eccles.*, the chief of an order of monks or priests, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule: as, the *general* of the Dominicans, or of the Jesuits. In most orders the office is held for three years, but in that of the Jesuits it is held for life. The general, being subject to the immediate jurisdiction of the pope, is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, but has the right to sit and vote with the bishops in a general council of the church.

6†. The public; the community; the vulgar.

> The success,
> Although particular [partial], shall give a scantling
> Of good or bad unto the *general*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

General of division, a general commanding a division of an army in the field. Compare *brigadier*.—**Great generals,** the general charges furnished by the owner of a fishing-vessel, including wood, water, lights, knives, salt, bait, etc. [New England.]—**In general.** (*a*) As regards the generality or most; for the most part; with few exceptions; in the main; generally.

But I should think, Mr. Puff, that authors would *in general* be able to do this sort of work for themselves.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

> *In general*, those who nothing have to say
> Contrive to spend the longest time in doing it.
> *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

(*b*†) Inclusively; without exception.

> They dede his pleasure to obeye,
> Theder they came ichon *in generall*.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1691.

> *Nest.* Our general doth salute you with a kiss.
> *Ulyss.* Yet is the kindness but particular;
> 'Twere better she were kiss'd *in general*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

(*c*†) In all things.

> Thou art a grave and noble counsellor,
> Most wise *in general*. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

(*d*) In *math.*, in all cases except possibly in limiting cases or in case of some additional condition being fulfilled.—**Small generals,** the general charges furnished by the crew of a fishing-vessel, as the provisions, lines, hooks, etc. [New England.]

generalt, *adv.* [< *general*, *a.*] Same as *generally*.

> Such attribution should the Douglas have,
> As not a soldier of this season's stamp
> Should go so *general* current through the world.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

general (jen'e-ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generaled* or *generalled*, ppr. *generaling* or *generalling*. [< *general*, *n.*] To command as a general; marshal.

The God of battles was on their side; crime and the lost archangel *generaled* the ranks of Pharaoh.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iii.

generalate (jen'e-ral-āt), *n.* [< *general* + *-ate*3.] **1.** A district under the control or supervision of a general. [Rare.]

By the close of the 17th century there were three frontier *generalates*—Carlstadt, Warasdin, and Petrinia (the last also called the Banal). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 295.

2. The office of a general; a generalship. [Rare.]

generale (jen-e-rā'lē), *n.*; pl. *generalia* (-li-ä). [L., neut. of *generalis*, general: see *general*, *a.*] That which is general; hence, in the plural, general principles.

There is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. xi. § 5.

generaless (jen'e-ral-es), *n.* [< *general* + *-ess*.] A female general or commander. [Rare.]

He hastily nominates or sanctions *generalesses*, captains of tens and fifties. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

generalia, *n.* Plural of *generale*.

generalisable, generalisation, etc. See *generalizable*, etc.

generalissimo (jen″ẹ-rạ-lis′i-mō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *generalísimo*), < *generale*, general, + superl. *-issimo* (= Sp. *-ísimo*), < L. *-issimus*.] A commander-in-chief; the supreme commander of all the forces of a country, of several armies, or of an army comprising several corps or divisions acting separately.

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Sir T. Browne.*

generalistic (jen″ẹ-rạ-lis′tik), *a.* [< *general*, *n.*, + *-ist-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a general or to generalship. [Rare.]

In proof of my *generalistic* qualities, the rolling down of the water-jar upon the heads of the Maghribi pilgrims in the "Golden Thread" was quoted, and all offered to fight for me à l'outrance. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

generality (jen-ẹ-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generalities* (-tiz). [< F. *généralité* = Pr. *generalitat* = Sp. *generalidad* = Pg. *generalidade* = It. *generalità*, generality, = D. *generaliteit* = G. *generalität*, generality, body of generals, = Dan. Sw. *generalitet*, war-office, < LL. *generalita(t-)s*, < L. *generalis*, general: see *general*.] 1. The state or condition of being general, in any of the senses of that word.

It is noticeable that concepts on the same level of *generality* are framed with greater and greater facility. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 384.

2. Something that is general, as a general statement or principle; especially, a saying of a general and vague nature.

New Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale and not touching any man by name, but in a certaine *generalitie* glancing at euery abuse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars. *Landor.*

The glittering and sounding *generalities* of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. *R. Choate*, quoted in Bartlett.

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; specifically, the majority of people; the multitude; the commons.

If this action had not beene thus crossed, the *Generalitie* of England had by this time beene wonne and encouraged therein. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have the *generality* to friend, and the great ones their enemyes, are in the more safetie. *E. Dacres*, Machiavel on Livy, i. 40.

Excellent persons who delighted in being retired, and abstracted from the pleasures that enchant the *generality* of the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

4. Formerly, in France, a territorial division for the collection of taxes; a taxing district.

The Huguenots established a system of *generalities* or districts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 338.

generalizable (jen′ẹ-rạl-ī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *generalize* + *-able*.] Capable of being generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus. Also spelled *generalisable*.

Extreme cases are, ipso nomine, not *generalizable*. *Coleridge.*

generalization (jen″ẹ-rạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *généralisation* = Sp. *generalizacion*; as *generalise* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of generalizing; recognition of a character as being common to two or more objects; also, the process of forming a general notion.

Although, for example, we had never seen but one rose, we might still have been able to attend to its colour, without thinking of its other properties. This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalization*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species. *D. Stewart*, Elements, iv. § 1.

2. Induction; an inference from the possession of a character by each individual or by some of the individuals of a class to its possession by all the individuals of that class; the observation that the known individuals of a species, or the known species of a genus, have a character in common, and the consequent attribution of that character to the whole class; also, a conclusion so reached.

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xxiii. § 1.

When we have proved with respect to the circle that a straight line cannot meet it in more than two points, and when the same thing has been successively proved of the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola, it may be laid down as a universal property of the sections of the cone. . . . It would be difficult to refuse to the proposition arrived at, the name of a *generalization*. . . . But there is not induction. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

I am not going to attempt a definition of the Anglo-Saxon element in English literature, for *generalizations* are apt to be as dangerous as they are tempting. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 246.

3. In *math.*, the process or result of modifying a proposition so as to obtain another having wider subject and predicate, but such that a limitation which, if applied to the new subject, gives the old subject, will reproduce the old predicate when applied to the new. For example, Fermat's theorem is that if ρ is any positive prime number and a any number not divisible by ρ, then the division of $a^{\rho-1}$ by ρ leaves 1 as the remainder. A generalization of this is, that if k is any positive integer, and ϕk the number of numbers as small as k and prime to it, and a is any number relatively prime to k, then the division of $a^{\phi k}$ by k leaves 1 as the remainder; for when k is a prime number, $\phi k = k - 1$, and every number not divisible by k is prime to it. The language of mathematics differs from that of logic in that from every generalization of a proposition the proposition itself is immediately deducible, which is not true in the logicians' sense of the word. The distinction between *generalization* and *extension* in mathematical language is not very clear, but the latter term applies primarily to a conception or function which has received a new and wider definition; also, the modification of a proposition concerning two dimensions so as to make it apply to three is called an *extension*.

Also spelled *generalisation*.

generalize (jen′ẹ-rạl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *generalized*, ppr. *generalizing*. [= D. *generaliseren* = G. *generalisiren* = Dan. *generalisere* = Sw. *generalisera*, < F. *généraliser* = Sp. Pg. *generalizar* = It. *generalizzare*; as *general* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To render general; make more general; bring under a general description or notion; treat or apply generically.

The mind makes its utmost endeavors to *generalize* its ideas. *Bolingbroke*, Human Knowledge, § 5.

We have already observed the following remarkable things in the process of naming: 1, assigning names of those clusters of ideas called objects; 2, *generalizing* those names, so as to make them represent a class; 3, framing adjectives by which minor classes are cut out of larger. *James Mill*, Analysis, ix.

The existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized*. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. § 1.

2. To infer inductively, as a general rule from a particular case or set of facts.

A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*

3. In *math.*, to modify, as a proposition, so as to obtain a wider proposition from which the former can be immediately deduced. See *generalization*, 3.—**Generalized coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To recognize that two or more objects have a common character; to form a general notion. [Brought into use by Reid.]

We are next to consider the operations of the understanding, by which we are enabled to form general conceptions. These appear to me to have three:—First, The resolving or analyzing a subject into its known attributes, and giving a name to each attribute, which name shall signify that attribute, and nothing more. Secondly, The observing one or more such attributes to be common to many subjects. The first is by philosophers called abstraction; the second may be called *generalizing*; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers (1785), p. 445.

2. To reason inductively, from particular cases to general rules comprehending those cases.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of "the inductive propensity the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* ad infinitum." *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, x., note.

He continually meets with facts which prove that he had *generalized* on insufficient data. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 514.

Also spelled *generalise*.

generalized (jen′ẹ-rạl-īzd), *p. a.* Specifically, in *biol.*, common or primitive, as a structure or organism; representing or held to represent a broad or general type of form; synthetic; undifferentiated: the opposite of *specialized*: as, a lucernarian is or represents a *generalized* type of hydrozoans; some fossil mammals had a *generalized* dental formula.

generalizer (jen′ẹ-rạl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who generalizes. Also spelled *generaliser*.

Emerson is not a colourist, but a *generaliser* and abstract thinker. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 156.

generally (jen′ẹ-rạl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *generally*, *generalliche*; < *general* + *-ly*2.] 1. In a general or universal manner; with respect to all the individuals of a class.

I curse and blame *generally*
Alle hem that loven villanye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2179.

So many giddy offences as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

With joy to the whole armie he was *generally* welcomed. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

2†. All taken together; collectively; in a body.

And so all of them *generallie* have power towards some good by the direction of reason. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Therefore I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beersheba, as the sand that is by the sea for multitude. 2 Sam. xvii. 11.

You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman,
To whom we all rest *generally* beholden.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

3. In general; commonly though not universally; most frequently; in most cases.

That the holy Scriptures are one of the greatest blessings which God bestows upon the sons of men is *generally* acknowledged by all who know anything of the value and worth of them. *Locke.*

Mr. Mill complains that those who maintain the affirmative *generally* beg the question. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

4. In the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison*, Guardian.

=**Syn.** 3. Usually, ordinarily, mainly, principally, chiefly.

generalness (jen′ẹ-rạl-nes), *n.* The character of being general. [Rare.]

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

generalship (jen′ẹ-rạl-ship), *n.* [< *general* + *-ship*.] 1. The office of a general.

The *generalship* of the Lord Digby [was brought] to an end. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars.

2. The management of an army; the military skill or conduct of a commander.

He acknowledged . . . that his success . . . was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Hence—3. Management or tactics generally.

This was looked on in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

generalty† (jen′ẹ-rạl-ti), *n.* [< *general* + *-ty*. Cf. *generality*.] A generality.

Nor any long or far-fetched circumstance
Wrapped in the curious *generalties* of arts.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

generant (jen′ẹ-rạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *generant*, < L. *generan(t-)s*, ppr. of *generare*, beget, produce: see *generate*.] I. *a.* Begetting; producing; generative; specifically, in *math.*, acting as a generant. See II., 2.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which generates; a generator. [Rare.]

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*. *Glanville*, Scep Sci., iii.

By a regression of the values of the mid-parentages the true *generants* are derived. *Francis Galton*, in Science, VI. 272.

2. In *math.*, a moving locus, the ensemble of all of whose positions forms another locus, which it is said to generate: as, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the *generant* of a right cone.

generate (jen′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generated*, ppr. *generating*. [< L. *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, beget, procreate, produce, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family: see *genus*. Cf. *gender*, *v.*, from the same L. verb.] 1. To beget; procreate; engender by sexual union.—2. To produce; cause to be; bring into life.

Things were *generated* and destroyed before Saturn was dismembered. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

And God said, Let the waters *generate*
Reptile with spawn abundant, living soul.
Milton, P. L., vii. 387.

3. To cause; form; give origin to.

There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had *generated* a strong antipathy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A system of pure ethics cannot recognize evil, nor any of those conditions which evil *generates*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 70.

4. In *math.*, to give rise to, as to a geometrical figure; especially, to move so that the locus of the motion shall constitute (the figure specified): thus, a right line moving with one point fixed *generates* a conical surface.—**Generating function.** See *function*.—**Generating line** or **figure**, in *math.*, that line or figure by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated.—**Generating surface**, in a boiler, the heating surface, or that on which heat is applied for the generation of steam.

generation (jen-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *generacioun* = D. *generatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *generation*, < OF. *generation*, F. *génération* = Pr. *generacio* = Sp. *generacion* = Pg. *geração* = It. *generazione*,

‹ L. *generatio(n-)*, ‹ *generare*, beget, generate: see *generate*.] **1.** The act, process, or function of generating or begetting; procreation; propagation; reproduction; multiplication of kind. The modes of generation in the animal kingdom are reducible to four leading types: (1) fission, (2) sporation, (3) gemmation, and (4) sexual generation. (See these words, and *conjugation*.) Another division is into *sexual* or *gamic generation*, which prevails in all the higher animals and in most others, and *asexual* or *non-sexual* or *agamic generation*. Many variations in the mode of generation, chiefly sexual, are expressed by such terms as *fissiparous*, *gemmiparous*, *larviparous*, *oviparous*, *ovoviviparous*, *pupiparous*, *viviparous*. (See these words and the corresponding abstract nouns.) See *genesis*, 1.

The threads sometimes discovered in eels are perhaps their young: the *generation* of eels is very dark and mysterious. *White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xl.

2. In *theol.*, the communication of the Divine Essence from God the Father to God the Son. The catholic or orthodox Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son is a distinct person, truly God and of the same essence as the Father, and is therefore existent in his own personality as the Son from all eternity to all eternity, and that the divine act of generation is accordingly itself eternal or without beginning and without end: in opposition to the Arian teaching, that "there was formerly a time when he [Christ] was not, and that before being begotten he was not." The person or hypostasis of God the Son being "the express image [or *impress*, χαρακτήρ] of his [God the Father's] person (ὑπόστασις)" (Heb. i. 3.), the communication of essence is that of a father to a son, and is accordingly *begetting* or *generation*; whereas the communication of the Divine Essence to the Holy Spirit is simply *procession*.

3. A bringing out or forth; evolution, as from a source or cause; production, especially by some natural process or causation: as, the *generation* of sounds.

Generation is a proceeding from the not being of a substance to the being of the same, as from an acorne to an oke. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 22.

Birch is used in striking and beating; which clearly denotes the *generation* of fire to be from the violent percussions and collisions of bodies. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Would you know a catchpoll rightly derived, the corruption of a citizen is the *generation* of a sergeant. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 1.

4. In *math.*, the description of a geometrical figure by the motion of a point, line, plane, or figure, in accordance with a mathematical law. Also *genesis*.—**5†.** That which is generated; progeny; offspring.

O *generation* of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Mat. iii. 7.

Fourteen [years] they shall not see,
To bring false *generations*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

Be young again, Meleander; live to number
A happy *generation*, and die old
In comforts as in years! *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

6. A single succession of living beings in natural descent, as the offspring or descendants in the same degree of the same parents.

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. Gen. xv. 16.

A link among the days, to knit
The *generations* each with each
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

By selecting, *generation* after *generation*, the sheep with the finest and longest wool, a breed of sheep is ultimately reared with wool almost generically different from that of the undomesticated race. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 9.

7. The whole body of persons of the same period or living at the same time: as, the present *generation*.

O faithless and perverse *generation*! Luke ix. 41.

8. Family; race; kind; by extension, any allied or associated group of persons; a class.

This Machometeregned in Arabye, the Zeer of oure Lord Jhesu Crist 610, and was of the *Generacioun* of Ysmael *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 140.

These players are an idle *generation*, and do much harm in a state. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

The southern parts [of Mesopotamia] are inhabited by a very bad *generation* of Arabs. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 163.

We plant a solid foot into the Time,
And mould a *generation* strong to move.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

9. The age or period of a generation; hence, the average lifetime of all persons of synchronous age. The historical average, or that of all who pass the stage of infancy, is commonly reckoned at about thirty years, while the physiological average, or that of all who are born, is only about seventeen years.

A point concerning property, which ought . . . to be most speedily decided, frequently exercises the wit of successions of lawyers, for many *generations*. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Alternate generation. See *alternate*, and also *parthenogenesis*.—**Equivocal generation.** (*a*) Generation not from a parent of the same species. (*b*) Same as *spontaneous generation*.—**Eternal generation.** See *eternal*.—**Fissiparous generation**, in *zoöl.*, reproduction by fission; fissiparity.—**Spontaneous generation**, the supposed generation of living things from non-living matter. See *abiogenesis*.—**Virgin generation.** See *parthenogenesis* and *geneagenesis*.

generationism (jen-ẹ-rā'shọn-izm), *n.* [‹ *generation* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the theory that the soul originates with the body in generation, and not by a distinct act of creation: same as *traducianism*.

generative (jen'ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *génératif* = Pr. *generatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *generativo*; as *generate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to generation or propagation; connected with or resulting from the process of begetting.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is the nutriment of that *generative* particle. *Sir T. Browne.*

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

Generative person, in *zoöl.*, the portion of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, which is borne upon a proliferating part; a medusoid or medusiform portion of such a polyp; a reproductive zoöid. See *gonoblastidium*, *gonosome*.—**Generative reason** (Gr. λόγος σπερματικός), in the *Stoic philos.*, the first being considered creative; nature.

generator (jen'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *générateur* = Pg. *gerador* = It. *generatore*, ‹ L. *generator*, ‹ *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] One who or that which begets, causes, or produces. Specifically—(*a*) In *musical acoustics*. (1) A tone which produces a series of harmonics. (2) A tone fundamental to a triad or other chord; a root. (*b*) Any vessel or apparatus for the production of gas or steam, as a steam-boiler. (*c*) In *elect.*, a dynamo-electric machine. (*d*) In *math.*, a generatrix; a right line lying in a ruled surface. (*e*) In making water-gas, the chamber containing incandescent carbon, into which steam is admitted for decomposition into gas. (*f*) In *chem.*, the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained. *E. D.*—**Double generator.** See *double*.—**Generator of a polyhedron**, a new edge introduced between two non-contiguous summits of a polyhedron in order to generate another.

generatrix (jen'ẹ-rā-triks), *n.* [= F. *génératrice* = It. *generatrice*, ‹ L. *generatrix*, fem. of *generator*: see *generator*.] **1.** In *math.*, that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion is conceived to generate a line, surface, or solid.—**2.** In *physics*, a dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current. (Compare *receptrix*.

genere (jen'e-re), *n.* [It., kind, sort, ‹ L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] In *music*, scale or key.

generic (jẹ̄-ner'ik), *a.* [= F. *générique* = Sp. *genérico* = Pg. It. *generico*, ‹ L. *genus* (*gener-*), a race, genus, kind: see *genus*.] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a mark of a genus, or a kind or group of similar things; comprehending a number of like things, without specifying them: opposed to *specific*. See *genus*.

For the acquisitive part of wisdom is the *generic* power which includes both the specific powers of intuition and reflection. *Theodore Parker*, Truth and the Intellect.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having the taxonomic rank or classificatory value of a genus: as, a *generic* name or description; *generic* characters or differences; *generic* identity. Thus *Canis*, a genus of *Canidæ*, is the *generic* name of all species of the dog family which agree in their *generic* characters, and present *generic* differences from all other *Canidæ*.

3. Relating to gender. See *gender*.—**4.** Of a general nature; applicable or referring to any unit of the kind or class; general; not special.

The more concrete concepts or *generic* images are formed to a large extent by a passive process of assimilation. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 341.

5. Distinctly characteristic; so marked as to constitute or denote a distinct kind.

These men—whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age—were not distinguished in any marked or *generic* way from their predecessors. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

Generic agreement or **identity**, the agreement of objects which belong to the same genus.—**Generic area**, the distributional or chorological area of a genus of animals or plants; the region to which the members of a genus are limited in distribution over the earth's surface. The place in a generic area where the genus is most numerously represented by species or individuals is known as its *metropolis*.—**Generic description** or **diagnosis**, a description or characterization of a genus, as in zoölogy or botany. **Generic difference**, the disagreement of objects which belong to different genera; a characteristic of a being or an object which differentiates it generically from another or others.—**Generic diversity**, the disagreement between individuals of different genera.—**Generic name**, the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of a group of animals, plants, or fossils, which have generic characters in common. Thus, *Canis* is the *generic* name of certain animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind. See *genus* (*b*).

generical (jẹ̄-ner'i-kạl), *a.* [‹ *generic* + *-al*.] Same as *generic*. [Rare.]

The word consumption being applicable to a proper and improper, to a true and bastard, consumption, requires a *generical* description quadrate to both. *Harvey*, Of Consumptions.

generically (jẹ̄-ner'i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** With regard to genus or kind; in a generic way; to a generic extent; by generic rank or classification: as, to separate two species *generically*; an animal *generically* related to another.

They may be called *generically* Arabs, who at a very ancient time had spread along the coast from Egypt to Morocco. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 36.

The sixth species (L. fascicularis) differs to a slight extent in many respects from the other species, and has considerable claims to be *generically* separated. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 72.

2. Distinctly; markedly: as, our aims are *generically* different.

genericalness (jẹ̄-ner'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being generic.

The question in dispute has no relation to the *genericalness* of the objects on which we think, but to the *genericalness* of thinking itself. *Answer to Clarke's Third Defence.*

generification (jẹ̄-ner"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus, + *-ficare*, ‹ *facere*, make.] Generalization; the process of generalizing. [Rare.]

The process of abstraction by which out of a proximately lower we evolve a proximately higher concept, is, when we speak with logical precision, called the process of *generification*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xi.

generosity (jen-ẹ-ros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generosities* (-tiz). [‹ F. *générosité* = Sp. *generosidad* = Pg. *generosidade* = It. *generosità*, ‹ L. *generosita(t-)s*, nobility, excellence, goodness, ‹ *generosus*, noble, etc.: see *generous*.] **1†.** Nobility; the order of nobles.

Mar. A petition granted them [the Roman populace],
a strange one,
To break the heart of *generosity*,
And make bold power look pale. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality of sentiment and action; more specifically, a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

They are of that vain Number who had rather shew their false *Generosity* in giving away profusely to worthless Flatterers than in paying just Debts. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

In so far as the sphere of *Generosity* coincides with that of Liberality, the former seems partly to transcend the latter, partly to refer more to the internal disposition, and to imply a completer triumph of unselfish over selfish impulses. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 302.

3. Liberality in act; munificence: as, the object of one's *generosity*.—**4.** A generous act.

He by the touch of men was best inspired,
And caught his native greatness at rebound
From *generosities* itself had fired.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

Order of Generosity, a Prussian order of distinction founded in 1665, but not organized till 1685, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit (which see, under *merit*). =**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Bounty*, *Liberality*, etc. See *beneficence*.

generous (jen'ẹ-rus), *a.* [‹ OF. *generous*, *generous*, *genereux*, F. *généreux* = Pr. *generos* = Sp. Pg. It. *generoso*, generous, ‹ L. *generosus*, of noble birth, excellent, generous, ‹ *genus* (*gener-*), race, origin: see *genus*.] **1†.** Being of noble or honorable birth or origin; well-born.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 6.

2. Possessed of or showing blood or breeding; spirited; courageous; thoroughbred.

He [the trout] may be justly said, as the old poet said of wine, and we English say of venison, to be a *generous* fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 71.

The neighing of the *generous* horse was heard,
For battle by the busy groom prepar'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 443.

3. Noble in character or quality; honorable; magnanimous.

Virtue, even in an Enemy, [is] respected by *generous* Minds. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

I have mistook the man: his resolute spirit
Proclaims him *generous*; he has a noble heart,
As free to utter good deeds as to act them.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many *generous*, and some chaste.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Liberal; bountiful; munificent: as, a *generous* giver or gift.

Noble by heritage,
Generous, and free.
Carey, The Contrivances, i. 2.

5. Strong; full of spirit: as, *generous* wine.

The most *generous* Wines of Spain grow in the midland Parts of the Continent. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

6. Full; overflowing; abundant: as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.

The landscape was everywhere grand and beautiful. Open and *generous* hills on all sides. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 52.

=Syn. 3. *Magnanimous*, etc. (see *noble*); high-minded.—4. Open-handed; free-handed.

generously (jen'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a generous manner; honorably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

> If there be one whose riches cost him care,
> Forth let him bring them for the troops to share;
> 'Tis better *generously* bestow'd on those,
> Than left the plunder of our country's foes.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii.

generousness (jen'e-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being generous, in any sense of that word.

> I should not have presumed to this dedication, had I not been encouraged by that *generousness* and sweetness of disposition which does so eminently adorn your lordship's place and abilities. *Bp. Wilkins*, Mercury, Ded.

geneses, *n.* Plural of *genesis*.

genesiacal (jen-e-sī'a-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-i-ac-al.*] Of or pertaining to the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

> Before the waters (and here is the peculiar error of the *genesiacal* bard) some of the ancients claimed the pre-existence of light, . . . while others asserted that chaos prevailed. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 56.

genesial (je-nē'si-al), *a.* [< *genesi-s* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to generation. *Imp. Dict.*

genesiology (je-nē-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γένεσις*, origin, generation, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or doctrines of generation. *Imp. Dict.*

genesis (jen'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *geneses* (-sēz). [= F. *genèse* = Sp. *génesis* = Pg. *genesis* = It. *genesi* = D. G., etc., *Genesis* (first book of the Bible), < L. *genesis*, generation, nativity (LL. as name of the first book of the Bible), < Gr. *γένεσις*, origin, source, beginning, nativity, generation, production, creation, < *γίγνεσθαι*, second aor. *γενέσθαι*, be produced, become, be, √ *γεν* = L. √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. See further under *genus*.] 1. The act or process of begetting, originating, or creating; generation; procreation; production; formation; creation.

> The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club. *Carlyle.*

> Those to whom the natural *genesis* of simpler phenomena has been made manifest still believe in the supernatural *genesis* of phenomena which cannot have their causes readily traced. *H. Spencer.*

2. Mode of generation; especially, the way in which or the means by which natural propagation is effected. [In this sense the word is especially used in technical compounds denoting various kinds of generation among animals and plants. See *abiogenesis*, *agamogenesis*, *biogenesis*, *gamogenesis*, *geneagenesis*, *homogenesis*, *heterogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, etc.]

3. An explanation or account of the origin of something.

> Under his . . . *genesis* of its powers. *De Quincey.*

> The older *geneses*, whether of the world or of mind, are so simple and ultimate, have been rounded to such epic completeness and sublimity, that, as they are superseded by still larger and loftier conceptions, their dissolutive phases are often pathetic. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 156.

4. [*cap.*] The first book of the Old Testament. It records the creation of the world, the flood and the ensuing dispersion of races, and a more detailed history of the families of the Hebrew patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The traditional and still widely prevalent view ascribes the authorship to Moses. Many modern scholars, however, find strong evidences of various periods of authorship, and particularly of two chief sources, the so-called Jehovistic and Elohistic. According to the latter view, the dates of composition fall chiefly within the period of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel (about the eighth century B. C.), the last redaction occurring perhaps after the return from Babylon. In Hebrew the book is designated by its first word, *B'reshith*, 'In the beginning'; the title *Genesis* was supplied in the early Greek translation. Abbreviated *Gen.* See *documentary hypothesis* (under *documentary*), *Elohistic*, *Jehovistic*.

5. In *math.*, same as *generation*, 4.

Genesitic (jen-e-sit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-it-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Genesis; recorded in the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

> It may be observed that the *Genesitic* account of the Great Patriarch [Abraham] has suggested to learned men the idea of two Abrahams, one the son of Terah, another the son of Azar. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 462.

genet[1], *n.* See *jennet*[1].

genet[2] (jē-net'), *n.* [Formerly also *gennet*, *jennett*, *genette*; < OF. *genette*, F. *genette*, < Sp. *gineta*, Pg. *gineta*, *geneta* (ML. *geneta*, NL. *genetta*), a genet, < Ar. *jarneit* (Dozy), a genet.] 1. A kind of civet-cat; a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ*, or civets; the *Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra genetta*, and other species of the restricted genus *Genetta*. The common genet inhabits southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. It is about as large as a cat, but of more slender form, with sharper nose, shorter legs, and longer tail, the body of a dark-gray color profusely spotted with blackish, the tail ringed with black and white, and the head spotted with white. It is sometimes domesticated, and makes a good mouser; it produces a kind of civet, used for perfume, and the fur is also valuable.



Genet (*Genetta vulgaris*).

A warrant to Sir Andrew Dudley, to deliver to Robert Robotham, yeoman of the robes, to keep for the king, one fur of black *jennets*, taken out of a gown of purple cloth of silver tissue. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

2. The fur of the genet, which is made into muffs and tippets; hence, catskin made up in imitation of this fur and used for the same purpose.

genete, *n.* See *ginete*.

genethliac (jē-neth'li-ak), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *généthliaque* = Sp. *genetliaco* = Pg. *genethliaco* = It. *genetliaco*, < LL. *genethliacus*, < Gr. *γενεθλιακός*, belonging to a birthday, a caster of nativities, < *γενέθλιος*, of or belonging to one's birth, natal, < *γενέθλη*, race, stock, family, birthplace, birthday, < *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, be produced, be born: see *genesis*, *genus*. II. *n.* < LL. *genethliacus*, a caster of nativities, *genethliacon*, a birthday poem, < Gr. *γενεθλιακός*: see I.] I. *a.* Pertaining to one's birthday or nativity; specifically, in *astrol.*, pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; relating to genitures or to the doctrine of them; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. Also *genethliacal*.

> The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

> But this Star-gazing destiny, Iudicial, Coniecturall, *Genethliacall* Astrologie, Reason and Experience, God and Man, haue condemned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65.

II. *n.* 1. A birthday poem. Also *genethliacon*. —2. One who is versed in genethlialogy.

> Commend me here to all *genethliacs*, casters of nativities, star-worshippers, by this token, that they are all impostors, and here proved fools. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 9.

> Chaldeans, learn'd *genethliacks*,
> And some that have writ almanacks.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 689.

3. *pl.* Same as *genethlialogy*.

genethliacs, *n.* Plural of *genethliacon*.

genethliacal (jen-eth-lī'a-kal), *a.* [< *genethliac* + *-al.*] Same as *genethliac*.

genethliacon (jen-eth-lī'a-kon), *n.*; pl. *genethliaca* (-kä). Same as *genethliac*, 1.

> Reioysings . . . for magnificence at the natiuities of Princes children, or by custome vsed yearely vpon the same dayes, are called songs natall or *Genethliaca*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

> The eclogue is not, in our opinion, prophetic in character. It is a *genethliacon*, or birthday ode, commemorating a past event. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 478.

genethlialogy (jē-neth-li-al-al'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γενεθλιαλογία*, casting of nativities, < *γενέθλη*, birthplace, birthday, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of calculating nativities by astrology, or predicting the course of a child's life from the positions of the planets, zodiac, etc., at the instant of birth. Also *genethliacs*.

> It seems by Strabo that one of the sects of the Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected *genethlialogy*. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, i. 3. (*Latham.*)

genethliatic (jē-neth-li-at'ik), *n.* [Irreg. for *genethliac*, *n.*] One who calculates nativities. [Rare.]

> The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations; the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

genetic (jē-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *génétique*, < Gr. *γένεσις* (**γενετι-*), generation, genesis, + *-ic*. Adjectives formed from compound nouns in *-genesis* take the form *-genetic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to genesis in any way; as regards origin or mode of production.

> So inscrutable is *genetic* history; impracticable the theory of causation, and transcends all calculus of man's devising. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 78.

> The higher kinds of literature [are] the only kinds that live on, because they had life at the start, . . . born of some *genetic* principle in the character of the people and the age which produce them. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

Genetic affinity, in *biol.*, relationship by direct descent; true affinity, implying genetic relationship expressed in morphological characters, as distinguished from any superficial resemblance, however close, which results from adaptive modification.—**Genetic definition**. (*a*) The definition of a kind (originally of a geometrical figure) by means of a rule for the production of an individual of that kind. (*b*) The definition of a natural kind by means of an explanation of how such things first came to be. —**Genetic method**, that method in philosophy and science which endeavors to throw light upon the natures of things of different kinds by considering in what manner such objects have come into being.

II. *n.* A medicine which acts on the sexual organs. [Rare.]

genetical (jē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *genetic* + *-al.*] Same as *genetic*.

genetically (jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a genetic manner; by means of genesis; by an act or process of generation.

> These types of life . . . need not be *genetically* connected with each other. *Dawson.*

geneting (jen'et-ing), *n.* Same as *jenneting*.

Genetta (jē-net'ä), *n.* [NL.: see *genet*[2].] A genus of *Viverridæ*, distinguished from *Viverra* by the lack of a pouch for the civet; the genets proper. *G. vulgaris* is the common genet, formerly called *Viverra genetta*. There are several other species, as the berbe, *G. pardina*, the Senegal genet, *G. senegalensis*, etc. See cut under *genet*[2].

genette, *n.* Same as *genet*[2].

geneva† (jē-nē'vä), *n.* [A corruption, by confusion with the town of *Geneva* in Switzerland (cf. *holland*, < *Holland*), of what would reg. be **genever*, with accent orig. on the first syllable (ME. *gynypre*, > ult. E. *gin*[5]), = D. *jenever* = G. Dan. Sw. *genever*, < OF. *genevre*, F. *genièvre* = Sp. *ginebra* = Pg. *genebra* = It. *ginepro*, juniper, juniper-berry, gin, < L. *juniperus*, juniper: see *juniper* and *gin*[5].] A spirit distilled from grain or malt with the addition of juniper-berries: now called, by contraction, *gin*.

> Last Thursday morning a woman, . . . coming out of a *geneva* shop in Red Cross Street, fell down, and within some few minutes departed this mortal life. *Read's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 4, 1718, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 104.

Geneva arbitration. See *arbitration*.

Geneva award. See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*[1].

Geneva Bible. See *Bible*.

Geneva convention. A convention signed by the great continental powers and by Great Britain, in 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of sanitary officers, military and naval chaplains, and citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded, the same to be free from capture.

Geneva cross. A red Greek cross on a white ground, displayed on flags and armlets for the protection, in time of war, of persons serving ambulances and hospitals, and of citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded. See *Geneva convention*.

Geneva gown. See *gown*.

Genevan (jē-nē'van), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva*, L. *Genava*, less correctly *Geneva*, *Genna*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Geneva in Switzerland.—**Genevan catechism.** See *catechism*, 2. - **Genevan theology**, Calvinism: so called from the residence of Calvin in Geneva, and the official establishment of his doctrines there.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.—2. An adherent of Genevan or Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist. See *Calvinism*.

Genevanism (jē-nē'van-izm), *n.* [< *Genevan* + *-ism.*] Calvinism.

Genevese (jen-ē-vēs' or -vēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva* + *-ese.*] I. *a.* Genevan.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.

genevrette (jen-e-vret'), *n.* [< F. *genévrier*, juniper, juniper-tree.] A wine made in Europe from wild fruits and flavored with juniper-berries.

gengt, *n.* and *v.* See *ging* and *gang*.

genial[1] (jē'nial), *a.* [= D. *geniaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *genial* = OF. *genial* = Sp. Pg. *genial* = It. *geniale*, < L. *genialis*, of or belonging to the genius or tutelary deity, particularly of a married couple, hence nuptial; also, of or belonging to enjoyment, pleasant, delightful, < *genius*, genius, also social spirit or enjoyment: see *genius*.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; hence, pertaining to generation; generative.

> The *genial* bed, where Hymen kéeps
> The solemn orgies, void of sleeps.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> The *genial* country of Dante and Buonarotti gave birth to Christopher Columbus. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 5.

> Rather . . . did I take
> That popular name of thine to shadow forth
> The all-generating powers and *genial* heat
> Of Nature. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Native; natural; innate. [Rare.]

So there are not a few very much to be pitied, whose industry being not attended with natural parts, they have sweat to little purpose, and rolled the stone in vain. Which chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition, at least to those particulars whereunto they apply their endeavours.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

3. Giving spirit or life; enlivening; warming; comforting; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

The grand *genial* power of the system, that visible God the Sun, would be soon regarded by them as a most beneficent Deity. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 6.

Is this a dinner? this a *genial* room?
No, 'tis a temple, and a hecatomb.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 155.

Yet be *genial* airs and a pleasant sunshine left me.
Bryant, Third of November, 1861.

4. Of a social spirit; cordial in disposition and manner; kindly; sympathetically cheerful.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Mapes] has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. ii.

A great broad-shoulder'd *genial* Englishman.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

He was so *genial*, so cordial, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

5. Relating to or exhibiting genius. [Rare.]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

=Syn. 3. Cheering, inspiriting.—4. Hearty, pleasant.

genial[2] (jē-nī′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *geneal*, *geniel*; < Gr. *γένειον*, chin, beard, < *γένυς* = L. *gena* = E. *chin*: see *gena* and *chin*.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the chin; situated on the chin; mental.—**Genial tubercles**, in *human anat.*, four small bony processes at the symphysis menti or middle line of the chin, on the inner aspect of the lower jaw-bone, the upper pair for the insertion of the geniohyoglossi, and the lower for that of the geniohyoidei muscles.

II. *n.* One of the dermal plates or scutes of the chin of reptiles.

geniality (jē-ni-al′i-ti), *n.* [= G. *genialität* = Dan. Sw. *genialitet* = Sp. *genialidad* = It. *genialità*, < LL. *genialita(t-)s*, enjoyment, festivity, < *genialis*, genial: see *genial*[1].] The state or quality of being genial; especially, sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

The arch of the prominent eyebrows, the well-shaped Grecian nose, the smiles lurking in the corners of the tight-pressed lips, show an innate *geniality* which might be dashed with bitter on occasion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

=Syn. Warmth, affability, friendliness, heartiness

genially (jē′niạl-i), *adv.* In a genial manner. Specifically—(*a*) In such a manner as to comfort or enliven; cheerfully, cordially.

The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

(*b*) By genius or nature; innately. [Rare.]

Thus some men are *genially* disposited to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

How calmly and *genially* the mind apprehends one after another the laws of physics! *Emerson*, Nature, p. 47.

genialness (jē′niạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genial; geniality.

genian (jē-nī′an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*[2].

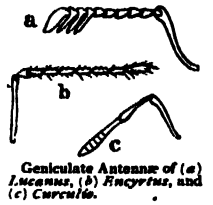
Geniates (jē-nī′ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. *γενειάτης*, bearded, < *γένειον*, the beard, the chin: see *genial*[2].] A genus of *Scarabæidæ* with upward of 20 species, with one exception South American (*G. australasiæ* being Australian), giving name to the *Geniatidæ*.

Geniatidæ (jē-ni-at′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geniates* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of scarabæoid beetles, based upon the genus *Geniates*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

geniculata, *n.* Plural of *geniculatum*.

geniculate (jē-nik′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geniculated*, ppr. *geniculating*. [< L. *geniculatus*, with bended knee, having knots, knotted (pp. of (LL.) *geniculare*, bend the knee), < *geniculum*, a knee, a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant, dim. of *genu* = E. *knee*: see *knee*.] To form joints or knots in.

geniculate, geniculated (jē-nik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *geniculatus*, knotted: see the verb.] Kneed; having a protuberance like a knee or an elbow; in *bot.*, having joints like the knee a little bent: as, a *geniculate* stem or peduncle.—**Geniculate antennæ**, those antennæ in which the first joint or scape is long and slender and the rest of the organ is affixed so as to form an angle with it, as in the ants. The geniculate form of antennæ may be combined with other types, and the organs are then distinguished as *geniculate-clavate*, *geniculate-capitate*, *geniculate-serrate*, and so on, the last word of the compound indicating the form of the part which succeeds the scape.—**Geniculate bodies**, the corpora geniculata of the brain. See *corpus*.—**Geniculated crystal**. See *crystal*.—**Geniculate ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Geniculate processes**. Same as *geniculate bodies*.



Geniculate Antennæ of (*a*) *Lucanus*, (*b*) *Eucyrtus*, and (*c*) *Curculio*.

geniculately (jē-nik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a geniculate manner; in the form of a knee or knees: as, antennæ *geniculately* bent.

geniculation (jē-nik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *geniculate* + *-ion*.] 1. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a geniculate formation; a kneed part or process.—3†. The act of kneeling; genuflection.

I saw their Masse (but not with that superstitious *geniculation* and elevation of hands . . . that the rest used). *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 3.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, etc. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 307.

geniculatum (jē-nik-ū-lā′tum), *n.*; pl. *geniculata* (-tạ). [NL., neut. of L. *geniculatus*: see *geniculate*.] In *anat.*, a geniculate body of the brain. See *corpora geniculata* (under *corpus*), *progeniculatum*, *postgeniculatum*.

genie[1]† (jē′ni), *n.* [< OF. *genie*, F. *génie*, genius, < L. *genius*: see *genius*.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c., did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, . . . to the end that he might advance his esurient *genie* in antiquities. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

genie[2] (jē′ni), *n.* [A corrupt form of *jinnee*, by confusion with *genius*: see *jinnee* and *genius*.] Same as *jinnee*. See *jinn*.

Be he *genie* or afrite, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

genii, *n.* Latin plural of *genius*.

genio† (jē′ni-ō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. Pg. *genio*), < L. *genius*: see *genius*.] A genius.

But, by reason of humane nature, wee have daily experience that as humours and *genios*, so affections and judgment, which oftentimes is vassall to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It is not only to the general bent of a nation that great revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary *genios* that lead them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

genioglossal (jē-nī-ō-glos′ạl), *a.* [As *genioglossus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the chin and the tongue: applied to the genioglossus.

genioglossus (jē-nī-ō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *genioglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. *γένειον*, chin (see *genial*[2]), + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A usual name of the geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossal (jē-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *geniohyoglossus* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue: specifically applied to the geniohyoglossus.

II. *n.* The geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossus (jē-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. *γένειον*, chin, + *ὑο(ειδής)*, hyoid, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A muscle of the tongue, so called from its triple connection with the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue. It is a flat triangular muscle placed vertically in the tongue, on either side of the median line, arising from the upper genial tubercle of the lower jaw-bone, and spreading like a fan to its insertion in the hyoid bone and all along the under side of the tongue, various movements of which organ it subserves. Also called *genioglossus*.

geniohyoid (jē-nī-ō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γένειον*, chin, + *ὑοειδής*, hyoid.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the geniohyoideus.

II. *n.* The geniohyoideus.

geniohyoidean (jē-nī′ō-hī-oi′dē-ạn), *a.* [< *geniohyoideus* + *-an*.] Same as *geniohyoid*.

geniohyoideus (jē-nī′ō-hī-oi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *γένειον*, chin, + *ὑοειδής*, hyoid.] A muscle of the chin and hyoid arising from the genial tubercle of the lower jaw and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a slender straight muscle lying alongside its fellow, between the mylohyoideus and the geniohyoglossus; its action tends to depress the jaw and elevate the hyoid. Also called *geniohyoid*.

genioplasty (jē-nī′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *γένειον*, the chin, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of restoring the chin.

Genipa (jen′i-pạ), *n.* [NL., of W. Ind. origin.] A rubiaceous genus of tropical America, closely allied to *Gardenia* of the old world. There are 8 species. The fruit is succulent, with a rather thick rind, and is sometimes edible, as in the case of the genipap. The fruit of *G. Brasiliensis* yields a violet dye. The wood of *G. Caruto* is remarkable for its flexibility, and is used for cart-shafts and in other ways. *G. clusiæfolia*, bearing a large inedible fruit called the seven-years apple, is a West Indian species that is also found in southern Florida.


Flowering Branch and Fruit of *Genipa Americana*.

genipap (jen′i-pap), *n.* [< *Genipapo*, the Guiana name.] The fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the West Indies and South America. It is of about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant vinous flavor. In Surinam it is often called *marmalade-box*.

genip-tree (jen′ip-trē), *n.* [See *Genipa*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Genipa*.—2. An old West Indian name for *Melicocca bijuga* and *Hypelate paniculata*, sapindaceous trees of Jamaica and other islands and the neighboring mainland.

genisaro (jen-i-sä′rō), *n.* A name given in Nicaragua to the *Pithecolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree the pods of which are edible and used as food for cattle.

Genist†, *n.* Same as *Genite*.

Genista (jē-nis′tạ), *n.* [L. *genista* or *genesta*, the name esp. of Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*, but applied also to the common broom and the greenweed; hence F. *genêt*, broom, and *Plantagenet*, the surname of the Angevine line of English kings, lit. broom-plant (*planto - à - genêt*), from the sprig of broom worn as a badge by their ancestor the Count of Anjou.] 1. A large genus of shrubby leguminous plants, often spiny, with simple leaves (or leafless) and yellow flowers. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The woadwaxen or dyers' greenweed, *G. tinctoria*, was formerly of importance as a dye-plant, giving a bright-yellow color, from which Kendal green was obtained by dipping the texture in a blue solution of woad. Some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, is by some included in this genus as *G. scoparia*.


Woadwaxen (*Genista tinctoria*)

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cecidomyians. *Bigot*, 1854.

genital (jen′i-tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *genital*, < OF. *genital*, F. *génital* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *genital* = It. *genitale*, < L. *genitalis*, of or belonging to generation, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget, generate: see *genus*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to generation; generative; reproductive; procreative: as, the *genital* organs.

These tenuous vapours . . . will doubtless compose as *genital* a matter as any can be prepared in the bodys of animals. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the organs of generation.—**Accessory genital organs**, or **armor**, in *zoöl.*, the claspers and other external organs of the male, which serve to retain the female.—**Genital canal**, in *embryol.*, the lumen of the genital cord.—**Genital chamber**, the genital sinus of a hydrozoan; a recess, sinus, or cavity which receives the genital products before their extrusion from the body. See cut under *Aurelia*.—**Genital cord** (or **chord**), in *embryol.* See *cord*[1].—**Genital gland**. See *gland*.—**Genital lobe**, an expansion or lobe beneath the

second abdominal segment of the male dragon-fly. It contains the copulating-sac, which previous to union with the female is filled with seminal fluid from the spermatic duct at the end of the abdomen.—**Genital nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve, supplying the cremaster muscle of the male and the round ligament of the uterus of the female.—**Genital plate**, in echinoderms, one of the perforated plates which give exit to the generative products.—**Genital products**, the immediate produce of any genital gland, male or female—that is, spermatozoa or ova of any kind.—**Genital ridge**, in *embryol.*, a thickening of connective tissue at the side of the mesentery in the region of the primitive kidney, where the epithelium dips in to form the rudiments of ova.—**Genital segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen which are modified to form accessory pieces of the external generative organs; specifically, in the *Hemiptera*, the seventh and, when visible, the succeeding segments, which are so modified.—**Genital sinus**, in *Hydrozoa*, the genital chamber (see above).

II. *n.* See *genitals*.

genitalia (jen-i-tā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L. (sc. *membra*), neut. pl. of *genitalis*, genital: see *genital, a., genitals.*] In *zoöl.*, the generative organs; the genitals.

The *genitalia* [of *Aspidogaster*] form a large part of the viscera, and the structure of the complex hermaphrodite apparatus is . . . peculiar. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 173.

genitals (jon'i-tąlz), *n. pl.* The sexual organs; especially, the external sexual organs; the genitalia.

Genite (jē'nīt), *n.* One of a sect of the ancient Jews, who in the Babylonish captivity, according to Breidenbargius, refrained from taking strange wives, and therefore claimed to be of the pure stock of Abraham. Also *Genist*.

He there nameth . . . diuers other sects, if they may beare that name: as the *Genites* or Genists, which stood vpon their stocke and kindred. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

geniting, *n.* See *jenneting*.

genitival (jen-i-tī'val or jen'i-ti-val), *a.* [< *genitive* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to the genitive.

genitive (jen'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *genitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *genitiv*, n.; = F. *génitif* = Pr. *genitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *genitivo*, < L. *genitivus*, usually in classical L. spelled *genetivus*, of or belonging to birth; in grammar, with or without *casus*, the genitive case (a mistranslation of Gr. ἡ γενικὴ πτῶσις, the generic or general case, γενικός meaning also belonging to the family, also to generation, < γένος = L. *genus*), < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like: an epithet applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., which in English is called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case: as, *patris*, 'of a father, a father's,' is the *genitive* case of the Latin noun *pater*, a father.

What is your *genitive* case plural, William?
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., expressing in the widest sense a relation of appurtenance between one thing and another, an adjectival relation of one noun to another, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case.

The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *genikē* could never mean *genitivus*. . . . *Genikē* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. If I say, 'a bird of the water,' 'of the water' defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers to the genus of water birds. 'Man of the mountains' means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or 'father of the son,' the *genitives* have the same effect. They predicate something of the son or of the father, and if we distinguished between the sons of the father and the sons of the mother, the *genitives* would mark the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., iii.

Abbreviated *gen.*

genito-anal (jen'i-tō-ā'nal), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *anal.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to the genitals and the anus: as, the *genito-anal* ring.

genitocrural (jen'i-tō-krō'ral), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *crural.*] Pertaining to the genitals and to the thigh: specifically applied to a branch of the second lumbar nerve which passes through the psoas muscle and is distributed to the genitals and parts of the thigh. Its two main divisions are the genital and crural branches or nerves.

geniton (jen'i-ton), *n.* Same as *jenneting*.

Dorothy gave her the better half of an imperfect *geniton* apple. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

genitor (jen'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *géniteur* = Sp. Pg. *genitor* = It. *genitore*, < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus.*] 1. One who procreates; a sire; a progenitor. [Rare.]

High *genitors*, unconscious did they cull
Time's sweet first-fruits. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2†. *pl.* The genitals.

genitories† (jen'i-tō-riz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **genitory*, prop. adj., < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget: see *genitor.*] The genitals. *Howell.*

In primitive times, amongst other foul slanders spread against the Christians, one was, that they did adore the *genitories* of their priests. *Bacon*, Apophthegms, p 213.

genito-urinary (jen'i-tō-ū'ri-nā-ri), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *urinary.*] Same as *urogenital*.—**Genito-urinary duct, sinus**, etc. See the nouns.

genitum (jen'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *genita* (-tą). [< L. *genitum*, neut. of *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus.*] In *math.*, a geometrical figure generated by the movement of a point, line, plane, or figure.

geniture (jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *geniture*, F. *géniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *genitura*, < L. *genitura*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus.*] 1. In *astrol.*, birth; nativity.

Yes, he's lord of the *geniture*,
Whether you examine it by Ptolemy's way,
Or Messahalah's, Lael, or Alkindus.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

This work, by merit first of fame secure,
Is likewise happy in its *geniture*;
For since 'tis born when Charles ascends the throne,
It shares at once his fortunes and its own.
Dryden, To Sir Robert Howard.

2. The power of procreation; virility. *E. D.*

It abaumeth the *geniture*.
Venner, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 416.

3. *pl.* The genitals. *E. D.*

genius (jē'nius), *n.*; pl. *geniuses*, *genii* (jē'nius-ez, -niī). [< L. *genius*, the tutelar spirit of a person, spirit, inclination, wit, genius, lit. 'inborn nature' (*natura* is from the same root), < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, √ *gen*, beget, produce: see *genus.*] 1. The ruling or predominant spirit of a place, person, or thing; the power, principle, or influence that determines character, conduct, or destiny (supposed by the ancients to be a tutelar divinity, a good spirit, or an evil demon, usually striving with an opposing spirit for the mastery); that which controls, guides, or aids: as, my good *genius* came to the rescue; his evil *genius* enticed him. [In this sense and the following the plural is *genii*.]

Some say, the *Genius* so
Cries, "Come!" to him that instantly must die
Shak, T. and C., iv. 4.

The word *genii* hath by some writers been erroneously adopted for *geniuses*. Each is a plural of the same word *genius*, but in different senses. When *genius* in the singular means a separate spirit or demon, good or bad, the plural is *genii*; when it means mental abilities, or a person eminently possessed of these, the plural is *geniuses*.
G. Campbell, Philos. of Rhetoric, II. iii. 3.

A fairy shield your *Genius* made,
And gave you on your natal day.
Tennyson, Margaret.

After the third century, even the artistic type of the guardian *genius* reappeared in that of the guardian angel.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 344.

His [Shakspere's] evil angel, rhyme, yielding step by step and note by note to the strong advance of that better *genius* who came to lead him into the loftier path of Marlowe. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 32.

2. A disembodied spirit regarded as affecting human beings in certain ways, but not as connected with any one individually.

The Abyssinians, to a man, are fearful of the night, unwilling to travel, and, above all, to fight in that season, when they imagine the world is in possession of certain *genii*, averse to intercourse with men.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 26.

3. A type or symbol; a concrete representative, as of an influence or a characteristic; a generic exemplification.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring: . . . he was the very *genius* of famine. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A golden lizard – the very *genius* of desolate stillness—had stopped breathless upon the threshold of one cabin
Bret Harte, Baby Sylvester (Tale of the Argonauts).

4. Prevailing spirit or inclination; distinguishing proclivity, bent, or tendency, as of a person, place, time, institution, etc.; special aptitude or intellectual quality; intrinsic characteristic or qualification: as, a *genius* for poetry, or for diplomacy; the *genius* of Christianity, of the Elizabethan period, of the American Constitution, of the Vatican.

Taking with him his two Sisters, he retired into a Monastery, they into a Nunnery. This does not suit with the *Genius* of an Englishman, who loves not to pull off his Clothes till he goes to bed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 71.

Every age has a kind of universal *genius*, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

No woman can despise them [ceremonies] with impunity. Their *genius* delights in ceremonies, in forms, in decorating life with manners, with proprieties, order, and grace. *Emerson*, Woman.

It is this tendency on the part of the collective speakers of a language to approve or reject a proposed change according to its conformity with their already subsisting usages that we are accustomed to call by the fanciful name "the *genius* of a language."
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 776.

Human nature has a much greater *genius* for sameness than for originality. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 63.

5. Exalted mental power distinguished by instinctive aptitude, and independent of tuition; phenomenal capability, derived from inspiration or exaltation, for intellectual creation or expression; that constitution of mind or perfection of faculties which enables a person to excel others in mental perception, comprehension, discrimination, and expression, especially in literature, art, and science.

By *genius* I would understand that power, or rather those powers of the mind, which are capable of penetrating into all things within our reach and knowledge, and of distinguishing their essential differences.
Fielding, Tom Jones, ix. 1.

Genius always imports something inventive or creative.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, iii.

We owe to *genius* always the same debt, of lifting the curtain from the common, and showing us that divinities are sitting disguised in the seeming gang of gypsies and peddlers. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

Talent is that which is in a man's power; *genius* is that in whose power a man is.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 356.

6. A person having such mental power; a person of general or special intellectual faculties developed in a phenomenal degree. [In this sense the plural is *geniuses*. It was formerly also *genii*.]

Homer was the greater *genius*, Virgil the better artist.
Pope, Iliad, Pref.

The true *genius* is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction.
Johnson.

In building that house, he won for himself, or for the nameless *genius* whom he set to work, a place in the history of art. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 141.

Genius loci. [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or an institution, as of a college. See def. 1. = **Syn. 5.** *Abilities, Gifts, Talents, Parts, Aptitude, Faculty, Capacity, Genius, Ingenuity, Cleverness*, all indicate special or excellent power for doing work that is more or less intellectual. *Abilities* is the most general and common word for intellectual powers of the active sort, intellectual competence to do effective work; *abilities* are always either acquired or developed. (See *ability.*) *Gifts* are strictly endowments, or abilities regarded as conferred by the Creator. (See *acquirement.*) *Talents* comes to the same idea, its Biblical origin (Mat. xxv. 14–30) making the powers seem primarily intrusted to one for use, or at least given like money. *Parts* is regaining its former popularity and dignity, which it lost for a time; in the last century it stood for *talents* or *gifts*, excellent or superior endowments: as, he is a man of *parts*, or he is a man of good natural *parts*, the latter perhaps implying a failure to develop one's *gifts*. *Aptitude* is either natural bias or special fitness or skill; it may be native talent or disciplined ability. *Faculty* is cultivated aptitude, a highly trained power of doing something. The distinction between *a faculty for* and *the faculty of* should be noticed, the former being the kind of *faculty* now under consideration and the latter a bodily *faculty*, as the *faculty* of speech, hearing, etc. *Capacity* is receptive power: as, *capacity* to learn; it is a power of acquiring. "It is most remarkable in the different degrees of facility with which different men acquire a language." *Sir J. Mackintosh.* (See *ability.*) *Genius* is extraordinarily developed faculty, in many directions or in one; it is especially the creative power of original conceptions and combinations; it belongs with *talents* or *gifts* in seeming primarily bestowed, not acquired, and it includes *capacity* and *aptitude* in their highest forms. *Ingenuity* is lower than *genius*, in seeming cultivated, not bestowed, in seeming less superhuman or phenomenal, and often in serving less exalted purposes: as, the *ingenuity* of the mechanic, of the rhetorician, of the sophist. *Cleverness* is still lower, being a sort of mental dexterity, which is evinced in facility in learning or felicity in expression; it may be a merely manual dexterity. (See quotation from Coleridge under *cleverness*.) It should be noticed that all these words, except *parts*, may be used in the singular for skill or power or natural bent in some particular direction: as, *ability* in debate, a *talent* for drawing, the *gift* of conversation, an *aptitude* for scientific research, *ingenuity* in argument, etc. See *wisdom* and *astute*.

As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our *abilities*. *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II 313.

Conversation in its better part
May be esteem'd a *gift*, and not an art.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 4

The man of *talents* possesses them like so many tools, does his job with them, and there an end; but the man of *genius* is possessed by it, and it makes him into a book or a life according to its whim.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 64.

All my endeavors to distinguish myself were only for want of a great title and fortune, that I might be used like a lord by those who have an opinion of my *parts*; whether

right or wrong is no great matter. And so the reputation of wit and great learning does the office of a riband or a coach and six. *Swift*, To Bolingbroke.

That his style was no easy acquisition (though, of course, the *aptitude* was innate), he [Dryden] himself tells us. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 30.

For, above all things, he had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

As the sum and crown of what is to be done for technical education, I look to the provision of a machinery for winnowing out the *capacities* and giving them scope. *Huxley*, Tech Education

Sir Isaac Newton and Milton were equally men of *Genius*. Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Godolphin were ministers of great *abilities*, though they did not possess either the brilliant *talents* of Bolingbroke or the commanding *genius* of Chatham. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

There is also another species of *genius* we call *ingenuity*, or the inventive *faculty*, which frequently accompanies or takes the place of the higher flights of *genius*, that meantime lies idle, or fallow, to recruit its powers. *Jon Ller*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

Patience and tenacity of purpose are worth more than twice their weight of *cleverness*. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 58.

genleset, genteset, *n.* [The form *genteve* is no doubt wrong; the origin of *genteve* is uncertain.] An old architectural term of doubtful form and meaning: said by the Oxford Glossary to have been applied by William of Worcester apparently to the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

gennet[1], *n.* See *jennet*[1].

gennet[2]†, *n.* See *genet*[2].

Genoa velvet. See *Genoese velvet*, under *Genoese*.

genoblast (jen'ō-blȧst), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γένος*, sex, + *βλαστός*, germ.] The bisexual nucleus of an impregnated ovum, regarded as composed of a female part, feminonucleus, and of a male part, masculonucleus; a maritonucleus. *H. D. Minot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

genoblastic (jen-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *genoblast* + *-ic.*] Germinating as a result of union of sexual elements; gamogenetic; pertaining to a genoblast. See the extract.

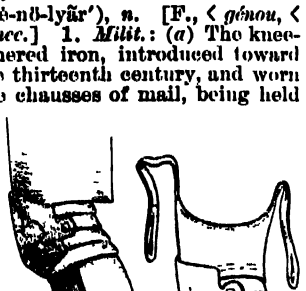
This author [E. Van Beneden] . . . suggests that the peripheral pronucleus is probably partially formed of spermatic substance, that the central pronucleus is female, and that the segmentation nucleus is a compound body resulting from the union of these two, and is probably, therefore, bisexual. This statement includes all the basal facts of the *genoblastic* theory. *A. Hyatt*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 336.

Genoese (jen-ō-ōs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Genoa* + *-ese*; cf. F. *Génois*, It. *Genovese*, < It. *Genova*, < L. *Genua*, Genoa. The plural was formerly also *Genoeses*. Cf. *Genoway*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Genoa, a city of northwestern Italy, or to the republic of Genoa constituted by its citizens, existing from the tenth century till 1797, and very powerful in the middle ages. —**Genoese embroidery**, needlework done on fine linen or cotton, with outlines of thin cord and buttonhole-stitch, parts of the material being cut away and the openings filled with wheels and other simple patterns. —**Genoese velvet**, a rich fabric of which the pattern is in velvet pile and the background flat and smooth, of silk or silk and gold. The manufacture of this velvet is not peculiar to Genoa. Also called *Genoa velvet*.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or the people, of Genoa.

Also *Genovese*.

genouillère (zhē-nū-lyãr'), *n.* [F., < *génou*, < L. *genu* = E. *knee*.] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) The knee-piece, of hammered iron, introduced toward the close of the thirteenth century, and worn at first over the chausses of mail, being held in place by a strap passing round the leg, and consisting at first of a dish-shaped or slightly pointed roundel. (*b*) An articulated piece forming a part of the jambe or of the cuissart in the fourteenth century, and later furnished with large wings which projected backward on each side of the knee-joint.—2. In *fort.*: (*a*) The part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure, serving to cover the lower part of the gun-carriage. (*b*) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.



Genouillère, middle of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

-genous. [(1) < LL. *-genus*, *-a*, *-um*, or as noun or adj. of one term., < L. *-gena*, m., *-born*, as in *indigenus*, *indigena*, native, indigenous, *amnigena*, river-born, *montigena*, mountain-born, etc.: see *-gen*. (2) < *-gen* + *-ous*, as in *acro-gen-ous*, *nitro-gen-ous*.] 1. The terminal element in some words of Latin origin, meaning '-born,' as in *indigenous*, born within a country, *amnigenous*, river-born, *montigenous*, mountain-born, etc.—2. The termination of adjectives from nouns in *-gen*, as in *acrogenous*, *nitrogenous*, etc.

Genovese (jen-ō-vēs' or -vēz'), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Genevayse*; < It. *Genovese*, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese*.] Same as *Genoese*. [Rare.]

Being but a *Genovese*,
I am handled worse than had I been a Moor.
Tennyson, Columbus.

Genowayt, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Genowey*, *Genowaie*, etc. (and as an existing surname *Janeway*, *Jannaway*, *Jannay*, *Jannry*), < ME. *Janewey*, *Januaye*, *Januey*, usually in pl. *Janeweys*, *Junuayes*, etc., orig. also sing., *Genevayse*, etc., a Genoese, a merchant engaged in the Genoese trade, < It. *Genovese*, a Genoese, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese*, *Genovese*.] A Genoese.

John Dory (a *Genowey*, as I conjecture).
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall (1602), p. 135.

Ambrose Grimand, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and city of Chio. *Grimeston*, Goulart, G g 1. (*Nares.*)

genre (zhoṅ'r), *n.* [F., kind, genus, mode, style, etc.; particularly in the arts, with a distinct epithet; < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus* and *gender*, *n.*] 1. Genus; kind; sort; style. [Rare.]

The prodigious wealth of our language in beautiful works of this *genre* is almost unknown. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 245.

2. In *painting*, specifically, a representation of some phase of common life, as a domestic interior, a rural or village scene, etc. The term is sometimes used in the same sense with reference to sculpture and the drama. In French it is also applied with a descriptive epithet to other kinds of painting, as *genre* historique, the historical style; *genre* du paysage, the landscape style. In English writing it is most commonly used in combination as a descriptive term, either with or without a hyphen: as, *genre* pictures; a *genre* painter.

There are comic and *genre* pictures of parties. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, vi. 1.

Only within these few centuries has painting been divided into historical, landscape, marine, architectural, *genre*, animal, still-life, etc. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 22.

His subjects, too, were no longer the homely things of the *genre*-painter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 569.

gens (jenz), *n.*; pl. *gentes* (jen'tēz). [L., a clan or family (see def.), a race, nation, people, < √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, *genus*, a race, kind, allied to E. *kin* and *kind*: see *genus*, *kin*, *kind*, *n.*] 1. In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families claiming descent from a common ancestor, united by a common name and by certain religious rites and legal privileges and obligations, but not necessarily by consanguinity: as, the Fabian *gens*, all bearing the name Fabius; the Julian *gens*, all named Julius; the Cornelian *gens*, etc. Hence—2. In historical and ethnological use, a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state of society constituting a distinct or independent branch of a general aggregate or race.

The union of the *gentes* or nations is temporary and occasional only; when the emergency is over each tribal ruler is independent as before. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 22.

There was nothing between the worship of the Household and the worship of the *Gens*. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 141.

gent[1]† (jent), *a.* [< ME. *gent*, < OF. *gent*, F. *gent* = Pr. *gent* = OSp. *gento*, OIt. *gente*, pretty, fine, abbr., with recession of accent, from L. *gentilis*, gentle, etc.: see *gentle*, *genteel*, *gentry*, *jaunty*.] 1. Noble; gentle.

Al of a Knyght was fair and *gent*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 4.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a Lady *gent*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 27.

2. Neat; slender; elegant.

Fair was the yonge wyf, and ther withal
As any weall hir body *gent* and smal. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

Her middle was both small and *gent*. *Greene*, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

3. Polished; refined.

The goos with hire facounde *gent*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

gent[2] (jent), *n.* [Abbr. of *gentleman*, first used in the 16th century, prob. at first with some ref. to *gent*[1], *a.*, but in more general use taken up in speech from the written abbr. "*gent.*" in law records, lists of names, etc., and in plays, as "1st *Gent.*," "2d *Gent.*," etc.] An abbreviation of *gentleman*. [Vulgar; in literary use, humorous or colloquial.]

And behold, at this moment the reverend *gent* enters from the vestry. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliv.

The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but *gents*.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

genteel (jen-tēl'), *a.* [In this form first found in the 17th century, being an E. adaptation of *gentile* pronounced as in the contemporary F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f. (the *i* pron. as E. *ee*), gentle, affable, courteous (see *gentile*, *a.*, 4); another form in imitation of the F. pron. was *jantee*, *janty*, now *jaunty*. From the OF. form of the same word is reg. derived the E. *gentle*, while *gentile*, except in the obs. sense 'genteel,' is directly from the L. See *gentle*, *gentile*, *genty*, *jaunty*.] 1. Polite; well-bred; decorous in manners or behavior; refined: as, *genteel* company.

The colony [New Haven] was under the conduct of as holy, and as prudent, and as *genteel* persons as most that ever visited these nooks of America. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

A *genteel* man, brother of the Caimacam of Girge, came to see me, whom I had seen at the Aga's. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 123.

Isn't he a handsome man?—tell me that.—A *genteel* man? a pretty figure of a man? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

2. Adapted to, suitable for, or characteristic of polite society; free from vulgarity or meanness in appearance, quality, amount, etc.; elegant; becoming; adequate: as, *genteel* manners; a *genteel* address; *genteel* comedy; a *genteel* income or allowance.

[Mercier] soon returned and took a house in Covent garden, painting portraits and pictures of familiar life in a *genteel* style of his own, and with a little of Watteau. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is precarious is mistaken. I can assure you . . . that it is both *genteel* and perfectly safe. *Cowper.*

The crowd was insupportable, and . . . there was not a *genteel* face to be seen. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 20.

3. Fashionable; stylish; à la mode.

'Tis the most *genteel* and received wear now, sir. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Do now send a *genteel* conveyance for them; for, I assure you, they were most of them used to ride in their own carriages. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

He endeavors hard to make rascality *genteel*, by converting rascals into coxcombs. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 112.

Genteel business (*theat.*). See *business*.—**The genteel**, that which is genteel; the manners of well-bred or fashionable society; "the fashionable."

Mr. Adams, delightful as he is, has no pretension to "*the genteel*." *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

=**Syn.** *Genteel*, *Polite*, well-mannered, polished. *Genteel* refers to the outward chiefly; *polite* to the outward as an expression of inward refinement and kindness. *Genteel* has latterly tended to express a somewhat fastidious pride of refinement, family position, and the like. *Genteel* is often largely negative, meaning free from what is low, vulgar, or connected with the uncultivated classes; *polite* is positive and active, meaning that one acts in a certain way. *Polite* has, however, a passive meaning, that of 'polished': as, *polite* society, *polite* literature. See *polite*.

genteelize (jen-tēl'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *genteelized*, ppr. *genteelizing*. [< *genteel* + *-ize*.] To render genteel. [Rare.]

A man cannot dress but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination *genteelized* along with him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

genteelly (jen-tēl'li), *adv.* In a genteel manner; in the manner of well-bred people.

Most exactly, negligently, *genteelly* dress'd! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

I have long neglected him as being a profligate or (as Mr. Browne more *genteelly* calls him) a privileged writer, who takes the liberty to say any thing, and whose reproach is no scandal. *Waterland*, Works, X. 414.

genteelness (jen-tēl'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genteel; gentility. [Rare.]

Next to him [Correggio] Parmegrano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the antients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, iv.

Gentele's green. See *green*[1].

genteriet, genteriset, *n.* Middle English forms of *gentry*. *Chaucer.*

gentes, *n.* Plural of *gens*.

genteset, *n.* See *genleset*.

genthite (gen'thīt), *n.* [After a mineralogist, Dr. F. A. *Genth* of Pennsylvania (born 1820).] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in amorphous stalactitic incrusta-

tions of an apple-green color on chromite at Texas, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

gentian (jen'shian), *n.* [< ME. *genoyan*, < OF. *gentiane* = Sp. Pg. *genciana*, < L. *gentiana*, Gr. *γεντιανή*, also *γεντιάς*, gentian; said to have been named after an Illyrian king *Gentius*, Gr. *Γέντιος*, who was the first to discover its properties.] The common name for species of the genus *Gentiana*. The officinal gentian, affording the gentian-root of pharmacists, is the *G. lutea*, a tall handsome species of southern and central Europe, though the roots of other species, as of *G purpurea* and *G. Pannonica*, are frequently substituted for it. The more common American gentians are the fringed gentian (*G. crinata*), with showy sky-blue, delicately fringed corollas, and the closed gentian (*G. Andrewsii*) and soapwort-gentian (*G Saponaria*), both with nearly closed corollas.



Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).

> More sad than shoery, making in good sooth,
> Like the fringed *gentian*, a late autumn spring.
> *Lowell*, Legend of Brittany, i. 16.

False gentian, *Pleurogyne Carinthiaca*, a gentianaceous plant of Europe, northern Asia, and western North America.—**Horse-gentian**, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, a caprifoliaceous plant of North America, with a bitter root.—**Spurred gentian**, *Halenia deflexa*, a gentianaceous plant of North America, the corolla of which has 4 or 5 spurs.

Gentiana (jen-shi-an'ạ or -ā'nạ), *n.* [L., gentian: see *gentian*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gentianaceæ*. They are perennial or annual herbs, with opposite, entire, and glabrous leaves, and usually showy, bright-colored flowers. There are about 180 species, found in the mountains and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, throughout the Andes, and very sparingly in Australia and New Zealand; over 40 are natives of the United States. The flowers are usually blue, but are sometimes yellow, white, or (in the Andes) red. All the species are characterized by an extremely bitter principle, without astringency or acridity, on which account the roots of various species, especially of the European *G. lutea*, are used in medicine as a tonic. See *gentian*.—**Gentiana blue**. Same as *spirit-blue*.

Gentianaceæ (jon-shia-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gentiana* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, including about 50 genera and 500 widely distributed species. They are smooth bitter herbs, with mostly opposite, entire, and sessile leaves, regular flowers, and a usually one-celled capsule with numerous small seeds. Besides the typical genus, *Gentiana*, the other principal genera are *Lisianthus*, *Swertia*, and *Erythræa*. The order also includes the familiar genera *Sabbatia* and *Frasera*, and the bog-bean, *Menyanthes*, which is remarkable in the order for its alternate, petiolate, and mostly trifoliolate leaves.

gentianaceous (jen-shia-nā'shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentianal (jen'shian-al), *a.* [< *gentian* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gentians, or to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentian-bitter (jen'shian-bit'ėr), *n.* A more or less pure gentiopicrin.

gentianella (jen-shia-nel'ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gentiana*, gentian: see *gentian*.] 1. A common name for *Gentiana acaulis*, a dwarf perennial species of the Alps, bearing large, beautiful, intensely blue flowers.—2. A particular shade of blue.

gentian-spirit (jen'shian-spir'it), *n.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of an infusion of gentian. It is much drunk by the Swiss. *Imp. Dict.*

gentianwort (jen'shian-wėrt), *n.* A plant belonging to the order *Gentianaceæ*.

gentil†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gentle*.

gentile (jen'til or -til), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1, 2, 3 directly from L.; in def. 4 from F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f., gentile, also, formerly, genteel, gentle (see *genteel*, *gentle*), = Sp. *gentil* = Pg. *gentio* = It. *gentile*, gentile, < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same gens or clan, of or belonging to the same nation or people, pl. *gentiles*, foreigners as opposed to Romans, in LL. opposed to Jewish or Christian, the heathen, pagans, with sing. *gentilis*, a heathen, < *gen(t-)s*, a tribe, family, clan: see *gens*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a gens or clan; of the same clan or family.

> Another result [of Solon's policy] was to increase the number of people who stood outside those *gentile* and phratric divisions which were concomitants of the patriarchal type and of personal rule.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

> The Agnatic *Gentile* groups, consisting of all the descendants, through males, of a common male ancestor, began to exist in every association of men and women which held together for more than a single generation.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p 287, note A.

2 (in this sense only jen'til). In *Scrip.*, belonging to a non-Jewish nation; pertaining to a heathen people: in the United States, applied by the Mormons to persons not of their church. [Commonly with a capital letter.]

> Now again is there a positive nucleus of *Gentile* influence . . . renewed in the city [Salt Lake].
> *S. Bowles*, Our New West, p. 209.

3. In *gram.*, expressing nationality, local extraction, or place of abode; describing or designating a person as belonging to a certain race, country, district, town, or locality by birth or otherwise: as, a *gentile* noun (as *Greek*, *Arab*, *Englishman*, etc.); a *gentile* adjective (as *Florentine*, *Spanish*, etc.).—4†. Worthy of a gentleman; genteel; honorable. See *genteel*, *gentle*.

> We make art servile, and the trade *gentile*
> (Yet both corrupted with ingenious guile),
> To compass earth, and with her empty store
> To fill our arms, and grasp one handful more.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 2.

> Till at last the greatest slavery to sin be accounted but good humour, and a *gentile* compliance with the fashions of the world.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

> For Plotinus, his deportment was so *gentile*, that his audience was compos'd of a confluence of the noblest and most illustrious personages of Rome.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 31.

=**Syn.** 2. See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *n.* 1. A member of a gens or clan.

> The Agnati were a group of actual or adoptive descendants, through males, from a known and remembered ancestor: the *Gentiles* were a similar group of descendants from an ancestor long since forgotten.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2 (jen'til). In *Scrip.*, one belonging to a non-Jewish nation; any person not a Jew; a heathen; sometimes, in later writings, one who is neither a Jew nor a Christian. [Commonly with a capital in this use and the next.]

> In the beginning of Christianity, the Fathers writ Contra gentes, and Contra *Gentiles*, they were all one: But after all were Christians, the better sort of People still retain'd the name of *Gentiles*, throughout the four Provinces of the Roman Empire.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

3 (jen'til). Among the Mormons, one who is not of their church.—4. In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective derived from the name of a country or locality, and designating its natives or people: as, the words *Italian*, *American*, *Athenian*, are *gentiles*.=**Syn.** 2. *Gentile*, *Barbarian*, *Pagan*, *Heathen*. A *barbarian* was to the Greeks a foreigner, especially one of alien speech; in the New Testament the word seems to mean a stranger or foreigner, but in Rom. i. 14 one not a Greek, and therefore not cultivated. Primarily, a *Gentile*, or the word of which it was a translation, signified to the Jews one not a Jew, but later one who was neither Jew nor Christian, or, from the Roman standpoint, one not a Roman. *Pagan* and *heathen* are primarily the same in meaning; but *pagan* is sometimes distinctively applied to those nations that, although worshiping false gods, are more cultivated, as the Greeks and Romans, and *heathen* to uncivilized idolaters, as the tribes of Africa. A Mohammedan is not counted a *pagan*, much less a *heathen*. See *infidel*.

> Glory, honour, and peace, to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the *Gentile*. Rom. ii. 10.

> The long struggle between the habits, manners, and moral sentiments of the *barbarians* and the totally opposite characteristics of Roman life.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 41.

> I'd rather be
> A *Pagan*, suckled in a creed outworn;
> So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
> Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn.
> *Wordsworth*, Misc. Sonnets, I. 33.

> The missionaries did not disdain to work upon the senses of the *heathen* by anything that could impart a higher dignity to the Christian cultus as compared with the *pagan*.
> *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 5.

gentilesse†, *n.* [Also *gentlesse*; < ME. *gentilesse*, < OF. *gentilesse*, gentry, gentility, nobility, pl. *gentilesses*, pretty conceits, devices, = F. *gentillesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentileza* = It. *gentilezza*, < *gentile*, gentle, noble, etc.): see *gentile*. *Gentrice* and *gentry*, q. v., are other forms of the same word.] Gentle birth; character or manners of a person of gentle birth; courtesy; complaisance; delicacy.

> For som folk wol be wounen for richesse,
> And som for strokes, and som for *gentillesse*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l 196.

> Her yeares advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them who should render her mistresse of most *gentilesses*, and teach her the most witty and subtile discourses, to serve her upon all occasions.
> *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

gentilish† (jen'til-ish), *a.* [< *gentile* + *-ish*1.] Heathenish; pagan.

> I cannot but yet further admire, on the other side, how any man, . . . being a Christian, can assume such extraordinary Honour and Worship to himself, while the Kingdoms of Christ our common King and Lord is hid to this World, and such *gentilish* imitation forbid in express words by himself to all his Disciples
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth

gentilism (jen'til-izm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *gentilismo*; as *gentile* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being gentile or a gentile; formerly, heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

> A free Commonwealth . . . plainly commended, or rather enjoin'd by our Savior himself, to all Christians, not without remarkable disallowance, and the brand of *Gentilism* upon Kingship.
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> A proselyte could not be admitted from *gentilism* or idolatry, unless he gave up his name to the religion.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 468.

gentilitial (jen-ti-lish'ạl), *a.* Same as *gentilitious*.

> It will . . . be found upon examination that, according to the historians, the public devotion was principally directed towards *gentilitial*, tutelary, and local deities.
> *Farmer*, Worship of Human Spirits, iii. § 1.

> Pathros, the local name, from which the *gentilitial* noun "Pathrusim" is formed, occurs frequently in the writings of the Jewish prophets, where it designates, apparently, a district of Egypt.
> *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 218.

gentilitious (jen-ti-lish'us). *a.* [= Sp. *gentilicio*, < L. *gentilitius*, more correctly *gentilicius*, belonging to a particular clan or gens, also national, < *gentilis*: see *gentile*.] Pertaining to a gens or aggregate family; peculiar to a gens, people, or nation.

> Nor is it proved or probable that Sergius changed the name of Boccadi Porco, for this was his surname or *gentilitious* appellation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

> Sir Thomas Browne uses with effect the argument that a mixed race cannot have a national smell. Among a mongrel people, he contends, no odor could be *gentilitious*.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 206.

gentility (jen-til'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *gentylete*, < OF. *gentilité*, gentle birth, F. *gentilité* = Sp. *gentilidad* = Pg. *gentilidade* = It. *gentilità*, heathenism, < L. *gentilita(t-)s*, relationship in the same gens, LL. heathenism, < *gentilis*, gentile: see *gentile*, *gentle*.] 1. The quality or state of belonging to a certain gens, clan, or family; gentile relationship or stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The surname is the name of the *gentilitie* and stocke, which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did.
> *Sir T. Smith*, Commonwealth, iii. 8.

> "Prohibition of marriage would surely endanger" the *gentility* of the nation.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 185.

> The grammarian observes that there is a certain agnation and *gentility* among words. All the cases of the noun Æmilius are descended from the nominative, just as all the members of the gens Æmilia, all the Æmilii, are descended from a single original Æmilius [Varro, De Linguâ Latinâ, viii 4.] The Romans, therefore, regarded *gentility* as a kinship among men not essentially different from agnation.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p 283, note A.

2†. Noble or gentle birth.

> Hy ham yelpeth of hare *gentylete*, nor thet hy weneth by of gentile woze [They boast of their gentility, for they think to be of gentle blood]
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p 89.

> Eyther the commuvers owlve must be welthy, and the gentyl and noble men needy and miserable: or elles, excludyng *gentylrie*, al men must be of one degre and sort, and a new name prouided.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

3†. People of good birth; gentry.

> Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility*.
> *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

4†. Gentile character; paganism; heathenism.

> Places, landes, or coastes, . . . as well within the coastes and limites of *gentility* as within the dominions and Seigniories of the sayd mighty Emperour and Duke.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 272.

> When the people began to espie the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentilitie* was built, their heart were vtterly auerted from it
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

5. The quality or state of being genteel; condition, appearance, or manner characteristic of polite society; genteel behavior; fashionableness; stylishness.

> Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
> By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility*.
> *Sir J. Harrington*.

> Neither did they establish their claims to *gentility* at the expense of their tailors—for as yet those offenders against the pockets of society, and the tranquillity of all aspiring young gentlemen, were unknown in New Amsterdam.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

> In the elder English dramatists, . . . there is a constant recognition of *gentility*, as if a noble behaviour were as easily marked in the society of their age as color is in our American population.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 223.

gentilize (jen'ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gentilized*, ppr. *gentilizing*. [Formerly also *gentleize*; < *gentil* (now *gentle*) or *gentile* + *-ize*. Cf. *genteelize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render gentle, polite, or gentlemanly; raise to the rank of gentlemen. [Rare.]

> Dissembling brokers, made of all deceipts,
> Who falsifie your measures and your weights
> T inrich your selues, and your vnthrifty Sons
> To *gentilize* with proud possessions.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It alone will *gentilize*, if unmixed with cant. *Coleridge*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To live like a gentile, or like a heathen.

> God's known Denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites, who, though they were govern'd in a Commonwealth of God's own ordaining, he only their King, they his peculiar People, yet . . . clamour'd for a King. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

2†. To play the gentleman. *Norden*, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608).

gentilly†, *adv.* See *gently*. *Chaucer*.

gentiopicrin (jen'ti-ō-pik'rin), *n.* [< *genti(an)* + Gr. *πικρός*, bitter.] The bitter principle of gentian ($C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$), a neutral body crystallizing in colorless needles which are freely soluble in water. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

gentisic (jen-tis'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from gentian: as, *gentisic* acid. *Encyc. Brit.*

gentle (jen'tl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jentle*; < ME. *gentel, gentell, gentil, gentyl, gentile, gentille*, also with initial *j, jentille, jentylle*, sometimes *jantaul* (cf. mod. *jaunty, janty*), of noble or good birth, noble, comely, gentle, etc., < OF. *gentil*, of noble or good birth, gentle, gracious, kind, pretty, etc., F. *gentil*, pretty, noble, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentil* = It. *gentile*, noble, genteel, polite, humane, pretty, etc., < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same clan or gens, also foreign (see *gentile*), ML. of noble or good birth, noble, etc., < L. *gen(t-)s*, a race, family, clan: see *gens*. The L. *gentilis* appears in E. in many different forms, namely, *gentile, gentuel, gentile*, and abbr. *gent, genty, jaunty, janty*, etc.: see these forms.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of good birth or family; well-born; specifically, belonging to the gentry as distinguished from the nobility: as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth.

> Kynge Brangore hadde a *gentill* lady to his wif, that was doughter to kynge Adryan, the Emperour of Constantynenoble, that was myghty and riche.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

> Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
> Our gentry than our parents' noble names
> In whose success we are *gentle*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

> I am as *gentle* as yourself, as freeborn
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of good birth or station; honorable; respectable; refined.

> *Gentille* of nvrture, & noble of lynage,
> Was non that bare armure, that did sulk vassalage.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 188.

> A hedge-born swain
> That doth presume to boast of *gentle* blood.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Of well-bred character or quality; gracious; courteous; kindly and considerate; not rough or harsh; mild; soothing: as, a *gentle* nurse; a *gentle* nature, manner, voice.

> Sir Gawein seide that he haide well devised, and that of *gentell* herte moved this purpos.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 613.

> The *gentle* minde by *gentle* deeds is knowne
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

> It argues an attractive and *gentle* nature in him [Aske], that his serving man died of grief when he was arrested.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

4. Tame; docile; tractable; peaceable; not wild or refractory: as, a *gentle* horse or hawk.

> The ruffians . . . took
> And bore him to the naked hall of Doorm
> (His *gentle* charger following him unled).
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5†. Improved by cultivation; ameliorated; domesticated.

> If thou wilt take of a *gentil* tree
> Not wilde atte alle withoute asperitee,
> When it is two yere olde or III., to thrive,
> Goode is to sette it
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

6. Soft; mild in action, performance, or use; not rude or boisterous: as, a *gentle* breeze; a *gentle* tap; a *gentle* tone.

> The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
> It droppeth as the *gentle* rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

> The path of the *gentle* winds is seen,
> Where the small waves dance, and the young woods lean.
> *Bryant*, Song of the Stars.

7†. Refreshing; reviving.

> There growethe fulle gode Wyn, that men clepen Bigon, that is fulle myghty and *gentylle* in drynkynge.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

8. Gradual; easy; not steep; moderate in degree; not sharply defined: as, a *gentle* slope; the *gentle* curves of a river or a figure.

> At certain places the inclination changes from a *gentler* to a steeper slope. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 105.

> Shoreward, sometimes in terraces, often with inclines so *gentle* as hardly to be traced, the trim lawns steal softly to the river's bank. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 167.

Gentle falcon. Same as *falcon-gentle*.—**Gentle reader**, courteous, considerate reader: a phrase common until recently especially in the prefaces of books.

> Receive thankfully, *gentle reader*, those sermons faithfully collected, without any sinister suspicion of anything in the same being added or adempt.
> *Latimer*, Sermons (1549), Pref.

The gentle craft, a descriptive phrase used specifically for shoemaking and (after Izaak Walton) for angling.

> Marry, because you have drunk with the King,
> And the King hath so graciously pledged you,
> You shall no more be called shoemakers;
> But you and yours, to the world's end,
> Shall be called the trade of *the gentle craft*.
> *Greene*, George-a-Greene (1599).

> And since that, one of *the gentle craft*, who took me infinitely for the excellent guift he had in tickling a lady's heel. *The Wizard* (MS. Play, 1640).

> He [Venator] agrees to accompany Piscator in his sport, adopts him as his master and guide, and in time becomes initiated into the practice and mysteries of *the gentle craft*.
> *Chambers*, Cyc. of Eng. Lit., Izaak Walton.

The gentle (or **gentler**) **sex**, women collectively; womankind: opposed to *the sterner sex*.—**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Gentle, Meek, Bland, Soft, Tame, Mild*; placid, dovelike, quiet, peaceful, pacific, moderate, clement, lenient, merciful, kind, indulgent; tractable, docile. Of the first six words, *meek* applies only to personal character and behavior; it is wholly good in the Bible, and now indicates a defect of character only occasionally by hyperbole. The others may be either physical or moral. The meaning of *bland* is founded upon the pleasant feeling of warm breezes, etc.; it suggests a peculiarly soothing impression, as a *bland* demeanor, or an artful endeavor to make such an impression. *Soft* suggests that which yields somewhat upon physical contact, and hence anything not making firm resistance or striking hard. As to animals, *gentle* refers to nature, being opposed to *rough* or *fierce*, while *tame* is opposed to *wild*, and refers to familiarity with man: as, a *tame* duck. *Tame* is used in a bad sense of spirit and of intellectual productions: as, a *tame* spirit; some very *tame* remarks. *Mild* goes further than *gentle* in expressing softness of nature; it is chiefly a word of nature or character, while *gentle* is chiefly a word of action. *Mild* is sometimes opposed to *acrid, tart*, etc.

> He [Roger Williams] does not show himself a very strong or very wise man, but a thoroughly *gentle* and good one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 246.

> Blessed are the *meek*: for they shall inherit the earth.
> Mat. v. 5.

> As *meek* as the man Moses, and withal
> As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 444.

> Wherefore cannot I be
> Like things of the season gay, like the bountiful season *bland*?
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

> A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

> The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor [Cæsar]. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

> My mother was as *mild* as any saint,
> Half-canonized by all that look'd on her.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

II. *n.* 1. A person of good family; a person of gentle birth; a gentleman. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> Art thou a *Gentle*? liue with gentle friendes.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

> How does my father?—*Gentles*, methinks you frown.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

> Come in your war array,
> *Gentles* and Commons!
> *Scott*, Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

2. In *falconry*, a falcon-gentle; a trained hawk: whence one of the names of the common goshawk of Europe, *Falco gentilis*.

> O, for a falconer's voice,
> To lure this tassel-*gentle* back again!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

3. A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

> Blood worms and snails, or crawling *gentles* small.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 173.

Gentles, which are grubs hatched in meat that has been fly blown, are a favorite bait in Europe; but, in spite of their beautiful name, are horrible objects, and not in vogue with us. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Fish (1884), p. 33.

gentle (jen'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentled*, ppr. *gentling*. [< *gentle*, *a.*] 1†. To make or constitute gentle, or as if gentle; place in the rank of gentlemen; raise from a vulgar or ignoble condition.

> Be he ne'er so vile,
> This day shall *gentle* his condition.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

> And all this raking toyle, and carke and care,
> Is for his clownish first borne sonne and heyre,
> Who must be *gentled* by his ill got pelfe;
> Though he, to get it, got the divell himselfe.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

2. To make gentle in manner or appearance; render mild and amiable; soften; subdue: as, to *gentle* a colt.

> There is a look of *gentled*, perhaps we should say broken, feeling. *Bushnell*, Hours at Home, V. 330

gentlefolk (jen'tl-fōk), *n.* [< *gentle*, of good birth, + *folk*.] Persons of good breeding and family: a collective noun, with plural sense, and now generally with plural termination, *gentlefolks*.

> The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolks*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

> This appearance placed me on a level with the best families in the neighbourhood, and accordingly I was visited by all who claimed the rank of *gentlefolks*.
> *V. Knox*, Essays, clxvi.

gentle-hearted (jen'tl-här'ted), *a.* Having a kind heart; of mild disposition; kind.

> *Clif.* Here's for my oath, here's for my father's death
> *Q. Mar.* And here's to right our *gentle-hearted* king.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4

gentlehood (jen'tl-hūd), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-hood*.] Good breeding; the state of being of good birth. [Rare.]

> The refinement, . . . the *gentlehood* [of Mrs. Carlyle].
> *Congregationalist*, Aug. 5, 1886.

gentleman (jen'tl-man), *n.*; pl. *gentlemen* (-men). [< ME. *gentilman, gentylman, jentilman, jantilman*, etc., < *gentil*, gentle, i. e., of good or noble family, + *man*, after OF. *gentilhomme*, F. *gentilhomme* = Sp. *gentil hombre* = Pg. *gentilhomem* = It. *gentiluomo*, < ML. *gentilis homo*, a gentleman: L. *gentilis*, of good family, *homo* (> F. *homme* = Sp. *hombre* = Pg. *homem* = It. *uomo*), a man.] 1. A man of good family; a man of good or gentle birth; in England, specifically, any man above the social rank of yeoman, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; one of the class holding a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

> Ryght noble prince, this *Jentilman* present
> To yow is come ferre out of his contre,
> A dukes sone of Greke born by disente,
> Here in your court desireng for to be.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 400

> *Gentlemen* be those whom their race and bloud, or at the least their vertues, do make noble and knowne.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, v.

> In the province of Ulster, Archbishop Synge assures us that there were not in his time more than forty Protestant Dissenters of the rank of *gentlemen*.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

> Early in the 11th century the order of *gentlemen* as a separate class seems to be forming as something new. By the time of the conquest of England the distinction seems to have been fully established.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 540.

2. In a loose sense, any man whose breeding, education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade.

> I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a *gentleman* whatsoeuer it cost me.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 2.

3. A man of good breeding, courtesy, and kindness; hence, a man distinguished for fine sense of honor, strict regard for his obligations, and consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

> Bare the so thow haue no blame;
> Than men wylle say therafter
> That a *gentylleman* was heere.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

> In the dayes *gentilmen* were so trewe that thei wolde rather lese theire lif than be for-sworn.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 687.

> For what, I pray, is a *gentleman*, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristical or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesie? *Barrow*, Works, III. xxi.

> The appellation of *gentleman* is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behaviour in them.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 207.

> If at this day the *gentleman* is the creation rather of culture than of Christianity, that is because it is easier to conform to a conventional standard of good taste than to an inward law. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 236.

> The *gentleman* is a man of truth, lord of his own actions, and expressing that lordship in his behaviour.
> *Emerson*, Manners.

4. As a polite form of speech, a man in general; any man, but particularly, where discrimination is used, any man of respectable appearance or good manners; in the plural, a form of address to a company of men, or to all the men

in an audience: as, welcome, *gentlemen;* ladies and *gentlemen*. This use *of gentleman* for *man*, to the neglect of gradation, like that of *lady* for *woman*, is often carried to excess, and is to be avoided except where required by the unquestioned rules of politeness. See *lady*.

A *gentleman*, a friend of mine,
He came on purpose to visit me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

A Finch . . . thus pert replied:
Methinks the *gentleman*, quoth she,
Opposite in the apple-tree,
By his good will would keep us single.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. The body-servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

Oli. Who has done this, Sir Andrew?
Sir And. The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

He caus'd his *gentleman* to give me directions, all written with his owne hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

6. An apparatus used in soldering circular pewter ware. It is a revolving pedestal, adjustable by a side-screw to any height.—**7.** [Perhaps an adaptation of another name of the same bird, *Jan van Gent.*] The white gannet or solan goose, *Sula bassana*.—**Gentleman commoner.** See *commoner*.—**Gentleman farmer**, a man of property who resides on and cultivates or superintends the cultivation of his own farm.—**Gentleman of a company**†, in the European armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a man of some rank serving without an officer's commission, but not as a private soldier. He "is something more than an ordinary soldier, hath a little more pay, and doth not stand sentinel; . . . they go common round and patrouillies, and near an enemy they are to be the forlorn sentinel whom the French call perdus" (*Sir J. Turner*, Pallas Armata).—**Gentleman of the chapel royal**, one of the lay singers of the royal chapel in England. It is their duty to assist the priests in the choral service.—**Gentleman of the round**†. (*a*) Same as *gentleman of a company*.

"Captayne, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, *gentleman* in a company *or of the rounde*, launce-passado. These," says the author, "are special; the other that remain, private or common soldiers."
The Castle or Picture of Policy, etc. (1581).

(*b*) An invalid or disabled soldier who made his living by begging.

He had so writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round;* such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half-dozen of halberdiers do what they can, and have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Gentleman pensioner. See *gentleman-at-arms*.—**Gentleman's gentleman**, a valet: a phrase attributed to ladies' maids in England.—**Gentleman usher**, a gentleman employed as an usher at court or an attendant upon a person of rank.

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own *gentleman-usher*, I am now quite out of my way. *Tatler*, No. 66.

Gentleman usher of the black rod. See *black-rod*.—**The old gentleman**, the devil. [Colloq.]

Better far had it been *the old gentleman* in full equipage of horns, hoofs, and tail. *Charlotte Brontë.*

gentleman-at-arms (jen'tl-man-at-ärmz'), *n.* In England, one of a band of forty gentlemen and their six officers, all entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. Formerly called *gentleman pensioner*.

The first is styled the corps of "*Gentlemen-at arms*," and consists of a captain, lieutenant, standard-bearer, paymaster, clerk of the cheque or adjutant, a harbinger, and forty gentlemen. The other is called the "Yeomen of the guard," or, in common parlance, "Beef-eaters."
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 101, note.

gentlemanhood (jen'tl-man-hud), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-hood*.] The condition or character of a gentleman.

In his family, gentle, generous, good-humoured, affectionate, self-denying; in society, a delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xx.

Millefleurs was no rustic bully, . . . but the quintessence of English *gentlemanhood*.
Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, p. 36.

gentlemanism (jen'tl-man-izm), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ism*.] The state of being a gentleman; the affectation of gentlemanliness. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

gentlemanize (jen'tl-man-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentlemanized*, ppr. *gentlemanizing*. [< *gentleman* + *-ize*.] To bring or train into the condition of a gentleman: as, "to *gentlemanize* one's self," *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-lik), *a.* Same as *gentlemanly*.

He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four *gentlemanlike* dogs under the duke's table.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and *gentlemanlike*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

gentlemanliness (jen'tl-man-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlemanly; the bearing or behavior of a well-bred man.

For keeping books he was incompetent, . . . and the only discipline he exercised was by the unobtrusive pressure of a *gentlemanliness* which rendered insubordination to him impossible. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 65.

gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-li), *a.* Like a gentleman; being or befitting a gentleman, or a man of good birth or good breeding, or both; polite; complaisant: as, a *gentlemanly* officer; *gentlemanly* manners.

A gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift.*

The most delicate thoughts, the finest code of morality, and the most *gentlemanly* sentiments in the universe
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xxiii.

Our minister, as I remember him, was one of the cleanest, most *gentlemanly*, most well bred of men never appearing without all the decorums of silk stockings, shining knee and shoe buckles, well brushed shoes, immaculately powdered wig, out of which shone his clear, calm, serious face, like the moon out of a fleecy cloud.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 3.

=**Syn.** *Manly, Manful*, etc. See *masculine*.

gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ship*.] The character or condition of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good *Lord Halifax.*

gentleness (jen'tl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gentilnesse*, < *gentle* + *-ness*.] **1†.** The condition of being gentle or of good birth; gentility.—**2.** The state or quality of being gentle in manners or disposition; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; kindness; tenderness.

Swete children, haue al wey your delyte
In curtesye, and in verrey *gentylnesse*,
And at youre myhte eschewe boystousnesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

The scholemaster taught him learnyng withall *gentlenes*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

He [Artaxerxes] was a prince of much humanity, and noted for many examples of *gentleness*
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. vii. § 7.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee!
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

3. Softness; freedom from roughness; mildness; delicacy: as, *gentleness* of touch.—**4.** Ease; gradualness; absence of abruptness or steepness: as, the *gentleness* of an elevation or a slope.

Professor Favre remarks on the *gentleness* of the pitch over all the old Swiss glaciers.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 66.

gentlery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry*.

We are fortaxed and ramyd,
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these *gentlery* men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

gentleship† (jen'tl-ship), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-ship*.] The condition, qualities, or deportment of a gentleman.

Some . . . haue more *ientleshipe* in their hat than in their hed. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

gentlesse†, *n.* See *gentilesse*.

gentlewoman (jen'tl-wum'an), *n.*; pl. *gentlewomen* (-wim'en). [< ME. *gentilwoman, -woman*; < *gentle* + *woman*, after *gentleman*, q. v.] **1.** A woman of good family or of good breeding.

If this had not been a *gentlewoman*, she should have been buried out of Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

I now carries my head higher than arrow [ary, *i. e.*, any] private *gentlewoman* of Vales.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

2. A woman who attends upon a person of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman;* a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! the queen's queen!—
This candle burns not clear *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

There is not one among my *gentlewomen*
Were fit to wear your slipper for a glove.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. A lady: a term of civility applied to any woman of respectable appearance. [Archaic.]

Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than hammer at this reverend *gentlewoman*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

gentlewomanliness (jen'tl-wum'an-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlewomanly; disposition and deportment becoming a gentlewoman. [Rare.]

She had a quantity of chestnut hair, a good figure, a dazzling complexion, and a certain languid grace which passed easily for *gentlewomanliness*.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, p. 50.

gentlewomanly (jen'tl-wum'an-li), *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike. [Rare.]

gently (jen'tli), *adv.* [< *gentle* + *-ly*2.] **1.** As one of good family or condition.

A city clerk, but *gently* born and bred.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In a gentle manner; softly; with tenderness; without rudeness or harshness.

May the earth
Lie *gently* on their ashes!
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), False One, v. 4.

Oh, *gently* on thy suppliant's head,
Dread Goddess, lay thy chastening hand!
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

Gently, ah *gently*, Madam, touch
The Wound which you your self have made.
Cowley, The Mistress, Counsel.

3. Gradually; without abruptness or steepness: as, a *gently* swelling hill.

Here we enter'd into a narrow cleft between two Rocky Mountains, passing thro' which we arriv'd in four hours at Demass, *gently* descending all the way
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 121.

Gentoo[1] (jen-tö'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Gentu, Gentue, Gentio, Jentio;* of E. Ind. origin; orig. applied by the Portuguese to the 'heathen' of India, < Pg. *gentio*, gentile, heathen: see *gentile*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Hindus; Hindu: a word common in English use in the last century, but no longer employed.

II. *n.* **1.** A Hindu.

The ceremony used by these *Gentu's* in their sicknesse is very strange; they bring ye sick person . . to ye brinke of ye River Ganges.
Hedges, Diary, May 10, 1683. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

2. A Hindu language.

The original language of this Countrey (or at least the earliest we know of) is the Bengala or *Gentoo*.
James Rennell, Letter, 1767. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

gentoo[2] (jen-tö'), *n.* A kind of penguin, the *Pygoscelis taniata*. It is better known as the Papuan penguin, but is not found on the Papuan islands, being a native of the Falklands. See *Pygoscelis*.

gentret, *n.* A Middle English form of *gentry*. *Chaucer.*

gentrice (jen'tris), *n.* [< ME. *gentrise, gentries, gentrice, genterise*, the fuller form of *gentrie*, mod. *gentry*, q. v.] **1.** Gentility; good descent. [Scotch.]

I am ane that kens full well that ye may wear good clathes, and have a saft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as *gentrice*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2†. Same as *gentry*, 2.

This Ieaus of hus *gentrise* shal Iouste in Peers armes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 21.

gentry (jen'tri), *n.* [< ME. *gentry, gentrie, gentery, genterie* (also *gentlery*), noble or high birth, the condition or behavior of a gentleman, an abbr. (perhaps regarded as the sing. of the supposed plur.) of *gentrise, gentrice, gentries, genterise*, of the same sense, < OF. *genterise*, var. of *gentilise, gentillece*, later *gentilesse*, rank, nobility: see *gentilesse*. The same change of *l* to *r* occurs in *fortalice, fortress*.] **1†.** Noble birth or lineage; gentility.

Often tyme the *gentrie* of the body benimeth the *genterye* of the soule. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Where *gentry*, title, wisdom
Cannot conclude, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

I will forthwith his antique *gentry* read,
And, for I love him, will his herald be.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

The gouernours neyther inheriting their offices, nor leauing eyther place or name of *gentrie* to their families
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2†. Family; gens.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown *gentry*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

3†. Gentle breeding or manners; courtesy; civility.

If I did not see in her sweet face
Gentry and nobleness, ne'er trust me more.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii 3.

4†. A gentle or noble quality or action; a gentlemanly characteristic.

What say we eke of hem that deliten hem in swearing, and hold it a *genterie* or manly dede to swere gret othes?
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

This Jason for his *gentris* was loyfull till all,
Wele louit with the lordes & the loude hole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 131.

5. The class of well-born and well-bred people; people of good position; in England, the class of people of means or leisure below the rank of the nobility, sometimes called the upper middle class.

That we do incite
The *gentry* to this business
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 7.

Families amongst the *gentry*, or what on the continent would be called the lower nobility, that remembered with love the solemn ritual and services of the Romish Church.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

More than one of the points to be noted are common to the nobility and the higher *gentry* or knightly body.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 469.

In this class of *gentry*, including in that wide term all who possessed a gentle extraction, the "generosi," "men of family, of worship, and coat armour," are comprised both the knight, whether banneret or bachelor, and the squire. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 477.

6. Persons of a particular class: usually applied in ironical civility to persons of an inferior sort.

If your success against the Cherokees is equal to report, I am in hopes it will bring the Western *gentry* to their second thoughts before they strike.
Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 484.

Reader, if thou meetest one of these small *gentry* in thy early rambles, it is good to give him a penny.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

genty (jen'ti), *a.* [Sc., = E. *jaunty, janty*, formerly *jantee*, an approximately phonetic spelling of F. *gentil*, and equiv. to E. *genteel*, from the same source: see *genteel, jaunty, gentle.*] Neat; trim; slender.

Sae jimply laced her *genty* waist,
That sweetly ye might span.
Burns, Bonnie Ann.

genu (jē'nū), *n.*; pl. *genua* (jen'ū-ä). [L., = E. *knee*, q. v.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The knee; the middle arthron of the hind limb, corresponding to *ancon*, the elbow, of the fore limb. *Wilder*. (*b*) Some kneed or geniculate part, as the knee-like anterior curvature of the corpus callosum of the brain, ending in the rostrum or beak of that organ: as, the *genu* of the optic tract.

genual (jen'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the knee, specifically with the fourth joint of a spider's leg.

II. *n.* The fourth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two forming the shank.

genuant (jen'ū-ant), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-ant*.] In *her.*, kneeling.

genuflect (jen-ū-flekt'), *v. i.* [< LL. *genuflectere*, prop. two words, *genu flectere*, bend the knee: L. *genu*, acc. of *genu* = E. *knee*; *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. Cf. *genuflection*.] To bend the knee, as in an act of worship or of respect; perform genuflection.

The priest repeatedly *genuflects* at Mass.
Cath. Dict., Genuflexion.

His large obeisance puts to shame
The proudest *genuflecting* dame
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends
O. W. Holmes, The Organ-Blower.

genuflectentes (jen"ū-flek-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. *genuflectentes*, ppr. pl. of *genuflectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect*.] In the *early church*, a class of catechumens who were allowed to remain and join in prayers offered especially for them after the audients were dismissed by the priest.

genuflection, genuflexion (jen-ū-flek'shon), *n.* [= F. *génuflexion* = Sp. *genuflexion* = Pg. *genuflexão* = It. *genuflessione*, < ML. *genuflexio(n-)*, < LL. *genuflectere*, prop. *genu flectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect*.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

They [the first Christians] contented not themselves with the ordinary postures of devotion, such as *genuflexion*, the bowing of the head or the body, but did . . . prostrate themselves on the pavement.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Of the numerous witnesses who must have beheld Henrietta performing such extraordinary *genuflections* at the gallows-tree, not one was examined before the privy-council; therefore the statement is utterly without evidence. *Miss Strickland*, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

genuflexuous (jen-ū-flek'sū-us), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *flexus*, a bending, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend.] In *bot.*, geniculately bent; zigzag.

genuine (jen'ū-in), *a.* [= F. *génuine* = Sp. Pg. It. *genuino*, < L. *genuinus*, innate, native, natural, < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genus*.] 1. Belonging to the original stock; corresponding to an original type or source; hence, not spurious, false, or adulterated; not of a deceptive or affected character; true; real; sincere: applied to both persons and things: as, *genuine* descendants; *genuine* materials; a *genuine* text; a *genuine* man.

Touching France, it is not only doubtful, but left yet undecided, what the true *genuine* Gallic Tongue was.
Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

The political correspondence of Machiavelli, first published in 1767, is unquestionably *genuine*, and highly valuable. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. In *zoöl.*, typical; conformable to type; not aberrant: as, the *genuine* isopods. See *Euisopoda*. = **Syn.** *Authentic, Genuine* (see *authentic*); veritable, unmistakable, unadulterated, unalloyed.

genuinely (jen'ū-in-li), *adv.* In a genuine manner.

But this coxcombically mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers *genuinely* British
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks on a Pamphlet.

genuineness (jen'ū-in-nes), *n.* The state of being genuine; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; reality; sincerity.

To shew how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis will . . . exceedingly set out the fitnesse and *genuinenesse* of the hypothesis it self.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, notes, p. 414.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle*.

It is the "one thing needful," this *genuineness*; work in which it is found has value; other work has no right to exist, and had better be destroyed.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 155.

genupectoral (jen-ū-pek'tō-ral), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the knees and the breast: as, in the *genupectoral* position (that is, with the knees drawn up toward the breast).

genus (jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *genera* (jen'e-rä), rarely *genuses* (jē'nus-ez). [In earlier use in the form *gender* (see *gender, n.*); < L. *genus* (*gener-*), birth, origin, a race, sort, kind (= Gr. γένος (γενε-, orig. *γενεσ-), descent, origin, a race, stock, etc., sex, gender, a generation, etc., = E. *kin*, q. v.), < √ *gen* in L. *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, = Gr. γίγνεσθαι, 2d aor. γενέσθαι, mid. and pass., be born, become, be, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. The words derived from the L. and Gr. √ *gen*, γεν, are very numerous: from L. are *genus, gender, n., gender, v., engender, general, generate, generic, generous, congener*, etc., *genius, genial*[1], *congenial, ingenious, engine, gin*[4], etc., *gens, gentile, gentle, genteel, gent*[1], *genty, jaunty*, etc., *genital, geniture, genuine, ingenuous, indigenous, progeny, progenitor*, etc.; from Gr. are *genealogy, genesis, biogenesis*, etc., *genetic, heterogeneous, homogeneous, endogen, exogen, hydrogen, oxygen*, etc., *gonocalyx, gonophore*, etc., *cosmogony, geogony, theogony*, etc., and many other words in *-gen, -genic, -genous, -geny, -gony*, etc.] A kind; a sort; a class. Technically — (*a*) In *logic*, that which can be predicated of things differing in species; a class having other classes under it.

We collect things under comprehensive ideas, with names annexed to them, into *genera* and species, i. e., into "kinds" and "sorts."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 6.

(*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group ranking next above the species, containing a group of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain structural characters different from those of any others. The value assigned to a genus is wholly arbitrary — that is, it is entirely a matter of opinion or current usage what characters shall be considered generic and thus constitute a genus; and genera are constantly modified and shifted by specialists, the tendency being mostly to restriction of genera, with the consequent multiplication of their number, and the coinage of new generic names. A genus has no natural, much less necessary, definition, its meaning being at best a matter of expert opinion; and the same is true of the species, family, order, class, etc. A genus of the animal kingdom in the time of Linnæus and other early naturalists was a group of species approximately equivalent to a modern family, sometimes even to an order. Probably upward of 100,000 generic names of as many supposed genera have been coined or used in zoölogy; those in current use at present are estimated at about 60,000, or an average of about (rather more than) one genus for every five species in the animal kingdom. In botany the genera are less restricted and average a much larger number of species, the 9,000 phanerogamic genera, for example, including 100,000 species. The tenable name of any genus is that which has priority of publication, if it has been properly published and characterized, and is not the same as the prior name of some other genus. The names of the genus and the species together form the scientific name of an animal or a plant. In writing the technical name of any animal or plant, the generic term always precedes the specific, and begins with a capital letter: as, *Musca domestica*, the house-fly, where *Musca* is the genus, and *domestica* differentiates the species. Genera are often subdivided into lesser groups called subgenera. (See *subgenus*.) A group of genera constitutes a family or subfamily. The name of a genus as such has properly no plural. If a genus name, as for example *Ada*, is pluralized, as *Adæ*, it means, not two or more genera named *Ada*, but either (*a*) all the species of *Ada*, or (*b*) some supergeneric group of which *Ada* is the type. The former usage is loose, or somewhat cant; the latter is frequent and regular in zoölogy. A genus name is always supposed to be Latin (though its derivation is in the great majority of cases from the Greek), and its plural, if used, is in Latin form; but when it is also Anglicized an English plural is used: as, the *chinchillas*, the animals of the genus *Chinchilla*.

Genera are most closely allied groups of animals, differing . . . simply in the ultimate structural peculiarities of some of their parts; and this is, I believe, the best definition which can be given of *genera*.
Agassiz, Essay on Classification, ii. § 5.

(*c*) In *old music*, a formula or method of dividing the tetrachord. Three genera were distinguished: the diatonic, in which whole steps or "tones" were used; the chromatic, in which only half-steps or semitones were used; and the enharmonic, in which intervals less than a half-step were used. — **Highest, supreme,** or **most general genus,** in *logic*, a genus which has no higher or supravenient genus. — **Homonymous genus,** a genus to which the different species under it do not belong in the same sense; an equivocal genus. — **Subaltern** or **middle genus,** a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

-geny. [< L. or NL. *-genia*, < Gr. -γένεια, < -γενής, the form in comp. of γένος = L. *genus*, kind, genus, < √ γεν, produce, bear: see *genus*.] A terminal element meaning 'production, generation,' etc., in some abstract compound nouns of Greek origin, usually accompanied by concrete nouns in *-gen* and by adjectives in *-genous*. See *-gen* and *-genous*.

Genypterus (jē-nip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γένυς, chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, + πτερόν, wing, fin, = E. *feather*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Ophidiidæ*. A New Zealand species, *G. blacodes*, known as the *ling* or *cloudy bay-cod*, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds.

genys (jē'nis), *n.* [See *gonys*.] In *ornith.*, same as *gonys*. *Sundevall*.

geo (jē'ō), *n.* [North. Sc., also written *geow*, rarely *geu, goe*; < Icel. *gjá*, a chasm or rift in fells or crags.] A narrow inlet walled in by steep cliffs.

A strange wild land of stacks and skerries, of voes and *geos*, and of cliffs and caves.
R. Tudor, The Orkneys and Shetlands.

geo-. [L. *geo-*, < Gr. γεω-, very rarely γεο-, combining form of Attic and Ionic γῆ, Doric γᾶ, poet. Ionic γαῖα, also αἶα, the earth, land, a land or country.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'the earth' or 'earth,' or 'land.'

geoblast (jē'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, earth, + βλαστός, a germ: see *blastus*.] In *bot.*, a plumule which in germination rises from underground, the cotyledons remaining buried, as in the pea.

geobotanical (jē"ō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* Relating to geographical botany, or the distribution of plants; phytogeographical. *Nature*, XXXVII. 570.

Geocarcinidæ (jē"ō-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geocarcinus* (cf. *Gecarcinus*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Gecarcinidæ*.

Geocarcinus (jē-ō-kär'si-nus), *n.* Same as *Gecarcinus*.

geocentric (jē-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κέντρον, center: see *center*[1].] In *astron.*, having reference to the earth for its center; in relation to the earth as a center; hence, seen from the earth: a term applied to the place of a planet as it would be seen from the center of the earth, in opposition to its heliocentric place as conceived to be seen from the center of the sun. — **Geocentric latitude,** the latitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial latitude*, under *latitude*. — **Geocentric longitude,** the longitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial longitude*, under *longitude*.

geocentrical (jē-ō-sen'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *geocentric*.

geocentrically (jē-ō-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocichla (jē-ō-sik'lä), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1828 or earlier), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, ground, + κίχλη, a thrush.] A large genus of turdoid or cichlomorphic passerine birds, belonging to the subfamily *Turdinæ*; the ground-thrushes, of which there are about 40 species, of markedly terrestrial habits, and having a peculiar pattern of coloration on the wings. These thrushes are chiefly Asiatic (including the islands of the oriental region zoölogically related to Asia), but several are African, and a few Australian. None occur in Europe regularly. See *ground-thrush*, 2.

geocichline (jē-ō-sik'lin), *a.* [< *Geocichla* + *-ine*[2].] Resembling a ground-thrush; characteristic of or peculiar to the genus *Geocichla*: as, a *geocichline* thrush; "wing *geocichline* or psophocichline," *Seebohm*, Cat. Birds, British Museum, p. 146.

Geococcyx (jē-ō-kok'siks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κόκκυξ, a cuckoo: see *coccyx*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Cuculidæ* or cuckoos, and subfamily *Saurotherinæ*. They are characterized by having the head crested, the plumage coarse, variegated, and lustrous on the upper parts, the wings short and vaulted, the tail very long, of ten graduated tapering feathers, and the feet zygodactylous and large and strong, in adaptation to the terrestrial habits of the species. *G. californianus* is the typical species. It is a common bird of the southwestern United States, where it is variously known as the *chaparral-cock, road-runner, snake-killer, paisano*, and *ground-cuckoo*. Another species, *G. affinis*, occurs in Mexico. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

Geocores (jē-ok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geocoris*.] A superfamily of heteropterous insects, the land-bugs or *Geocorisæ*. *Burmeister*, 1835.

Geocorinæ (jē-ok-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Uhler, 1877), < *Geocoris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lygæidæ*, typified by the genus *Geocoris*, having no basal areolet to the membrane. There are 3 genera of small and inconspicuous species found in Europe and both Americas. Also *Geocorida*, *Geocorina*.

Geocoris (jē-ok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1814), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κόρις, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Geocorinæ*, of which about 12 United States species are known.

Geocorisæ (jē-ō-kor'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., an irreg. pl. of *Geocoris*.] A section of heteropterous insects, founded by Latreille (1827) in distinction from *Hydrocorisæ*; the land-bugs. They all live in the open air, instead of in the water, and are for the most part found upon the leaves of trees and plants, though some do not quit the ground, and others are aquatic to the extent of living upon the water. They are characterized by the free antennæ, longer than the head, and inserted between the eyes near the anterior margin of the head. The great majority of *Heteroptera* belong to this division, among them the common bedbug. It is a group of varying and indefinite extent. Also called *Geocores* (Burmeister, 1835) and *Geocorizes* (Spinola, 1837), *Aurocores* or *Aurocorisa*, and *Gymnocerata*.

geocronite (jē-ok'rō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + Κρόνος, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead, + *-ite*².] A lead-gray ore with a metallic luster, consisting of antimony, lead, sulphur, and a little arsenic.

geocyclic (jē-ō-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κύκλος, a circle: see *cycle*.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth.—**Geocyclic machine**, a machine intended to represent in what manner the changes of the seasons, the increase and decrease of the length of the day, etc., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of 66½°, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

geode (jē'ōd), *n.* [= F. *géode*, < L. *geodes*, a certain precious stone, < Gr. γεώδης, earth-like, earthy, < γῆ, the earth, + εἶδος, form.] A concretionary stone or pebble, hollow inside, and often having the walls of the cavity lined with crystals. Geodes of quartz are far more common than any others. Geodes are of frequent occurrence in the limestone rocks of various regions, as in the Niagara limestone in western New York, and in the Mississippi valley, in the Keokuk group, which is of Carboniferous age. In this division of the series there is a so-called geode-bed, in which geodes, ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter, are abundant. Many of these are beautiful for their agate structure, or for their lining of druzy quartz; some also contain crystallized calcite, dolomite, blende, or pyrites.



Geode (Quartz).

Geodephaga, *n. pl.* See *Geadephaga*.

geodephagous, *a.* See *geadephagous*.

geodesia (jē-ō-dē'si-ą), *n.* Same as *geodesy*.

geodesian (jē-ō-dē'si-ąn), *n.* [< *geodesy* + *-an*.] Same as *geodesist*.

geodesic (jē-ō-des'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *géodésique* = Sp. *geodésico* = Pg. It. *geodesico*; as *geodesy* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Same as *geodetic*.—**Geodesic curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Geodesic curve.** Same as *geodesic line*.—**Geodesic line**, a line so drawn upon a surface as to coincide with the position of a string stretched across the surface between any two points in the line. The geodesic line is the shortest or longest line on the surface between any two points in it, and its osculating plane is everywhere normal to the surface.

II. *n.* A geodesic line.

geodesical (jē-ō-des'i-kąl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodesist (jē-od'e-sist), *n.* [< *geodesy* + *-ist*.] One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor. Also *geodesian*, *geodete*.

The *geodesist* may come to owe some of his most important data to the observers of the lunar motions.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 48.

Geodesmus (jē-ō-des'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + δεσμός, a band.] A genus of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*, or land-planarians. *Geodesmus bilineatus* is found in potters' earth.

geodesy (jē-od'e-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geodesie* = Dan. Sw. *geodesi* = F. *géodésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *geodesia*, < NL. *geodæsia*, < Gr. γεωδαισία, the art of mensuration, < γῆ, the earth, land, + δαίειν, divide.] Formerly, the art of land-surveying in general, but now restricted to that branch of applied mathematics, distinctively called *higher geodesy*, which investigates the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the exact determinations of geographical positions and the azimuths of directions, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement. The operations of topography and hydrography are now considered as extraneous to geodesy, but leveling of the most precise kind is included, as well as the observation of the tides. Also *geodetics*.

Of these feats, farther applied, is sprung the feat of *geodesie*, or land-measuring, more cunningly to measure and surveigh land, woods, and waters, afar off.
Dee, Prof. to Euclid (1570).

geodete (jē'ō-dēt), *n.* [< *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *exegete*.] Same as *geodesist*.

Dangerous ascents and solitary life on the top of high mountains, with no other society than that of the few assistants who accompany him, are common occurrences for the *geodete*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 244.

geodetic (jē-ō-det'ik), *a.* [< *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *genetic*.] 1. Pertaining to geodesy or to surveying.—2. Pertaining to the extension of theorems of plane geometry to figures drawn on curved surfaces.

Also *geodesic*, *geodesical*, *geodetical*.

geodetical (jē-ō-det'i-kąl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodetically (jē-ō-det'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a geodetic manner; in accordance with the principles of geodesy.

geodetics (jē-ō-det'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geodetic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *geodesy*.

Geodia (jē-ō'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γεώδης, earth-like: see *geode*.] A genus of siliceous sponges, giving name to a family *Geodiidæ*, of the group *Tetractinellinæ* or the order *Tetractinellida*, having remarkably large and stout internal spicules. The genus first appears in the Jurassic period. These fossil sponges have some resemblance to geodes, whence the name.

geodiferous (jē-ō-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< *geode* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or abounding in geodes.

geodiid (jē-od'i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Geodiidæ*.

Geodiidæ (jē-ō-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geodia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetraxonid or tetractinellid choristidan sponges, typified by the genus *Geodia*, having small chambers and outlets and a cortex of globate spicules. Also *Geodidæ*.

geodized (jē'ō-dīzd), *a.* [< *geode* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Converted into a geode; having a hollow interior, the walls of the cavity being lined with crystals.

The *geodized* fossils of the Keokuk limestone.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 376.

Geodromica (jē-ō-drom'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *geodromus*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run.] A large section or series of heteropterous insects, comprising those which are thoroughly terrestrial or aërial. The great group *Reduvioidea* are characteristic of the *Geodromica*, which correspond to the *Geocorisæ* minus certain equivocal subaquatic forms.

Geoemyda (jē-ō-em'i-dą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ἐμύς, ἐμύς (ἐμυδ-, ἐμυδ-), the fresh-water tortoise: see *Emyda*.] A genus of turtles, typical of a subfamily *Geoemydinæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. Also *Geoemys*.

Geoemydinæ (jē-ō-em-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geoemyda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Geoemyda*. It was proposed for a species having the head covered with thick and hard skin, the fore legs covered in front with thick, hard, and unequal shields, and the toes very short. It includes terrestrial turtles of Asia and America. Those of America belong to the genera *Chelopus* (or *Geoclemmys*) and *Glyptemys*.

Geoffræa (jē-of-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. F. *Geoffroy*, a French physician (1672–1731). The name *Geoffroy*, *Geoffroi*, *Godefroi*, E. *Geoffrey*, *Jeffrey*, *Godfrey*, is of OHG. origin, G. *Gottfried*, and means 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*¹.] A genus of leguminous trees of tropical America, of which there are four species. They have yellow fetid flowers, and bear a drupaceous edible pod containing a single seed. The bastard Tonka bean of Brazil is obtained from a species of this genus.

Geoffroya (jē-of-roi'yą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Geoffræa*.

geog. An abbreviation of *geography*.

Geogale (jē-og'ą-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γαλῆ, γαλῆ, a weasel.] A genus of small shrew-like insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Geogalinæ*, having the tibia and fibula distinct, 3 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the upper jaw, and 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the lower. The type and only known species, *G. aurita*, inhabits Madagascar, and is about the size of a shrew. *Milne-Edwards*, 1872

geogalid (jē-og'ą-lid), *n.* One of the *Geogalidæ*.

Geogalidæ (jē-ō-gal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geogale* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, constituted by the genus *Geogale*, separated from *Oryzorictes* and removed from the family *Potamogalidæ* to form the type of the present group. See *Geogale*.

Geogalinæ (jē-og-ą-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Potamogalidæ*, including the genera *Geogale* and *Oryzorictes*. See *Geogalidæ*.

geogenic (jē-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *geogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geogeny, or the theory of the formation of the earth. Also *geogonic*, *geogonical*.

geogenous (jē-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] In *mycology*, growing on the earth or on organic matter in the soil: applied to some fungi, in distinction from those that grow upon organic bodies not in the soil.

geogeny (jē-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *-γενεια*, < √ γεν, produce: see *-geny*.] That branch of geology which relates to the theory of the earth's formation, and especially to the earlier stages of its development, and to its relations as a member of the solar system. Nearly identical in meaning with *cosmogony* as used by some writers. The word is not in general use among geologists. Also, more correctly, *geogony*.

Geoglossum (jē-ō-glos'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] Earth-tongue, a genus of ascomycetous fungi found in bogs and meadows, all the species growing upon the earth. There are 7 British and a larger number of American species.

geognosis (jē-og-nō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *geognosy*.] Same as *geognosy*.

He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.

geognost (jē'og-nost), *n.* [= F. *géognoste*; < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γνώστης, one that knows: see *gnostic*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. [Rare.]

The travellers, except to the volcano district of Sinai, have been such bad *geognosts* that I cannot get enough from them
Kingsley, Life, II. 141.

geognostic (jē-og-nos'tik), *a.* [= F. *géognostique* = G. *geognostisch*; as *geognosy*, with term. accom. to *gnostic*.] Pertaining to geognosy or geognosis.

Guided by physical laws, the *geognostic* student must . . bear in mind the probability of some extraordinary tidal action in the early periods of the earth's history
Winchell, World-Life, p. 258.

geognostical (jē-og-nos'ti-kąl), *a.* Same as *geognostic*.

geognostically (jē-og-nos'ti-kąl-i), *adv.* As regards geognosy.

Alluvial soil consists chemically and *geognostically* of substantially the same mineral matters as the compact mountain-masses from the disintegration of which it has originated.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 337.

geognosy (jē-og'nō-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geognosie* = Sw. Dan. *geognosi*, < F. *géognosie*, < NL. *geognosis*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γνῶσις, knowledge: see *gnosis*.] Literally, knowledge of the earth: a geological term variously used. (*a*) The study of rocks, independently of their arrangement into a chronological series. *Jukes*. (*b*) That division of geology which describes the constituent parts of the earth, its envelop of air and water, its solid crust, and the probable condition of its interior. *A. Geikie*. (*c*) Local geology—that is, the description of the geological structure and character of special geographical regions or areas. Also *geognosis*. [The word is not in general use.]—**Syn.** *Geology*, *Geogony*. See *geology*.

geogonic, geogonical (jē-ō-gon'ik, -i-kąl), *a.* Same as *geogenic*.

geogony (jē-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *-γονία*, generation, < √ γεν, produce: see *genus*.] Same as *geogeny*.

geographer (jē-og'ra-fer), *n.* [< *geograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who is versed in or treats of geography.

I do not say to be a good *geographer* a man should visit every mountain, river, promontory, and creek upon the face of the earth, view the buildings and survey the land every where, as if he were going to make a purchase.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 2.

geographic (jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *géographique* = Sp. *geográfico* = Pg. *geographico* = It. *geografico*, < LL. *geographicus*, < Gr. γεωγραφικός, of or for geography, < γεωγραφία, geography: see *geography*.] Same as *geographical*.

It is the geocentric and not the *geographic* latitude which gives the true position of the observer relative to the earth's centre.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 203.

geographical (jē-ō-graf'i-kąl), *a.* [< *geograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to geography; relating to the surface of the earth or of any part of it.

At the beginning of the first century before Christ the Roman power was far from having reached the full measure of its *geographical* extent
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 324.

Geographical botany, distribution, horizon, mile, etc. See the nouns.—**Geographical position** of a place, its position as determined by its latitude and longitude and its height above the sea-level.—**Geographical zoölogy,** zoögeography.

geographically (jē-ọ̄-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geographical manner; as regards geography.

geographize (jẹ̄-og'rạ-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geographized*, ppr. *geographizing*. [< Gr. γεωγραφεῖν, describe the earth's surface, < γεωγράφος, describing the earth's surface: see *geography*.] To treat geographically; make geographically distinct. [Rare.]

While Strabo was fully alive to the importance of the great rivers and mountain chains which (to use his own expressive phrase) *geographize* a country, Ptolemy deals with this part of his subject in so careless a manner as to be often worse than useless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 96.

geography (jẹ̄-og'rạ-fi), *n.*; pl. *geographies* (-fiz). [= D. *geografie* = G. *geographie* = Dan. Sw. *geografi* = F. *géographie* = Sp. *geografía* = Pg. *geographia* = It. *geografia*, < L. *geographia*, < Gr. γεωγραφία, geography, < γεωγράφος, a geographer, lit. 'earth-describing,' < γῆ, the earth, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** The science of the description of the earth's surface in its present condition, and of the distribution upon it of its various products and animals, especially of mankind, etc. See phrases below. The object of the geographer is to describe the earth's surface as it now exists. The geologist, on the other hand, seeks to throw light on the past history of the globe, although in doing this he must constantly refer to and study its present condition. Abbreviated *geog.*

Strabo, in his weske of *geographie* — that is to saie, of the description of the earth — wryteth, etc.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 317.

The study of *geography* is both profitable and delightful; but the writers thereof, though some of them exact enough in setting down longitudes and latitudes, yet in those other relations of manners, religion, government, and such like, accounted geographical, have for the most part missed their proportions. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, Pref.

2. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it; particularly, a school-book for teaching the science of geography. **Botanical geography.** Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*).—**Descriptive geography,** that part of the science of geography which involves only a statement of facts. Analyzing, comparing, and reasoning upon these facts is the domain of physical geography, or *physiography*.—**Medical geography,** the description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants. *Dunglison*.—**Physical geography.** See *physical*.—**Political and historical geography,** the study of the division of the earth's surface among different tribes, peoples, and governments. Simple *political geography* is the study of the present condition of things in that respect; *historical geography* investigates and records the changes in the governmental control of territory which have occurred from time to time. This branch of the science is, in fact, history from a geographical point of view, or that kind of history which, to be made intelligible, requires the aid of maps.—**Sacred** or **Biblical geography,** the geography of Palestine and other Oriental countries mentioned in the Bible, having for its object the elucidation of Scripture.

geoid (jē'oid), *n.* [< Gr. γεοειδής, usually contr. γεώδης, earth-like: see *geode*.] An imaginary surface which coincides with the mean sea-level over the ocean, and extends under the continents everywhere at that level at which the mean surface of the sea would stand if it were allowed to flow in through a small subterranean canal. The geoid has no simple geometrical form, but bulges out from the mean spheroid in some places (under the continents and some of the deeper parts of the ocean) and is depressed beneath the mean spheroid in other places.

geol. An abbreviation of *geology*.

geolatry (jẹ̄-ol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + λατρεία, worship.] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects.

To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West. *Sir G. Cox*, Mythol. of Aryan Nations, I. 95.

geologer (jẹ̄-ol'ọ̄-jėr), *n.* [< *geology* + *-er*[1].] A geologist. [Rare.]

geologian (jē-ọ̄-lō'ji-ạn), *n.* [< *geology* + *-i-an*.] A geologist. [Rare.]

geologic, geological (jē-ọ̄-loj'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *géologique*, < NL. *geologicus*, < *geologia*, geology: see *geology*.] Of or pertaining to geology.—**Geological dynamics.** See *dynamics*.

geologically (jē-ọ̄-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geological manner; as regards geology.

geologise, *v. i.* See *geologize*.

geologist (jẹ̄-ol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *geology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the study of geology; specifically, one employed in the investigation or exposition of the structure of the earth, or any part of it: as, the *geologist* of an exploring expedition; a state *geologist*.

geologize (jẹ̄-ol'ọ̄-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geologized*, ppr. *geologizing*. [< *geology* + *-ize*.] To study geology; make geological investigations; discourse as a geologist. Also spelled *geologise*.

geology (jẹ̄-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.*; pl. *geologies* (-jiz). [= F. *géologie* = Sp. *geología* = Pg. It. *geologia* = D. G. *geologie* = Dan. Sw. *geologi*, < NL. *geologia*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the past and present condition of the earth, with special reference to the physical changes which it has undergone or which may still be taking place. Almost every branch of physical and natural science is, or may be, called upon to throw light on the problems which present themselves to the geologist. Closely connected with geology, and indeed almost inseparable from it, is paleontology, or the study of ancient forms of life, since the rocks are found on examination to contain in many places remains of plants or animals, sometimes closely resembling, and often very different from, any now living on the earth. It is almost exclusively the order of succession of forms of life thus found which gives the geologist the means of making out a chronological arrangement for the different stratified formations. Physical geography, or physiography, is the necessary introduction to geology, and forms the link which unites the work of the geographer to that of the geologist. Abbreviated *geol.* See *paleontology*, *petrography*, and *lithology*.—**Agricultural geology.** See *agricultural*.—**Dynamic geology.** See *dynamic*.—**Physical geology.** See *physical*.—**Structural geology.** See *structural*.=**Syn.** *Geology, Geognosy.* Both mean the same thing; but, with an unnecessary degree of refinement in terms, it has been proposed to call our description of the structures of the earth *geognosy*, and our theoretical speculations as to its formation *geology*. *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), I. 388.

geom. An abbreviation of *geometry*.

geomalic (jē-ọ̄-mal'ik), *a.* [< *geomaly* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to geomalism; exhibiting geomalism. [Rare.]

geomalism (jẹ̄-om'ạ-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ὁμαλός, even, level (see *anomalous*), + *-ism*.] A tendency of an animal to react against the attraction of gravitation by equal growth in horizontal planes, so as to balance one side with another, and one lateral organ with another. Thus, the oyster and many other animals are when young normally bilateral; but subsequently, when they are turned over and attached by one side, the dorsum and venter, which were primarily unequal and held vertically, take the place of the right and left sides and assume a horizontal posture. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1880, p. 541.

Geomalism appears in its primitive aspect among the sponges, since they are comparatively soft and supported by a pliable and primitively fragmentary internal skeleton.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 50.

geomaly (jẹ̄-om'a-li), *n.* Same as *geomalism*.

geomancet, *n.* [< ME. *geomaunce*, < OF. *geomance*: see *geomancy*.] Same as *geomancy*.

geomancer (jē'ọ̄-man-sėr), *n.* One versed in or practising geomancy.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, . . . though commonly men of inferior rank, daily . . . delude them [the vulgar]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

geomancy (jē'ọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< ME. *geomancie*, < OF. *geomancie*, F. *géomancie* = Sp. *geomancia* = Pg. *geomancia* = It. *geomanzia*, < ML. *geomantia*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. *geomance*.] The pretended art of divining future events, or of ascertaining the luckiness or unluckiness of any event or locality, by means of signs connected with the earth, as from the figure indicated by points taken at random on the surface, or from the disposition of the particles of a handful of dust or earth thrown down at random, or, as in China, from the configuration and aspect of a particular region in its relation to some other. Also *geomanty*.

What seye we of hem that bileeven in divynailles, as by flyght or by noyse of briddes, or of beestes, or by sort, by *geomancie*, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and swich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

N di Conti saith he saw a Bramene three hundred yeares olde: he addeth, that they are studious in Astrologie, *Geomancie*, and Philosophie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 490.

geomantic, geomantical (jē-ọ̄-man'tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy; of the nature of geomancy.

Two *geomantic* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when direct and one when retrograde.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 614.

geomantically (jē-ọ̄-man'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

geomanty (jē'ọ̄-man-ti), *n.* [< ML. *geomantia*: see *geomancy*.] Same as *geomancy*. *E. D.*

geometer (jẹ̄-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *géomètre* = Sp. *geómetra* = Pg. It. *geometra* = G. *geometer*, < L. *geometres*, LL. also *geometra*, < Gr. γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer, geometer, < γῆ, the earth, land, + μέτρον, a measure. In earlier form *geometrian*.] **1.** One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; hence, a mathematician in general.

All who are ever so little of *geometers* will remember the time when their notions of an angle, as a magnitude, were as vague as, perhaps more so than, those of a moral quality. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 10.

I have reëxamined the memoirs of the great *geometers*.
B. Peirce, Analytic Mechanics, Pref.

2†. A gager. *Davies.*

I quatridge give to the *geometer*
Most duly;
And he will see, and yet be blind.
Robin Conscience, 1683 (Harl. Misc., I. 52).

3. In *entom.*, properly, a larva of any moth of the family *Geometridæ*; loosely, any larva which is destitute of ventral prolegs, and walks by alternately extending the body and contracting it in the form of a loop with the two ends drawn together. These larvæ are also called *measuring-worms*, *span-worms*, *loop-worms*, *loopers*, etc. The term *geometer* is also applied to the adult of geometrid moths. See cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes*.

Geometra (jẹ̄-om'e-trạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer: see *geometer*.] A genus of moths, giving name to the family *Geometridæ*. *Oken*, 1815.

Geometræ (jẹ̄-om'e-trē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geometra*.] A Linnean (1758) group of moths. See *Geometridæ*.

geometral (jẹ̄-om'e-trạl), *a.* [= F. *géometral* = It. *geometrale*.] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical. [Rare.]

geometriant, *n.* [ME. *geometrien*, < OF. *geometrien*, a geometer, < *geometrie*, geometry: see *geometry*.] A geometer. *Chaucer.*

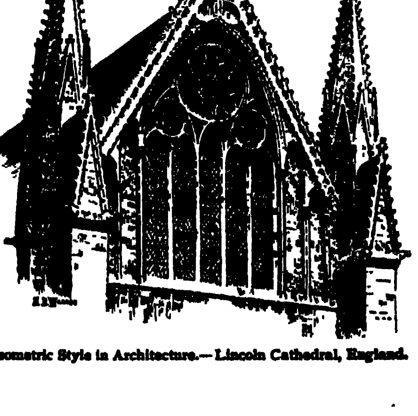
geometric, geometrical (jē-ọ̄-met'rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* [= F. *géométrique* = Sp. *geométrico* = Pg. It. *geometrico* (cf. D. G. *geometrisch* = Sw. Dan. *geometrisk*), < L. *geometricus*, < Gr. γεωμετρικός, < γεωμετρία, geometry: see *geometry*.] **1.** Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

The cargazon being taken out, and the goods freighted in tonne of our ships for London, to the end that the bigness, heighth, length, breadth, and other dimensions of so huge a vessell might by the exact rules of *geometricall* obseruations be truly taken. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 198.

In this [the Greek method of analysis] we have no trace of the systematic development of *geometric* truth, and the method was apparently regarded by the ancients themselves as imperfect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 630.

The peculiar mosaic structure of the retina is obviously the fundamental cause for the pre-eminence of the eye as a *geometrical* sense.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 426.

2. Bounded by straight lines and angles; forming straight lines and angles: as, *geometric* forms; *geometrical* ornament or markings on an insect.—**Geometrical addition, clamp, drawing.** See the nouns.—**Geometrical analysis,** the analysis of the ancient geometers. See *analysis*, 3 (*a*).—**Geometrical conics,** the theory of conic sections treated without the aid of coördinates.—**Geometrical effection, foot, mean,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical optics,** the theory of the foci of lenses and mirrors, with other purely geometrical theories connected with light.—**Geometrical pace,** a unit of length, equal to 5 geometrical feet.—**Geometrical progression, radius,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical proportion,** an equation between ratios. See *proportion*.—**Geometrical spider,** a spider which constructs a geometrical web.—**Geometrical spider's web,** a web formed of radiating lines connected by a single line, which is carried spirally from the circumference nearly to the center. The geometrical web is peculiar to certain groups of spiders, and is variously modified in the different species.—**Geometrical stairs,** stairs of which the steps are supported at one end only, this end being built into the wall.—**Geometrical tree.** See *tree*.—**Geometric construction,** the representation of the conditions of an algebraic problem by geometrical lines.—**Geometric curves** or **lines,** those curves or lines in which the relation between the abscissas and ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraic equation.—**Geometric Dec-**



Geometric Style in Architecture.—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

orated style. See *decorated*.—**Geometric decoration**, decoration by means of straight lines or curves, or small surfaces bounded by such lines or curves, without the suggestion of plant or animal forms or the like. Frets and meanders, zigzags, checkers, circles, and triangles which frequently interlace with one another, forming elaborate star-shaped patterns, dog-teeth, notches of different kinds, and all similar forms, whether applied to a flat surface or carved in greater or less relief, are included in geometric decoration.—**Geometric elevation, locus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Geometric style**, in *arch.*, that development of the Pointed medieval architecture of England which includes the examples just previous to the most perfect artistic achievement of the style, or perhaps even the examples of highest excellence. It succeeded the Lancet or Early English style in the early part of the thirteenth century, and is characterized by the adoption of tracery, as yet in simple geometric forms, in broader windows, in place of the plain, narrow lancets of the preceding style, together with modifications of consistent character in wall-decoration and other sculptured ornament. With the advance of the thirteenth century, the severity and geometric simplicity of line in tracery and ornament became less marked, and the style passed gradually into the Decorated. See cut on preceding page.

geometrically (jē-ộ-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a geometric manner; according to the principles of geometry.—**Geometrically irrational**, transcendental: said of a curve.—**Geometrically rational**, algebraic.

geometrician (jē-om-e-trish′an), *n.* [< *geometric* + *-ian*. Cf. *arithmetician*, *mathematician*, etc.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer in sense 1.

geometrid (jē-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the moths of the section *Geometrina*, whose larvæ are measuring-worms.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Geometridæ* or section *Geometrina*, or its larva; a measuring-worm.

Geometridæ (jē-ộ-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-idæ*.] A large family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths, named from the genus *Geometra*, whose larvæ are measuring-worms; the geometers, geometrids, phalænids, or *Phalænidæ*. This group, regarded as a family, is divided into 26 subfamilies, named *Urapterinæ*, *Ennominæ*, *Œnochrominæ*, *Amphidasinæ*, *Boarminæ*, *Boletobiinæ*, *Geometrinæ*, *Microcerinæ*, *Palyadinæ*, *Ephyrinæ*, *Acidalinæ*, *Mecocerinæ*, *Caberinæ*, *Macarinæ*, *Fidoniinæ*, *Hazinæ*, *Zereninæ*, *Liginæ*, *Hyberninæ*, *Larentiinæ*, *Eubolinæ*, *Sioninæ*, *Hedylinæ*, *Erateininæ*, *Emplocinæ*, and *Hypochrosinæ*. In some systems, as Guenée's, these are all elevated to the rank of families, ending in *-idæ*, and the superfamily thus constituted, called *Phalænites*, is the *Geometrina* of English authors. The names *Geometridæ* and *Phalænidæ* are exactly synonymous; and the various names resulting from the changes in termination of the two words are applied to what is practically an identical group of moths, rated higher or lower in the taxonomic scale, according to the classificatory views of different authors. See the extract, and cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes*.

> The *Geometridæ* or Phalænidæ form a family of great size, being exceeded in numbers among the Lepidoptera only by the noctuids and tineids, and probably equalled only by the pyralids and tortricids. They are . . . widely distributed over the globe, and the caterpillars of many species have proved very destructive to some of our most important vegetable productions. The moths have rather long, slender bodies, the thorax without tufts or crests. Ocelli are present in some species, and absent in others. The antennæ are either simple, ciliated, or pectinated. The fore wings are large and triangular; the outer margin . . . is nearly as long as the hinder margin. The hind wings are ample. . . . In some [species], the females are wingless, or have only rudimentary wings, which are useless for flight. . . . The caterpillars are slender and naked, usually with two pairs of abdominal legs, though rarely they have three or four pairs. This deficiency causes them to move along with a looping gait, and hence they are often called "measuring-worms," from which fact the family name [*Geometridæ*] was given.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 445.

geometrient†, *n.* See *geometrian*.

geometriform (jē-ộ-met′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *Geometra* + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridæ*.

Geometrina (jẹ̄-om-e-trī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-ina*.] In *entom.*, a group of heterocerous lepidopterous insects; the geometers or geometrid moths.

Geometrinæ (jẹ̄-om-e-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-inæ*.] One of numerous restricted subfamilies of *Geometridæ*, named from the genus *Geometra*.

geometrine (jẹ̄-om′e-trin), *a.* [< *Geometra* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the *Geometridæ*.

geometrize (jẹ̄-om′e-trīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geometrized*, ppr. *geometrizing*. [< *geometry* + *-ize*.] To solve geometrical problems; speculate geometrically; practise geometry. The use of this word originated from Plato's saying (reported by Plutarch) that God continually *geometrizes*.

> Nature [in crystallization] . . . confined herself to *geometrise*. *Boyle.*

> All things were disposed, according to their nature and use, in number and measure, by the magnificent architect; who in the one did every where *geometrize* as well as in the other. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.

geometry (jẹ̄-om′e-tri), *n.*; pl. *geometries* (-triz). [< ME. *geometrie*, commonly *gemetrie*, *gemetry*, < OF. *geometrie*, F. *géométrie* = Sp. *geometria* = Pg. It. *geometria* = D. G. *geometrie* = Sw. Dan. *geometri*, < L. *geometria*, < Gr. γεωμετρια, geometry, < γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer, a geometer: see *geometer*.] 1. That branch of mathematics which deduces the properties of figures in space from their defining conditions, by means of assumed properties of space. Abbreviated *geom.*

> *Geometrie*,
> Through which a man hath the sleight
> Of length, of brede, of depth, of height.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

2. A text-book of geometry.—**Abstract geometry**, the general theory of the connections of more than two variables. Geometry, in its analytical treatment, appears as identical with the algebra of two or three variables. A similar study of the connections of a number of variables in general is called m-dimensional geometry, and abstract geometry as not descending to particulars.—**Algebraic, algorithmic, analytical, Cartesian, coördinate**, etc., **geometry**. See the adjectives.—**Common** or **elementary geometry**, that treatment of geometry which assumes no previous knowledge of the subject, and is supposed to be well known in all other mathematical writings.' This discipline remains in nearly the condition in which Euclid left it. See *Euclidean geometry*.—**Descriptive geometry** (invented by Gaspard Monge, 1794), the theory of making projections of any accurately defined figure such that from them can be deduced, not only its projective, but also its metrical properties. It is highly useful in engineering. The name is also applied to the theory of geometry in general treated by means of projections.—**Elliptic geometry**, a system which assumes that space returns into itself, so that there are no points whose distance exceeds a certain finite distance.—**Enumerative** or **denumerative geometry**, the theory of the number of solutions of geometrical problems, and of the number of incidences and coincidences in a diagram drawn under given conditions.—**Euclidean geometry**, a system of geometry which adopts the assumptions of Euclid with regard to space, namely, that space is an infinite continuum of three dimensions, that rigid bodies are capable of translation and rotation in all directions in every position, and that the sum of the three angles of a plane triangle is equal to two right angles.—**Geometry of forces**, the theory of congruencies and complexes of forces.—**Geometry of position.** (*a*) A branch of geometry created by the French revolutionary statesman Carnot, which traces the connection between the changes of an equation and the changes of position of a locus. (*b*) Modern projective geometry, commonly written in German *Geometrie der Lage*, to distinguish it from (*a*).—**Geometry of space, geometry of three dimensions**, geometry of figures not restricted to a plane or other surface.—**Geometry of the compasses**, a system of geometry in which the postulate that a right line be describable is not admitted, but instead links turn about pivots and are connected together. The first important discovery in this branch of geometry was the Peaucellier cell. See *cell*.—**Graphical geometry.** Same as *projective geometry*.—**Higher geometry**, any geometry not elementary; especially, modern synthetic geometry.—**Hyperbolic geometry**, a system which assumes that space, though infinite in measurement, has a real and definite boundary, separating the points at a real distance from points at an imaginary distance.—**Linear** or **line geometry**, the theory of systems of rays, congruencies, and complexes.—**Metric** or **quantitative geometry** treats of the distances of points or the magnitude of angles, arcs, surfaces, volumes, etc.—**Modern geometry**, the synthetic geometry which has been developed in the nineteenth century by Carnot ("Géométrie de position," 1803), Brianchon ("Mémoire sur les lignes du second ordre," 1817), Poncelet ("Traité des propriétés projectives des figures," 1822), Möbius ("Barycentrische Calcul," 1827), Steiner ("Systematische Entwickelung," 1832), Chasles ("Géométrie supérieure," 1852), Von Staudt ("Geometrie der Lage," 1847), and others.—**Organic geometry.** (*a*) A kind of geometry invented by MacLaurin (1719), in which more complicated curves are produced from less complicated ones. Hence—(*b*) Higher synthetic geometry in general.—**Parabolic geometry**, a system which assumes (in harmony with Euclidean principles) that the locus at an infinite distance consists of two coincident planes with an imaginary circle upon them.—**Plane geometry**, the geometry of figures all lying in one plane.—**Practical geometry.** (*a*) Surveying. (*b*) The art of geometrical drawing.—**Projective geometry**, a method of investigating geometry by the application of the theory of projections.—**Segmentary geometry**, modern synthetic geometry, especially when treated by means of the anharmonic ratio.—**Solid geometry.** (*a*) The elementary geometry of solid bodies. (*b*) Geometry of three dimensions.—**Speculative geometry**, the science of geometry proper, as distinguished from *practical geometry*.—**Spherical geometry**, the geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere.—**Synthetic geometry**, geometry treated not by means of coördinates or other algebraic devices, but by means chiefly of projections.—**Theoretical geometry.** Same as *speculative geometry*.—**To hang by geometry†**, to have the clothes hang angularly, out of shape, or in rags.

> Look you, here's Jarvis *hangs by geometry*, and here's the gentleman. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, iii.

Transcendental geometry, all geometry not elementary; especially, geometry treated by the calculus.

geomorphy (jē′ộ-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μορφή, form.] The theory of the figure of the earth.

geomyid (jẹ̄-om′i-id), *n.* One of the *Geomyidæ*.

Geomyidæ (jē-ộ-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable American family of myomorphic rodents; the pouched rats or pocket-gophers. They are characterized by the enormous external cheek-pouches lined with fur, not communicating with the mouth, and extending in some cases along the neck as far as the shoulders; dental formula, 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, no canines, 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw; fore feet fossorial, with large claws; tail short and stumpy, ears small, and general form robust. The group corresponds to the *Sciuromorpalacoides* of Brandt or *Geomyinæ* of Baird, and consists of the two genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See *gopher*.


Under Side of Head of *Geomys bursarius*, showing entrance of external cheek-pouches and sulcate superior incisors.

Geomyinæ (jē″ộ-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*; the pouched rats. See *Geomyidæ*.

Geomys (jē′ộ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Geomyidæ*, with grooved incisors, rudimentary external ears, and enormous fore claws. There are several species, of North and Central America, sharing with those of *Thomomys* the name *gopher*. *G. bursarius* is the common pocket-gopher of the United States, especially in the Mississippi valley; *G. tuza* inhabits Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; *G. castanops* is found in Texas and New Mexico; *G. mexicanus* is the tucan of Mexico; and *G. hispidus* is the quachil of Central America.

geo-navigation (jē″ō-nav-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *navigation*.] That mode of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it, by the course and distance sailed, to some other spot on the surface of the earth. *Harbord.* See *dead-reckoning*.

Geonoma (jẹ̄-on′ộ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its rapid propagation, < Gr. γεωνόμης, also γεωνόμος, a colonist, one receiving a portion of distributed lands, < γῆ, the earth, + νέμειν, distribute.] A genus of low, slender, graceful, unarmed palms, with reed-like stems, of about 100 species, common in the forests of tropical America. The leaves are entire, or bifid, or more or less pinnately cleft, the flowers are small upon a simple or forked spadix, and the small one-seeded fruit is usually black.

geonomic (jē-ộ-nom′ik), *a.* [< *geonomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geonomy.

geonomy (jẹ̄-on′ộ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + νόμος, a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

geophagism (jẹ̄-of′a-jizm), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ism*.] Same as *geophagy*.

geophagist (jẹ̄-of′a-jist), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ist*.] One who practises geophagism; one who eats earth.

geophagous (jẹ̄-of′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *geophagus*, < Gr. as if *γεωφάγος, for which γαιοφάγος, γαιηφάγος, earth-eating, < γῆ, γαῖα, the earth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Earth-eating: as, *geophagous* tribes.

geophagy (jẹ̄-of′a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if *γεωφαγία, < *γεωφάγος, earth-eating: see *geophagous*.] The act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, etc. See *dirt-eating*. Also *geophagism*.

Geophila (jẹ̄-of′i-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), neut. pl. of *geophilus*: see *geophilous*.] A group, generally ranked as a suborder, of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods; the land-snails and land-slugs, including those forms which have the eyes at the tips of the tentacles. The group is framed for the inoperculate land-snails generally, such as the *Limacidæ*, *Helicidæ*, *Vaginulidæ*, and related families. Also called *Stylommatophora* and *Nephropneusta*.

geophilian (jē-ộ-fil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Geophila* or terrestrial inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

II. *n.* A member of this group. Compare *gehydrophilian*, *hygrophilian*.

geophilid (jẹ̄-of′i-lid), *n.* A myriapod of the family *Geophilidæ*.

Geophilidæ (jē-ộ-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, of the order *Chilopoda* and class *Myriapoda*, containing terrestrial forms (whence the name) which have numerous (30 to 200) similar flattened segments, with short legs, 14-jointed antennæ, single-jointed tarsi, and no eyes. There are several genera besides *Geophilus*.

Geophilinæ (jẹ̄-of-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of centipeds. See *Geophilidæ*. Also written *Geophilini*.

geophilous (jē-of'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *geophilus*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + φίλος, loving.] Loving the ground: specifically applied to sundry animals, especially the *Geophila* or land-snails.

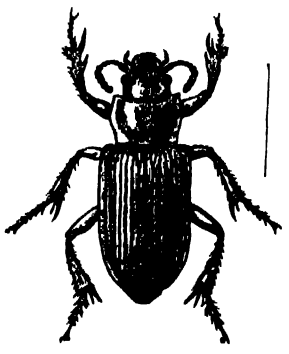
Geophilus (jē-of'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *geophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of centipeds of the family *Geophilidæ*, having the anterior segment of the head square. *G. electricus*, a European species, is phosphorescent, shining like a glow-worm. *W. E. Leach*, 1812.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.—3. A genus of pigeons: same as *Calumas*. *P. J. Selby*, 1840.

geophysical (jē-ō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + φυσικός, physical: see *physic*.] Relating to the physics of the earth.

The *geophysical* problems which geological history has to treat are wisely confined to the concluding chapters.
Science, XI. 181.

geophysics (jē-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + φυσικά, physics: see *physics*.] Physics of the earth: same as *physiography*.

Geopinus (jē-op'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + πίνος, dirt, filth.] A genus of caraboid beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalinæ*, having the left mandible longer than the other and overlapping it. *G. incrassatus* is a common New England species. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1848.



Geopinus incrassatus
(Line shows natural size.)

Geoplana (jē-ō-plā'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + L. *planus*, level: see *Planaria*.] The typical genus of land-planarians of the family *Geoplanidæ*.

Geoplanidæ (jē-ō-plan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geoplana* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, characterized by an elongated and flattened form, and having the body furnished with a foot-like ventral surface; the land-planarians.

geoponic (jē-ō-pon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γεωπονικός, of or for agriculture, < γεωπονία, agriculture, < γεωπόνος, a tiller of the earth, < γῆ, the earth, + πένεσθαι, work, toil, πόνος, n., work, toil.] I. *a.* Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth.

Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with *geoponic* eyes, and glabrous, bumpless foreheads.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xii.

II.† *n.* One who tills or cultivates the earth.

The wholesome blasts of the North wind (much accounted of among builders and *geoponics* for inmission of pure air) . . . [come] in from that part which lies open to the sea. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 82, note.

geoponical† (jē-ō-pon'i-kal), *a.* [< *geoponic* + *-al*.] Same as *geoponic*.

Those *geoponical* rules and precepts of agriculture which are delivered by divers authors, are not to be generally received *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

geoponics† (jē-ō-pon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geoponic*, q. v., after Gr. τὰ γεωπονικά, the name of a treatise on agriculture compiled by Cassianus Bassus.] The art or science of cultivating the earth.

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*. *Evelyn*.

georama (je-ō-ra'mạ), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] A large hollow globe or spherical chamber lined with cloth on which is depicted a general view of the geography of the earth's surface so as to be seen by a spectator from the interior. *Brande*.

geordie (jôr'di), *n.* [A familiar dim. of *George*.] 1. A guinea: so called from the figure of St. George on the obverse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He draws a bonnie silken purse
As lang's my tail, whare, through the steeks,
The yellow-lettered *Geordie* keeks.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. The name given by the coal-miners of England to the form of safety-lamp invented by George Stephenson.—3. An English sailing collier hailing from one of the ports on the northeast coast of England.

You thought of the Thames as you looked at her, of the Tyne, of the channel aswarm with just such vessels as she —*geordies* deep with coal.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xliv.

George (jôrj), *n.* [From the proper name *George*, < F. *George*, *Georges*, = Sp. *Jorje* = Pg. *Jorge* = It. *Giorgio*, < LL. *Georgius*, < Gr. γεωργός, a husbandman, farmer, prop. an adj., tilling the ground, < γῆ, the earth, the ground, + *ἔργειν, work, till: see *work*.] 1. A jewel including a figure in colored enamels of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the collar of the order by knights of the Garter. See *garter*.

Look on my *George*; I am a gentleman.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

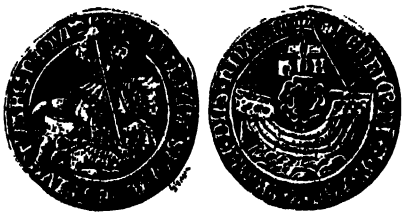
Before his going he did give me some jewells to keep for him: viz. that that the King of Sweden did give him, with the King's own picture in it, most excellently done, and a brave *George*, all of diamonds. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

2†. [*l. c.*] A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown *george* with lowsie swoldiers fed.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

3. [*l. c.*] A large curled wig worn in the eighteenth century.—4. [*l. c.*] Same as *gorge*, 10.—5. A George-noble.—**Lesser George**, a badge of the Order of the Garter worn, on occasions of comparatively little ceremony, pendent from a ribbon. It is an oval with the representation of St. George killing the dragon in gold upon an enameled ground, bordered by a buckled garter.

George-noble (jôrj'nō'bl), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of Henry VIII., worth at the time 6*s.* 8*d.* The name *George* (derived from the figure of St. George on the obverse of the coin) was given it to distinguish it from the earlier English gold coins named *nobles*.



Obverse. Reverse.
George-noble of Henry VIII., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Nor full nor fasting can the carle take rest,
Whiles his *George-nobles* rusten in his chest;
He sleeps but once, and dreames of burglaries.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 31.

George's cod. See *cod*[2].

Georgesman (jôr'jez-man), *n.*; pl. *Georgesmen* (-men). [< *George's* (see def.) + *man*.] A codfish-schooner fishing on George's Banks. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]

Some half-dozen *Georgesmen* arrived last night.
Boston (Mass.) *Journal*, Jan. 12, 1880.

Georgia (jôr'jiạ), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named from the State of *Georgia*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, the type of which is *G. couperi* of the southern United States.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having but one species, *G. xanthomelæna* of South America. *Thomson*, 1857.

Georgia bark, hamster, etc. See the nouns.

Georgian[1] (jôr'jiạn), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1 and 2, < LL. *Georgius*, George. In def. 3, < *Georgia*, prop. fem. adj. (sc. *terra*), < *Georgius*, a personal name (see *George*), the colony being named after George II. in 1732.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the four kings of England named George, or to any one of them, or to the period of their successive reigns (1714–1830).

One *Georgian* star adorns the skies.
Cowper, Queen's Visit to London.

Putting aside . . . his claim to literary greatness, Hook will be remembered as one of the most brilliant, genial, and original figures of *Georgian* times.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 149.

2. Specifically, of the style of art or of decoration prevailing during the reigns of the four Georges, especially of George I. and George II.—3. Belonging or relating to the State of Georgia in the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Georgia in the United States.

Federal General Shields . . . drove from Front Royal a regiment of *Georgians* left there by Jackson.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 248

Georgian[2] (jôr'jiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Georgia*, a Latinized form (accom. to *Georgius*, *Georgia*, of Gr. origin) of Pers. *Gurj*, a native or an inhabitant of Georgia (Pers. *Gurjistān*) in the Caucasus; the Russ. form is *Grusia*. The native name of the country is *Karthveli* or *Karthli*, the Karthalinians being the principal branch of the race.] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Georgia in Asia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Georgia, a district in Transcaucasia, Russia, an independent kingdom from very ancient times (known to the ancient Greeks as *Iberia*), but annexed to Russia in 1801. The Georgians are a very handsome race, of the purest Caucasian type.

georgic (jôr'jik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *géorgique*, < L. *georgicus*, < Gr. γεωργικός, agricultural, < γεωργός, a tiller of the ground, a husbandman, farmer: see *George*. II. *n.* < L. *georgica* (sc. *carmina*) or sing. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, after Gr. τὰ γεωργικά, a treatise on agriculture: see I.] I. *a.* Relating to agriculture and rural affairs; agricultural.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *Georgic* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

II. *n.* A poem on agriculture or rural affairs: as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

A *Georgic* . . . is some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Georgium Sidus (jôr'ji-um sī'dus). [NL., George's star: see *George* and *sidereal*.] A name for the planet now called Uranus, given by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honor of George III., but not accepted by astronomers.

Georhychidæ, Georhychus. Incorrect forms of *Georychidæ*, *Georychus*.

Georissi (jē-ō-ris'ī), *n. pl.* See *Georyssidæ*.

Georissus (jē-ō-ris'us), *n.* See *Georyssus*.

Georychidæ (jē-ō-rik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, taking name from the genus *Georychus*; the mole-rats: now called *Spalacidæ*.

Georychina (jē-or-i-ki'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Georychidæ*.

Georychus (jē-or'i-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γεωρύχος, throwing up the earth, < γῆ, the earth, + ὀρύσσειν, dig up (> ὀρυχή, a digging).] A genus of mole-rats, or fossorial myomorphic rodents



Cape Sand-mole (*Georychus capensis*).

of the family *Spalacidæ* and subfamily *Bathyerginæ*. They have ungrooved incisors, and 1 premolar in each upper and lower half-jaw; the best-known species is the South African *G. capensis*, called the *Cape sand-mole*. The genus is an old one (Illiger, 1811), and has often been improperly extended to include various animals not generically related to the above, as the American pocket-gophers or *Geomyidæ*.

Georyssidæ (jē-ō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georyssus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi 4-jointed, the wings not fringed with hairs, the anterior coxæ oval and contiguous, and the prosternum semi-membranous. Also *Georissi*.

Georyssus (jē-ō-ris'us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807); prop. *Georychus*: see *Georychus*.] The typical genus of the family *Georyssidæ*. *G. pygmæus* is a British species. Also spelled *Georissus*.

Geosaurus (jē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of fossil saurians, discovered by Soemmering in the Lias of Franconia, supposed to be nearest related to the monitors or varanians. The only species known is *S. gigantea*.

geoscopic (jē-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *geoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geoscopy.

geoscopy (jē-os'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil obtained by inspection.

geoselenic (jē'ō-se-len'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + σελήνη, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon, or to their joint action or mutual relations: as, *geoselenic* phenomena.

Geositta (jē-ō-sit'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the ground, + σίττη, the nuthatch: see *Sitta*.] A genus of furnarian birds of South America, of terrestrial habits, and somewhat resembling



Geositta cunicularia.

larks, though of a different family and suborder. Divisions of the genus are known as *Geobamon* and *Geobates*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Geospiza (jē-ō-spi'zą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the ground, + σπίζα, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A remarkable genus of fringilline birds peculiar to the Galapagos islands, having an enormous bill. *G. magnirostris* is an example; there are several others. *J. Gould*, 1837.

geostatic (jē-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + στατικός, causing to stand: see *static*.] Capable of sustaining the pressure of superincumbent earth. A geostatic arch has a curve of such a nature that the vertical pressure is proportional to the depth below a fixed horizontal plane, and the horizontal pressure bears to the vertical pressure a fixed ratio depending on the nature of the superincumbent materials. [In old use opposed to *hydrostatic*.]

geostatics (jē-ō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geostatic*: see *-ics*.] The statics of rigid bodies.

geosynclinal (jē'ō-sin-klī'nąl), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *synclinal*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a region of depression, having, consequently, a synclinal structure. See *geanticlinal*.

The making of the Alleghany range was carried forward through a long-continued subsidence - a *geosynclinal* not a true synclinal, since the rocks of the bending crust may have had in them many true or simple synclinals as well as anticlinals.

J. D. Dana, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., V. 430.

geotectonic (jē'ō-tek-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τέκτων, a builder.] Relating to the structure or the arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth.

It is only possible, for the present, to deduce special *geotectonic* conditions under which natural gas has so far been exploited. *Science*, VI. 184.

Geotectonic geology. Same as *structural geology* (which see, under *structural*).

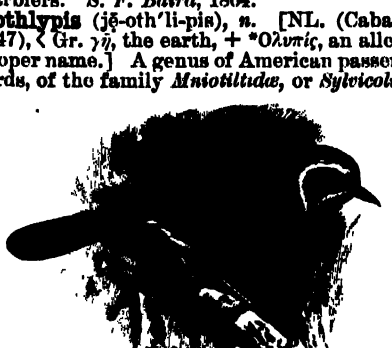
Geoteuthis (jē-ō-tū'this), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1843), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τευθίς, a cuttlefish or squid.] A genus of fossil squids or calamaries whose pens are found abundantly in the Lias and Oölite formations. The ink-bag and other fragments, in addition to the pens, occur in the Oxford clay.

geothermic (jē-ō-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + θερμός, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

geothermometer (jē'ō-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *thermometer*.] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

Geothlypeæ (jē-ō-thlip'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geothlypis* + *-eæ*.] A section of *Sylvicolidæ*, typified by the genus *Geothlypis*; the ground-warblers. *S. F. Baird*, 1864.

Geothlypis (jē-oth'li-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *Ὀλνπίς, an alleged proper name.] A genus of American passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or *Sylvicolidæ*, containing certain ground-warblers, such as the abundant and familiar Maryland yellowthroat, *G. trichas*. There are many more species, of the warmer parts of America, all olive above and more or less yellow below, with a characteristic black mask. Some related forms are the mourning-warbler of the eastern United States, *G. philadelphia*, and its western representative, *G. macgillivrayi*. The genus *Oporornis*, containing the Kentucky and the Connecticut warblers, is now sometimes brought under *Geothlypis*.



Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).

geotic (jē-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *-ot-ic*.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. *Bailey*.

Geotriton (jē-ō-trī'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the ground, + τρίτων, triton: see *triton*.] A genus of salamanders or newts, of the family *Plethodontidæ*, having the premaxillary bone divided. *G. fuscus* of Italy is the only European representative of the family and the only species of the genus, it is restricted to Sardinia and Lucca.

geotropic (jē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρόπος, a turning, direction, < τρέπειν, turn.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, geotropism; turning or inclining toward the earth.

When the direction of growth is downward, the organ is said to be positively *geotropic;* when upward, negatively *geotropic*. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 194.

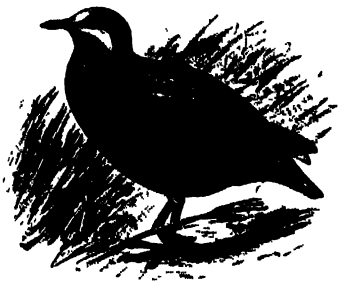
geotropism (jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* [< *geotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, growth downward, as shown in the roots of plants and sometimes in stems and rootstocks; the power or tendency to grow toward the earth.

The powers of growth which exist in young seedlings would certainly be called instinctive if they existed in animals, and they are quite as indispensable as those just mentioned in supplying the wants which first arise. These two instincts are the power of directing the growth in relation to the force of gravity, and in relation to light; the first being called *geotropism*, the second heliotropism.

F. Darwin.

geotropy (jē-ot'rō-pi), *n.* Same as *geotropism*.

Geotrygon (jē-ō-trī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρυγών, the turtle-dove, < τρίζειν, make a low, murmuring sound.] A genus of pigeons



Veraguan Partridge-dove (*Geotrygon veraguensis*).

of the warmer parts of America, of stout form, having short rounded wings with falcate first primary, and a very short tail; the partridge-doves. A Jamaican species, *G. crustata* or *sylvatica*, is known as the *mountain-witch*. *P. H. Gosse*, 1847.

Geotrypes (jē-ō-trī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρύπα, a hole, τρυπᾶν, bore, pierce.] A Fabrician genus of beetles, typical of the family *Geotrypidæ*. *G. stercorarius* is the dung-beetle, drone-beetle, or watchman-beetle of Great Britain. It is a very extensive and widely distributed group, containing over 100 species from all parts of the world. None are North American. Also written *Geotrupes*, as originally (1798)



Drone-beetle (*Geotrypes splendidus*). (Line shows natural size.)

geotrypid (jē-ō-trip'id), *n.* One of the *Geotrypidæ*.

Geotrypidæ (jē-ō-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geotrypes* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Geotrypes*, belonging to the petalocerous section of lamellicorns; the drone-beetles. They have corneous mandibles and the elytra rounded behind, covering the abdomen. The species burrow in dung. Groups corresponding to this family are also called *Geotrypes*, *Geotrypida*, *Geotrypides*, *Geotrypini*. Also written *Geotrupidæ*.

Geotrypinæ (jē'ō-tri-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geotrypes* + *-inæ*.] The drone-beetles as a subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*. Also written *Geotrupinæ*, and *Geotrupina*, *Geotrupini*.

gephyrean, *a.* and *n.* See *gephyrean*.

Gephyrea (jef-i-rē'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γέφυρα, a bridge.] One of the numerous primary groups of the great division *Vermes*, or worms, including marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation, parapodia, or calcareous skeleton. The creatures are dioecious; a pseudohæmal system exists in most of them; and the nervous system forms an œsophageal ring. The group has affinities with the *Turbellaria*, the *Annelida* (especially the polychætous annelids), and the *Rotifera*. The *Gephyrea* are divided into *Achæta* and *Chætifera*, and by Gegenbaur into *Inermi* and *Chætiferi*. The former of these embraces the spoon-worms, and is practically equivalent to the *Sipunculoidea*. The *Chætiferi* are represented by such genera as *Echiurus* and *Bonellia*. The group is made by Lankester one of the phyla or prime divisions of the animal kingdom, and is divided into the four classes *Echuridæ*, *Priapulidæ*, *Sipunculidæ*, and *Phoronidæ*. It was formerly considered an order of echinoderms, under the names *Apoda* and *Apeticellata*. Also written *Gephyrea*.

gephyrean (jef-i-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gephyrea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*.

This was discovered by Krohn in 1858 to be a *Gephyrean* worm. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 596.

II. *n.* One of the *Gephyrea*. Also *gephyrean*.

gephyrocercal (je-fī-rō-sėr'kąl), *a.* [< Gr. γέφυρα, a bridge, + κέρκος, tail.] In *ichth.*, having the tail-fin formed from the hinder portions of the dorsal and anal fins, which unite over the end of the aborted axis of the body, as the family *Molidæ*. *J. A. Ryder*, 1884.

gephyrocercy (je-fī'rō-sėr-si), *n.* [As *gephyrocercal* + *-y*.] The state of being gephyrocercal. *J. A. Ryder.*

Gephyrrhina (jef-i-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), < Gr. γέφυρα, bridge, + ῥίς, ῥιν, nose.] A section of vertebrates characterized by two external nostrils on each side separated by a cutaneous interspace or bridge. It includes almost all the fishes, exclusive of the dipnoans and selachians.

gepont, *n.* See *japon*.

ger. An abbreviation of *gerund*.

Ger. A common abbreviation of *German*[2].

-ger. [L. *-ger*, m., *-gera*, f., *-gerum*, neut. (as in *armiger*, *corniger*, etc.), < *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerund*. Cf. *-gerous*.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, meaning 'bearing,' as in *armiger*, etc.

gerah (gē'rȧ), *n.* [Heb.] Among the ancient Jews, a unit of weight and of monetary reckoning, the twentieth part of a heavy shekel, or about three fourths of a gram.

Geranarchus (jer-ą-nār'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + ἀρχός, ruler, < ἀρχειν, rule.] Same as *Balearica*. *Gloger*, 1842.

Gerani (jer'ą-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *geranus*, < Gr. γέρανος, a crane.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of his *Grallæ* composed of the cranes and some related birds, as the trumpeters (*Psophia*): nearly equivalent to the *Alectorides gruiformes* of Coues.

Geraniaceæ (jē-rā-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *geraniaceus*: see *geraniaceous*.] An order of polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Rutaceæ*, but in which the leaves are not glandular-punctate, the axis of the lobed fruit is persistent, or its carpels are distinct and indehiscent, and the flowers are often showy and irregular. The order as now understood is very polymorphous, comprising a half-dozen or more tribes which have been ranked as distinct orders by some authorities. It includes 20 genera and 750 species, distributed through the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe, but especially abundant in South Africa. The larger genera are *Oxalis*, *Pelargonium*, *Impatiens*, *Geranium*, *Erodium*, and *Tropæolum*.

geraniaceous (jē-rā-ni-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *geraniaceus*, < L. *geranium*, geranium: see *geranium*.] Pertaining or belonging to the order *Geraniaceæ*.

geranial (jē-rā'ni-ąl), *a.* [< *geranium* + *-al*.] Same as *geraniaceous*.

geranium (jē-rā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Geranium*, < Gr. γέρανον, geranium, crane's-bill, so called in reference to the long projecting beak of the seed-capsule, < γέρανος, a crane, = E. *crane*[1], q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Geranium*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), the type of the order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished by opposite lobed leaves, regular flowers, and five one-seeded carpels which separate elastically from the axis at maturity, the styles forming long tails which become revolute or spirally twisted. There are about 100 species, inhabiting temperate regions, of which 15 or more are North American. They have blue or rose-colored flowers, and a few of the species are rarely cultivated in gardens. Most of the species are astringent, and the roots of several have been used in medicine, as of the *G. maculatum*, a common plant in the United States. From the long beak of the fruit, the common species have received the name of *crane's bill*. The herb robert, *G. Robertianum*, with dissected leaves, is native of both Europe and the United States.

3. A plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, of South Africa, of which many varieties are common in

house-culture and gardens under the names of *scarlet geranium*, *rose geranium*, etc.

Geranium boasts
Her crimson honors. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 577.

4. One of several plants of other genera.—**Beefsteak-** or **strawberry-geranium**, the *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, a house-plant from China and Japan, with heart-shaped leaves and spreading by runners.—**Feather-geranium**, the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*.—**Indian geranium**, a fragrant grass of the East Indies, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, which yields the geranium-oil of perfumers.—**Nettle-geranium**, the common coleus of gardens, *Coleus Blumei*.

geranomorph (jer'a-nō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Geranomorphæ*.

Geranomorphæ (jer'a-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system (1867), a superfamily of schizognathous birds, having a comparatively strong rostrum, usually no basipterygoid processes, concavo-convex lamellar maxillopalatines, a truncated angle of the mandible, the sternum comparatively narrow and notched or entire, the crus bare above the suffrago, no pulviplumes, and two cæca. The cranes and rails, now usually called *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, are the leading representatives of the group. Also named *Grues*.

geranomorphic (jer'a-nō-môr'fik), *a.* Having the characters of the *Geranomorphæ*.

Geranomyia (jer'a-nō-mī'yiä), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833), < Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + μυῖα, a fly.] A genus of crane-flies or *Tipulidæ*, having a very long proboscis and scutellum, as *G. unicolor* of England and Ireland.

gerant (jē'rant), *n.* [< F. *gérant*, manager, ppr. of *gérer*, manage, carry on, < L. *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

gerarchyt, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *hierarchy*.

gerard[1]†, *n.* See *gerrard*.

gerard[2] (jer'ärd), *n.* A West Indian snake, *Gerarda bicolor*. *J. E. Gray.*

Gerardia (jē-rär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John *Gerard*, an English herbalist of the 16th century.] **1.** A genus of erect annual or perennial herbs, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, of North and South America, mostly extratropical.

They have showy yellow, rose-colored, or purple flowers, but are mostly root-parasites, and consequently are not found in cultivation. Of the 30 species, 23 belong to the eastern and southern sections of the United States.

2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of corals of the family *Gerardiidæ*.

Gerardiidæ (jer-är-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerardia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of antipatharian or sclerobasic corals, represented by the genus *Gerardia*.

gerated (jer'ā-ted), *a.* [Appar. < F. *gérer*, carry, manage, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, covered by a number of small bearings (compare *semé*); especially, differenced by the use of such small bearings. See *difference*, and *marks of cadency* (under *cadency*).

geratologic (jer'a-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *geratology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to geratology. *Amer. Naturalist.*

geratologist (jer-a-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *geratology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in geratology.

geratologous (jer-a-tol'ō-gus), *a.* [< *geratology* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to geratology.

These shells appear . . . among the *geratologous* and pathological types. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 124.

geratology (jer-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γῆρας (γηρατ-), old age, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of decadence and decay, as of the changes wrought in a species or other group of animals approaching extinction.

We may trace the death of an entire order, and show that it takes place in accordance with the laws of *geratology*. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 147.

gerbe (jėrb), *n.* [< F. *gerbe*, a sheaf: see *garb*[2].] **1.** In *her.*, same as *garb*[2].—**2.** A strong paper case filled with a pyrotechnic composition, used in fireworks; a bouquet or sheaf of fire.

Gerbes are choked cases, not unlike Roman candles, but often of much larger size. Their fire spreads like a sheaf of wheat. They may be packed with variously coloured stars, which will rise 30 feet or more.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 136.

gerbe-fuse (jėrb'fūz), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a kind of fuse used for connecting the parts of a set piece or figure, so prepared as to emit in burning a sheaf or shower of fire similar to that of the gerbe.

gerbil, gerbille (jėr'bil), *n.* [= F. *gerbille*, < NL. *Gerbillus*, q. v.] A book-name of any animal of the subfamily *Gerbillinæ*.

Gerbillinæ (jėr-bi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerbillus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*. The gerbils, all of which are of the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions, have generally a long and hairy tail, elongated hind limbs, large osseous bullæ of the skull, and narrow incisors. Other genera than *Gerbillus* are *Mystromys*, *Otomys*, and *Dasymys*.

Gerbillus (jėr-bil'us), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gerbua*, another form of *jerboa*, q. v.] The typical and leading genus of *Gerbillinæ*, containing upward



Gerbillus longifrons.

of 40 species, of which the Egyptian gerbil, *G. ægyptiacus*, is one of the best-known; another is *G. longifrons*. *Desmarest*, 1804.

gerbo, gerboa, *n.* See *jerboa*.

Gerboidæ (jėr-bō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerboa* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodent mammals; the jerboas: same as *Dipodidæ*.

gerbua, *n.* See *jerboa*.

gerd[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *gird*[1].

gerd[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *gird*[2].

gerdel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *girdle*[1].

gere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gear*.

gerefa (AS. pron. ge-rā'fä), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa*: see *reeve*[1], *sheriff*.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer corresponding to the steward or seneschal of Norman times; a reeve. The principal classes were the *scīrgerēfa* or sheriff, the *hundred gerēfa* or bailiff, and the *tūn-gerēfa*, or reeve of the township.

In the courts of the hundred and the shire . . . the *gerefa* and four best men appeared for the township.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.

gerenda (jē-ren'dä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *gerendus*, gerundive of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] Things to be done or conducted; agenda.

gerent (jē'rent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *geren(t-)s*, ppr. of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] **I.** *a.* Bearing; carrying; carrying on: now used only in composition: as, vice*gerent*, belli*gerent*.

II. *n.* A ruling power or agency; a doer or performer. [Rare.]

And so sympathy pairs with self-assertion, the two *gerents* of human life on earth.

R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

gerfalcon (jėr'fâ'kn), *n.* [Also written *gyrfalcon*, and formerly *gorfaulcon*, *jerfalcon*, *gierfalcon* (after D. and G.); < ME. *gerfaucon*, *gerfawcon*, *jerfaucon*, etc., rarely *girefaucon*, *gyrfacoun* (also *gerfauk*), < OF. *gerfaucon*, *gerfaucun*, *girfaucun*, also *gerfaut*, *gerfault* = Pr. *gerfalc*, *gerfalc* = Sp. *gerifalte*, *gerifalco* = Pg. *gerifalte* = It. *girifalco*, *girfalco*, *gerfalco* (cf. MD. *ghiervalk*, D. *giervalk*, MHG. *girvalke*, *gervalke*, G. *gierfalk*, *gerfalk*, also *geierfalke* = ODan. *gerfalk* = Icel. *geirfalki*, adapted from the Rom., with ref. to MHG. *gīr*, G. *geier*, D. *gier*, a vulture, which is prob. connected with OHG. *gīri*, MHG. *gire*, G. dial. *geier*, greedy, OHG. *giri*, *ger*, MHG. *gir*, *ger*, also *gierec*, G. *gierig*, greedy, eager, from the same root as E. *yearn*[1], q. v.; cf. Sw. *gamfalk*, a gerfalcon, < *gam* = Icel. *gammr*, a vulture, + *falk*, falcon), < ML. *hierofalco(n-)* (found in Gesner and Kilian, and no doubt earlier, and now the NL. generic name), lit. 'sacred falcon,' < Gr. ἱερός, sacred, + L. *falco(n-)*, falcon, being an adapted translation of the Gr. ἱέραξ, dial. ἴρηξ, a falcon (> NGr. γεράκι, a falcon), a name popularly associated with ἱερός, sacred, but in fact connected only remotely. The spelling *gyrfalcon*, ML. *gyrofalco(n-)*, *gyrofalcus*, rests upon a false etymology, the name being referred to L. *gyrus*, a circle, *gyrare*, turn round in a circle (see *gyre*), in supposed reference to its circling flight; but a circling flight is not peculiar to this falcon, and the ML. forms *gyrofalco(n-)*, *gerofalco(n-)*, etc., are plainly reflections of the Rom. forms.] A large falcon of arctic Europe, *Falco gyrfalco*, or one of other kinds of boreal falcons forming the subgenus *Hierofalco*, of large size, very robust organization, and highly raptorial nature. The continental forms are mostly dark-colored, some of them quite blackish, but others are white, more or less spotted with a dusky color, as those of Iceland and Greenland. Naturalists are not agreed whether there is but a single variable species or several; the latter opinion prevails. See *falcon*, *Hierofalco*.

Above the Chambre of this Chariot, that the Empereur sittethe inne, ben sett upon a Perche 4 or 5 or 6 *Gerfacouns*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 241.

He had . . . staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, *gerfalcons* for the heron and haggards for the wild-duck.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

And a great white *gerfalcon* did he hold
Upon his fist.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 14.

gerfaucont, gerfawcont, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gerfalcon*.

gerfaukt, *n.* A Middle English form of *gerfalcon*.

gerfauntt, *n.* [ME., a corrupt form of the Ar. *zarāf*, *zorāfa*, *jorāfa*, a giraffe: see *giraffe*.] A giraffe.

There also ben many bestes, that ben clept orafles; in Arayne, thei ben clept *Gerfauntz*; that is a Best pomelee or spotted; that is but a litylle more highe, than is a Stede: but he hathe the Necke a 20 Cubytes long: and his Croup and his Tayl is as of an Hert: and he may loken over a gret highe Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 289.

gerfult, *a.* [ME. *gerful*, *gereful*, *geerful*, equiv. to *gery*, changeable, < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course: see *gyre*.] Changeable; capricious.

To preve in that thi *gerful* violence.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 286

gerhardtite (ger'här-tīt), *n.* [Named after a chemist *Gerhardt* (born in Strasburg 1816, died 1856).] A basic nitrate of copper occurring in dark-green orthorhombic crystals, with cuprite and malachite, at Jerome in Arizona.

geriaht, *a.* [ME. *geryssche*, *gerysch*; < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course (see *gerful*), + *-ish*[1].] Wild; inconstant. *Palsgrave.*

Now *gerysshe* glad and anoon aftir wrothe.

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 245.

gerkint, *n.* See *gherkin*.

gerlandt, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer.*

ger-laughtert, *n.* [< *ger-* (appar. some corruption) + *laughter*.] Coarse laughter. *Nares.*

Use them as grave counsellors smiles, not as rude hobbinolds *ger-laughters*, who thinke they are never merry except they cast the house out of the windowes with extreame securitie. *Melton*, Sixefold Politician (1609).

gerling (gėr'ling), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *yearling*, with orig. *g*.] A salmon which has returned the second time from the sea. [Local, Eng.]

gerlondt, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer.*

germ (jėrm), *n.* [Formerly also *germe* (and *germen*, *germin*, q. v.); < F. *germe* = Pr. *germe*, *germ* = Sp. *gérmen* = Pg. *germen*, *germe* = It. *germe*, < L. *germen*, a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud, germ, embryo; origin uncertain.] **1.** In *biol.*, the first rudiment of any organism; the earliest stage in the development of an organism; the simplest recognizable condition of a living thing; in *bot.*, technically, the embryo of a seed, or, in the Linnean use of the word, the ovary. In popular language often used specifically to denote the mature spores of fungi and of other lower cryptogams, especially of injurious kinds, and, in the case of bacteria, the entire organism.

The *germ* out of which a human being is evolved differs in no visible respect from the *germ* out of which every animal and plant is evolved.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 52.

2. By extension, an early or but slightly developed state of an organism; an early embryo. See *embryo*.

He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass,
And blunts his pointed fury; in its case,
Russet and rude, folds up the tender *germ*,
Uninjur'd, with inimitable art. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 194.

3. Some or any microbe or micro-organism; a spore: as, a cholera-*germ*. See *germicide*.

The different kinds of contagia . . . may in essence be . . . cast-off micro-organisms of a low type, either in their "finished" condition or in a *germ*-stage.

H. C. Bastian, Quain's Med. Dict., p. 533.

4. That from which anything springs or may spring as if from a seed or root; a rudimentary element; a formative principle: as, the *germs* of civil liberty or of prosperity.

Religion then has its *germs* in our nature, and its development is entrusted to our own care.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

The *germ* of the process of synthesis is best illustrated in constructive imagination.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 337.

Germ theory. (*a*) In *biol.*, the doctrine of biogenesis; the theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from non-living matter, but is necessarily produced from germs or seeds. The doctrine is opposed to that of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation. See *biogenesis*. (*b*) In *pathol.*, the doctrine that zymotic diseases, together with some not usually classed as zymotic, are due to the presence in the body of living organisms. These organisms, which, so far as they have been positively identified, belong for the most part to the group of bacteria, produce their morbid effects by their

vital activity, and probably in large part by the formation of poisons called *ptomaines*. This doctrine no longer rests upon indirect evidence alone, but also on the positive identification of the peccant organisms in a certain number of diseases, as in phthisis, anthrax, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, and some others. =**Syn.** *Fetus, Rudiment.* See *embryo*.

germaint, *a.* See *germane*.

german[1] (jėr′mąn), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *germane* (q. v.), formerly *germain*, < ME. *germayn, german, jermayn*, < OF. *germain* = Pr. *german, girman* = OSp. *germano*, Sp. *hermano*, akin (as noun, a brother, *hermana*, a sister), = Pg. It. *germano*, < L. *germanus*, near akin (of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father); from the same root as *germen*, a germ: see *germ*. As applied to terms of kindred, this adj. follows its noun, according to the F. idiom.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sprung from the same father and mother or from brothers or sisters: always placed after its noun.

> We byeth alle . . . children of holy cherche, brother *germayn* of uader and of moder.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

> Ye have no bretheren ne cosins *germayns*.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

> Brother *german* denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side; cousins *german*, children of brothers or sisters. *Bouvier*.

2†. Nearly related; closely akin.

> Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

3†. Closely connected; germane.

> *Osr.* The carriages, sir, are the hangers.
> *Ham.* The phrase would be more *german* to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

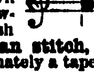
Cousin german. See *cousin*[1].

II.† *n.* One sprung from the same stock; specifically, a full brother, sister, or cousin.

> Goe now, proud Miscreant,
> Thyselfe thy message do to *german* deare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 13.

> You'll have coursers for cousins, and gennets for *germans*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

German[2] (jėr′mąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Germanus*, a. and n., German, *Germani*, n. pl., the Germans, *Germania*, Germany. The name is prob. of Celtic origin, and is said to mean 'shouters,' or, according to another explanation, 'neighbors.' The G. word for 'German' is *Deutsch*; 'a German,' *ein Deutscher*: see *Dutch*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an important Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe, or to Germany, or to its inhabitants or their language. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to beyond the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the Suevi, Lombards, Vandals, Heruli, Chatti, Quadi, Ubii, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migrations in the third and fourth centuries, many tribes, as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals, settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian, and Spanish nations. In the East the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the twelfth century the Germans have called themselves *die Deutschen*. In medieval and modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained of substantially the same extent for centuries. The former Roman-German empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. At the present time the Germans form the great majority in the reconstituted German empire; they number over one fourth of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, chiefly in the western and northwestern parts; there are about 1,000,000 Germans in the Baltic provinces and elsewhere in Russia, and over two thirds of the Swiss are of German race and language. Abbreviated *Ger.* or *G.*—**German Baptists.** See *Dunker*[1].—**German bit, black**, etc. See the nouns.—**German carp**, an English book-name for the *Carassius vulgaris*, or gibello.—**German Catholic**, one of a religious party or body in Germany whose members seceded from the Roman Catholic Church in 1844 and succeeding years, and gradually adopted various ideas different from those of orthodox Christianity. Its progress was hindered by governmental interference and by internal disputes between the two chief leaders, Ronge and Czerski. After the reaction from the revolution of 1848 nearly all its members were gradually absorbed in other religious bodies.—**German duck.** See *duck*[2].—**German empire.** See *Holy Roman Empire*, under *empire*.—**German flute.** See *flute*[1], 1 (*c*).—**German fringe, gold, hone, millet**, etc. See the nouns.—**German paste**, a kind of paste composed of pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, sugar, hay-saffron, and hard-boiled egg, used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing birds.—**German plate-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).—**German porcelain** and **pottery**, porcelain and pottery produced in Germany. The best-known varieties of German porcelain are those of Meissen (generally called Dresden) and Berlin. Other celebrated factories are those of Anspach, Höchst, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, and Grossbreitenbach.—**German sarsaparilla, silver**, etc. See the nouns.—**German sixth**, in *music*, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third and perfect fifth of the bass, as shown in the figure.



—**German snipet**, the dowitcher: so called in distinction from English snipe. Also called *Dutch snipe*.—**German stitch**, a stitch used in worsted-work, in which alternately a tapestry-stitch and a tent-stitch are worked, forming a diagonal line.—**German text**, a form of black-letter with profusely flourished and very large capital letters.

Specimen of German Text.

German tinder. Same as *amadou*.—**German wool.** Same as *Berlin wool* (which see, under *wool*).

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the German race, or a native or an inhabitant of Germany. See I.—**2.** The language of Germany or of the German people, a sub-branch or division of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of Indo-European or Aryan language. Its two principal divisions are the Low German, of the northern or lower part of the country, and the High German, of the southern or higher part. See *High German, Low German*, below. **3.** Especially, the literary language of Germany. It is one of the High-German dialects, the former court and official dialect of Saxony (though not entirely free from elements of other dialects), and was brought into general learned and literary use, early in the sixteenth century, by Luther's writings, especially by his translation of the Bible.—**High German**, a collective name for the dialects of central and southern Germany, as distinguished from the Low German of the north. The dialects it includes are many and of various groups, as Alemannic, Frankish, Austrian, etc. Its history is divided by the existing literary documents into three periods: Old High German, from the eighth to the twelfth century (the leading dialect Frankish, the literature chiefly Christianizing); Middle High German, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century (one of the leading dialects Swabian, the literature chiefly epic, as the *Nibelungenlied* and *Heldensagen*, and lyric, as the writings of the Minnesingers); and the New High German, or the Modern German, or German from the sixteenth century down. See above.—**Low German**, a collective name for the dialects of northern Germany and the Low Countries, among which the Netherlandish or Dutch and the Plattdeutsch have literatures at the present time. In a restricted sense, the name is applied to the Low German as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. It is divided historically into three periods, Old Low German, Middle Low German, and Modern Low German, corresponding substantially to the periods of High German. The dialects of the Teutonic invaders of Britain were of the Old Low German class. See *Anglo-Saxon, English, Friesic, Dutch*, etc. **4.** [*l. c.*] In *dancing*: (*a*) An elaborate form of the cotillion, in which round dances predominate and the figures vary according to the invention of the leader, and in which the changing of partners and giving of favors form a special feature. (*b*) An entertainment at which the german exclusively is danced.

> There was no *german* that morning, and the hotel band was going through its répertoire for the benefit of a champagne party on the lawn.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 232.

5. [*l. c.*] In *coal-mining*, a straw filled with gunpowder, used as a fuse in blasting. [Eng.]

germander (jėr-man′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *germaunder*, < OF. *germandree*, F. *germandrée* = Pr. *germandrea* (ML. *germandra*, G. *germander*) = Sp. *camedris, camedrio* = It. *calamandrea, calamandrina*, germander; various corruptions of L. *chamædrys*, wall-germander, < Gr. χαμαίδρυς, later also χαμαίδρυον, germander, < χαμαί, on the ground, + δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak. Cf. *chameleon, camomile*.] A common name for labiate plants of the genus *Teucrium*, but especially for *T. Chamædrys*, having purple flowers, common in England. The water-germander is *T. Scordium*, and the wild germander or wood-germander is *T. Scorodonia*. The germander of the United States is *T. Canadense*.

> For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; holly, ivy, bays, . . . *germander*, flag, orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be stoved.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

> Her clear *germander* eye
> Droopt in the giant-factoried city gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

Bastard or **seaside germander**, of Jamaica, *Stemodia maritima*, an aromatic scrophulariaceous herb.

germane (jėr-mān′), *a.* [Formerly also *germain*; the same as *german*[1], q. v., but directly < L. *germanus*, akin: see *german*[1].] **1†.** Closely akin; german.

> Balduine, brother *germane* of the duke of Loraigne.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 10.

> Not he alone shall suffer, . . . but those that are *germane* to him, though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Hence—**2.** Bearing a close relation; relevant, pertinent.

> It will give a kind of constituency thoroughly *germane* to the nature and purposes of a county representation, according to the old rule of the constitution. *Gladstone*.

> [History], a study of all others the most *germane* to the true and perpetual genius of Oxford.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 8.

Germanic (jėr-man′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Germaansch* = G. *Germanisch* = Dan. Sw. *Germanisk, Germansk* = F. *Germanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Germanico*, < L. *Germanicus*, < *Germani*, the Germans.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans.—**2.** In a wider sense, of or belonging to the peoples of Germany and their kindred, or to their institutions; Teutonic.

II. *n.* The language of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples. See *Teutonic*.

Germanism (jėr′mąn-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *Germanismus* = Dan. *Germanisme* = Sw. *Germanism* = F. *Germanisme* = It. *Germanismo*; as *German* + *-ism*.] **1.** The quality of being German in feelings or sentiment; regard for or love of German institutions, interests, and ideas.

> The German liberals . . . overflow with talk of *Germanism*, German unity, the German nation, the German empire, the German army, and the German navy, the German church, and German science.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 215.

> Carlyle was profoundly imbued with *Germanism*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 165.

2. An imitation of German speech; an idiom or phrase copied from the German or resembling German in construction.

> It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all isms but Anglicisms. *Chesterfield*.

Germanist (jėr′mąn-ist), *n.* [< *German* + *-ist*.] A student of the German language; in a wider sense, a student or one having an expert knowledge of Germanic or Teutonic philology.

> We are all to meet, along with a certain Mrs. Austin, a young *Germanist*. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

germanium (jėr-mā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Germania*, Germany: see *German*.] Chemical symbol, Ge; specific gravity, 5.469; atomic weight, 72.3. An element discovered in 1885 by Winkler in the mineral argyrodite, which is a sulphid of germanium and silver. It is a metal of gray-white color and fine metallic luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts at about 900° C. It does not tarnish in air at ordinary temperature, is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, is oxidized by nitric acid, and dissolves in aqua regia. In the periodic system germanium takes the place of the hypothetical eka-silicium, between gallium and arsenic on the one hand and silicon and zinc on the other. Germanium is also said to be present in the mineral euxenite.

Germanization (jėr″mąn-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Germanize* + *-ation*.] The act of Germanizing, or the state of being Germanized.

> That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the *Germanisation*, as opposed to the Russification, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 556.

Germanize (jėr′mąn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Germanized*, ppr. *Germanizing*. [= F. *germaniser*; as *German*[2] + *-ize*.] **1.** To render German in character or sentiment; cause to conform to German ideals or methods.

> When the Empress Anne . . . intrusted the whole administration of the country to her favorite Biron, the German influence became almost exclusive, and the court, the official world, and the school were *Germanized*.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 387.

> Many Germans, the Swiss so far as they are *Germanized*, the Slavonians, the Fins, and the Turks, are short-headed.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 151.

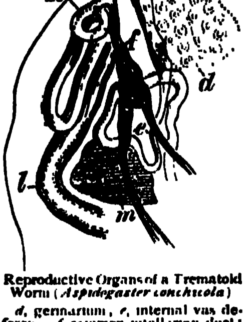
2. To translate into German.

> The Dutch hath him who *Germaniz'd* the story
> Of Sleidan.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

germ-area (jėrm′ā″rẹ̄-ạ), *n.* That part of a germinating ovum of some animals where a mass of endoderm-cells are heaped up on the inner surface of a hollow sphere of ectoderm-cells, and which is specially the seat of further germinative processes. See *germ-disk*.

germarium (jėr-mā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *germaria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *germ*(*en*), germ, + *-arium*.] The proper ovarium or ovary of some of the lower animals, as the rhabdocœlous turbellarians and trematoid worms, which evolves the ova, as distinguished from the *vitellarium*.

> There is a single or double *germarium*, having nearly the same structure as the ovary of Macrostomum, and the ova are formed in it in the same way.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 160.



Reproductive Organs of a Trematoid Worm (*Aspidogaster conchicola*)
d, germarium; *e*, internal vas deferens; *f*, common vitellarian duct; *i*, *k*, oviduct; *l*, portion of uterus; *m*, testis. (Highly magnified.)

germ-cell (jėrm′sel), *n.* **1.** A germ when it is a cell, or has the morphological value of a cell; an impregnated ovum about to germinate, but not yet become more than a single cell; a cytula.—**2.** One of the

similar cells of a germinating organism; a cell resulting from segmentation of the vitellus; a blastomere.

The *germ-cell* assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the primary *germ-cell*, and its progeny the derivative *germ-cell*. *Brande and Cox.*

germ-cup (jėrm'kup), *n.* That germ-form of a germ which is a gastrula. See *gastrula*, and extract under *germ-form*.

germ-disease (jėrm'di-zēz″), *n.* Any disease produced by a microscopic parasite or microbe.

germ-disk (jėrm'disk), *n.* The germ-area of a germ when of a discoidal shape. In a mammal it is specifically the gastrodiscus of a gastrocystis; in other animals it is of a different morphological character, but is always the seat of specially active germination after the formation of the original blastoderm. Also called *germinal disk.*

germen (jėr'men), *n.* [Also *germin*; < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ.*] 1. A germ; an ovum; an egg, as of a bird, while still in the ovary. [Rare.]

Thou, all-shaking thunder, . . .
Crack nature's moulds, all *germens* spill at once,
That make ungrateful man *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

The *germen* in the seed of a plant *Boyle*, Works, VI. 794.

2†. A shoot or sprout. See the extract.

The tenant for life can cut all that is not timber, with certain exceptions. He cannot cut ornamental trees, and he cannot destroy "*germins*," as the old law calls them, or stools of underwood; and he cannot destroy trees planted for the protection of banks and various exceptions of that kind.
L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 49.

3. The ovary. Compare *germarium.*

germ-form (jėrm'fôrm), *n.* The form of a germ at any period of its germination or development, with reference to its morphological value. Thus, the cytula, the morula, the blastula, and the gastrula are successive *germ forms* in the history of most germs.

This highly important and interesting *germ-form* is called the germ-cup, or the . . . gastrula.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 192.

germ-gland (jėrm'gland), *n.* A gland that produces germs; an ovary or spermary; an ovarium or testis; especially, a primitive indifferent gland which is subsequently differentiated into the essential glandular organ of either sex.

In Gordius the excretory ducts of the paired *germ-glands* are in both sexes united with the hind-gut.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 185.

germ-history (jėrm'his″tọ-ri), *n.* The embryogeny of any given organism; ontogeny: distinguished from *tribal history* or *phylogeny.*

germicidal (jėr'mi-sī-dal), *a.* [< *germicide* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a germicide; germ-killing: as, *germicidal* gases.

Some [organisms], on the other hand, are either in themselves innocuous or are killed when they enter the blood, which is a fluid tissue and acts as a germicide; hence the tissues in a healthy condition are spoken of as *germicidal.*
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 680.

germicide (jėr'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *germ(en)*, a germ, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys germs; specifically, a substance capable of killing the germs, microbes, or micro-organisms of certain zymotic diseases, as cholera, or used for that purpose.

These accessions [of fever in whooping-cough] have always with them an increase in the germs of the disease; . . . they are better lessened or prevented by whatever aids the resisting power of the child than by . . . the use of special *germicides.* *Quain*, Med Dict., p. 1774.

germiculture (jėr'mi-kul-tụ̄r), *n.* [< L. *germ(en)*, a germ, + *cultura*, culture.] The artificial cultivation of the microscopical organisms (bacteria) connected with certain diseases. See *germ theory*, under *germ.*

germiculturist (jėr-mi-kul'tụ̄r-ist), *n.* [< *germiculture* + *-ist.*] One who makes artificial cultures of germs, especially of bacteria; a bacteriologist.

The third point — the antiseptic value of these bodies still remains for the *germiculturist* to determine.
Medical News, LII. 640.

germin†, *n.* Same as *germen*, 2.

germinal (jėr'mi-nal), *a.* [= F. *germinal* = Sp. Pg. *germinal* = It. *germinale*, < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ.*] Pertaining to or constituting a germ; of the nature of a germ or of germination; germinative: as, *germinal* vesicles; *germinal* ideas or principles.

Those *germinal* ideas of making his mind tell upon the world at large . . . had been sprouting under cover.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 393.

Germinal or living matter is always transparent, colourless, and, as far as can be ascertained by examination with the highest powers, perfectly structureless, and it exhibits these same characters at every period of existence
Beale, Protoplasm, p. 38

Germinal disk, a germ-disk.— **Germinal epithelium.** See *epithelium.*— **Germinal membrane**, a blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; also, the cell-wall of an ovum. — **Germinal pole**, the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of some animals, as a bird or mammal; the pole of a germ-area. *Quain.*— **Germinal spot**, the nucleolus of a germ-cell or ovum. Also called *macula germinativa* and *spot of Wagner*, because discovered by Wagner, 1836.— **Germinal vesicle**, the nucleus of an ovum, contained in the vitellus and containing the nucleolus or germinal spot: also called *vesicle of Purkinje*, because discovered by Purkinje, 1825. The name, like *germinal spot*, is a misnomer, as this vesicle does not germinate, but soon disappears, and is replaced by a nucleus which includes male elements, in ova which are fecundated and therefore able to germinate; both terms are used chiefly in text-books of human anatomy.

Germinal (zhār-mē-nal'), *n.* [F., < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germinal, a.*] The seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced (in 1794) March 21st and ended April 19th.

germinant (jėr'mi-nant), *a.* [< L. *germinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *germinare*, germinate: see *germinate.*] Germinating; sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.

Prophecies . . . are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 139.

May it not one day be written, for the praise of the American Bar, that it helped to keep the true idea of the state alive and *germinant* in the American mind?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 138.

germinate (jėr'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *germinated*, ppr. *germinating.* [< L. *germinatus*, pp. of *germinare* (> It. *germinare* = Pg. Sp. *germinar* = OF. *germiner*), sprout, bud, germinate, < *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, bud, germ: see *germ.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To act as a germ; begin to undergo development toward a more complete form or state; form or be formed into an embryo, as an impregnated ovum.—2. Specifically, to sprout; bud; shoot; begin to vegetate or grow, as a plant or its seed.

Their tree of life shall *germinate.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 135.

The preceptor will sow the seeds of that taste which will soon *germinate.* *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

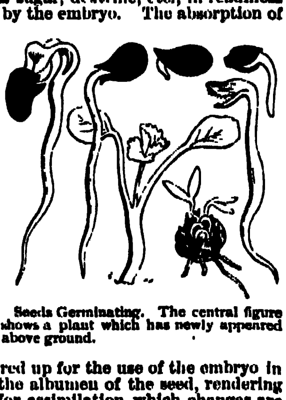
II. *trans.* To cause to sprout; put forth; produce. [Rare.]

In the leafy months of June and July several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named Proclamations, Resolutions, Journals, or Diurnals, "of the Union for Resistance to Oppression."
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 1.

germination (jėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *germinacion* = F. *germination* = Sp. *germinacion* = Pg. *germinação* = It. *germinazione*, < L. *germinatio*, sprouting forth, budding, < *germinare*, pp. *germinatus*, sprout, bud: see *germinate.*] The act, process, or result of germinating; the evolution of a germ or seed; the formation of an embryo from an ovum.

The perpetual leaven and *germinations*, the thrustings forth and swelling of his senses.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The process of development of the embryo of a seed into a perfect plant. The conditions necessary for germination are the presence of moisture, free oxygen, as in atmospheric air, and warmth. Moisture softens the integuments of the seed and relaxes the tissues of the embryo, at the same time dissolving such nutrient matters in the seed as sugar, dextrine, etc., in readiness for their assimilation by the embryo. The absorption of oxygen is necessary for the chemical changes which always accompany growth. The degree of warmth needed to excite to action the vital forces of the plant varies in different species, some seeds, as those of wheat, being capable of germinating upon melting ice, while others require a temperature of over 60° F. During germination various chemical changes take place in the starch and other insoluble material stored up for the use of the embryo in the cotyledons or in the albumen of the seed, rendering them soluble and fit for assimilation, which changes are usually accompanied by an increase of temperature, as is seen in the process of malting. As an immediate result of the growing process thus excited and carried on in the seed, a root is produced which strikes downward, fixing itself in the soil and beginning to absorb thence nourishment for the new plant. At the same time the other extremity of the axis of growth is directed upward and develops a stem and leaves (*b*) The similar development of a plant from the spore in cryptogams. (*c*) The early period of growth in a bud, as of a bulb or of a rhizome. (*d*) The protrusion and growth of the pollen-tube from the pollen-grain.



Seeds Germinating. The central figure shows a plant which has newly appeared above ground.

germinative (jėr'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *germinatif* = Pr. *germinatiu* = Pg. It. *germinativo*; as *germinate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to, consisting in, constituting, or capable of germination; germinal.

germine† (jėr'min), *v. i.* [ME. *germinen*; < OF. *germiner*, germinate: see *germinate.*] To germinate; sprout.

But save the gemmes in the summyte,
That hope of future *germynyng* may be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119

germ-layer (jėrm'lā″ėr), *n.* In *biol.*, any blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; any layer of cells, forming a membrane, which enters into the structure of a germ in its early stages. The first is the single blastoderm of a blastula or vesicular morula. By invagination this germ-form becomes a gastrula, with two germ-layers, the hypoblastic blastodermic layer, or endoderm, and the epiblastic blastodermic layer, or ectoderm; development between which two of a third mesoblastic layer of cells, or mesoderm, and subsequent splitting of this into an inner and an outer layer, called splanchnopleure and somatopleure, results in the four germ-layers of most metazoic animals. Names of special germ-layers or germ-membranes are: *blastophylla*, *epiblast*, *mesoblast*, *hypoblast*, *endoderm*, *ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, *somatopleure*, *splanchnopleure*, etc. They are also called *layers*, as skin layer, serous layer, etc. See cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation.*

The Metazoa can alone be considered as true animals, and the origin from two primary *germ-layers* may be held to form the primary character of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 68.

germ-membrane (jėrm'mem″brān), *n.* A germ-layer.

germon (jėr'mon), *n.* [< NL. *germo*; origin obscure.] *Orcynus germo*, a fish of the family *Scombridæ*, closely related to the common tunny.

germ-peg (jėrm'peg), *n.* A corruption of *gempeg.*

germ-plasma (jėrm'plaz″mä), *n.* Protoplasm peculiar to a germ or ovum, and supposed to influence or determine the character of the resulting organism, by virtue of its special chemical or molecular composition. Germ-plasma may thus be considered, theoretically, as the physical basis of all the phenomena which are grouped under the name of *heredity.*

The *germ-plasma* is regarded as a substance of peculiar chemical or even more special molecular composition, which passes over from one generation to another.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 1886, p. 213.

germ-pore (jėrm'pōr), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a pore or pit in the outer integument of a spore, through which the exit of the germ-tube takes place.

Many of these pores serve as places of exit for the tubular outgrowths from the spore at the time of germination, and may therefore be termed *germ-pores*; others perform no such function, and are therefore only simple pores or pits. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 100.

germ-shield (jėrm'shēld), *n.* Same as *notaspis.*

The *germ-shield* is merely the earliest rudiment of that dorsal part which first becomes defined.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 298.

germ-stock (jėrm'stok), *n.* Same as *stolo prolifer* (which see, under *stolo*).

germ-tube (jėrm'tūb), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a tubular or thread-like growth first formed by a spore in germination, which by continued development and cell-division in one or more directions becomes the thallus. In fungi the germ-tube may develop into either the ordinary mycelium or a promycelium.

germule (jėr'mūl), *n.* [< *germ* + dim. *-ule.*] A germ; especially, a small or incipient germ.

The majestic tree of human thought can never be comprehended unless regard is had to the formless *germule* of the psychical life of the zoophite, and ascending evolution is followed up in the animal series.
Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 495.

germ-vesicle (jėrm'ves″i-kl), *n.* In *embryol.*, a germ in a vesicular state. It is either (*a*) a true germ-vesicle or blastula, preceding gastrulation, as in most animals, or (*b*) an intestinal germ-vesicle or gastrocystis, peculiar to mammals; in the latter case it follows gastrulation, and is generally confounded with a blastula; it is what is called in human anatomy the blastodermic vesicle. See *blastosphere*, *gastrocystis*, and cut under *gastrulation.*

gern, *v.* and *n.* See *girn.*

gerne†, *v.* and *a.* See *yearn.*

gerocomia (jer-ọ-kō'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *gerocomy.*] Same as *gerocomy.*

gerocomical (jer-ọ-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *gerocomy* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to gerocomy. [Rare.]

gerocomy (je-rok'ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *gérocomie*, < NL. *gerocomia*, short for **gerontocomia* (cf. LL. *gerontocomium*, < LGr. γεροντοκομεῖον, a hospital for old men, < Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + κομεῖν, take care of.] Medical discussion of the proper regimen for old people. [Rare.]

gerontes (ge-ron'tes), *n. pl.* [Gr. γέροντες, pl. of γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man.] In *Gr. antiq.*, in Dorian states, members of an aristocratic assembly of elders called the gerusia. The geru

sis of Sparta consisted of the two kings, as its presidents, and thirty members. Candidates for membership were not eligible under sixty years of age, nor unless of distinguished character and station. The gerontes held office for life; their functions were partly deliberative, in that they prepared measures to be laid before the popular assembly, partly executive, and partly judicial. With the ephors and kings, they constituted the supreme authority of the state.

gerontikon (ge-ron'ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *gerontika* (-kạ). [LGr. γεροντικόν, neut. of Gr. γεροντικός, of an old man, < γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of anecdotes and apothegms or sayings of ancient anchorites and monastic fathers.

This is one of the collections of Apophthegmata or *Gerontika* so common in monastic MSS., of which probably no two are alike. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 220.

gerontocracy (jer-on-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + κράτος, power.] Government by old men.

I agree with Mr. Lowe that we are in danger of engendering both a *gerontocracy* and a plutocracy.
Gladstone, quoted in W. R. Greg's Misc. Essays, [1st ser., p. 172.

gerontogeous (je-ron-tō-jē'us), *a.* [< Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + γῆ, the earth.] Belonging to the old world: said of plants, etc.

gerontoxon (jer-on-tok'son), *n.* [< Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + τόξον, a bow.] In *med.*, same as *arcus senilis* (which see, under *arcus*).

geropigia, jerupigia (jer-ō-, jer-ō-pij'i-ạ), *n.* [Pg. *geropiga*, Sp. *grapliega*, ME. *gerapigra*, *ierapigra* (cf. mod. pop. E. *hickery-pickery*), all corruptions of *hiera-picra*, q. v.] A factitious liquor exported from Portugal for adulterating port and other wines, and also other beverages. Its composition is various, but it generally contains about one third of strong brandy and two thirds of unfermented grape juice, strongly sweetened, and colored by rutany-root, logwood, etc. Very deleterious ingredients are sometimes found in it on analysis.

-gerous. [L. *-ger*, *-gera*, *-gerum*: see *-ger* and *-ous*.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, the common adjective form of *-ger*, '-bearing,' as in *cornigerous*, etc.

gerrardt, *n.* [ME., also *gerard*; with suffix *-ard*, equiv. to OF. *guerreor*, *garraour*, a warrior, enemy, < *guerre*, war: see *warrior*.] An enemy; specifically, the enemy—that is, the devil; fiend.

The *gerrard* thus gan hir bigile,
And me also, allas that while!
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Gerres (jer'ēz), *n.* [< L. *gerres*, an inferior salted sea-fish.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of acanthopterygian fishes.

Gerrhonotidæ (jer-ō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhonotus*: scarcely distinguished from *Anguidæ*.

Gerrhonotus (jer-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γέρρον, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + νῶτος, back.] A genus of



Gerrhonotus coeruleus.

lizards, of the family *Anguidæ*, or giving name to the *Gerrhonotidæ*. There are several species in the western United States, as *G. nobilis*, *G. principis*, and *G. multicarinatus*.

Gerrhosauridæ (jer-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhosaurus*. They are characterized by having the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped; arches present; the supratemporal fossa roofed over; the premaxillary single; and the body with osteodermal plates with regular tubules, formed by a transverse plate anastomosing with perpendicular plates. It is a family of Africa and Madagascar, containing a number of species capable of running with great celerity and of burrowing to some extent in the sand.

Gerrhosaurus (jer-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γέρρον, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of the family *Gerrhosauridæ*; the basket-lizards. *G. flavigularis* is a South African spe-



Gerrhosaurus flavigularis

cies, about 12 inches long, of a yellowish-brown color with lighter and darker markings.

gerrick (ger'ik), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish); origin obscure. Cf. *gerrock* (?).] A local English (Cornish) name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

Gerridæ (jer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerris* or *Gerres* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of water-bugs, or aquatic heteroptorous insects, typified by the genus *Gerris*. See *Hydrobatidæ*. Also written *Gerrida*, *Gerridos*.—2. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gerres*. They have a compressed body, protractile jaws, lower pharyngeal bones generally coalesced in the adult, a long dorsal fin with the anterior portion spinigerous, anal fin moderate or short and with two to four spines, and four complete sets of gills and pseudobranchiæ. The species are numerous, and representatives occur in all tropical and subtropical seas. Most of them are of small size, rarely exceeding 5 or 6 inches.

Gerris (jer'is), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. γίππος, a shield or other thing made of wickerwork.] The name-giving genus of bugs of the family *Gerridæ*. *Fabricius*, 1794.

The old name, *Gerris*, by which many of these insects [*Hydrobatidæ*] were formerly known, has become obsolete, by reason of its having been used for various insects not generically connected. . . . Our most common species, G. remigis, has been taken from *Gerris*, and is now placed in the genus Hygrotrechus. *Staud. Nat. Hist.*, II. 267.

gerrock (ger'ọk), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *gerrack* and *gerrocks*. Cf. *gerrat*, *gerrit*, a samlet, perhaps < Gael. *gearr*, short.] A local Scotch name of the coalfish.

gerrymander (ger'i-man-dėr), *n.* [In humorous imitation of *salamander*, from a fancied resemblance to this animal of a map of one of the districts formed in the redistricting of Massachusetts by the legislature in 1811, when Elbridge *Gerry* was governor. The redistricting was intended (it was believed at the instigation of Gerry) to secure unfairly the election of a majority of Democratic senators. It is now known, however, that he was opposed to the measure.] In *U. S. politics*, an arbitrary arrangement of the political divisions of a State, in disregard of the natural or proper boundaries as indicated by geography or position, made so as to give one party an unfair advantage in elections. The effect of such a proceeding has sometimes been to secure to a party a majority in the legislature of a State, or in its quota of members of Congress, at an election in which the opposite party received a majority of the total number of votes.

gerrymander (ger'i-man-dėr), *v. t.* [< *gerrymander*, *n.*] 1. To district, as a State, by the unfair arrangement called a gerrymander; arrange arbitrarily and unfairly, as the boundaries of political divisions, for the sake of partisan advantage in elections.—2. To shift and manipulate, as facts, so as to force an agreement with a preconceived notion. [Rare.]

Gerrymandering dialect phenomena cannot but hurt a domain of philology that is sadly in lack of material with which to operate. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVIII. 123.

gersdorffite (gerz'dôrf-it), *n.* [Named after Hofrath von *Gersdorf*, proprietor of a nickel-mine where the mineral was first found.] A mineral consisting of nickel sulphid and nickel arsenide, having a silver-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Gershonite (gėr'shon-it), *n.* [< *Gershon* + *-ite*[2].] Among the ancient Hebrews, a descendant of Gershon, son of Levi, and a member of the second in rank of the three great families of the Levites. It was the duty of the Gershonites, when the tabernacle was moved, to carry the coverings and hangings.

gersomet, gersumet, *n.* [Also *gressom*, *grassum*, *gressam*, *gressome*, *gressume*, *gressoin*, etc.; < ME. *gersum*, < AS. *gærsum*, *gersum*, treasure, riches, < Icel. *gjǫrsemi*, *gersemi*, a costly thing, a jewel.] 1. Riches; wealth; treasure.—2. Bonus; extra payment, such as a fine exacted from a tenant on the transfer of his holding, or a sum by way of commutation in advance in compensation for a reduction of the rate of rent under the lease.

Norwich . . . paide unto the king twenty pounds; . . . but now it paieth seventy pounds by weight to the king, and an hundred shillings for a *gersume* to the queene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 474.

gerund (jer'und), *n.* [< LL. *gerundium*, also called *gerundivus modus* (see *gerundive*), < *gerundus*, another form of *gerendus*, neut. *gerundum*, *gerendum*, only in oblique cases, the gerundive and gerund, respectively, of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform: so called because, according to the old grammarians, the gerund prop. expressed the doing or the necessity of doing something.] The name given originally by grammarians to a Latin verbal noun, used in oblique cases with an infinitival value: as, *amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*, 'loving'; hence applied also in other languages to somewhat kindred formations: *e. g.*, in Sanskrit to forms in *tvā*, *ya*, etc., having the value of indeclinable adjectives: as, *gatvā*, *-gatya*, 'going'; in Anglo-Saxon to a dative infinitive after *tō*: as, *gōd tō etanne*, 'good to eat' (that is, 'good for eating'). Abbreviated *ger.*

gerund-grinder (jer'und-grīn'dėr), *n.* A pedant; a pedagogue. [Humorous.]

The world is governed by names; and with the word pedagogue has been ludicrously associated the idea of a pedant, a mere plodder, a petty tyrant, a *gerund-grinder*, and a bum brusher. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, lix.

Here is the glass for pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governours, *gerund grinders*, and bear-leaders to view themselves in. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 112.

gerund-grinding (jer'und-grīn'ding), *n.* Plodding or pedantic grammatical or other study or teaching. [Humorous.]

Gerund-grinding and parsing are usually prepared for at the last moment. *Howe's Every day Book*, II. 33.

Other departments of schooling had been infinitely more productive for our young friend than the *gerund-grinding* one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 4.

gerundial (jē-run'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gerundium*, gerund, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Same as *gerundival*.

II. *n.* Same as *gerundive*.

Not to mention exceptional cases, the Latins regularly employed the *gerundial* both actively and passively.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundially (jē-run'di-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund.

The Icelandic active participle is used *gerundially* as a passive. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundival (jē-run'di-val or jer-un-dī'val), *a.* [< *gerundive* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerundive. Also *gerundial*.

The line between the *gerundival* and the more ordinary adjective use is in other cases not always easy to draw.
Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 119.

gerundive (jē-run'div), *n.* [= F. *gérondif* = Pr. *gerundiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *gerundio* = D. *gerundium* = G. Dan. *gerundium*; < LL. *gerundivus*: see *gerund*.] A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, as *amandus*, 'to be loved, requiring to be loved,' but also used in the grammars of other languages, as Sanskrit, to indicate verbal adjectives having a like office. Also *gerundial*.

gerundively (jē-run'div-li), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive; as or in place of a gerund or gerundive.

gerusia (ge-rō'si-ạ), *n.* [L. *gerusia*, < Gr. γερουσία, < γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man. Cf. *senate*, of similar origin.] A senate or council of elders in many ancient Dorian states, particularly that of Sparta. It was the aristocratic element in the Dorian polity, corresponding to the boule, or democratic senate, in most Ionic states. See *gerontes*.

gervao (ger-vā'ō), *n.* [Braz.] The *Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis*, a verbenaceous herb of the West Indies and South America, reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. The leaves have been used to adulterate tea.

gerver (jėr'vėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the spotted rusa deer. Also called *gower*.

geryt, *a.* [ME. (equiv. to mod. E. **gyry*), < **ger*, **gere*, **geer* (also in comp. *gerful*, q. v.), < OF. *gir* = Pr. *gir* = Sp. Pg. It. *giro*, gyre, turn (see *gyre*, *n.*), + *-y*[1].] Changeable; fickle.

Right so gan *gery* Venus overcaste
The hertes of hire folk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 678.

His second hawke waxed *gerye*,
And was with flying wery.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

Geryonia (jer-i-ō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesueur, 1809), < L. *Geryon*, < Gr. Γηρυών, Geryon, a three-bodied giant, lit. 'the shouter,' < γηρύειν, cry, shout.] The typical genus of the family *Geryonidæ*. It is characterized by 6 radial canals without a lingual cone, and by having the process of the auditory organ inclosed in a vesicle lying in the gelatinous substance of the disk, near the edge of the latter. *G. umbella* is an example.

Geryonidæ (jer'i-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geryonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*. It is characterized by an umbrella with cartilaginous ridges, 8 to 12 marginal peronia and as many acoustic vesicles, 4 to 6 tubular marginal tentacles, with as many canals leading into the radial canal, foliaceous gonads, and a long cylindroconic manubrium or gastric pedicle with a proboscis-like oral portion. Also written *Geryonidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

gesettes-landt, *n.* Same as *gafol-land*.

gesith (AS. pron. ge-sēth'), *n.* [AS. *gesíth*, a companion, comrade, in particular, as in def. (= OS. *gisíth* = OHG. *gisindo*, MHG. *gesinde* = Goth. *gasinþja*, a companion), < *ge-*, implying 'together' (see *y-*), + *síth*, a journey: see *sithe*[1] and *send*.] In Anglo-Saxon England, one of the comitatus or personal following of a noble, and especially of the king. The king's gesiths stood in close relation to his person, depended upon his favor, and formed the basis of the order of thanes or lower nobility.

The most eminent of the persons who, in the relation of *gesith* or comes to the king, held portions of folkland or of royal demesne, and were bound to him by the oath of fealty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 52.

The "comrade," on the other hand — the *gesith* or thegn as he was called — bound himself to follow and fight for his lord. *J. R. Green*, Making of Eng., p. 168

gesling†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gosling*.

Gesnera (jes'ne-rą), *n.* [NL., named after Conrad von *Gesner*: see *Gesnerian*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gesneraceæ*, including about 50 species of tropical America, mostly Brazilian. They have tuberous roots, herbaceous stems with opposite leaves, and usually red or orange flowers. Most of the species are ornamental, and several are frequent in greenhouses.

Gesneraceæ (jes-ne-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gesneraceus*: see *gesneraceous*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, with irregular corollas, didynamous stamens, and a one-celled ovary with two parietal many-seeded placentæ. It is nearly allied to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. It includes about 70 genera and 700 species, natives of tropical or subtropical regions, especially of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually opposite leaves, and with large, showy, and often very handsome flowers. Among the larger genera are *Gesnera*, *Gloxinia*, *Cyrtandra*, *Æschynanthus*, and *Achimenes*, many species of which are found in cultivation. The succulent fruits of some species are edible.

gesneraceous (jes-ne-rā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *gesneraceus*: < *Gesnera*, q. v.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Gesneraceæ*.

Gesneria (jes-nē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Conrad von *Gesner*: see *Gesnerian*.] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Scoparia*. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Robineau-Desvoidy*, 1830.

Gesnerian (ges-nē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Gesner* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Conrad von Gesner (otherwise written Gessner), a naturalist and scholar of Zürich (1516–65), author of important works on zoölogy, botany, medicine, philology, etc.

gesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *guess*[1].

gesso (jes'sō), *n.* [It., plaster, chalk, lime, < L. *gypsum*, plaster: see *gypsum*.] In the *fine arts*: (*a*) A prepared mass or surface of plaster, usually as a ground for painting.

When a smooth stone surface was to be painted, a thin coat of whitening or fine *gesso* was laid as a ground.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 46.

Hence, by extension — (*b*) Any preparation applied to a surface to fit it to receive painting.

[A shield] is formed of wood faced with canvas, on which is laid a *gesso* to receive the painting and gilding.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, III. 497.

Gesso duro [It. 'gesso, plaster; *duro*, hard], a fine prepared hard plaster used for works of sculpture; hence, a bas-relief composed of this material, generally colored as if in imitation of terra-cotta, and mounted in a frame wholly or in part of carved wood. These bas reliefs are not uncommon in Italy; among them are works of some of the great masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The fine *gesso duro* of this relief, . . . which is in some respects superior to the marble, perhaps represents the master's original conception.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 123, note.

gest[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*[1].

gest[2]† (jest), *n.* [< ME. *gest*, *geste*, a deed, achievement, event, more commonly a story of deeds or adventures, an entertaining tale (now used only in this sense, and spelled *jest*: see *jest*), < OF. *geste*, F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesta* (usually as pl.), < ML. *gesta*, a deed, deeds, fem. (sc. *res*, thing) or neut. pl. of L. *gestus*, done, pp. of *gerere*, bear, carry, carry on, do, perform: see *geront*, and cf. *gest*[3], etc.] 1. That which is done; an act, deed, or achievement.

The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

And surely no ceremonies of dedication, no, not of Solomon's temple itself, are comparable to those sacred *gests* whereby this place was sanctified. *Mede*, Churches.

2. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; a romance.

The halle was al ful, ywis,
Of hem that writen olde *gestes*,
As ben on trees rokes nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1515.

Ac for I can noither tabre ne trompe ne telle none *gestes*,
Farten, ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen,
Iape ne Iogly ne gentlych pype.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 230.

This Egea, the *gest* saia, was a iust lady.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12772.

gest[2]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *gesten*; from the noun. Now used in a particular sense, and spelled *jest*, q. v.] To tell stories or romances.

But trusteth wel, I am a Southren man,
I can nat *geste*, rom, raf, ruf, by lettre,
Ne, God wot, rym holde I but litel bettre.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 43.

I hane loye forto *gest*
Of the lambe of love with oute othe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

gest[3]† (jest), *n.* [< F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesto*, < L. *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, < *gerere*, bear, carry, refl. bear oneself, behave: see *gest*[2].] 1. Bearing; carriage of one's person; deportment.

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his Heroicke grace and honourable *gest*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 24.

2. Gesture.

The Porter eke to her did lout with humble *gestes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 26.

A slender tender Boy
Where grace and beautie for the prize doo play: . . .
Grace in each part and in each *gest*, alike
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

gest[4]†, *n.* [A var. of *gist*[1].] 1. A stage, rest, or stop in traveling: same as *gist*[1].

When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give him my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefix'd for 's parting. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2

2. A list of the several stages of a journey; an itinerary; specifically, a roll or journal of the several days and stages prearranged for a royal progress in England. Many such gests are extant in the heralds' office.

gestant (jes'tant), *a.* [< L. *gestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gestare*, bear, carry, freq. of *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry: see *gerent*, *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] Burdened; charged; laden; pregnant: as, "clouds *gestant* with heat," *Mrs. Browning*. [Rare.]

gestation (jes-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *gestation* = It. *gestazione*, < L. *gestatio(n-)*, a carrying, < *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] 1†. A bearing or carrying; exercise by being carried.

Gestation in a carriage or wagon.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 34.

But nothing is there more holesome than walking and *gestation*; which is an exercise performed many wales.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

The *gestation* of rings upon this hand and finger.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. The act or condition of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

The symptoms of spurious pregnancy are occasionally so close an imitation of those of true *gestation* as to present great difficulties in their diagnosis. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Dorsal gestation, the carrying of eggs or embryos in brood pouches on the back, as is done by many batrachians, as of the genera *Pipa*, *Nototrema*, and others. — **Extra-uterine gestation**, pregnancy in which the fetus lies outside of the uterus, as in the Fallopian tube or in the peritoneal cavity. — **Mammary** or **pouch gestation**, the carrying of prematurely born young in the mammary pouch or marsupium, where they adhere to the nipples, as is usual with marsupial mammals. — **Oral gestation**, the carrying of eggs in the mouth till they hatch, as is done by many fishes. — **Uterine gestation**, the ordinary gestation or pregnancy of mammals.

gestatorium (jes-tā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gestatoria* (-ą). [ML., < L. *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] In the middle ages, a portable object or utensil, specifically an ecclesiastical utensil, such as a portable shrine, a feretory for relics, or the like.

gestatory (jes'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *gestatorius*, that serves for carrying, < *gestare*, carry: see *gestant*.] 1†. Capable of being carried or worn.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, etc. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 90

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

gestic[1]† (jes'tik), *a.* [< *gest*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gests; legendary; romantic.

gestic[2] (jes'tik), *a.* [< *gest*[3] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to action or motion, specifically to dancing: as, "the *gestic* art," *Scott*. [Rare.]

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of threescore.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 253

gesticular (jes-tik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *gesticulus*, a gesture, + *-ar*[2].] Full of or characterized by varied action or motion; gesticulatory. [Rare.]

Electricity . . . is passing, glancing, *gesticular*.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, xiii

gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gesticulated*, ppr. *gesticulating*. [< L. *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulari* (> It. *gesticolare* = Pg. Sp. *gesticular* = F. *gesticuler*), make mimic gestures, < *gesticulus* (found first in LL.), a mimic gesture, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture: see *gest*[3].] I. *intrans.* To make gestures; express thoughts or desires, or emphasize or illustrate speech, by motions of the body or any part of it, especially the hands and arms.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal, if not superior, eagerness.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xlii.

II. *trans.* To express or represent by gestures; imitate; enact. [Rare.]

To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader

The whole day passed in shouting and *gesticulating* our peaceful intentions to the crowd assembled on the heights on the opposite side of the river.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 227.

gesticulation (jes-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *gesticulation* = Sp. *gesticulacion* = Pg. *gesticulação* = It. *gesticulazione*, *gesticolazione*, < L. *gesticulatio(n-)*, < *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] 1. The act or practice of gesticulating or making gestures: as, his *gesticulation* is awkward.

Gesticulation, which is an emotional manifestation, must be distinguished from pantomime, which is part of intellectual language. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 176.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the head, body, or limbs.

At which [a strange and sudden music], they fell into a magical dance, full of preposterous change and *gesticulations*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Indeed, that standing is not so simple a business as we imagine it to be is evident from the *gesticulations* of a drunken man, who has lost the government of the centre of gravity. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

=**Syn.** See *gesture*.

gesticulator (jes-tik'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *gesticulateur* = Pg. *gesticulador* = It. *gesticolatore*, < LL. *gesticulator*, < L. *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] One who gesticulates, or makes gestures or postures.

The word minstrel had had a separate history before it became synonymous (as in the Catholicon Anglicum of 1843) with *gesticulator*, histrio, joculator, and other names for strolling entertainers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 480.

He was a violent partisan of the Conservatives, and being a good stutterer, an excitable character, and a violent *gesticulator*, it soon became evident that he was in some measure the butt of his companions.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 552.

gesticulatory (jes-tik'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *gesticulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; representing by gestures.

gestion†, *n.* [< F. *gestion*, < L. *gestio(n-)*, a managing, doing, performing, < *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry, manage: see *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] 1. Operation; orderly process.

Is she a woman that objects this sight, able to worke the chaos of the world into *gestion*?
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, p. 79.

2. In *French law*, administration in office.

gestning†, *n.* [< ME. *gestning*, an entertainment, < *gest*, guest: see *guest*.] Lodging; entertainment; hospitality.

The Admiral haueth to his *gestninge*
Other half hundred of riche kinges.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

gestour†, *n.* [ME., also *gestiour*, now *jester*, q. v.] A story-teller; a narrator of exploits or adventures.

Mynestralles,
And *gestiours*, that tellen tales
Both of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1196.

Fifty clodede [clothed] *gestours*,
To many men he dede honours,
In countreys fer and nere.
Launfal (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

gestural (jes'tūr-al), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-al.*] Pertaining to gesture.

gesture (jes'tūr), *n.* [< ML. *gestura*, a mode of action, < L. *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, refl. bear oneself, behave, act: see *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] 1†. Movement of the body or limbs; carriage of the person.

Be in *gesture* & behauiour comely.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very *gesture*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

This for her shape I love; that for her face;
This for her *gesture* or some other grace.
Carew, The Spark.

2. A motion of the head, body, or limbs expressive of thought, sentiment, or passion; any action or posture intended to express a thought or a feeling, or to emphasize or illustrate what is said.

Tullie saieth well: The *gesture* of man is the speech of his bodie; and therefore reason it is that, like as the speeche must agree to the matter, so must also the *gesture* agree to the minde. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 225.

Their *gestures* nimble, dark eyes flashing free.
Byron, Childe Harold.

He [Cheyte Sing] even took off his turban, and laid it in the lap of Hastings, a *gesture* which in India marks the most profound submission and devotion.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

His [D'Israeli's] *gesture* was abundant; he often appeared as if trying with what celerity he could move his body from one side to another, and throw his hands out and draw them in again.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 150.

The lower the intellectual condition of the speaker and the spoken-to, the more indispensable is the addition of tone and *gesture*.
Whitney, Nat. and Origin of Lang., p. 294.

3†. Bearing; behavior, in a general sense.

If you do love Rosalind so near the heart as your *gesture* cries it out, when your brother marries Aliena, shall you marry her? *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

=Syn. 2. *Gesture*, *Gesticulation*. These words may have the same meaning, but *gesture* is more common to represent the thing, while *gesticulation* generally represents the act, and especially vigorous, varied, and rapid action: as, rapid and abundant *gesticulation*; a slight *gesture* of impatience.

We say with literal truth that a look, a tone, a *gesture*, is often more eloquent than elaborate speech.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 283.

Attendant on strong feeling, especially in constitutions young or robust, there is usually a great amount of mere bodily vehemence, as *gesticulation*, play of countenance, of voice, and so on. This counts as muscular work, and is an addition to brain work.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces, p. 230.

gesture (jes'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gestured*, ppr. *gesturing*. [< *gesture*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To gesticulate; make gestures.

For the plaiers, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they daunced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withall, after the Tuscane fashion. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 250.

II. *trans.* To accompany or enforce with gesture or action.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

gesture-language (jes'tūr-lang'gwāj), *n.* A language of gestures; a body of signs for thought consisting of movements of the hands, arms, etc.; sign-language.

The *gesture-language*, of a very considerable degree of development, of the prairie tribes of American Indians; or such signs as are the natural resort of those who by deafness are cut off from ordinary spoken intercourse with their fellows. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

gestureless (jes'tūr-les), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-less.*] Without gesture; free from gestures.

gesturement† (jes'tūr-ment), *n.* [< *gesture* + *-ment.*] The act of making gestures; gesticulation.

Meanwhile our poets in high parliament
Sit watching every word and *gesturement*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iii. 46.

gesturer (jes'tūr-ėr), *n.* One who gesticulates; an actor.

[The poet] may likewise exercise the part of *gesturer*, as though he seemed to meddle in rude and common matters. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 95.

gesture-speech (jes'tūr-spēch), *n.* Same as *gesture-language*. [Rare.]

Possessing a copious and voluble vocabulary, largely supplemented by *gesture-speech*, or shrug-language, and violating in their articulation the usual powers of written characters, they [French ornithologists] not only acquired a trick of Gallicizing technical words, but they also cultivated a characteristic habit of rising superior to orthography. *Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey*, V., No. 4, 1880, p. 691.

gesturous† (jes'tūr-us), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-ous.*] Using gestures; gesticulatory.

Some be as toyinge, *gesturous*, and counterfeiting of anything by ymitation, as Apes.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 97.

geswarp (ges'wârp), *n.* See *guess-warp*.

get[1] (get), *v.*; pret. *got* (*gat*, obs.), pp. *got* or *gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [Formerly also *gett*; dial. *git*; ME. *geten* (rarely *goten*, pret. *gat*, pl. *guten*, *geten*, pp. *geten*, later *goten*), < AS. *gitan*, *gytan*, *gietan*, take, obtain, very rare in the simple form, but frequent in comp., *ā-gitan*, get, *and-gitan*, *on-gitan*, understand, *an-gitan*, *on-gitan*, seize upon, *be-gitan* (> E. *beget*), *for-gitan* (> E. *forget*), *ofer-gitan*, forget, *under-gitan*, understand (pret. *-geat*, pl. *-gēliton*, pp. *-geten*), and in the other tongues usually in like compounds; = OS. *bi-getan*, *far-getan* = OFries. *ur-jeta*, *for-jeta* = MD. *ver-ghiten*, D. *ver-geten* = MLG. *vor-getten*, LG. *ver-geten* = OHG. *ir-gezzan*, *pi-gezzan*, *fer-gezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = Icel. *geta*, get, = Sw. *för-gäta* = ODan. *for-gætte*, forget (cf. Sw. *gitta* = Dan. *gide*, feel inclined to, *gjette*, guess), = Goth. *bi-gitan*, find, obtain, = L. *-hendere* (√ *hed*), in comp. *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize (> ult. E. *prehend*, etc., *prize*[1], *prison*, etc.), and in *prædа*, booty, prey (> E. *prey*), *prædium*, property, estate, *hedera*, ivy (that which clings), etc.; = Gr. *χανδάνειν* (√ *χαδ*), seize: the orig. meaning being 'seize, take,' whence the wide range of special applications, to express any kind of literal or figurative attainment.] I. *trans.* 1. To obtain; procure; gain; win; attain to; acquire by any means: as, to *get* favor by service, or wealth by industry; to *get* a good price; to *get* an advantage; to *get* possession; to *get* fame or honor.

Thei brought be-fore theym all the riche prise that thei hadde *geten*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

"Me list not" (said the Elfin knight) "receave
Thing offred, till I know it well be *gott*."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 10.

His holy arm hath *gotten* him the victory. Ps. xcviii. 1.

Wisdom not only *gets*, but *got* retains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

I told you 'twas in vain to think of *getting* Money out of her: She says, if a Shilling wou'd do't, she wou'd not save you from starving or hanging.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

In the Spring the wanton lapwing *gets* himself another crest. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. Specifically, to obtain by labor; earn; win by habitual effort: as, to *get* one's own living; to *get* coal. As a technical term in coal-mining, *getting* includes all the operations, from the boring or undercutting of the coal to the hauling of it to the shaft ready to be raised to the surface.

I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat, *get* that I wear.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

3. To beget; procreate; generate.

There the Aungelle commaunded Adam that he scholde duelle with his Wyf Eve: of the whiche he *gatt* Sethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.

Make him *get* sons and daughters,
Young giants. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

4. To acquire mental grasp or command of; commit to memory; learn: as, to *get* a lesson.

Lo, Yates! without the least finesse of art,
He gets applause—I wish he'd *get* his part.
Churchill, Rosciad.

His stock, a few French phrases *got* by heart,
With much to learn, but nothing to impart.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 375.

5. To prevail on; induce; persuade.

Their king Groffarius [they] *get* to raise his pow'rful force;
Who, must'ring up an host of mingl'd foot and horse,
Upon the Trojans set. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 443.

Their friends could not *get* them to speak.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

6. To cause or procure to be: with a past participle qualifying the object: as, to *get* a thing done.

Those things I bid you do; *get* them dispatch'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4.

Put Lord Bolingbroke in mind
To *get* my warrant quickly sign'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 76.

Neither can it be said that he who *gets* a wrong done by proxy is less guilty than if he had done it himself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 167.

7. To carry; betake: used reflexively.

She *gets her* downe in a lower roome,
Where sundrie seamen she espies.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 330).

Arise, *get thee* out from this land, and return unto the land of thy kindred. Gen. xxxi. 13.

Come, and *get you* to bed quickly, that you may up betime i' the morning. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

8. To lay hold on; capture; seize upon.

The plebeians have *got* your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

I am not valiant neither,
But every puny whipster *gets* my sword.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

9. To exert effort upon or in regard to; effect movement of or about: used with reference to a great variety of actions, and followed by a qualifying adverb: as, to *get* a piece of work *along* (carry it forward), *get in* hay, *get* a ship *off* from a bar, *get out* a book (procure its printing and publication) or a warrant (procure the issue of one), *get together* an army, *get up* a meeting, etc.

We'll *get in* [into the farce] some hits at Sabbatarianism, . . . some bits of clap-trap.
Shirley Brooks, Sooner or Later, I. 148.

10. In compound tense-phrases with *have* and *had*, used pleonastically (thus, I *have got*, I *had got* = I have, I had) to indicate either (*a*) possession, as he *has got* a cold; what *have* you *got* in your hand? or (*b*) obligation or necessity, as he *has got* to go, you *have got* to obey (= he has to go, you have to obey, but colloquially with more emphatic meaning).

Thou *hast got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

Get you (or **thee**) **gone**, go; be off; begone.

Go, *get you gone*: hence, hence, vn-lucky Race!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

To get a good offing. See *offing*.—**To get by heart.** See *heart*.—**To get ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To get hand**†. See *hand*.—**To get in.** (*a*) To lay up; store; provide: as, to *get in* one's fuel or flour. (*b*) To produce an effect by; make an impression with: as, to *get in* one's work. [Colloq.]—**To get off.** (*a*) To draw or pull off; haul away; remove; release: as, to *get* one's coat *off*; to *get* a ship *off* from a bar. (*b*) To secure the release or acquittal of, bring off in safety; clear.

The Duke is coming: I don't find it certain, however, that the Pretender is *got off*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 27.

(*c*) To sell; dispose of: as, to *get off* goods. (*d*) To utter; deliver, perpetrate (usually implying a slur): as, to *get off* a poor joke. [Slang, U. S.]—**To get on,** to put on; draw or pull on; don, as a garment.

Get on thy boots: we'll ride all night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

To get one's back up, to get one's dander up, to get one's gruel, to get one's monkey up, to get one's second breath, etc. See the nouns.—**To get out.** (*a*) To draw out; disengage, as a sword or a watch. (*b*) To produce; reveal; bring forth.

Then take him to develop, if you can,
And hew the block off, and *get out* the man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 270.

The lark could scarce *get out* his notes for joy.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

To get religion, to experience a change of heart; become converted. See *conversion*, 3. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had come to Andover to *get religion*, and the pursuit of this object was seldom interfered with by such episodes as the one just related.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 6.

'That glory-hallelujah variety of cunning or delusion, compounded of laziness and catalepsy, which is popular among the shouting sects of plantation darkies who *git religion* and fits twelve times a year.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

To get the better end of. See *end*.—**To get the better of.** See *the better* (*b*), under *better*[1], *n.*—**To get the bulge on one, to get the dead-wood on one, to get the drop, to get the floor, to get the grand bounce, to get the hang of, to get the head, to get the mitten,** etc. See the nouns.—**To get together,** to gather up; collect.

Get your apparel *together*, . . . meet presently at the palace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

To get up. (*a*) To contrive; prepare; organize; arrange for: as, to *get up* an entertainment, an excursion party, etc.

I see it is a trick
Got up betwixt you and the woman there.
Tennyson, Dora.

This world's great show, that took in *getting up*
Millions of years, they finish ere they sup.
Lowell, Fits Adam's Story.

(*b*) To compile or write; prepare: as, to *get up* a petition or a report. (*c*) To pile up; stack; rick.

If *got up* damp, it [barley] is liable to generate excessive heat. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 236.

(*d*) To study up; acquire a sufficient knowledge of: as, to *get up* a subject for dissertation or debate.

It is comparatively easy for an author to *get up* any period with tolerable minuteness in externals, but readers and audiences find more difficulty in getting them down, though oblivion swallows scores of them at a gulp.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

(*e*) To dress; array; equip: as, the costume or character was well *got up*; to *get* one's self *up* regardless of expense. [Colloq.]

I arrived here in safety—in complexion like an Ethiopian serenader half *got up*, and so broiled and peppered that I was more like a devilled kidney than anything else I can think of. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 95.

She isn't downright pretty either. But she's a *got up* exquisitely. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

(*f*) To do up, as muslins and laces, specifically, to clear-starch, iron, flute, etc.

She *got up* Mrs. Reed's lace frills, and crimped her night-cap borders. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

(*g*†) To make up; recover.

Mr. Beachamp and my selfe bought this little ship, and have set her out, . . . partly to *gett up* what we are formerly out.
Weston, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 115.

To get wind, to become known; leak out.

I don't know what's the reason, but in England, if a thing of this kind [a duel] *gets wind*, people make such a pother, that a gentleman can never fight in peace and quietness. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

To get wind of, to learn as by accident: said of something intended to be concealed.—**To get with child.** See *child*.=**Syn.** *Get* means to 'come into possession of' in any way, and is thus practically synonymous with a great number of words expressing particular phases of that notion, as *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*, *secure*, *acquire*, *earn*, *bring*, *win*, *seize*, *steal*, *borrow*, *find*, *achieve*, *realize*, *beget*, etc. It also runs off into a wide range of idiomatic use.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make acquisition; gain.

Whilst he was Secretary of State and Prime Minister he had *gotten* vastly, but spent it as hastily
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The priests *get* (though that is but for a time), but the king and the people lose. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

The world is too much with us, late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 33.

2. To make progress in a specific direction or manner; come into a different state or relation; become or come to be: from the reflexive use of the transitive verb (see I., 7): followed by a modifying or explanatory word or phrase. See phrases below.

Whi *got* thow not to horse, thow and thy peple?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

Harold having once *gotten* into the Throne, he carried himself with great Valour and Justice for the Time he sate in it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 19.

We weighed anchor and set sail, and before ten we *got* through the Needles. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 6.

I saw at Monte Leone some antient inscriptions, and begun to be sensible that we were *got* into a very bad country for travelling.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

I am not warm enough even now, but am gradually *getting* acclimated in that respect.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, I. 12.

Men's wishes eventually *get* expressed in their faiths.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 177.

3. To go; start; be off. [Low, western U. S.]

The driver finally mounted his box, . . . and, as he yelled to them [his horses] to *git*, . . . all started on a run.
Rocky Mountains, p. 149.

4. To be able; manage: used with an infinitive: as, I didn't *get to go*. [Colloq., Pennsylvania, U. S.]—**To get aboard.** See *aboard*[1].—**To get above,** to rise superior to; look down upon: as, he is *getting above* his business. **To get ahead,** to advance; prosper.—**To get along,** to make progress; fare.—**To get asleep,** to fall asleep. **To get at,** to reach, come to; attain; find out: as, to *get at* a man in a crowd; to *get at* the exact truth about anything

We *get at* conclusions which are as nearly true as experiment can show, and sometimes which are a great deal more correct than direct experiment can be.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 204.

To get away, to depart; quit, leave.—**To get behind,** to lose ground; fall in the rear or in arrears: as, he is *getting behind* in his work or his payments.—**To get by,** to pass; get past.

I am afeard they will know me: would I could *get by* them! *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

To get down, to descend; come from an elevation.—**To get drunk,** to become intoxicated.—**To get even with.** See *even*[1], *a*.—**To get home,** to arrive at one's place of residence.—**To get in.** (*a*) To obtain or make an entrance; make way into a place, or to an inner or a terminal point: as, no more passengers can *get in*; the steamer *got in* to-day. (*b*) In *falconry*, to go up to a hawk when she has killed her quarry. *Encyc. Brit.*—**To get in on the ground floor.** See *floor*.—**To get near,** to approach nearly.—**To get off.** (*a*) To escape; get clear. (*b*) To alight, descend.—**To get on.** (*a*) To mount. (*b*) To proceed, advance; succeed; prosper.—**To get on for or to,** to approach; come near to; enter upon: as, she is *getting on to* middle age. [Colloq.]

I was about *getting on for* twelve when father first bought me a concertina.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 193.

To get on the high horse. See *horse*.—**To get on with,** to keep on satisfactory or friendly terms with: as, there is no *getting on with* a suspicious man.

There is no trouble in *getting on with* Butler. He is just as well content with half a loaf as he would be with the whole. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 421.

To get out. (*a*) To escape, as from confinement or embarrassment; depart; go away; clear out: as, take your hat, and *get out*; you were lucky to *get out* of their clutches without loss.

When they were *got out* of the wilderness, they presently saw a Town before them
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 153.

(*b*) To come out; leak out; become known: as, the secret soon *got out*.—**To get over.** (*a*) To surmount; overcome: as, to *get over* a wall, to *get over* difficulties.

Some [travelers] . . . *get over* the prejudices of education, of being bigotted to their own [customs], and learn to conform to such as are either innocent or convenient in the several countries they visit
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

This is Prof. Glavinie's evidence, which it is impossible to *get over*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 163.

(*b*) To recover from; obtain relief or release from: as, to *get over* a fever; to *get over* one's sorrow.—**To get quit of,** to get rid of.—**To get rid of,** to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off.

Well, Sir Fretful, I wish you may be able to *get rid* as easily *of* the newspaper criticisms as you do of ours.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

To *get rid of* the appearance of antagonism between science and religion will of itself be one of the greatest benefits ever conferred upon the human race.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 134.

To get round. (*a*) [*Round*, adv.] To go from place to place. [Low, U. S.]

A tough waggon, a moderate load, four good horses, and a skilled driver, seem to be able in the West to go anywhere, or to *get round*, which amounts to the same.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 71.

(*b*) [*Round*, prep.] To take advantage of; circumvent; overpersuade.

One from the land of cakes sought to *get round* a right smart Yankee. *Ruxton*, Life in the Far West, p. 89.

To get shed, shet, or **shut of,** to get rid of. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Things that pass thus soon out of the Stomach, I suspect, are little welcome there, and Nature makes haste to *get shut of* them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 167.

To get through. (*a*) To pass through and reach a point beyond: as, the Israelites *got through* the Red Sea. (*b*) To come to a conclusion; finish: often in the fuller form *to get through with*.

Troops after a forced march of twenty miles are not in a good condition for fighting the moment they *get through*.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 411.

To get together, to meet; assemble; convene.—**To get up.** (*a*) [*Up*, adv.] To arise; rise from a bed or a seat.

A young woman who would *get up* at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an antependium, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, p. 3.

(*b*) [*Up*, prep.] To ascend; climb. (*c*) As a command to a horse: go! go ahead! [Colloq.] **To get up and get,** to go away; be off; get out of the way; clear out. [Low, U. S.]—**To get within one†,** to close with an antagonist, so as to prevent him from striking.

He . . . set himself to resist; but I had in short space *gotten within him*, and, giving him a sound blow, sent him to feed fishes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

[The following specimen of the capabilities of *get*, transitive and intransitive, is given by Dr. Withers:

I *got* on horseback within ten minutes after I *got* your letter. When I *got* to Canterbury, I *got* a chaise for town: but I *got* wet through before I *got* to Canterbury; and I have *got* such a cold as I shall not be able to *get* rid of in a hurry. I *got* to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I *got* shaved and dressed. I soon *got* into the secret of *getting* a memorial before the board, but I could not *get* an answer then; however, I *got* intelligence from the messenger that I should likely *get* one the next morning. As soon as I *got* back to my inn, I *got* supper and *got* to bed. It was not long before I *got* to sleep. When I *got* up in the morning, I *got* my breakfast, and then I *got* myself dressed that I might *get* out in time to *get* an answer to my memorial. As soon as I *got* it, I *got* into the chaise, and *got* to Canterbury by three, and about tea-time I *got* home. I have *got* nothing for you, and so adieu.
P. Withers, Aristarchus (ed. 1822), p. 130.]

get[1] (get), *n.* [As Sc. also written *gait*, *geat*; < *get*[1], *v.*] **1.** Begetting; breed; offspring: as, a horse of Dexter's *get*.

No *get* of any such sire shall be exempt, etc.
Statutes of Illinois relating to Pedigrees.

2. A child: generally a term of contempt (especially in the form *geat*). [Scotch.]

get[2]†, *n.* See *jet*[1].

get[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2]. *Chaucer.*

getable, gettable (get'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *get*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being got or procured; obtainable.

I do not mean to plunder you of any more prints, but shall employ a little collector to get me all that are *getable*. *Walpole*, Letters (1760), III. 283.

getent. An obsolete past participle of *get*[1]. *Chaucer.*

getern†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern*.

geth†. An obsolete variant of *goeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *go*. *Chaucer.*

getless†, *a.* [< ME. *gettelesse*; < *get*[1] + *-less*.] Having got nothing; empty-handed.

ȝif we *gettlesse* goo home, the kyng wille be grevede,
And say we are gadlynges, agaste for a lyttille [easily frightened]. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2728.

get-nothing (get'nuth″ing), *n.* [< *get*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing*.] One who through laziness earns nothing; an idler. [Rare.]

Every *get-nothing* is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 192.

geton†, getoun†, *n.* Same as *guidon*.

Euery baronet, euery estat aboue hym shal have hys baner displeyd in yᵉ feild, yf he be chyef capteyn; euery knyght, his penoun; euery squier or gentleman, his *getoun* or standard, &c.
Harl. MS., 838, quoted in Archæologia, XXII. 396.

get-penny† (get'pen″i), *n.* [< *get*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*. Cf. *catchpenny*.] Something by which money is gained; a catchpenny.

Thy deeds [shall be] played i' thy lifetime by the best companies of actors, and be called their *get-penny*.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iv. 1.

But the Gunpowder Plot, there was a *get-penny*! I have presented that to an eighteen or twentypence audience, nine times in an afternoon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

getron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern*.

gettable, *a.* See *getable*.

getter (get'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.

Revolve the *getter's* joy and loser's pain,
And think if it be worth thy while to gain.
Rowe, Golden Verses of Pythagoras

2. One who begets or procreates.

Peace is a very . . . lethargy: . . . a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

3. One employed in digging, or in getting out by digging: as, a coal-*getter*.

The set who succeed the holers are called *getters*. These commence their operations at the centre of the wall divisions, and drive out the gibbs, or sprags, and staples.
Ure, Dict., III. 331.

getting (get'ing), *n.* [< ME. *getting*, *geting*; verbal n. of *get*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting*, get understanding.
Prov. iv. 7.

2. Procreation; generation.—**3.** Gain; profit.

It is less dishonourable to abridge petty charges than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

Bar. Is 't possible he should be rich?
Lop. Most possible;
He hath been long, though he had but little *gettings*,
Drawing together, sir. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

To my great discontent, do find that my *gettings* this year have been 573*l.* less than my last. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 37.

getting-rock (get'ing-rok), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone which forms the roof of the coal, and is so situated that it can be got or mined at the same time with the coal itself. [Eng.]

get-up (get'up), *n.* [< *get up*, verbal phrase: see *get*[1].] **1.** Equipment; dress; appearance; style.

There is an air of pastoral simplicity about their whole *get-up*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xliii.

A New York belle, I suppose, from her *get-up*.
Maud Howe, A Newport Aquarelle, p. 5.

2. The general manner or style of production; external appearance or qualities: as, the *get-up* of the book is excellent.

A hand-book as correct in its statements as this one is neat in its *get-up*. *The American*, XII. 106.

We can do little more than enumerate the publications of the Sunday School Union. They are all attractive in form and *get-up*, and suitable in character for their more especial purpose. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 231.

[Colloq. in both senses.]

Geum (jē'um), *n.* [L., the herb-bennet, avens.] A genus of perennial herbs, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, resembling *Potentilla*, but with erect seeds and long, persistent, geniculate or plumose styles. There are about 30 species, natives of temperate and frigid countries, a dozen of which are found in the United States. The roots of the avens or herb-bennet, *G. urbanum*, of Europe, and of the water-avens, *G. rivale*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, have astringent and tonic properties and a clove-like odor, and are used medicinally, and from their reddish-brown color are sometimes known by the names of *chocolate-root* and *Indian chocolate*. *G. Chiloense*, of Chili, with scarlet or dark-crimson flowers, is cultivated for ornament.

geve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *give*[1].

gewgaw (gū'gâ), *n.* and *a.* [Also (in def. 3) *gewgow*; early mod. E. *gugaw*, *gygaw*, *gewgaud*, etc.; corrupted from ME. *givegove* (Ancren Riwle), a gewgaw, trifle, prob. a redupl. form, with the usual variation of vowel, of *give*, *geve*, *geove*, often with initial palatal, *ȝive*, *ȝeve*, *ȝeove*, a gift, < AS. *gifu*, a gift, < *gifan*, give; for the second element, cf. AS. *geafu*, a gift (only in dat. *gæfe*, gen. pl. *geafena*), equiv. to *gifu*, a gift, and Icel. *-gjöf* in *gyli-gjöf*, showy gifts, gewgaws. A similar reduplication appears in *giffgaff*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a gaudy plaything or ornament.

And where as men do honour you as auncient persones, ye shew yourselfe wanton: and whanne folk renne to see *gewgawes* ye are not the last.
Golden Book, From the Emperor to Claudius and his Wife.

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal.

Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd race
Of hollow *gewgaws*, only dress and face!
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 200.

They think that, though the men may be contented with homespun stuffs, the women will never get the better of their vanity and fondness for English modes and *gewgaws*. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 420.

2†. A pipe or flute.

The schephard vndyr the folde syngythe well wythe his *gygaws* the pype. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 168.

3. A Jew's-harp. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *a.* Showy, without substantial use or worth.

The *gewgaw* robes of pomp and pride
In some dark corner thrown aside.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

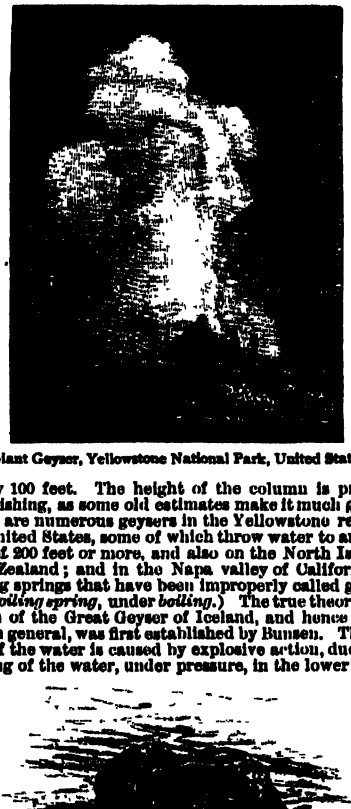
Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine,
New as his title, built last year.
Tennyson, Maud.

gewgawed (gū'gâd), *a.* [< *gewgaw* + *-ed*².] Dressed out or adorned with gewgaws or showy trifles.

Before some new Madonna gaily decked,
Tinselled and *gewgawed*.
D. G. Rossetti, A Last Confession.

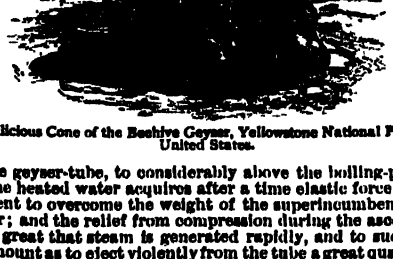
gey, *adv.* See *gay*¹. [Scotch.]

geyser (gī'sèr), *n.* [Also written *geysir*; < Icel. *Geysir*, "the name of a famous hot spring [the Great Geyser] in Iceland. Foreign writers often use *geysir* as an appellative, but the only Icel. words for hot springs are *hver* [*hverr*] (a cauldron, hot well) and *laug* (a hot bath [a bath]). The present *Geysir* is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in the Icel. annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Haukadale were due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs disappeared, and those now existing came up. . . . The name *Geysir* (= *gusher*) must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used but in obsolete words; . . . it was probably borrowed from some older hot spring" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); < *geysa*, gush, a secondary form, < *gjōsa*, gush: see *gush*.] A spouting hot spring; a hot spring which projects water, either periodically or irregularly, to some height in the air. The Great Geyser of Iceland has been long known, and has given the name to phenomena of this character. This geyser spouts very irregularly, and sometimes throws a large volume of water to a height of



Giant Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

nearly 100 feet. The height of the column is probably diminishing, as some old estimates make it much greater. There are numerous geysers in the Yellowstone region of the United States, some of which throw water to an elevation of 200 feet or more, and also on the North Island of New Zealand; and in the Napa valley of California are boiling springs that have been improperly called geysers. (See *boiling spring*, under *boiling*.) The true theory of the action of the Great Geyser of Iceland, and hence of geysers in general, was first established by Bunsen. The ejection of the water is caused by explosive action, due to the heating of the water, under pressure, in the lower part of



Silicious Cone of the Beehive Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

the geyser-tube, to considerably above the boiling-point. The heated water acquires after a time elastic force sufficient to overcome the weight of the superincumbent water; and the relief from compression during the ascent is so great that steam is generated rapidly, and to such an amount as to eject violently from the tube a great quantity of the water.

geyseric (gī'sèr-ik), *a.* [< *geyser* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a geyser: as, *geyseric* phenomena.

geyserite (gī'sèr-īt), *n.* [< *geyser* + *-ite*².] The variety of opaline silica deposited about the orifices of geysers. It occurs white or grayish, porous, in stalactitic, filamentous, or cauliflower-like forms.



Geyserite.

ghaist (gāst), *n.* A Scotch form of *ghost*.

I . . . hillocks, stanes, and bushes kenn'd aye
Frae *ghaists* an' witches.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

ghark (gärk), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*, which yields the eaglewood.

gharrial (gar'i-al), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*.] Same as *gavial*.

gharry (gar'i), *n.*; pl. *gharries* (-iz). [Also *ghorry*, *gharee*; repr. Hind. *gārī* (a rough *r*), Beng., Mahratta, Telugu, Canarese, etc., *gāḍi* (cerebral *ḍ*), a carriage, a cart.] A native East Indian cart or carriage, in its typical form, drawn by oxen or ponies. In special uses the various kinds are usually distinguished by a prefix: as, *palki-gharry*, palanquin-carriage; *ay-gharry*, chaise; *rel-gharry*, railway-carriage.

The common *ghorry* . . . is rarely, if ever, kept by an European, but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta.
T. Williamson, East India Vade Mecum, I 329

My husband was to have met us with a two-horse *gharee*.
Trevelyan, Dawk Bungaloo, p. 384.

ghast† (gâst), *v. t.* [Also written, more correctly, *gast*², q. v.] Same as *gast*².

Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

These men vppon their submission were so pined away for want of foode, and so *ghasted* with feare, . . . that they looked rather like to ghosts than men.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

ghast (gâst), *a.* [Poet. abbr. of *ghastly*.] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.

1*st Lady.* How *ghast* a train!
2*d Lady.* Sure this should be some splendid burial.
Keats, Otho the Great, v. 5.

How doth the wide and melancholy earth
Gather her hills around us, grey and *ghast*!
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

ghastful† (gâst'fûl), *a.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastful*, < ME. *gastful*, fearful (in passive, later in active sense), < *gast*, a., pp. of *gasten*, gast, v. (cf. Sc. *gast*, n., fright), + *-ful*; equiv. to *ghastly*, *gastly*, q. v.] 1. Causing fear; terrifying; dreadful.

Musidorus . . . casting a *gastful* countenance upon him, as if he would conjure some strange spirits, he cried unto him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I tell no lie, so *ghastful* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host. *Mir. for Mags.*

2. Feeling fear; afraid; fearful.

Who is a ferdful man, and of *gastful* herte? Go he.
Wyclif, Deut. xx. 8 (Purv.).

ghastfully† (gâst'fûl-i), *adv.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastfully*.] In a ghastful manner; dreadfully; frightfully.

ghastfulness† (gâst'fûl-nes), *n.* Fearfulness; sense of fear.

Struck with terror and a kind of irksome *gastfulness*, he lighted a candle and vainly searched.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

ghastliness (gâst'li-nes), *n.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastliness*.] The state or quality of being ghastly; frightful or dreadful aspect; deathlikeness: as, the *ghastliness* of his appearance.

Let *ghastliness*
And drery horror dim the chearfull light,
To make the image of true heavinesse.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l 327.

What jealous, fearful Pallor doth surprise
Thy cheeks, what deadly *ghastlyness* thine eyes?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiii. 24.

The tree lay along the ground, and was wholly converted into a mass of diseased splendor, which threw a *ghastliness* around. *Hawthorne*, Sketches from Memory.

ghastly (gâst'li), *a.* [Now spelled *ghastly*, but the proper spelling, etymologically, is *gastly*, < ME. *gastly*, terrible, < AS. *gāstlic*, terrible (found only once, and open to question as to the precise sense), < *gāstan* (pp. **gāsted*, **gāst*, ME. *gast*), frighten, terrify, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*¹: see *gast*², *ghast*, *v.*] 1. Dreadful or deathly in aspect or look; deathlike; haggard; shocking.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,
As *ghastly* bug does greatly them affeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail
Milton, P. L., vi. 368.

Then welcome, Death; thy *gastly* face, said she,
Is fairer than the Visage of this sin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 211.

The cold and *ghastly* moon glancing through bars of cloud at a wreck just sinking.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

Goths, wars, famines, and plague succeed each other in *ghastly* procession. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. Deathly in import or suggestion; morally dreadful or shocking.

Thy vntimely death must pay thy Mothers Debts, and her guiltlesse crime must bee thy *gastly* curse.
Greene, Pandosto.

=**Syn.** *Ghastly*, *Grim*, *Grisly*, *Haggard*, *Hideous*: pale, wan, cadaverous, frightful. *Hideous* may apply to sound, as a *hideous* noise; the others not. All in modern use apply primarily to sight and secondarily to mental perception, except *haggard*, which connotes sight only. *Ghastly*, as it is most commonly used, means deathly pale, deathlike, referring to the countenance, but its signification has been extended to denote anything that is suggestive of death, or even repulsive and shocking, as Milton's "mangled with *ghastly* wounds" (P. L., vi. 398), "a *ghastly* smile" (*Milton*, P. L., ii. 846), a *ghastly* jest. *Grim* characterizes a rigid cast of countenance, indicating a severe, stern, or even ruthless disposition. *Grisly* refers to the whole form or aspect, especially when dark, forbidding, or such as to inspire terror. *Haggard* adds to the idea of paleness of countenance that of being wasted by famine or protracted mental agony. *Hideous*, used of looks, applies to the whole form or scene, and means simply repulsive, extremely unpleasant to see: as, *hideous* features, a *hideous* scene. See *pale*².

Her face was so *ghastly* that it could not be recognized.
Macaulay.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

She . . . kissed her poor quivering lips and eyelids, and laid her young cheek against the pale and *haggard* one.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, i.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More *hideous* when thou show'st thee in a child
Than the sea monster! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

ghastly (gâst'li), *adv.* [< *ghastly*, *a.*] In a ghastly manner; dreadfully; hideously; with a deathlike aspect.

Having a great while thrown her countenance *ghastly* about her, as if she had called all the powers of the world to be witness of her wretched estate.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii 2.

The Captain looked *ghastly* upon him, and said, Then, Sir, get you out of my Tent, for you have done me a very ill Office. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 23.

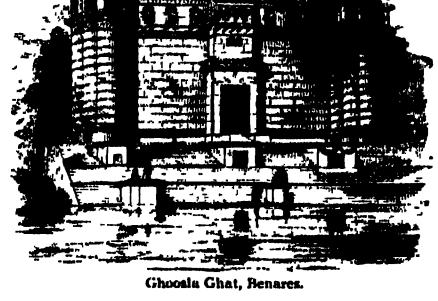
ghastness† (gâst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *gastnes*, *gastnesse*, terror, < *gast*, pp. of *gasten*, frighten, gast, + *-nes*, -ness.] Amazement; terror; fright; fear.

Ne drede thou with sodeyn *gastnesse*.
Wyclif, Prov iii 25 (Oxf.).

Look you pale, mistress? —
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of her eye?
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

ghat, ghaut (gât), *n.* [Also written *gaut*, repr. Hind. *ghāt*.] 1. In India, a pass of descent from a mountain; a mountain-pass; hence, a range or chain of hills or mountains. The two principal mountain-ranges of southern Hindustan are specifically named the *Western* and *Eastern Ghats*.

2. In India, a path of descent, landing-place, or stairway to a river, generally having at the summit a temple, pagoda, or place of rest and recreation. Ghats abound especially along the Ganges, the most important being at Benares, the motive of their erection was to facilitate bathing in the sacred water, and drawing it for religious purposes.



Ghoosla Ghat, Benares.

I wrote this remembering, in long, long distant days, such a *ghaut* or river-stair at Calcutta.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xviii.

Between the banks is sweeping up the sand-laden wind, concealing from the huddled boats the temples and the *ghat* across the river, the bridge that spans it, and the sky itself. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 63.

ghawazee, ghawazi (gä-wä'zē), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Ar. *ghawazī.*] In Egypt, a degraded class of public dancers, male and female, by some considered a race of Gipsies, devoted to the amusement of the lowest populace: sometimes erroneously confounded with the almas. See *alma.* Also *ghazeych.*

The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble. *Lane.*

ghazel (gaz'el), *n.* Same as *gazel*[2].

ghazi (gä'zē), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzi*, a warrior, champion, hero; in particular, as in the def., short for *ghāzi ad-din*, champion of the faith (*al*, the; *din*, faith, religion).] A veteran soldier of Islam; especially, a title given in Turkey to sovereigns or subjects renowned for wars with infidel forces.

ghaziyeh, *n.* Same as *ghawazee.*

Gheber, Ghebre (gē'bėr), *n.* Other spellings of *Guebre.*

ghee (gē), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. *ghī*, Beng. *ghi*, etc., < Skt. *ghṛita*, clarified butter, butter or fat in general, < √*ghar*, drip, besprinkle.] In the East Indies, a liquid clarified butter made from the milk of cows and buffaloes, coagulated before churning. It is highly esteemed and universally used as a substitute for oil in cooking, especially in the preparation of food for the Brahmans and religious mendicants, and in offerings to the gods. Ghee is largely used medicinally as an emollient and stomachic, and as a dressing for wounds and ulcers. For these purposes it is esteemed in proportion to its age. When carefully prepared from pure materials it will keep sweet for a great length of time, and it is not extraordinary to hear of ghee a hundred years old.

They will drink milk, and boil'd Butter, which they call *Ghe.* *Fryer*, A New Account of East India and Persia, p. 33.

The great luxury of the Hindu is butter, prepared in a manner peculiar to himself, and called by him *ghee.* *Mill*, British India, I. 410

gherkin (gėr'kin), *n.* [Formerly also *gerkin, girkin, gurkin, guerkin* (the *h* or *u* being intended "to keep the *g* hard"), < D. *agurkje* (prob. once **agurkken*, with dim. suffix *-ken* = E. *-kin*, equiv. to dim. *-je*) = Dan. *agurk* = Sw. *gurka* = G. *gurke*, a cucumber, gherkin, < Bohem. *okurka* = Serv. *ugorka* = Pol. *ogorek, ogurek* = Upper Sorbian *korka* = Lower Sorbian *gurka* = Russ. *ogurets̆* = Hung. *ugorka* = Lith. *agurkas* = Lett. *gurkjis* (cf. ML. *angurus*, MGr. *ἀγγουρον, ἀγγούριον*, NGr. *ἀγγούρι, ἀγκούρι*, a cucumber, gherkin, of Ar. or Pers. origin): cf. Ar. *'ajūr*, a cucumber (Pers. *angūr*, a grape). The source can hardly be, as asserted, in the Ar. Pers. Turk. *khiyār*, Hind. *khīrā*, a cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber, or simply a young green cucumber of an ordinary variety, used for pickling.

We this day opened the glass of *girkins* which Captain Cocke did give my wife the other day, which are rare things. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 1, 1661.

ghetchoo (gech'ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Aponogeton monostachyon*, the roots of which are eaten. Also written *ghoechoo.*

Ghetto (get'ō), *n.*; pl. *Ghetti, Ghettos* (-ē, -ōz). [It.] The quarter in certain Italian towns in which Jews were formerly compelled to live exclusively.

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. *Evelyn.*

The seclusion [of the Jews] in *Ghettos.* *Science*, VI 324.

Ghibelline (gib'e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *Gibeline, Ghibellin*, < It. *Ghibellino*, the Italianized form of G. *Waiblingen*, the name of an estate in that part of the ancient circle of Franconia now included in Würtemberg belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen (to which the then reigning Emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out about 1140 between this house and the Welfs or Guelfs. It is said to have been first employed as the rallying-cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] **I.** *n.* A member of the imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Guelfs, the papal and popular party. See *Guelf.*

The rival German families of Welfs and Weiblingens had given their names, softened into Guelfi and Ghibellini, . . . to two parties in Northern Italy. . . . The nobles, especially the greater ones, . . . were commonly *Ghibellines*, or Imperialists; the bourgeoisie were very commonly Guelphs, or supporters of the pope. *Lowell*, Dante.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ghibellines or their principles: as, a *Ghibelline* policy.

A further step in this direction was the division of the towns themselves in Guelf and *Ghibellin* parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 245.

Ghibellinism (gib'e-lin-izm), *n.* [< *Ghibelline* + *-ism.*] The political creed of the Ghibellines; adherence to and support of the emperor or imperial party, and opposition to the temporal power of the pope.

The indomitably self-reliant man [Dante], loyal first of all to his most unpopular convictions, . . . puts his *Ghibellinism* (jura monarchiæ) in the front. *Lowell*, Dante.

Ghilan silk. See *silk.*

ghirland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

ghittern (git'ėrn), *n.* A bad spelling of *gittern.*

ghole (gōl), *n.* Same as *ghoul.*

ghoont (gönt), *n.* [Hind. *gunt*, the hill-pony or Tatar pony.] A small but strong and sure-footed East Indian pony, used in the mountain-ranges as a pack-horse or saddle-horse.

Heere is the great breed of a small kind of Horse, called *Gunts*, a true travelling scale-cliffe beast. *W. Finch*, in Purchas, I. 438. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Ghoorka, *n.* See *Goorkha.*

ghost (gōst), *n.* [The *h* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; prop. *gost*, < ME. *gost, goost*, earlier *gast*, < AS. *gāst*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = OS. *gēst* = OFries. *gast, iest* = D. *geest* = MLG. *geist*, LG. *geest* = OHG. MHG. G. *geist*, spirit, a spirit, genius, = ODan. *gast*, spirit, specter, Dan. *gjest* (prob. < G.), a ghost, spirit, = Sw. *gast*, evil spirit, ghost, satyr; not in Icel. nor in Goth. (Goth. *ahma*, spirit). The sense of 'apparition, specter,' is later than that of 'breath, spirit,' and makes more improbable the connection, usually asserted (through 'a terrifying apparition'), with *ghastly, gastly, gast*, terrify, Goth. *us-gaisjan*, terrify: see *gast*[2]. The origin remains uncertain.] **1.** Breath; spirit; specifically, the breath; the spirit; the soul of man. [Obsolete or archaic except in the phrase *to give up the ghost.*]

"Thow saist nat soth," quod he, "thow sorceresse!
With al thi false *goost* of prophecie."
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1534.

Thus God gaf hym a *goost* of the godhed of heuene,
And of his grete grace graunted hym blisse.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 45.

Who so be greued in his *goost*, gouerne him bettir.
A B C of Aristotle (E. E. T. S.), XXXII. 11.

But when indued she found his *ghost* was gone, then sorrow lost the wit of utterance and grew rageful and mad.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

No knight so rude, I weene,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

2. The soul of a dead person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; more especially, a disembodied spirit imagined as wandering among or haunting living persons; a human specter or apparition.

But I bequethe the servyce of my *goost*
To you aboven every creature,
Syn that my lyf ne may no lenger dure.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1910.

Is not that a Giant before our Door? or a *Ghost* of some body slain in the late Battell? *Dryden*, Amphitryon, ii. 1.

How many children, and how many men, are afraid of *ghosts*, who are not afraid of God! *Macaulay*, Dante.

The Fetishism, Ancestor-worship, and Demonology of primitive savages, are all, I believe, different manners of expression of their belief in *ghosts*, and of the anthropomorphic interpretation of out-of-the-way events, which is its concomitant. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 163.

3. A spirit; a demon.

Was it his spirit, by spirits taught to write
Above a mortal pitch, that struck me dead?
He, nor that affable familiar *ghost*
Which nightly gulls him with intelligence,
As victors, of my silence cannot boast.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvi.

4. A spirit in general; an unearthly specter or apparition.

"Hateful divorce of love,"—thus chides she Death—
"Grim-grinning *ghost.*" *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 933.

5†. A dead body. [Rare.]

See, how the blood is settled in his face!
Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

6. A mere shadow or semblance.

When the kings were driven out from ancient Rome, there was still a king kept up in name to perform the grand ceremonial offices which no one but a person having the name of "king" or "Rex" could discharge. The "Rex sacrificulus" took precedence of all the other functionaries religious or secular. . . . He was the *ghost* of the deceased Roman kingdom, just as the Pope is the *ghost* (not a shadow or manes) of the deceased Roman Empire. *A. P. Stanley*, Essays on Eccles. Subjects, p. 201.

Nought followed but the *ghost* of dead delight.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 361.

It was well understood that in Moscow the accused did not stand "a *ghost* of a chance." *The Century*, XXXVI. 87.

7. In *optics*, a spot of light or secondary image caused by a defect of the instrument, generally by reflections from the lenses.

The *ghosts* thus arising were first described by Quincke, and have been elaborately investigated by Peirce, both theoretically and experimentally. *Lord Rayleigh*, in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 438.

Specifically—**8.** In *photog.*, a glint of light cast by the lens on the focusing-glass or on the plate during exposure, in the latter case producing a more or less defined opaque spot. It results usually from the presence of a too strongly illuminated surface or object in or near the field of the lens. Also called *flare.*

You will perceive one, two, three, etc., illuminated circles move across the field of vision over the picture—these are *ghosts.* *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 450.

Dirck's ghost, an optical illusion produced for popular entertainments, by which a figure strongly illuminated but concealed from the audience is reflected in a large sheet of unsilvered plate-glass, so as to produce a spectral effect.—**Holy Ghost** [ME. *holy gost, holie gost, hali gast*, often as one word, *holigost*, etc., < AS. *hālig gāst*, translating LL. *spiritus sanctus*], the Holy Spirit; the Spirit of God; the Paraclete; the third person in the Trinity.

God the fader, God the sone, God *holigoste* of bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 239.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the *Holy Ghost.* Mat. xxviii. 19.

Holy-Ghost plant. Same as *dove-plant.*—**Mass of the Holy Ghost.** See *mass*[1].—**Order of the Holy Ghost.** (*a*) (Often called by the French name *Saint Esprit.*) The leading order of the later French monarchy, founded by King Henry III. of France in 1578, replacing the Order of St. Michael. The king was the grand master, and there were 100 members, not including foreigners. The members were required to adhere to the Roman Catholic Church and to be of a high grade of nobility. The decoration was a gold cross attached to a blue ribbon, and the emblems were a dove and an image of St. Michael. The order has been in abeyance since the revolution of 1830. (*b*) An order founded at Montpellier, France, about the end of the twelfth century, and united to the Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII. (*c*) A Neapolitan order. See *Order of the Knot*, under *knot*[1].—**The ghost walks,** the salary is paid. [Actors' slang.]—**To give** or **yield up the ghost,** to yield up the breath or spirit; die; expire.

Man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man *giveth up the ghost*, and where is he? Job xiv. 10.

Often did I strive
To *yield the ghost*: but still the envious flood
Stopt in my soul, and would not let it forth.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Ghost, Shade, Apparition, Specter, Phantom, Phantasm.* *Ghost* is the old word for the disembodied spirit, especially as appearing to man: as, the *ghost* of Hamlet's father; the *ghost* of Banquo. *Shade* is a soft and poetic word for *ghost*: as, the *shade* of Creüsa appeared to Æneas. An *apparition* is a ghost as appearing to sight, perhaps suddenly or unexpectedly; it may also be a fancied appearance, while a *ghost* is supposed to be real: as, Jupiter made a cloud into an *apparition* of Juno; Macbeth saw an *apparition* of a dagger; the witches showed him an *apparition* of a crowned child. A *specter* is an alarming or horrifying preternatural personal appearance, having less individuality, perhaps, than a *ghost* or *shade*, but more than an *apparition* necessarily has. A *phantom* has an apparent, not a real, existence; it differs from a *phantasm* in emphasizing the unreality simply and in representing a single object, while *phantasm* emphasizes the deception put upon the mind, and may include more than one object.

Infernal *ghosts* and hellish furies round, . . .
And grisly *spectres*, which the fiend had raised
To tempt the Son of God with terrours dire.
Milton, P. R., iv. 422.

Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade.*
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 45.

When Godfrey was lifting his eyes . . . they encountered an object as startling to him at that moment as if it had been an *apparition* from the dead.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xii.

These faces in the mirrors
Are but the shadows and *phantoms* of myself.
Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a *phantasma*, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

ghost† (gōst), *v.* [< *ghost, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To appear to in the form of a ghost; haunt as a spirit or specter.

Julius Cæsar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6.

What madnesse *ghosts* this old man but what madness *ghosts* us all? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 32.

II. *intrans.* To give up the ghost; die; expire.

Euryalus, taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit that within a few hours she *ghosted.*
Sir P. Sidney.

ghostess (gōs'tes), *n.* [< *ghost* + *-ess.*] A female ghost. [Humorous.]

In the mean time that she,
The said *Ghostess*, or Ghost, as the matter may be,
From impediment, hindrance, and let shall be free
To sleep in her grave.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 233.

ghost-fish (gōst'fish), *n.* A whitish variety of *Cryptacanthodes maculatus.* See *wrymouth.*

ghostland (gōst'land), *n.* The region of spirits or of the supernatural.

Get out of *ghostland.* *Academy*, April 7, 1883, p. 236.

ghostless† (gōst'les), *a.* [< ME. **gostles*, < AS. *gāstleás* (= D. *geestéloos* = G. *geistlos*), lifeless.] Without spirit, soul, or life.

Works are the breath of faith, the proofs by which we may judge whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is *ghostless*. *Dr. R. Clarke*, Sermons, p. 473.

ghostlike (gōst'līk), *a.* [< *ghost* + *like*[2].] Like a ghost or specter; deathlike.

Thy thinne cheeke, hollow eye,
And *ghostlike* colour, speake the mystery
Thou wouldst, but canst not live by.
Nabbes, Hannibal and Scipio.

ghostliness (gōst'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.

ghostly (gōst'li), *a.* [With inserted *h*, as in *ghost*; < ME. *gostly*, *goostlich*, earlier *gastly*, *gastlich*, < AS. *gāstlic*, *gǣstlic*, of a spirit, spiritual (= OS. *gēstlik* = OFries. *gāstlik*, *gāstelik*, *iestlik* = D. *geestelijk* = OHG. *geistlīh*, MHG. *geistlich*, *geistlich*, G. *geistlich*, spiritual, = Dan. *geistlig*, clerical), < *gāst*, spirit, a spirit, + *-lic*, -ly[1].] 1. Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not of the flesh; not carnal or secular.

He that cane noghte lufe this blyssed name Ihesu ne tynd ne fele in it *gastely* joye and delitabilite, with wondirfull swetnes in this lyfe here.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a warfare and continual affliet with his *ghostly* enemies.
Becon, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 542.

The writer of this legend then records
Its *ghostly* application in these words.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus.

2. Pertaining or relating to apparitions; of ghostlike character; spectral; supernatural: as, *ghostly* sounds; a *ghostly* visitant.

I have no sorcerer's malison on me,
No *ghostly* hauntings like his Highness.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

ghostly† (gōst'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gostly*, *goostli*, < AS. *gāstlice*, spiritually, < *gāstlic*, spiritual: see *ghostly*, *a.*] Spiritually; mystically; mentally; with reference to the mind as contrasted with the sight.

The morwe com, and *goostly* for to speke,
This Diomede is come unto Cryseide.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1032.

Loue is *goostli* delicious as wijn
That makith men bothe big & bolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Now maketh he a triall how much his disciples haue profited *ghostly*. *J. Udall*, On Mark viii.

The prince and the whole state may be suffered to perish bodily and *ghostly*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

ghost-moth (gōst'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect, *Epialus humuli*. The male is white, and has a habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female, which has gray posterior wings and red-spotted anterior wings, is concealed. The term is extended to all the *Epialidæ*.

ghostology (gōs-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *ghost* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the supernatural. [Humorous.]

It seemed more unaccountable than if it had been a thing of *ghostology* and witchcraft.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 294.

ghost-plant (gōst'plant), *n.* The tumbleweed, *Amarantus albus*.

Dr. Newberry has told us that it [*Amarantus albus*] is also known as the *ghost-plant*, in allusion to the same habit, bunches flitting along by night producing a peculiarly weird appearance. *Science*, IX. 32.

ghost-seer (gōst'sē'ėr), *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.

M. Binet treats all *ghost-seers* as so paralysed with terror that they do not move their eyes from the figure.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 172, note.

ghost-show (gōst'shō), *n.* A spiritualistic exhibition. [Colloq.]

ghost-soul (gōst'sōl), *n.* A supposed apparitional soul, or phantom likeness of the body, capable of leaving the body for a time or altogether and appearing to other persons asleep or awake.

At the lowest levels of culture of which we have clear knowledge, the notion of a *ghost-soul* animating man while in the body, and appearing in dream and vision out of the body, is found deeply ingrained.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 451.

ghost-story (gōst'stō'ri), *n.* A story about ghosts or in which ghosts are introduced; hence, by extension, any story or statement to which no credence should be given.

It is still safe and easy to treat anything which can possibly be called a *ghost-story* as on a par with such figments as these. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 113.

ghost-word (gōst'wėrd), *n.* An apparent word or false form found in manuscript or print, due to some blunder of the scribe, editor, or printer. Such ghost-words, mostly miswritings or misprints not obvious to subsequent readers or editors, abound in dictionaries and glossaries of the older stages of the English as well as of other languages.

As "*ghost-words*" Mr. Skeat, in his "Presidential Address" [Trans. Philol. Soc., 1886], designates "words which had never any real existence, being mere coinages due to the blunders of printers or scribes, or to the perfervid imaginations of ignorant or blundering editors."
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 226.

The word meant is "estures," bad spelling of "estres"; and "eftures" is a *ghost-word*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 504.

ghoul (gōl), *n.* [Formerly also written *ghole*, *goule*, *gowl*, etc.; < Ar. *ghūl*, Pers. *ghūl*, *ghōl*, also *ghuwal*, a demon of the mountains and the woods, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary evil being supposed among Eastern nations to prey upon human bodies; an ogre.

Go — and with *Gouls* and Afrits rave;
Till these in horror shrink away
From spectre more accursed than they!
Byron, The Giaour.

You know there are people in India — a kind of beastly race, the *ghouls* — who violate graves.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

ghoulish (gō'lish), *a.* [< *ghoul* + *-ish*[1].] Natural to or resembling a ghoul: as, *ghoulish* delight.

ghurial (gur'i-ăl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*: see *gavial*.] Same as *gavial*.

The *ghurial* is of a finer breed.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 79.

ghurry, **ghurrie** (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *ghurries* (-iz). [< Skt. *ghaṭī* (cerebral *ṭ*).] In India — (*a*) A clepsydra, or water-instrument for measuring time. (*b*) The gong on which the time so indicated is struck. Hence — (*c*) A clock or other timepiece. (*d*) In old Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day or night (24 minutes). (*e*) In Anglo-Indian usage, an hour. *Yule and Burnell.*

We have fixed the cost at 6,000 Gux, which must be travelled by the postman in a *Ghurry* and a half.
Tippoo's Letters, p. 215. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

ghyll (gil), *n.* A false spelling of *gill*[2].

giallo antico (jäl'lō ăn-tē'kō). [It.: *giallo*, yellow (see *yellow*); *antico*, ancient (see *antic*).] A marble of a rich golden-yellow color, deepening in tint to orange and pink, found among Roman ruins and used anew in buildings of the Renaissance and later times. It is identified by J. H. Middleton ("Ancient Rome in 1885") with the marmor Numidicum of the ancients.

Discs and strips of serpentine, porphyry and *giallo antico*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. lviii.

giant (jī'ant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *giaunt*, *gyant*, *giaund*, earlier *geant*, *geaunt*, *geaund*, *jeant*, sometimes *yeant*, *yeaunt*, < OF. *geant*, *jaiant*, F. *géant* = Pr. *jaian*, *gigant* = Sp. Pg. It. *gigante* = AS. *gigant* = OHG. G. Dan. Sw. *gigant*, < L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), < Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), mostly in pl. *γίγαντες*, the Giants, a savage race of men destroyed by the gods (Homer), called sons of Gaia, the Earth (Hesiod, etc.), and hence the epithet *γηγενής*, earth-born (< *γῆ*, *gaia*, the earth, + *-γενης*, -born, < √ *γεν*, bear, produce); but *γίγας* and *γηγενής* cannot be etymologically identical, nor can *γίγας* (*γι-γα-ντ-*) contain the √ *γεν* unless in the shorter form *γα*, which appears in Epic perf. inf. *γε-γά-μεν*, part. *γε-γα-ώς*, etc. Cf. *gigantic*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. In *classical myth.*, one of a divine but monstrous race, children of Uranus (Heaven) and Gæa (Earth), and personifying destructive physical phenomena, as those of volcanic origin. They were subdued by the Olympian gods after a war which forms a favorite subject in ancient art (see *gigantomachy*), and typifies the inherent opposition between darkness and light.

Hence — 2. Some other imaginary being of human form but superhuman size: as, *Giant* Despair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

He was hyseged sothliche with seuene grete *geauntes*,
That with Antecrist helden harde ageyns Conscience.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 215.

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 642.

3. Figuratively, a person of unusual size or of extraordinary powers, physical or mental.

Then we went to pay a visit at a hotel in Jermyn Street. . . . A powdered *giant* lolling in the hall, his buttons emblazoned with prodigious coronets, took our cards up to the Prince. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. ii.

Giant's Causeway. See *causeway*.

II. *a.* Gigantic; of extraordinary size or force, actual or relative: as, "the *giant* world," *Shak.*; a *giant* intellect.

Put the world's whole strength
Into one *giant* arm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

As our dire neighbours of Cyclopean birth
Match in fierce wrong the *giant* sons of earth.
Pope, Odyssey, vii.

We make of Nature's *giant* powers
The slaves of human Art.
Whittier, The Ship-Builders.

Giant cactus, the *Cereus giganteus*. See cuts under *Cactaceæ*. — **Giant cavy**, the water-cavy. See *capibara*. — **Giant cell**, in *anat.*, an osteoclast. — **Giant clam**, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Tridacnidæ*. — **Giant cockle**, *Cardium magnum*. — **Giant fennel**. See *fennel*. — **Giant fulmar**. See *fulmar*. — **Giant rail**. See *Leguatia*.

giantess (jī'an-tes), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ess*.] A female giant; a female of extraordinary bulk and stature.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under Mount Pelion.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

giantish (jī'an-tish), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat like a giant; uncommonly large.

Their stature neither dwarf nor *giantish*,
But in a comely well-dispos'd proportion.
Randolph, Muses Looking-Glass, v. 1.

giantism (jī'an-tizm), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ism*.] The state of being a giant. [Rare.]

O happy state of *giantism*, when husbands
Like mushrooms grow. *Fielding*, Tom Thumb, i.

giant-kettle (jī'ant-ket'l), *n.* A pot-hole, often of enormous dimensions, common on the coast of Norway.

giant-killer (jī'ant-kil'ėr), *n.* In folk-lore, nursery-tales, etc., one who makes it his business to kill giants. The giants in such stories are generally represented as cruel, merciless, and often cannibalistic, but so stupid as to be easily overcome by courageous cunning.

giantly (jī'ant-li), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ly*[1].] Giant-like. [Rare.]

The Sasquesahanockes are a *Giantly* people, strange in proportion, behaviour, and attire, their voice sounding from them as out of a Caue. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 767.

This chieftain, as I have before noted, was a very *giantly* man, and was clad in a coarse blue coat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 371.

giant-powder (jī'ant-pou'dėr), *n.* An explosive formed of nitroglycerin mixed with infusorial earth. It is a form of dynamite.

giant-queller (jī'ant-kwel'ėr), *n.* A subduer of giants; a giant-killer.

giantry (jī'an-tri), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ry*.] The race of giants; giants collectively. [Rare.]

The filmsy *giantry* of Ossian has introduced mountainous horrors. *Walpole*, Letters (1784), IV. 380.

giantship (jī'ant-ship), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ship*.] The state, quality, or character of being a giant: used in the extract as a descriptive title.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 1244.

giant-swing (jī'ant-swing), *n.* In *gymnastics*, a revolution at arm's length around a horizontal bar.

giaour (jour, or gyä-ör'), *n.* [< Turkish, *jawr*, *gawur*, an infidel, a miscreant, < Pers. *gāwr*, an infidel, another form of *gabr*, an infidel, a Gueber: see *Gueber*.] An infidel: used by the Turks to designate an adherent of any religion except the Mohammedan, more particularly a Christian, and so commonly that it does not necessarily imply an insult.

The faithless slave that broke her bower,
And, worse than faithless, for a *Giaour*!
Byron, The Giaour.

giardinetto (jär-dē-net'tō), *n.*; pl. *giardinetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *giardino* = E. *garden*.] A jewel, usually a finger-ring, ornamented with imitations of natural flowers in precious stones. A common form of the chaton is a basket or vase from which a formal and decorative spray or bouquet of flowers emerges.

gib[1] (jib), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, apparently a hoe (Roquefort): see *gibbet* and *jib*[1].] 1. A hooked stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A wooden support for the roof of a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 3. A piece of iron used to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed. — 4. In *steam-mach.*, a fixed wedge used with the driving-wedge or key to tighten the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod. — 5. The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet. Also *jib*. *E. H. Knight.* — **Gib and key**, a fastening to connect a bar and strap together by means of a slot common to both, in which an E-shaped gib with a beveled back is inserted and driven fast by a taper key. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

gib[1] (jib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*[1], *n.*] To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib[2]† (gib), *n.* [< ME. *Gibbe*, *Gybbe*, *Gyb*, a proper name, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (F. *Guilbert*, ML. *Gilbertus*, etc., of OHG. origin, G. *Gilbert*); much used as a proper name for an individual

cat, like mod. E. *Tom*, and finally regarded as a common (generic) name. So in comp. *gib-cat*, q. v. Cf. *Tom*, a name for a cat, *tom-cat; Dobbin*, a name for a horse, etc.; *Reynard*, a fox, etc.] A familiar name for a cat; hence, as a generic name, any cat, especially an old cat: commonly used for the male.

For right no more than *Gibbe*, our cat [tr. F. *Thibert le cas*], That awaiteth mice and ratles to killen,
Ne entende I but to beglien. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6204.

Ere *Gib*, our cat, can lick her ear
Peele, Edward I.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

gib[2] (gib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*[2], *n.* In the sense of 'castrate,' perhaps a reduction of *glib* in that sense: see *glib*[3].] **I.**† *intrans.* To behave like a cat.

What caterwauling's here? what *gibbing*?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

II. *trans.* 1†. To castrate, as a cat.

As melancholy as a *gibb'd* cat. *Howell's Eng. Prov.*, p. 10.

I have lived these fifty yeares with my old Lord, and truly no body ever died in my armes before, but your Lordship's *gibb'd* Cat.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 229.

2. To eviscerate or disembowel, as a fish. Also *gip*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[1] (gib'ėr), *v. i.* [Also in comp. *gibber-gabber* and *gibble-gabble*, reduplications, with the usual variation of vowel, of *gabber*[1] and *gabble* (which are assibilated in *jabber* and *jabble*), freq. forms of *gab*[1], q. v.] To speak inarticulately; speak incoherently or senselessly.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

The floor covered with maskers, *gibbering* in falsetto, dancing, capering, coquetting till daylight.
The Century, XXX 200.

gibber[2] (gib'ėr), *n.* [< *gib*[2], *v.*] One who guts or eviscerates fish. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[3] (gib'ėr), *n.* [L., < *gibbus*, hunched, gibbous: see *gibbous*.] In *bot.*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc.; a gibbosity.

gibber-gabber† (gib'ėr-gab'ėr), *n.* [Redupl. of *gabber*[1]. Cf. *gibble-gabble*, and see *gibber*[1] and *gabber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble: equivalent to *gibble-gabble*. *Tusser.*

gibberish (gib'ėr-ish), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gibbrish*, *gibrish*, *gibridge* (also *geberish*, *gebrish*, the last forms appar. accom., in allusion to the jargon of alchemy, to *Geber* (or *Gebir*, in Gower *Gibere*), the reputed founder of the Arabian school of chemistry or alchemy); < *gibber*[1], gabble, + *-ish*, appar. in imitation of language-names in *-ish*[1].] **I.** *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible or incoherent language; confused or disguised speech; jargon.

He that applies his names to ideas different from their common use . . . speaks *gibberish*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x 31.

I'll now attend you to the Tea-table, where I shall hear from your Ladyship Reason and good Sense, after all this Law and *Gibberish*. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

The uncouth *gibberish* with which all this was uttered, like the darkness of an oracle, made us the more attentive to it *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

=Syn. See *prattle*, *n.*

II. *a.* Unmeaning; unintelligible; disguised or jargonized, as words.

Physicians but torment him, his disease
Laughs at their *gibberish* language.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

gibberishing (gib'ėr-ish-ing), *a.* [< *gibberish* + *-ing*[2].] Inarticulate; stammering. Compare *rubbishing*.

And yet forsooth we must gag our lawes in *gibberishing* Irish' *Holinshed*, Description of Ireland, I.

gibberose† (gib'ėr-ōs), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbous*.

gibberosity (gib-ė-ros'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbosity*. *Bailey*, 1727; *Gray*.

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *n.* [< ME. *gibet*, *gebet*, *gobat*, *jebet*, *jebat*, a gibbet, appar. < OF. *gibet*, later *gibbet*, F. *gibet*, ML. *gibetum*, *gibetus*, It. *giubbetto*, m., *giubbetta*, usually in pl. *giubbette*, f., a gibbet. The It. forms suggest a connection with It. *giubbetto*, dim. of *giubba*, dial. *gibba*, an under-waistcoat, doublet, mane (see *jupon*), as if through the notion of 'collar' or 'halter'; but the It. *giubbetto*, a gibbet, is prob. accom. to the other word so spelled, and the real source may be in OF. *gibet*, a large stick, appar. dim. of *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm (weapon), an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, appar. a hoe: see *gib*[1] and *jib*[1], the latter of which, in the sense of 'a projecting beam or arm of a crane,' comes very near the sense of *gibbet*.] 1. A kind of gallows; a wooden structure consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were formerly hanged in chains; sometimes, as the famous gibbet of Montfaucon, near Paris, a considerable structure with numerous uprights of masonry, connected by several tiers of cross-beams, and with pits beneath it in which the remains were cast when they fell from the chains; hence, a gallows of any form.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young *gibbets*, I never saw one so prone [to death].
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

Where Honour and Justice most oddly contribute,
To ease Hero's Pains by a Halter and *Gibbet*.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments iniquitously legal, and from possessions voluntarily surrendered by the lawful proprietors with the *gibbet* at the door. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight to be lifted; a jib.—3. A great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees to beat down the fruit. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *v. t.* [< *gibbet*, *n.*] 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; hang upon anything resembling a gibbet.

Some Inns still *gibbet* their Signs across a Town.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 389.

Here [in the kitchen] is no every-day cheerfulness of cooking-range, but grotesque andirons wading into the bristling embers, and a long crane with villainous pots *gibbeted* upon it. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

2. Figuratively, to set forth to public gaze; expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like.

Thus [he] unknowingly *gibbeted* himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xii.

Then where's the wrong, to *gibbet* high the name
Of fools and knaves already dead to shame?
Essay on Satire, i. 160.

gibbet[2]†, *n.* An error for *gigot*, a shoulder of mutton.

A good sauce for a *gibbet* of mutton.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., iv. 28.

gibbet-tree (jib'et-trē), *n.* A gallows-tree.

gibbier†, *n.* See *gibber*.

gibble-gabble† (gib'l-gab'l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *gabble:* see *gibber-gabber* and *gibber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble. *Cotgrave.*

gibbon (gib'ọn), *n.* [F. *gibbon*, in Buffon; origin not ascertained.] The common name of the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, subfamily *Hylobatinæ*, and family *Simiidæ*. These apes have a remarkably slender body, with very long slim limbs, especially the fore limbs or arms, which almost touch the ground when the animal stands erect; the tail is rudimentary, and there are ischial callosities. In some respects the gibbons approach man very closely.



Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*).

They inhabit the East Indian archipelago and the peninsular mainland, and are extremely agile, swinging themselves in the trees like the spider-monkeys of the new world. There are several species, one of the best-known of which is *Hylobates lar*, inhabiting Tenasserim and a wide extent of adjoining country, of a blackish color marked with white on the face and hands. The hoolock (*H. hoolock*) is another, found in Assam and neighboring regions. The crowned gibbon is *H. pileatus* of Siam. Sumatra has a gibbon (*H. agilis*) noted for uttering musical sounds, and variously called *wou-wou*, *oungka*, *ungaputi*, *unkaputi*, etc. The most notable gibbon is the Sumatran siamang (*H. siamanga* or *Siamanga syndactyla*), which has two of its toes webbed. See these names, also *ape*, *Hylobates*.

gib-boom, *n.* See *jib-boom*.

gibbose (gib'ōs), *a.* [< L. *gibbosus:* see *gibbous*.] Same as *gibbous*.

gibbosity (gi-bos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *gibbosité* = Pr. *gibositat*, *gebositat* = Pg. *gibosidade* = It. *gibbosità*; as *gibbous*, *gibbose*, + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being gibbous or gibbose; roundness or protuberance of outline; convexity.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, . . . what should take away the sight of these ships from each other but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii

That a singular regard be had upon examination to the *gibbosity* of the gentlemen that offer themselves as found er's kinsmen [of the Ugly Club]. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17

2. A protuberance; a round or swelling prominence. Specifically—3. In *bot.*, a swelling or protuberance at one side of an organ, usually near the base, as of a calyx.—4. In *zoöl.*, an irregular large protuberance, somewhat rounded, but not forming the segment of a sphere; a hump: as, the *gibbosity* of or on the back of a camel or zebu.

gibbous (gib'us), *a.* [Also *gibberose*, *gibbose* = F. *gibbeux* = Sp. *giboso*, *jiboso* = Pg. *giboso*, *gibboso* = It. *gibboso;* < L. *gibbosus*, a different reading of *gibberosus*, hunched, humped, < *gibber*, a hunch, hump, < *gibber*, a., hunched, humped. Cf. equiv. *gibbus*, hunched: see *gibber*[3].] 1. Having a hunch or protuberance on the back; hunched; humpbacked; crook-backed.

How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Is there of all your kindred some who lack
Vision direct, or have a *gibbous* back?
Crabbe, Works, II. 81.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member.
Wiseman.

Specifically—2. Swelling by a regular curve; convex, as the moon is when more than half and less than full, the illuminated part being then convex on both margins.—3. In *bot.*, having a rounded protuberance at the side or base.—4. In *zoöl.*, convex but not regularly rounded; somewhat irregularly raised or swollen; protuberant; humped; gibbose.

gibbously (gib'us-li), *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Imp. Dict.*

gibbousness (gib'us-nes), *n.* The state of being gibbous; protuberance; a prominence; convexity.

gibbsite (gib'zīt), *n.* [Named in honor of the American mineralogist George *Gibbs* (1776–1833). The proper names *Gibbs* and *Gibson* (i. e., *Gib's son*) are due to *Gib*, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (see *gib*[2]); a dim. of *Gib* is *Gibbon*, whence further *Gibbons*, *Gibbins*, *Gibbens*, *Gibbonson*.] A hydrate of aluminium, a whitish mineral, found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactitic masses, presenting an aggregation of elongated tuberous branches, parallel and united: also found in the Ural and elsewhere, in monoclinic crystals, and often called *hydrargillite*. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis.

gib-cat (gib'kat), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *cat*. Cf. *gibb'd cat*, under *gib*[2], *v.*] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat: often implying castration.

I am as melancholy as a *gib cat*, or a lugged bear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

A hag whose eies shoot poison —that has beene an ould witch, and is now turning into a *gib-cat*.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

I could never sing
More than a *gib-cat* or a very howlet.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2

Gib-cat is, at this moment, the ordinary name in Scotland and in the north of England, where, however, tom-cat is expelling it from "fine" speech: and it was formerly the ordinary name in England also.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibed*, *jibed*, ppr. *gibing*, *jibing*. [Appar. of Scand. origin (with assibilation of orig. guttural, as in *jabber* for *gabber*[1], etc.). Cf. Sw. dial. *gipa*, talk rashly and foolishly, Icel. *geipa*, talk nonsense, *geip*, idle talk. Connection with *jape* is uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter taunting or sarcastic words; rail; sneer; scoff: absolutely or with *at*.

Lest they relieving us might afterwards laugh and *gibe at* our poverty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

=Syn. *Jeer*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To speak of or to with taunting or sarcastic words; deride; scoff at; rail at; ridicule.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *n.* [< *gibe*[1], *jibe*[2], *v.*] A tauntingly or contemptuously sarcastic remark; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

When it was said of the court of Frederic that the place of king's atheist was vacant, the *gibe* was felt as the most biting sarcasm. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 360.

=Syn. Taunt, jeer, sneer, fleer, insult, reproach.

gibe[2] (jīb), *v.* *Naut.* See *jibe*[1].

gibecière (zhē-bē-si-ãr'), *n.* Same as *gipsor*.

gibel (gib'el), *n.* [< G. *gibel*, *giebel*, a certain fish (as defined), a kind of chub, < MHG. *gebel*, OHG. *gebal*, the head, OHG. *gibilla*, skull: see under *gable*[1].] The so-called Prussian carp, *Carassius vulgaris* or *gibelio*, having no barbules, supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain from Germany. It is a good table-fish, but seldom weighs more than half a pound.

Gibeline, *n.* See *Ghibelline*.

gibelio (gi-bē'li-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *gibel*.] Same as *gibel*.

Gibeonite (gib'ē-on-īt), *n.* [< *Gibeon*, a city in Palestine, + *-ite*[2].] 1. One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Israelites. Hence—2. A slave's slave; a workman's laborer; a farmer's drudge.

And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command;
A *Gibeonite*, that serves them all by turn.
Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy, Spring.

giber, jiber (jī'bėr), *n.* One who utters gibes.

Come, Sempronia, leave him;
He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

giberaltert, *n.* A cant or capricious term, of vague meaning, occurring only in the following extract, probably with some reference to Gibraltar in Spain.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble *giberalters*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

giberne (zhē-bern'), *n.* [F., a cartridge-box.] A sort of bag in which grenadiers formerly held their hand-grenades, worn like a powder-flask. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

gib-fish (gib'fish), *n.* The male salmon. [North. Eng.]

gibiert (F. pron. zhē-biā'), *n.* [Also written *gibbier*; < OF. *gibier*, *gibbier*, F. *gibier*, game, fowl.] Wild fowl; game.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

gibingly, jibingly (jī'bing-li), *adv.* In a gibing manner.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present portance,
Which most *gibingly*, ungravely, he did fashion.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

gib-keeler (gib'kē'lėr), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

giblet (jib'let), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gibelet*, < OF. *gibelet*, the entrails of fowls (cf. F. *gibelotte*, stewed rabbit); cf. *gibier*, wild fowl.] I. *n.* 1. A part removed or trimmed away from a fowl when it is prepared for roasting, as the heart, liver, gizzard, neck, ends of wings and legs, etc., often used in pies, stews, etc.: usually in the plural.

It shall not, like the table of a country-justice, be sprinkled over with all manner of cheap salads, alleed beef, *giblets*, and pettitoes, to fill up room.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. *pl.* Rags; tatters. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Made of giblets: as, a *giblet* pie or stew.

giblet-check, giblet-cheek (jib'let-chek, -chēk), *n.* A rebate round the reveals of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outward, so that the outer face of the door or gate will be flush with the face of the wall. Also written *jiblet-check*, *jiblet-cheek*. [Scotch.]

Gibraltar (ji-brâl'tãr), *n.* [Short for *Gibraltar rock*, a name applied to hard candy, in allusion to the *Rock of Gibraltar*, a celebrated fortress belonging to Great Britain, at the entrance of the Mediterranean.] 1. A kind of candy: same as *Gibraltar rock*.—2. A kind of sugar-candy made in short thick sticks with rounded ends. [U. S.]—**Gibraltar monkey.** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Gibraltar rock**, rock-candy.

gibshipt (gib'ship), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *-ship*.] The quality of being a gib-cat: ludicrously used as a title of address.

Bring out the cat-hounds, I'le bring down your *gib-ship*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

gibstaff (jib'stâf), *n.*; pl. *gibstaves* (-stāvz). [< *gib*[1] + *staff*.] 1. A staff with which to gage water or push a boat.—2. A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gib-tub (gib'tub), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *tub*.] A tray in which fish are placed to be gibbed or gutted. Also *gib-keeler*, *gip-tub*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

Gichtelian (giċh-tē'li-an), *n.* [< *Gichtel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of J. G. Gichtel (1638–1710), a German mystic. The Gichtelians were until recently found in small numbers in parts of the Netherlands and of Germany. They called themselves *Angelic Brethren*, as having already attained a state of angelic purity, through the rejection of marriage.

gid[1] (gid), *n.* [Assumed from *giddy*, q. v.] Staggers in sheep, a disease caused by a cystic worm in the brain, formerly called *Cœnurus cerebralis*, now known to be the larva of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. Also called *giddiness* and *sturdy*.

Sheep are afflicted by a disease known as the *gid*, or staggers. The animal goes round and round; its power to walk straight ahead is lost. This curious effect is produced by the presence of a hydatid . . . known under the name of Cœnurus cerebralis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 201.

gid[2] (jid), *n.* [Also *gidd*, *jid*, and in comp. *jed-cock*, *judcock*; origin obscure.] The jack-snipe. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

giddedt, *a.* [< *gidd(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Dazed with fear.

In hast they runne, and mids their race they stale,
As *gidded* roe. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 418.

giddily (gid'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gideliche*, foolishly; < *giddy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a light, foolish manner; flightily; heedlessly: as, to chatter or carry on *giddily*.—2. In a dizzying manner; so as to cause giddiness or vertigo.

How *giddily* he [Fashion] turns about all the hot bloods, between fourteen and five-and-thirty!
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

Your Beauties so dazle the Sight,
That lost in Amaze,
I *giddily* gaze,
Confus'd and o'erwhelm'd with a Torrent of Light.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

3. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings.

To roam
Giddily, and be everywhere but at home—
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne*.

giddiness (gid'i-nes), *n.* 1. The character or quality of being giddy or foolish; levity; flightiness; heedlessness; inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Fear of your unbelief, and the time's *giddiness*,
Made me I durst not then go farther.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 1.

The Popish Plot . . . began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and *giddiness* of Oates.
Evelyn, Diary, June 18, 1683.

2. The state or condition of being giddy or dizzy; a swimming of the head; dizziness; vertigo.

Sometimes it [betel-nut] will cause great *giddiness* in the Head of those that are not us'd to chew it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 319.

The change of our perceptions and thoughts to be pleasing must not be too rapid; for as the intervals when too long produce the feeling of tedium, so when too short they cause that of *giddiness* or vertigo.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlv.

3. Same as *gid*[1].

giddisht, *a.* [< *gidd(y)* + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

The people cawle thee *giddishe* mad;
Why, all the world is so.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, iii.

giddy (gid'i), *a.* [< ME. *gidie*, *gidi*, *gydie*, *gydi*, foolish (not 'dizzy' in the physical sense; so *dizzy* orig. meant 'foolish'): origin obscure; the alleged AS. **gidiġ* (Somner) is not found, and there is nothing to connect E. *giddy* with AS. *giddian*, sing, recite, speak, < *gid*, *gidd*, a song, poem, saying.] 1. Foolishly light or frivolous; governed by wild or thoughtless impulses; manifesting exuberant spirits or levity; flighty; heedless.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm . . .
Than women's are. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Hot. Come, quick, quick; that I may lay my head in thy lap.
Lady P. Go, ye *giddy* goose. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm,
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 444.

2. Characterized by or indicating giddiness or levity of feeling.

Yet would this *giddy* innovation fain
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite.
Daniel, Musophilus

She said twenty *giddy* things that looked like joy, and then laughed loud at her own want of meaning.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

3. Affected with vertigo, or a swimming sensation in the head, causing liability to reel or fall; dizzy; reeling: as, to be *giddy* from fever or drunkenness, or in looking down from a great height.

I grow *giddy* while I gaze.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

His voice fell
Like music which makes *giddy* the dim brain.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

4. Adapted to cause or to suggest giddiness; of a dizzy or dizzying nature; acting or causing to act giddily.

As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The wretch shall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 134.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** Careless, reckless, headlong, flighty, harebrained, light-headed.

giddy (gid'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *giddied*, ppr. *giddying*. [< *giddy*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make dizzy or unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion. *Farindon*, Sermons (1657), p. 423.

II. *intrans.* To turn quickly; reel.

Had not by chance a sodaine North wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeuours; and our course constraine
To *giddie* round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

My head swims, my brain *giddies*, I am getting old, Margaret. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

giddy-head (gid'i-hed), *n.* A giddy, frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgment.

A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

giddy-headed (gid'i-hed'ed), *a.* Having a giddy head; frivolous; volatile; incautious.

giddy-paced (gid'i-pāst), *a.* Having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Methought it did relieve my passion much:
More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

giddy-pate (gid'i-pāt), *n.* Same as *giddy-head*.

giddy-pated (gid'i-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *giddy-headed*.

gie[1] (gē), *v.*; pret. *ga*, *gae*, or *gied*, pp. *gien*, ppr. *geeing*. A dialectal (northern English and Scotch) form of *give*[1].

A fowd ma my sins, an's tolthe were due, an' I *gied* it in hond. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S.

gie[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *guy*[1].

gier-eaglet (jėr'ē'gl), *n.* [< D. *gier* = G. *geier*, a vulture (see *gerfalcon*), + E. *eagle*.] A bird mentioned in the authorized version of Leviticus xi. 18 (*vulture* in the revised version), supposed to be the *Neophron percnopterus*.

These . . . ye shall have in abomination among the fowls: . . . the swan, and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*.
Lev. xi. 18.

gies (gēs), *n. pl.* [Pacific islands.] Strong mats made of bark or other material, worn by native boatmen in the Pacific as a protection from rain. *Simmonds*.

gieseckite (gē'zek-īt), *n.* [Named after Charles *Giesecke* or *Gieseke*, whose original name was Metzler (born about 1760, died 1833), an actor, playwright, mineralogist, etc.] A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of a greenish-gray or brown color. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium, and is supposed to have been derived from the alteration of nepheline.

gif (gif), *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *if*.

Gif I have failyeit, baldlie reprelf my ryme.
Gavin Douglas, Pref. to tr. of Virgil.

Your brother's mistress,
Gif she can be reclaimed; *gif* not, his prey!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

giff-gaff (gif'gaf), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., a varied redupl. of *give*[1]. Cf. *gewgaw*.] Mutual or reciprocal giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat.

Giff gaff makes good fellowship. *Proverb.*

Giffe-gaffe was a good fellow, this *Giffe-gaffe* led them clean from justice
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

giffin (jif'in), *n.* Same as *jiffy*.

giffy, *n.* See *jiffy*.

gift (gift), *n.* [< ME. *gift*, commonly *gift*, *geft*, a *gift* (the lit. sense not found in AS.), < AS. *gift*, nearly always in pl. *giftu*, a marriage, nuptials (= OFries. *ieft*, *iefta*, a gift, grant, = D. *gift*, a gift, = MLG. *gifte*, a gift, bequest, = OHG. MHG. *gift*, a gift (G. Dan. Sw. in comp.;

G. *mitgift, braut-gift*, Dan. Sw. *medgift*, Sw. *hemgift*, a dowry; and with a specialized sense, OHG. *gift*, f., G. *gift*, n., D. *gift*, n., Sw. Dan. *gift*, poison, lit. that which is given; cf. *dose*, of the same lit. sense), = Icel. *gift*, usually spelled *gipt*, a gift, pl. *giptar*, a marriage, = Dan. *gifte*, a marriage, = Goth. in comp. *fragifts, fra-gifts*, promise, gift); with the abstract formative *-t*, < *gifan*, give: see *give*[1].] 1. The act, right, or power of giving or conferring: as, to get a thing by *gift*; an office in the *gift* of the people.

A towell, by the *yefte* of Margery Chester.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Therefore these two, her eldest sonnes, she sent
To seeke for succour of this Ladies *gieft*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 14.

I will not take her on *gift* of any man.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

If I die to-morrow, you're worth Five Thousand Pounds by my *Gift*. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A voluntary transfer of property by the owner of it to another, without consideration or compensation therefor, or without any other consideration than love and affection, or a nominal consideration, or both; a gratuitous assignment. See *donation* and *consideration*. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the creation of an estate in tail (see *estate*), as distinguished from the creation of an estate in fee simple, which was termed *feoffment*.—3. That which is given or bestowed; anything ownership of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; a donation.

Euery man that payeth to such a *yefte* or lone aboue specificied, shalle have repayment.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

Rich *gifts* wax poor when givers prove unkind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Rings and other jewels are not *gifts*, but apologies for *gifts*. The only *gift* is a portion of thyself
Emerson, Gifts.

4. A natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty: as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of speech.

Thei knowen wel, that this may not do the Marvayles that he made, but zif it had ben be the specyalle *zefte* of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 165.

Stir up the *gift* of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands 2 Tim. i. 6.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

You have a *gift*, sir (thank your education),
Will never let you want, while there are men,
And malice, to breed causes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

5. *pl.* White specks on finger-nails, which have been superstitiously supposed to portend gifts. *Dunglison*. [Colloq.]—**Gift of bastardy.** See *bastardy*.—**Gift of gab.** See *gab*[1].—**Gift of tongues**, a special power, conferred upon the apostles and others in the early church, of speaking in a dialect other than their own. It has been claimed in later times by various sects in the Christian church, as the Montanists (second century), the Prophets of Cévennes (eighteenth century), the Irvingites, etc. See *Irvingite*.—**Syn. 3.** *Grant, Gratuity*, etc. (see *present*, *n.*); benefaction, boon, bounty, offering, contribution, donative, allowance.—**4.** *Abilities, Talents, Parts*, etc. (see *genius*); endowment, capability, turn, forte.

gift (gift), *v. t.* [= MLG. *giften* = OHG. *giftan*, MHG. *gifte*, give, = Icel. *gifta* = Sw. *gifta* = Dan. *gifte*, give away in marriage; from the noun: see *gift*, *n.*] 1. To confer or transfer as a gift; make a gift of; donate formally. [Archaic or colloq.]

The King has *gifted* my landis lang syne—
It cannot be nae warse wi' me.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 31).

The gear that is *gifted*, it never
Will last like the gear that is won.
J. Baillie, Woo'd and Married and A'.

The Regent Murray *gifted* all the Church property to Lord Sempill. *J. C. Lees*, Abbey of Paisley (1868), p. 201.

2. To endow with a gift or with any power or faculty: chiefly in the past participle.

Am I better *gifted* than another? Thou art an ill judge of either, who enviest the gifts of both.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, § 9.

For the world must love and fear him
Whom I *gift* with heart and hand.
Mrs. Browning, Swan's Nest.

gifted (gif'ted), *p. a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent; specifically, largely endowed with intellect.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryden*.

Together they explored this page
Of glowing bard or *gifted* sage.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 13.

I know that the humblest man and the feeblest has the same civil rights, according to the theory of our institutions, as the most *gifted*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 19.

giftedness (gif'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being gifted.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention, and not endued with the sublimest *giftednesses* of our separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek, or Good, good, good?
J. Eckard, Grounds of the Contempt of the Clergy, p. 120.

gift-enterprise (gift'en'tėr-prīz), *n.* A business, as the selling of books or works of art, the publication of a newspaper, etc., in which presents are given to purchasers as an inducement.

gift-horse (gift'hôrs), *n.* A horse that is given as a present.—**To look a gift-horse in the mouth**, to criticize or examine critically a present or favor received (an act proverbially ungracious and unwise): in allusion to the customary method of ascertaining the age of horses.

He ne'er consider'd it, as loth
To *look a gift horse in the mouth*,
And very wisely would lay forth
No more upon it than 'twas worth.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 490.

giftie (gif'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *gift*, *n.*] A gift or faculty.

Oh wad some power the *giftie* gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
Burns, To a Louse.

giftling (gift'ling), *n.* [< *gift*, *n.*, + *-ling*[1].] A little or trifling gift.

The kindly Christmas tree; . . . may you have plucked pretty *giftlings* from it
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x.

gift-rope (gift'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope attached to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship.

gig[1] (gig), *n.* [The words spelled *gig* are of various and obscure origin. *Gig*[1] has various senses involving the idea of rapid or whirling motion, of which 'fiddle' appears to be the oldest; < Icel. *gigja*, a fiddle, = Sw. *giga*, a Jew's-harp, = Dan. *gige*, a fiddle, = MD. *ghighe* = MLG. **gige, gigel* = MHG. *gige*, G. *geige*, a fiddle (whence in Rom.: Sp. Pg. It. *giga* = Pr. *guiga, gigua* = OF. *gigue, gige*, a fiddle, > F. *gigue*, a lively dance, > E. *jig*: see *jig*).] 1†. A fiddle. *F. Junius*. [It is doubtful whether this sense actually occurs in literature.]—2†. A whirling or rustling sound, as that made by the blowing of wind through the branches of trees.

For the swough and for the twygges,
This hous was also ful of *gigges*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1042.

3. Something that is whirled or moves or acts with rapidity and ease. Specifically—(*a*†) A top; a whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant; go, whip thy *gig*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

A great help to the cymbol net, for bringing in of larks about your net, is a *gigg* of feathers standing a distance off, which twirleth swiftly round on the least breath of wind. *W. Blundell*, Crosley Records, p. 272.

(*b*) A light carriage with one pair of wheels and drawn by one horse; a one-horse chaise.

Let the former riders in *gigs* and whiskeys and one-horsed carriages continue to ride in them, and not aspire to be rolling about in post-chaises or barouches.
Windham, Speech, May 25, 1809.

(*c*) *Naut.*, a long narrow rowing-boat, very lightly built, adapted for racing; also, a ship's boat suited for fast rowing, and generally furnished with sails: in the United States navy, a single-banked boat, usually pulling six oars, devoted to the use of the commanding officer. (*d*) A machine consisting of rotatory cylinders covered with wire teeth for teazelling woolen cloth. See *gigging-machine*.

4. Sport; fun; lively time. [Prov. Eng.]

A laughter-loving lass of eighteen, who dearly loved a bit of *gig*. Do you know, gentle reader, what is a bit of *gig*? This young lady laughs at everything, and cries, "What a bit of *gig*!" . . . Now, if the twopenny postman of the rockets were to mistake one of the directions and deliver it among the crowd so as to set fire to six or seven muslin dresses, what a bit of *gig* it would be!
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 184.

gig[1] (gig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gigged*, ppr. *gigging*. [See *gig*[1], *n.* Same as *jig*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To move up and down or spin round; wriggle. *Dryden*.

No wonder they'l confesse no losse of men;
For Rupert knocks 'em, till they *gig* agen.
Cleveland, Poems (1651).

2†. To fasten the leather strap to the shield.

Squyeres
Naylyng the speres, and helmes bokelynge,
Gigging of scheeldes, with layneres lasynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1646.

3. In *mach.*, to use a gig or gigging-machine. See *gig*[1], *n.*, 3 (*d*).

gig[2] (gig), *n.* [Perhaps an additional sense of *gig*[1], q. v.] 1. A fishing-spear; a fishgig.

I did not see that they had any other weapon but darts and *gigs*, intended only for striking of fish.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 7.

2. A device for taking fish, a kind of pull-devil designed to be dragged through the water. For mackerel, four large barbless fish-hooks are tied back to back, or secured in that position to a piece of wood on which the fishing-line is bent. When mackerel are schooling alongside a vessel but refuse to bite, the gig is thrown out beyond them, allowed to sink a little, and then jerked quickly through the school. Sometimes several fish are caught at once by this method, which is called *gigging*.

gig[2] (gig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gigged*, ppr. *gigging*. [< *gig*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* To spear with a gig, as a fish.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a gig or fishgig.

gig[3] (gig), *n.* [Properly pronounced jig, but appar. accom. to *gig*[1]; < ME. *gigge*, < OF. *gigues*, a gay, lively girl. Cf. Icel. *gikkr*, a pert person, Dan. *gjæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, jester, wag (see *geck*). Hence *giglet*, q. v.] A wanton, silly girl; a flighty person. See *giglet*.

Fare not as a *gigge*, for nougt that may bitide,
Lauge thou not to loude, ne gane thou not to wide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38

Charlotte L. called, and the little *gig* told all the quarrels and all les malheurs of the domestic life she led in her family, and made them all ridiculous without meaning to make herself so. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 390.

gig[4]† (gig), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *gignere*, beget: see *genus*, *gender*.] To engender.

I hope my goblet has *gigged* another golden goblet; and then they may carry double upon all four.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

giga (jē'gä), *n.* [It., a jig.] A jig. *Imp. Dict.*

gigantal† (jī-gan'tal), *a.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant, + *-al*.] Gigantic. [Rare.]

Gigantal Frames held Wonders rarely strange.
Drummond, Urania, i.

giganteau (jī-gan-tō'an), *a.* [< L. *gigantēus*, < Gr. γιγάντειος, < γίγας (γιγαντ-), > *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant: see *giant*.] Like a giant; mighty.

The strong Fates with *Giganteau* force
Bear thee in iron arms.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, p. 318.

gigantesque (jī-gan-tesk'), *a.* [< F. *gigantesque*, < It. *gigantesco*, gigantic, < *gigante*, a giant: see *giant* and *-esque*.] Gigantic in character or quality; befitting a giant.

In the neighbourhood of a river-system so awful, of a mountain-system so unheard of in Europe, there would probably, by blind, unconscious sympathy, grow up a tendency to lawless and *gigantesque* ideals of adventurous life. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, Postscript.

Genius, and . . . humor *gigantesque* as that of Rabelais.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 198.

gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *a.* [< L. as if **giganticus*, < *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant: see *giant*.] 1. Resembling a giant; of extraordinary size or proportions; very large; huge; enormous.

A score of *gigantic* feathered things, as big as camels, had the islands all to themselves.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 178.

2. Pertaining to or suitable for a giant; characteristic of giants; immense in scale or degree.

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though Fame divulge him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief.
Milton, S. A., l. 1249.

On each hand slaughter, and *gigantic* deeds.
Milton, P. L., xi. 659.

Now I the strength of Hercules behold,
A towering spectre of *gigantic* mould.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

—**Syn.** Colossal, vast, immense, prodigious, mighty, ponderous, herculean, cyclopean.

gigantical (jī-gan'ti-kal), *a.* [< *gigantic* + *-al*.] Same as *gigantic*. [Rare.]

Ever and anon turning about to the chimney, where she saw a pair of corpulent, *gigantical* andirons, that stood, like two burgomasters, at both corners.
Middleton, The Black Book.

gigantically (jī-gan'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a gigantic manner.

Not doubting but it will be made to appear that though this monster, big-swoln with a puffy shew of wisdom, strut and stalk so *gigantically*, . . . yet it is indeed but like the giant Orgoglio in our English poet, a mere empty bladder, blown up with vain conceit.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 62.

gigantic-ide[1] (jī-gan'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A giant-killer. *Davies.*

The exoteric person mingles, as usual, in society, while the esoteric is like John the *Gigantic-ide* in his coat of darkness. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xii.

gigantic-ide[2] (jī-gan'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of slaying or murdering a giant. *Hallam.*

gigantic-ness (jī-gan'tik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gigantic. [Rare.]

gigantine (jī-gan'tin), *a.* [= F. *gigantin*; < L. *gigas* (*gigant-*) + *-ine*[1].] Gigantic; befitting a giant.

That *gigantine* frame of mind which possesseth the troublers of the world. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 273.

gigantism (jī-gan'tizm), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*) + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, aberration from the normal standard by increase in size; monstrous stature.

gigantolite (jī-gan'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. γίγας (γιγαντ-), a giant, + λίθος, a stone.] A variety of iolite, altered to pinite: so named from the large size of its crystals.

gigantological (jī-gan-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Descriptive of giants; relating to gigantology.

gigantology (jī-gan-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. γίγας (γιγαντ-), a giant, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] An account or description of giants.

gigantomachia (jī-gan-tō-mā'ki-ạ), *n.* [LL.: see *gigantomachy*.] Same as *gigantomachy*.

Of these giants, which Moses calleth mighty men, Goroplus Becanus, an Antwerpian, . . . hath written a large discourse, intituled *Gigantomachia*, and strained his brains to prove that there were never any such men. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. vi. § 8.

gigantomachy (jī-gan-tom'a-ki), *n.* [< LL. *gigantomachia* (the name of a poem by Claudian), < Gr. γιγαντομαχία, the battle of the giants, < γίγας (γιγαντ-), a giant, + μάχη, battle, fight.] The mythological war of the giants against Zeus, symbolizing the antagonism between terrestrial and oceanic and celestial forces: a favorite subject in all departments of ancient classical art. Its most noteworthy examples are among the sculptures, now at Berlin, discovered in 1875 and later at Pergamum by the Germans. The legs of the giants were generally represented as serpents, the heads of which occupied the place of feet. See cut under *Pergamene.*

They looked more like that *Gigantomachy*, the Giants assaulting Heaven and the Gods, than that Good fight of faith. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 544.

Gigantostraca (jī-gan-tos'tra-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γίγας (γιγαντ-), giant, + ὄστρακον, a shell.] A prime division of *Crustacea*, including the trilobites, eurypterines, xiphures, etc., all of which excepting the last are extinct. The group corresponds to *Merostomata* or *Palæocarida.*

Naturalists are now pretty well agreed in the union of the trilobites, horseshoe-crabs, etc., in a group to which Professors Haeckel and Dohrn have applied the name *Gigantostraca* and Dr. Packard the name Palæocarida. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 81.

gigantostracan (jī-gan-tos'tra-kan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gigantostraca.*

II. *n.* One of the *Gigantostraca.*

gigantostracous (jī-gan-tos'tra-kus), *a.* Same as *gigantostracan.*

gigelira (jē-je-lē'rä), *n.* [It., < *giga*, a fiddle, + *lira*, a lyre: see *gig*[1] and *lyre.*] The xylophone.

gigerium (ji-jē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gigeria* (-ạ). [NL., sing. of L. pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] 1. In *ornith.*, the gizzard; the muscular or second stomach of a bird, succeeding the proventriculus or glandular stomach.

The food of birds next passes directly into the gizzard, *gigerium*, or muscular division of the stomach, sometimes called the ventriculus bulbosus. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.

2. In mammals, the so-called gizzard, a thickened muscular pyloric portion of the stomach, as in the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata.*

gigget, *n.* A Middle English form of *gig*, *jig.*

gigger[1] (gig'ėr), *n.* [< *gig*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who works a gigging-machine.

gigger[2] (gig'ėr), *n.* [< *gig*[2] + *-er*[1].] A fisherman who uses the gig as a means of capturing fish; a gigman. [Southern U. S.]

giggering[1] (jig'ėr-ing), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a method of rubbing or burnishing lines on bookcovers decorated in antique style.

giggett, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

gigging[1] (gig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gig*[1], *v.*] The use or operation of a gigging-machine.

gigging[2] (gig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gig*[2], *v.*] The use of the gig in fishing; the act or art of taking fish with the gig.

gigging-machine (gig'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for napping or finishing cloth; a machine employing teazels to draw the loose ends of wool in a woven fabric to the surface to form a nap. The teazels are arranged on the face of revolving cylinders, before which the fabric is made to pass. Artificial teazels of wire are sometimes used. After the napping, the fabric is finished by shearing. Also called *gig-machine*, *gig-mill*, and *teazeling-machine.*

giggisht, *a.* [< *gig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Trifling; pretentious.

Hardie to make ought of that is naked nought
This fustian maistres and this *giggishe* gase.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

giggit (gig'it), *v.* [< *gig*[1] + *-it*, equiv. to *-et*, used as freq. suffix.] I. *trans.* To convey rapidly. [New Eng.]

He nearly like to have got her cat up by sharks, by *giggiting* her off in the boat out to sea, when she warn't more'n three years old. *H. B. Stowe*, The Independent, Feb. 27, 1862.

II. *intrans.* To move rapidly. [New Eng.]

He had . . . a wagon which rattled and tilted and clattered in every part, . . . and then there would be a most unedifying giggle and titter . . . while the wagon and Uncle Lisakim were heard *giggiting* away. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown Folks, v.

giggle (gig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *giggled*, ppr. *giggling.* [An imitative variation of *gaggle*, q. v. Cf. *cackle*, equiv. to *gaggle*, and sometimes to *giggle*; G. *kichern*, OD. *ghichelen*, giggle. Cf. also L. *cachinnare*, laugh: see *cachinnation.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; laugh in a silly or affected manner; titter.

Fool, *giggle* on, and waste thy wanton breath;
Thy morning laughter breeds an ev'ning death
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8, Epig.

The Khan felt himself to be the hero of the moment, and sawed away unceasingly with his concertina, grinning and *giggling* with exultation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxii.

giggle (gig'l), *n.* [< *giggle*, *v.*] A low, spasmodic, affected laugh, in a series of short gasps or catches of the breath.

The cook and Mary retired into the back kitchen to titter for ten minutes; then returning, all *giggles* and blushes, they sat down to dinner. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxv.

giggler (gig'lėr), *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Fanny was found to steer between those happy extremes of a thoughtless *giggler* and a formal reasoner. *Goldsmith*, Miss Stanton.

giggling (gig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *giggle*, *v.*] Silly or affected laughter; tittering.

Their visit was not so still as Miss Ingram's had been: we heard hysterical *giggling* and little shrieks proceeding from the library. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

giggott, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

gig-lamp (gig'lamp), *n.* 1. A lamp attached to a gig for use at night.—2. A firefly. [Local.]

Fireflies as large as cockchafers flitting round us among the leaves of the creepers, with two long antennæ, at the point of each of which hangs out a blazing lantern. The unimaginative colonists called them *gig-lamps.*
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 346.

3. *pl.* Spectacles or eye-glasses. [Slang.]

giglet, **giglott** (gig'let, -lot), *n.* [Also *gigglet*; < ME. *gigelot*, *giggelot*, *gygelot*, < *gigge*, a wanton girl, a gig (see *gig*[3]), + dim. *-lot*, *-let.*] A light, giddy girl; a lascivious girl; a wanton.

Go not to the wrastelinge, ne to schotynge at cok,
As it were a strumpet or a *giggelot.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

And go among the Greekes orly and late
So *giglot*like, taking thy foule pleasaunce.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide.

The fam'd Cassibelan, who was once at point
(O, *giglot* fortune!) to master Cæsar's sword.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

The recompense of striving to preserve
A wanton *gygliet* honest.
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

Some young *giglit* on the green,
With dimpled cheek and twa bewitching een.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.

The *giglet* is wilful, and is running upon her fate. *Scott.*

giglio (jē'lyō), *n.* [< It. *giglio*, lily, flower-de-luce, = Sp. Pg. *lirio*, etc., = E. *lily*: see *lily.*] The form of fleur-de-lis constituting the badge of the city of Florence, and the chief bearing on the city's escutcheon. See obverse of coin in cut under *florin.* Also called *Florentine lily.*

giglott, *n.* See *giglet.*

gig-machine (gig'ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *gigging-machine.*

gigman[1] (gig'man), *n.*; pl. *gigmen* (-men). [The second sense alludes to the story of Thurtell's trial, in which a witness, having said, "I always thought him a respectable man," and being asked, "What do you mean by respectable?" answered, "He kept a gig."] 1. One who keeps or drives a gig.—2. A person of narrow ideas, deficient in liberal culture, but possessed of accidental advantages, who assumes superiority; a philistine: a term much affected by Thomas Carlyle.

The godlike privilege of alleviating wretchedness, of feeling that you are a true man—let the whole host of *gigmen* say to it what they will, no power on earth, or what is under it, can take from you. . . . On the whole, I know little of the Scottish gentleman, and more than enough of the Scottish *gigman.* *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigman[2] (gig'man), *n.*; pl. *gigmen* (-men). One who captures fish by means of the gig; a gigger.

gigmaness (gig'man-es), *n.* [< *gigman*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman imbued with the ideas of gigmanity. [Rare.]

Yes, Jeannie, though I have brought you into rough, rugged conditions, I feel that I have saved you; as *gigmaness* you could not have lived. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmania (gig-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< *gigman*[1], alluding to *mania.*] The cult for commonplace things. [Rare.]

The gig and *gigmania* must rot, or start into thousand shivers and bury itself in the ditch, that Man may have clean roadway towards the goal whither through all ages he is tending. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmanic (gig-man'ik), *a.* [< *gigman*[1] + *-ic.*] Commonplace; imbued with the principles of gigmanity. [Rare.]

gigmanically (gig-man'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a gigmanic manner. [Rare.]

A . . . person of considerable faculty, which, however, had shaped itself *gigmanically* only. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmanity (gig-man'i-ti), *n.* [< *gigman*[1] + *-ity.*] A narrow-minded, commonplace respectability, based on the possession of small exterior advantages. See *gigman*[1]. [Rare.]

I have a deep, irrevocable, all comprehending Ernulphus curse to read upon *Gigmanity*, that is the Baal-worship of our time. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's *gigmanity*—to coin which, by the way, it was necessary to invent facts—are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the futilitarian misanthropist respectively. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 10.

If he is rich enough to keep his own carriage . . . and perhaps have a mean sense of satisfaction at finding himself in the charmed circle of exclusive *gigmanity.*
The Atlantic, LX. 216.

gig-mill (gig'mil), *n.* Same as *gigging-machine.*

gignitive (jig'ni-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *gignitif*, < L. *gignere*, beget. Cf. *genitive.*] Productive of something else. *Davies.* [Rare.]

There are at the commencement of the third volume four Interchapters in succession, and relating to each other, the first *gignitive* but not generated, the second and third both generated and *gignitive*, the fourth generated but not *gignitive.*
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiv.

gigot (jig'ọt), *n.* [= It. *gigotto*, < OF. *gigot*, F. *gigot*, a leg of mutton, dim. of OF. *gigue*, a fiddle, hence also the thigh (in mod. pop. speech the leg): see *gig*[1] and *jig.* Cf. *gibbet*[2].] 1. A leg of mutton. [This, the primary, is still the common meaning.]—2†. A small piece of flesh; a small piece of anything. Also *giggot*, *gigget.*

The inwards slit
They broild on coales and eate, the rest, in *giggots* cut, they split. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

This is like the vanity of your Roman gallants, that cannot wear good suits, but they must have them cut and slashed in *gigots*, that the very crimson taffaties sit blushing at their follies.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, ii. 3.

Cut the slaves to *giggots!*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Gigot sleeve. Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*).

gig-saddle (gig'sad'l), *n.* A small saddle for use with a carriage-harness. It carries terrets for the driving-reins and a hook for the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

gig-saw (gig'sâ), *n.* 1. A thin fret- or scroll-saw for cutting veneers.—2. A portable sawing-tool for light work.

gigsman (gigz'man), *n.*; pl. *gigsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, one of the crew of a ship's gig.

gigster (gig'stėr), *n.* [< *gig*[1], 3, + *-ster.*] A horse suitable for a gig.

The *gigster*, or light harness horse, may also be a hack, and many are used for both purposes, with benefit both to themselves and their masters. *J. H. Walsh.*

gigtree (gig'trē), *n.* The frame of a gig-saddle.

gigue (zhēg), *n.* [F., a jig.] See *jig.*

gike (jīk), *v. i.* Same as *jike.*

Gila monster. See *monster.*

Gilan silk. See *silk.*

gilbacker (gil'bak-ėr), *n.* A siluroid fish of the northern coast of South America, the *Tachysaurus* or *Arius parkeri*.

gilbert (gil'bėrt), *n.* [Named for William *Gilbert* (1540–1603).] A proposed unit of magnetomotive force having the value $\frac{10}{4\pi}$ = .7958 ampere turn.

Gilbertine (gil'bėr-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Gilbertinus*, < *Gilbertus*, G. and E. *Gilbert*, a name of OHG. origin: see *gsh*².] I. *a.* Pertaining to St. Gilbert or to the order founded by him. See II.

II. *n.* One of a religious order founded in England in the first half of the twelfth century by St. Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the monks of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the nuns that of St. Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

gilbertite (gil'bėr-tīt), *n.* [Named after Davies *Gilbert*, whose original name was Giddy (born in Cornwall, 1767; died 1839), at one time president of the Royal Society.] A kind of potash mica often found associated with tin ores, as in Cornwall and Saxony. It usually has a massive or indistinctly crystalline structure.

gild¹ (gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gilded* or *gilt*, ppr. *gilding*. [< ME. *gilden*, rarely *gulden*, < AS. *gyldan* (late and rare) (= D. *ver-gulden* = G. *ver-golden* = Icel. *gylla* = Dan. *for-gylde* = Sw. *for-gylla*), overlay with gold, with reg. umlaut, < *gold* (= Icel. *gull*, etc.), gold: see *gold*. Cf. *gilt*¹, *v.*] 1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder or in amalgam with quicksilver; overspread with a thin covering of gold.

> Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,
> Of siluer othr vessolle *gilte* fulle richell.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 152.

> His hornes were *gilden* all with golden studs.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 33.

2. To give the appearance of gold to, whether by means of actual gold-leaf or in some other way, as by lacquering polished brass, bronzing with gold-colored bronze-powder, or the like. To distinguish real gilding with gold from the above, such terms as *fire-gilding*, *leaf-gilding*, etc., are in common use. See *gilding*.

3†. In *old chem.*, to impregnate or saturate with gold.

> The science how ge schule *gilde* more myztily by brennynge watir or wiyn than I taugte zou tofore, whereby the water or the wiyn schal take to it myztily the influence and the vertues of fyne gold.
> *Booke of Quinte Essence* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7

Figuratively—4. To give a golden appearance or color to; illuminate; brighten; render bright; make glowing.

> Their armours, that march'd hence so silver-bright,
> Hither return all *gilt* with Frenchmen's blood.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

> Th' ensuing Scene revolves a Martial Age,
> And ardent Colours *gild* the glowing Page
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to; recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration: as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

> For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
> I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4

6†. To make drunk: in allusion to the effect of liquor in causing the face to glow.

> And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
> Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them?
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1

> *Duke.* Is she not drunk too?
> *Wh.* A little *gilded* o'er, sir. Old sack, old sack, boys
> *Fletcher*, Chances, iv. 3.

gild², **guild** (gild), *n.* [The *u* in the second form is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; < ME. *gilde*, *gylde*, *gilde*, < AS. *gegild*, *gegyld*, also *gildscipe* and *gegildscipe* (not **gild* in this sense) (= OD. *gulde*, *ghilde*, D. *gild* = MLG. LG. *gilde*, > G. *gilde* = Icel. *gildi* = Sw. *gille* = Dan. *gilde*; ML. *gilda*, a gild), < *gild*, *gyld*, *geld*, *gield* (= OS. *geld*, payment, tribute, offering, = OFries. *geld*, *jeld* = D. *geld*, money, = MLG. *geld*, payment, = OHG. *gelt*, MHG. *gelt*, payment, retribution, reward, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, tribute, retribution, = Sw. *gäld* = Dan. *gjæld*, debt), < *gildan*, *gyldan*, *geldan*, pay, offer, etc., E. *yield*: see *yield*. Cf. *geld*².] 1. An association or corporation established for the promotion of common objects, or mutual aid and protection in common pursuits, and supported (originally) by the contributions of its members. In medieval times all European mechanics and traders were organized into gilds, which possessed important legal powers and often exercised great political influence. Many of these still exist in Great Britain, especially in London, as the Stationers' or the Ironmongers' *Gild*. There were also gilds of professional men; and associations for pious and charitable objects bearing the name of *gilds* are common in some churches. See *fraternity*, 4.

> *Gild* signified among the Saxons a fraternity, derived from the verb gildan, to pay, because every man paid his share towards the expenses of the community. And hence their place of meeting is frequently called the *guild* or guildhall.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. 473.

> The organization of the free craftsmen into *Gilds*, we thus see, was called forth by their want of protection against the abuse of power on the part of the lords.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxviii.

> A third custom placed the right to vote in the freemen of the borough, or of the *guild*, which was coextensive with the borough.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

2†. A gildhall.

> The rowme was large and wyde,
> As it some *Gyeld* or solemne Temple weare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 43.

Adulterine gilds. See extract under *adulterine*, 4.—**Dean of gild.** See *dean*².

gild²†, **guild**†, *v. t.* [< *gild*², *guild*, *n.*] To sell.

> There goe small shippes of the Moores thither, which come from the coast of Iaua, and change or *guild* their commodities in the kingdom of Assa.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 228.

gild³†, *n.* See *geld*².

gildable†, **guildable**† (gil'da-bl), *a.* [AF. *gildable*, *guildable*; as *gild*³, *geld*², + *-able*. Cf. *geldable*, *a.*] Same as *geldable*.

> By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guildable*.
> *Spelman.*

gild-ale (gild'āl), *n.* 1. The provision of ale made for a gild-feast held at the time of election of officers of a gild. Hence—2. The feast itself, or its prolongation on succeeding nights, perhaps till the ale brewed for the occasion was consumed. *Bickerdyke.*—3. A drinking-bout in which each person pays an equal share. *E. D.*

gildate† (gil'dāt), *v. t.* [< *gild*² + *-ate*².] To form into a gild or gilds.

> Peradventure, from these Secular Gilds, or in imitation of them, sprang the method or practice of *gildating* and embodying whole towns.
> *Madox*, quoted in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

gild-bell† (gild'bel), *n.* A town-bell.

> The Chronicle at least speaks of the citizens in general, who mustered at the call of the *Gild-bell* (the town-bell).
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xcvii.

gild-brother (gild'bruтн'ėr), *n.* [ME. *gyld-brother* = D. *gildebroeder* = MLG. *gildebroder.* = G. *gildebruder* = Dan. *gildebroder* = Sw. *gillesbroder*.] A fellow-member of a gild.

> And ye Alderman and ye *gylde breyeren* shullen prouen [strive] vp-on here myght, for to scorden hem.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

> The way in which this statute was drawn up shows clearly that "citizen" and *Gild-brother* were considered identical.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xcix.

gilden¹ (gil'dn), *a.* [< ME. *gilden*, *gulden*, < AS. *gylden*, golden, with reg. umlaut, < *gold*, gold, + *-en*²: see *golden*, of which *gilden* is the earlier form.] Golden. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> There beside is the *gildene* Zate, that may not ben opened.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

> Her joy in *gilden* chariots when alive,
> And love of omlre, after death survive.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 55.

> My barges ride
> With *gilden* pennons blown from side to side.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Castle in the Air.

gilden²†, *n.* [Also *gylden*; var. of *gulden* (D. G. *gulden*): see *gulden*².] Same as *gulden*².

> The Heraulte was highely feasted, and had a cuppe and a hundred golden *gyldens* to hym deliuered for a rewarde.
> *Hall*, Henry VI., an. 14.

gilder¹ (gil'dėr), *n.* [< *gild*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who gilds; specifically, one who practises gilding as a trade or art.

> *Gilders* will not work but inclosed. They must not discover [reveal] how little serves, with the helpe of art, to adorne a great deal.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

gilder², *n.* See *guilder*.

gildhall, **guildhall** (gild'hâl), *n.* [< ME. *gildehalle*, *gylde-*, *yelde-*, *yeld-*, *gilde-halle* (> OF. *gildhalle*, *guihale*, *ghihalle*), < AS. *gegyldhcall*, < *gegyld*, a gild, + *heall*, hall: see *gild*² and *hall*.] The hall where a gild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall; specifically (with a capital), the corporation hall and seat of several of the courts of the city of London, England.

> To be presysed lawfully in the *Yeldehall* of the saide cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

> The mayor towards *Guildhall* hies him in all post.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

In many cities and towns in England (including the City of London), the "*Gild Hall*" and the "Town Hall" are still one and the same thing.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 250.

> It is provided that no one who is not of the *guildhall* shall exercise any merchandise in the town or suburbs, except as was customary in the reign of Henry I.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 485.

gildic, **guildic** (gil'dik), *a.* [< *gild*², *guild*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a gild. [Rare.]

> It [the Passion Play] is eminently national, although it is animated by the old *guildic* local spirit.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 39.

gilding (gil'ding), *n.* [< ME. *gildinge*; verbal n. of *gild*¹, *v.*] 1. The art of overlaying or decorating with gold. A great number of processes are employed, which may be divided into two chief classes, *mechanical* and *chemical*. The first includes all the common methods of gilding by laying gold-leaf or gold-powder upon an adhesive surface, as in sign-painting, house-decorating, etc. The soldering of gold to a cheaper metal and rolling both down to a thin sheet is properly gold-plating. The chemical processes in gilding include electroplating with gold, by applying gold in an amalgam and afterward driving off the mercury by heat, applying gold to metals by dipping them in a bath of some solution of gold, and enameling with gold on porcelain or glass, the gold being put on the ware as a paint and afterward vitrified in a furnace.

2. The art or practice of producing the appearance of gilding by the use of other materials than gold. Compare *gild*¹, *v.*—3. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold; hence, any superficial coating used to give a better appearance to a thing than is natural to it.

> Could laureate Dryden pimp and friar engage, . . .
> And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave?
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 115.

4. A rich golden color imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them.—**Amalgam gilding.** See *amalgam*.—**Cold gilding**, gilding on silver performed by means of a solution of gold in aqua regia, applied by dipping a linen rag into the solution, burning it, and rubbing the heavy black ashes on the surface of the silver with the finger or a piece of leather or cork.—**Immersion gilding**, gilding by plunging into any solution of gold.—**Japanners' gilding**, gilding by means of powdered gold-dust, which is applied to the surface by being dabbed or dusted upon size before it is dry.—**Leaf gilding.** See *leaf-gilding*.—**Mercurial gilding.** Same as *wash-gilding*.

gilding-press (gil'ding-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press used to gild the covers and edges of books.

gilding-tool (gil'ding-tōl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a brass hand-stamp fitted to a handle, with which the finisher stamps a design on the book-cover. When the design is of a long continuous pattern, the tool used is a small rotating wheel.

gilding-wax (gil'ding-waks), *n.* A compound of beeswax with red ocher, verdigris, copper-scales, alum, vitriol, or borax, a coating of which is applied to the surface of an article which has been gilded by wash-gilding, and then burned off by heat, in order to improve the color of the gilding.

gild-rent (gild'rent), *n.* Rent payable to the crown by a gild or fraternity in Great Britain.

gildry, **guildry** (gild'ri), *n.* [< *gild*², *guild*, + *-ry*.] In Scotland, a gild; the members of a gild.

gildship† (gild'ship), *n.* [ME. **gyldshipe*, < AS. *gildscipe*, *gegildscipe*, a gild, < *gild*, a payment, *gegild*, a gild, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship*: see *gild*² and *-ship*.] A gild; any association for mutual aid.

> The famous "Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ" of Athelstan's time (A. D. 924–940) contains ordinances for the keeping up of social duties in the Gilds, or *Gild-ships* as they are there called, of London.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xvii.

> We have seen in the capitulary of Louis le Debonnaire, of the year 821, that *gildships* among the serfs are not only denounced, but the lords are commanded under a threat of penalties to suppress them.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxiv.

gildwite†, *n.* [ME., also *gildwyte*; < *gild*² + *wite*.] A fine payable to a gild.

> If it is found by his bretheren that he had no guest, but stayed at home through idleness, he shall be in the *Gildwyt* of half a bushel of barley.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

gilet, *n.* A Middle English form of *guile*².

gilery†, *n.* [ME. also *gillery*, *gilerie*, *gilry*; < OF. **guilerie*, *gillerie*, guile, < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*¹.] Guile; fraud.

> Also here es forbodene *gillery* of weghte or of tale or of mett or of mesure, or thorow okyre, or violence or drede.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

gilet (zhē-lā'), *n.* [F., a waistcoat.] A waistcoat or vest; in English, particularly in *dress-making*, the front of a bodice or waist of a woman's dress, so made as somewhat to resemble a man's waistcoat.

gil-guy (gil'gī), *n.* [< *gil* (uncertain) + *guy*[1], *n.*, a rope.] *Naut.*, a temporary contrivance of rope about the rigging of a ship, and more or less inefficient.

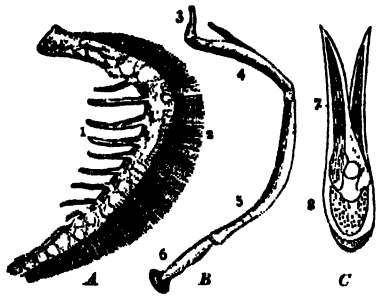
gil-hooter, *n.* See *gill-hooter*.

Gilia (jil'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Philip *Gil*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, closely allied to *Phlox* and *Polemonium*, of about 100 annual or biennial species, mostly of the western United States, a few species occurring in South America. The flowers are often showy, and several of the annual species are common in cultivation, frequently under the botanical name of *Ipomopsis* or *Leptosiphon*.

gill[1] (gil), *n.* [< ME. *gile*, *gylle*, < Dan. *gjælle* = Sw. *gäl*, a gill, = Icel. *gjölnar*, pl., gills (commonly *tálkn*); cf. dial. *ginner*, also *ginnle*, gill, appar. connected with Icel. *gin*, the mouth of a beast, which, with *gil*, a ravine (E. *gill*[2]), and perhaps *gjölnar*, gills, may be referred to the root (√ **gin*, **gi*) of *gin*[1], *begin*, *yawn*, *chasm*, *chaos*, etc.: see *gin*[1], *begin*, *yawn*, etc. Cf. Gael. *gial*, *giall*, a jaw, cheek, gill of a fish.] 1. The breathing-organ of any animal that lives in the water.

> There leviathan,
> Hugest of living creatures, . . . sleeps or swims,
> And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
> Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 415.

2. Specifically, an organ in aquatic animals for the aërification of the blood through the medium of water; the respiratory apparatus of any animal that breathes the air which is mixed with water; by extension, a branchia, as of any invertebrate and of the ichthyopsidan vertebrates. See *branchiæ*. The gills or branchiæ of a fish are a series of vascular arches by which the venous blood is brought in close relation with the water, and thus arterialized. They are situated on each side of the neck, and



Gill of Fish.

A, first branchial arch of left side of black bass: 1, gill-rakers; 2, branchial lamellæ. *C*, same, in cross-section: 7, branchial lamellæ; 8, a gill-raker. *B*, same arch of striped-bass, with appendages removed: 3, 4, 5, and 6, pharyngobranchial, epibranchial, ceratobranchial, and hypobranchial segments.

consist generally of rows of compressed filaments arising from the outer sides of the gill-arches, between which are the gill-slits through which water is poured in respiration to bathe the gills, the set of gills being usually contained in cavities shut in by the gill-covers and communicating with the mouth. There are usually four rows of gills in true fishes, but there may be fewer; in selachians there are generally five pairs; the details of the arrangement are very various. In *Amphibia* the gills are similar to those of fishes in their situation and general character, but they usually present externally as tufted organs on each side of the neck, and in many cases are caducous, being replaced by lungs. In *Mollusca* the character of the gills is very different, and their disposition is so variable that they are made a means of establishing many of the orders and subordinate groups of that division of the animal kingdom. In an oyster, for example, the gills are the folds or plaits which lie in layers around a considerable part of the circumference of the animal. (See cuts under *Dendronotus*, *Doris*, *Lamellibranchiata*, and *Polyplacophora*.) In *Crustacea* the gills are commonly appendages of some of the legs, very variable in number and situation, as podobranchiæ, pleurobranchiæ, etc. (See *epipodite*, and cut under *Podophthalmia*.) Among *Insecta* gills are filamentous or foliaceous external appendages of the trachea of aquatic insects which breathe in the water. In *Arachnida* the gills are the external parts of the breathing-organ, each gill consisting of a minute slit covered with a scale; there are two or four of these on the lower side of the abdomen, near the base. In *Vermes* gills are the respiratory organs, of whatever character, commonly fringing the sides of the body or forming tufts on the head.

3. Some part like or likened to a gill. (*a*) The wattles or dewlap of a fowl. (*b*) The flesh under or about the chin in man. [Humorous.]

> Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people of Piedmont. *Swift.*

(*c*) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom.—**Aërial gills**. See *aërial*.—**False gills**. (*a*) In *ichth.*, vascular appendages of the gill-covers of certain selachians. (*b*) In *entom.*, the branchiæ or external breathing-organs of certain insect-larvæ.—**Free gills**, in hymenomycetous fungi, gills not adnate to the stipe.—**Opercular gills**, in *ichth.*, branchiæ attached to the hyoidean arch, as in elasmobranchiate and many ganoid fishes, as distinguished from gills of the branchial arches proper.—**To look blue about the gills**, to appear downcast or dejected. [Slang.]—**Tracheal gills**, dorsal respiratory appendages of insects into which trachea pass.

> The wings [of insects] must be regarded as homologous with the lamellar *tracheal gills*.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 347.

gill[1] (gil), *v.* [< *gill*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To catch (fish) by the gills, as by means of a gill-net: as, *gilled* fish.

> The fishes in the Lake of Venus, being called by the Temple-keepers, presented themselves, enduring to be scratched, *gilled*, and mens hands to be put in their mouthes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 335.

2. [In allusion to the parallel rows of filaments in a fish's gills.] In making worsted yarn, to make the fibers level and parallel with each other by drawing them through a gilling-machine.

II. *intrans.* To display the gills in swimming with the head partly out of water: as, mackerel go along *gilling*. [Colloq.]

gill[2] (gil), *n.* [Sometimes romantically spelled *ghyll* in place-names; < ME. *gille*, *gylle*, a glen, < Icel. *gil*, a deep narrow glen, with a stream at the bottom; cf. *geil*, a ravine: see *gill*[1].] 1. A narrow valley; a ravine, especially one with a rapid stream running through it. The word is in common use in the lake district of England: as, Dungeon *Gill*, *Gillin*-Grove. In northwestern Yorkshire the valleys are called *dales* and *gills*.

> As he glode thurgh the *gille* by a gate syde,
> There met he tho men that I mynt first.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13529.

> Pursuing the course of this brook upwards, you come to a narrow sequestered valley sheltered from all winds, thro' which it runs murmuring among great stones; . . . you may continue along this *gill*.
> *Gray*, To Dr. Warton, Sept. 14, 1765.

> Up the tumultuous brook of Green-head *Ghyll*.
> *Wordsworth*

> Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair
> And Dungeon-*Ghyll* so foully rent.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

2. A corrugation or fold; a hollow, as in a sheet of metal.

gill[3] (gil), *n.* [E. dial., origin unknown.] 1. A frame with a pair of wheels used for conveying timber.—2. Same as *gill-frame*.

gill[4] (jil), *n.* [Also *jill*; < ME. *gille*, *gylle*, *jille*, < OF. *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine; cf. ML. *gilla*, a wine-vessel, *gello*, a wine-vessel, a wine-measure, etc.; perhaps from the same ult. source as *gallon*, q. v.] 1. A liquid measure, one fourth of a pint in the British and United States systems. The United States gill contains 7.217 cubic inches, equal to 118.35 cubic centimeters. The British imperial gill contains just 5 ounces avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air under a pressure equal to that of 30 inches of mercury at London, being equal to 142 cubic centimeters or 1 2 United States gills. Until about 1825 the gill was not considered as part of the regular system of English measures of capacity, and there was some want of uniformity in the use of the name. (See the extract from Carew.) In the north of England and parts of Scotland a half-pint was called a gill. The Scotch gill was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Scotch pint, and was therefore about equal to the English gill.

> They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

> To some peaceful brandy-shop retires;
> Where in full *gills* his anxious thoughts he drowns,
> And quaffs away the care that waits on Crowns.
> *Addison*, The Playhouse.

2. A pint of ale. [Prov. Eng.]

gill[5] (jil), *n.* [Also *jill*; < ME. *Jille*, *Gille*, *Jylle*, *Gylle*, a familiar abbr. of *Gillian*, a familiar name for a girl: see *gillian*. The name *Gill* or *Jill* was so common as to become almost generic, equiv. to 'girl' or 'young woman,' as *Jack*, equiv. to 'boy' or 'young man,' both terms being often used in depreciation or contempt.] 1. A girl; a sweetheart: used in familiarity or contempt, as either a proper or a common noun.

> I can, for I will,
> Here at Burley o' th' Hill
> Give you all your fill,
> Each Jack with his *Gill*.
> *B. Jonson*, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

> *Pin.* Is she so glorious handsome?
> *Mir.* You would wonder;
> Our women look like gipsies, like *gills* to her;
> Their clothes and fashions beggarly and bankrupt,
> Base, old, and scurvy. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, v. 5.

2. [Short for *gill-creep-by-the-ground*, or *gill-run-over-the-ground*, homely names for the plant, in which *gill* is a familiar application of the feminine name.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

> The lowly *gill* that never dares to climb.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

3. Same as *gill-beer*.

gillach (gil'ak), *n.* A fish of repulsive appearance, having the head beset with spines and cutaneous tags or warts on the body. The name is specifically given to a scorpenoid fish of the genus *Scorpænopsis*, of which there are two Red Sea species, *S. cirrosa* and *S. gibbosa*; also to a fish of the family *Synanceidæ*, *Synanceia verrucosa*, which has at the base of the dorsal spines poison-sacs discharging through these spines.

gill-arch (gil'ärch), *n.* One of the arches which support the gills; one of the postoral visceral arches of a branchiate vertebrate, as a fish or an amphibian; a branchial arch. Ordinary fishes have four pairs of gill-arches, connected below by a median chain of bones called the *copula*. Also called *gill-bar*. See cut under *gill*[1].

gillaroo (gil-ạ-rö'), *n.* A local name of a variety of the common trout (*Salmo fario stomachicus*) of certain parts of Ireland (Galway, etc.), in which the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish. Also called *gizzard-trout*.

gillaroo-trout (gil-ạ-rö'trout), *n.* Same as *gillaroo*.

gill-bar (gil'bär), *n.* Same as *gill-arch*.

gill-beer (jil'bēr), *n.* Malt liquor medicated with the leaves of the gill or ground-ivy.

gill-box (gil'boks), *n.* Same as *gilling-machine*.

gill-breather (gil'brē'ᴛʜėr), *n.* That which breathes by means of gills; specifically, one of the *Caridea* or *Crustacea*, as distinguished from any tracheate arthropod or tube-breather. See *Caridea*.

gill-burnt-tail†, **gillian-burnt-tail**† (jil'-, jil'i-an-bėrnt-tāl'), *n.* A popular name for the ignis fatuus. *Nares*.

> Will with the wisps, or *Gyl burnt tayle*.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 97.

> An ignis fatuus, an exhalation, and *Gillion a burnt tails*, or Will with the wisps
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 268.

gill-cavity, **gill-chamber** (gil'kav'i-ti, -chām'bėr), *n.* In fishes, the cavity containing the gills.

gill-cleft (gil'kleft), *n.* A gill-slit; a branchial aperture.

gill-comb (gil'kōm), *n.* The ctenidium of a mollusk; a gill-plume.

gill-cover (gil'kuv'ėr), *n.* The covering of the gills; the opercular apparatus. Also called *gill-lid*.

> The *gill-cover*, a fold of skin which projects back from the hyoid arch, and is strengthened by the opercular bones.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

Gillenia (ji-lē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Mœnch), named after Dr. Arnold *Gill* (Latinized *Gillenius*), a German botanist.] A rosaceous genus of the eastern portion of the United States, allied to *Spiræa*, and including only two species. They are tall perennial herbs, with trifoliate leaves and white flowers loosely panicled on the slender branches. The bark of the rhizome is bitter and possesses mild emetic properties, on which account the plants are known as *American ipecac*, *Indian physic*, or *bowman's-root*. The more common species is *G. trifoliata*; the other is *G. stipulacea*.



Gillenia trifoliata.

giller (gil'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fishes with a gill-net.—2. A horsehair fishing-line.

gillet (jil'et), *n.* [Also *gillot*, *jillet*, and contr. *jilt*, q. v.; a dim. of *gill*[5], *jill*[2].] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [Colloq.]

gill-filament (gil'fil'ạ-ment), *n.* An ultimate ramification or foliation of the gills.

> Partitions bearing the *gill-filaments*. . . . Each gill bearing arch, except the first and last, bears two rows of *gill-filaments*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

gill-fishing (gil'fish'ing), *n.* The use of gill-nets in fishing; the act or art of taking fish by means of gill-nets.

gill-flap (gil'flap), *n.* 1. The membranous posterior extension of the gill-cover or opercular apparatus.—2. The movable gill-cover, consisting of the opercle, suboperele, and interoperele.

gill-flirt (jil'flėrt), *n.* [Also written *jill-flirt*, and transposed *flirt-gill*: see *gill*[5] = *jill*[2], and *flirt*.] A sportive or wanton girl. [Archaic.]

> "I care no more for such *gill flirt*," said the jester, "than I do for thy leasings." *Scott.*

How much has she [Clio] not owed of late to the tittle-tattle of her *gill-flirt* sister Thalia?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 91.

gill-frame (gil'frām), *n.* 1. A hackling-machine.—2. A drilling-machine.
Also *gill, gill-machine.*

gill-hooter (jil'hö'tėr), *n.* [E. dial., < *Gill*, orig. a proper name (see *gill*[5]), + *hooter*.] A local English name of the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus*. Also written *gil-hooter, gillihowter*. See cut under *barn-owl*.

gill-house (jil'hous), *n.* [< *gill*[5], 3, + *house*.] A dram-shop. *Latham.*

Thee shall each ale-house, thee each *gill-house* mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 147.

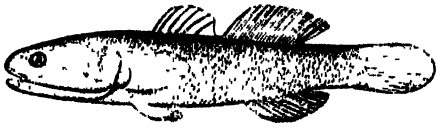
Gillia (jil'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Theodore N. *Gill* (born 1837), an American naturalist.] 1. Same as *Gillichthys*. *A. Günther*, 1865.—2. A genus of rissoid mollusks. *G. albida* is a fresh-water species common in many streams of eastern North America.

gillian (jil'iąn), *n.* [< ME. *Gillian, Gyllian* (see *gill*[5]), a form of *Julian*, i. e., *Juliana*, a fem. personal name, L. *Juliana*, < L. *Julus*, f., *Julius*, m., a proper name: see *Julian, July*.] Same as *gill*[5], 1.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian*.
Fletcher, The Chances.

D'ye bring your *Gillians* hither? Nay, she's punished,
Your conceal'd love's cas'd up.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 3.

Gillichthys (ji-lik'this), *n.* [NL., named after T. N. *Gill*: see *Gillia*.] A genus of gobioid



Gillichthys mirabilis.

fishes. *G. mirabilis* is a Californian species remarkable for the great extent of its jaws and for its singular habits, living in holes which it digs in the mud. Also *Gillia*.

gillie (gil'i), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *gille, giolla* = Ir. *giolla*, a boy, lad, man-servant.] In the Highlands of Scotland, a man-servant; a lad or young man employed as an attendant; an outdoor male servant, more especially one who is connected with or attends a person while hunting.

In the Celtic language, we have, with other words, "Gilla," a servant, a word familiar to sportsmen and travellers in the Highlands, and to readers of Scott in its Anglicised shape, *Gillie*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 217.

Gillie white-foot, or **gillie wet-foot**, formerly, in Scotland, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in traveling.

gilliflower, *n.* See *gillyflower*.

gillihowter (jil-i-hö'tėr), *n.* Same as *gill-hooter*. [Scotch.]

gilling[1] (gil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gill*[1], *v.*] The act or process of catching fish with gill-nets.

gilling[2] (gil'ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the second year. See the extract.

In the Severn district the name "*gilling*" is applied to a second-year fish, and the belief prevails that these fish can be distinguished not only from grilse, but from fish of greater age. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 355.

gilling-machine (gil'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In the manufacture of woolen yarn or worsted, a machine for making all the fibers level and parallel with each other. It consists of a pair of rollers which catch the wool, and of a second pair of rollers which draw it forward over heavy steel bars, called *fallers*, which are covered with projecting spikes. These machines are generally used in sets, each successive machine having the pins of the fallers finer and more closely set than that preceding. Also called *gill-box*.

gilliver (jil'i-vėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (and more original) form of *gillyflower*.

gill-lid (gil'lid), *n.* Same as *gill-cover*.

gill-machine (gil'ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *gill-frame*.

gill-membrane (gil'mem'brān), *n.* The membranous covering of the foremost branchiostegal arch of the branchial skeleton of ordinary fishes.

gill-net (gil'net), *n.* A net which catches fish by the gills. A gill-net is set in the form of a curtain, suspended vertically from floats on the surface of the water by means of metallic weights or bullets. The meshes of the net are of such size as to catch by its gills a fish which tries to force its way through, the fish being prevented from advancing by the narrowness of the meshes, and from backing out by the impossibility of working the protecting plates of the gills over the twine of the meshes.

gill-netter (gil'net'ėr), *n.* One who owns or uses gill-nets.

gill-netting (gil'net'ing), *n.* The use of a gill-net; fishing or taking fish with a gill-net.

gillofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

gill-opening (gil'ōp'ning), *n.* The external opening by which water passes to or from the gills; the branchial aperture.

gilloret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *galore*.

gillot†, *n.* See *gillet*.

gill-over-ground, gill-over-the-ground (jil'-ō'vėr-ground', -thę-ground'), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

gill-plate (gil'plāt), *n.* One of the branchial lamellæ of a mollusk.

Yet it is very probable that the labial tentacles and *gill-plates* are modifications of a double horseshoe-shaped area of ciliated filamentous processes which existed in ancestral Mollusca much as in Phoronis and the Polyzoa.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 688.

gill-plume (gil'plōm), *n.* A ctenidium.

gill-raker (gil'rā'kėr), *n.* One of a series of cartilaginous or osseous processes which generally arm the inner edge or surface of a gill-arch of ordinary fishes, and are arranged in a single row on each such arch. See cut under *gill*[1].

This Labrador form has a larger number of *gill-rakers* than the common fontinalis, and there seem to be fewer tubes in the lateral line; so that we may be obliged to consider it as a species distinct from fontinalis.
Science, V. 424.

gillravage, gillravager. See *gilravage, gilravager*.

gill-sac (gil'sak), *n.* 1. A cavity or chamber containing the gills, as of a crustacean or fish.—2. A saccular or pouch-like gill; a kind of rudimentary gill of some fishes, as the myzonts, which have consequently been called marsipobranchiates.

gill-slit (gil'slit), *n.* A visceral cleft between any two visceral arches of the neck; a passage-way through gill-arches from the mouth or pharynx to the exterior; a branchial cleft. It is most commonly used of such slits of an animal actually bearing gills, but by extension, in embryology, of the certainly homologous visceral clefts of all vertebrates.

gillyflower (jil'i-flou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gilloflower, gelliflowre*, etc., also *geraflour, gerraflour*, a corruption, simulating *flower*, of early mod. E. *gilliver, gillyvor, gillover, gillofer, gelevor*, etc.; < ME. *gylofer, gyllofre, gilofre, gelofer*, short for *clove gilofre* (mod. E. *clove-gillyflower*), earliest form as OF., *clou de gilofre* (Ancren Riwle): OF. *clou*, nail, clove (see *clove*[4]); *de*, of; *gilofre*, also *girofle, girofre*, F. *girofle*, clove(-tree), *giroflée*, gillyflower, = Pr. *girofle, gerofle* = Sp. *girofle, girofre* = Pg. *gyrofé*, clove (*gyrofeiro*, clove-tree), = It. *garofano*, clove (*viola garofanata*, clove-gillyflower), = Turk. *qarenfil, karemfil* = Ar. Par. *qaranful*, clove, carnation; corrupted from ML. *caryophyllum*, < Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < *κάρυον*, a nut, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf. See *clove-gillyflower*.] 1. The clove-pink or carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, especially one of the smaller varieties. The name was thus applied by Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspere, and old writers generally. Also distinguished as the *clove-gillyflower*. See *Dianthus*, and cut under *carnation*.

Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine,
With *Gelliflowres*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

The fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd *gillyvors*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. The *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. This is the plant which now usually bears the name, distinguished as the *wall-gillyflower*. See *Cheiranthus*.—3. The wallflower, *Matthiola incana*, distinguished as the *stock-gillyflower*, but more frequently known as the *stock*.—4. A name of several other plants, as the cuckoo- or marsh-gillyflower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; the feathered gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; the queen's, rogue's, or winter gillyflower, *Hesperis matronalis*; the sea-gillyflower, *Armeria vulgaris*; and the water-gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris*.—5. The gillyflower-apple.

gillyflower-apple (jil'i-flou-ėr-ap'l), *n.* A variety of apple, of elongated form and dark-red color, having a delicate spicy flavor. Often shortened to *gillyflower*.

gilour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guiler*.

gilpy, gilpey (gil'pi), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure.] I. *n.*; pl. *gilpies, gilpeys* (-piz). A frolicsome young fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [Scotch.]

A *gilpy* that had seen the faught.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

I mind, when I was a *gilpy* of a lassock, seeing the Duke, . . . and he said to me, "Tak tent o' yourself, my bonnie lassie." *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

II. *a.* Adolescent. *Hamersly.*

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav'āj), *n.* [Sc., also written *gilravitch, gilraivitch, guleravage, galravage*, etc.; of uncertain origin. "It seems generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink" (Jamieson), and may come < ME. *gule*, gluttony (< L. *gula*, gluttony, gormandizing, lit. the throat, gullet: see *gular, gules, gullet*), + *ravage*.] A merrymaking; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder.

Muckle din an' loud *gilravitch* was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gilravaged, gillravaged*, ppr. *gilravaging, gillravaging*. [< *gilravage, n.*] To commit wild and lawless depredation; plunder; spoil. [Scotch.]

At all former . . . banquets, it had been the custom to . . . *gilravitch* both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town.
Galt, The Provost, p. 316.

gilravager, gillravager (gil-rav'ā-jėr), *n.* One guilty of riotous or wasteful conduct; a depredator; a plunderer. [Scotch.]

gilse (gils), *n.* Same as *grilse*.

gilsonite (gil'son-īt), *n.* [From S. H. *Gilson* of Salt Lake City.] A very pure form of asphaltum obtained in considerable quantity in the Uinta valley, near Fort Duchesne, Utah.

gilt[1] (gilt). Preterit of *gild*[1].

gilt[1] (gilt), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *gild*[1], *v.*] I. *p. a.* 1. Gilded.

That nayle [wherewith Christ was crucified] I saw set in a faire peece of silver plate double *gilt*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

As a parrot turns
Up thro' *gilt* wires a crafty loving eye.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. Of the color of gold; bright-yellow.

Her *gilte* heere was corouned with a sonne
In stede of golde. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 230.

Marineo (Cosas memorables de España, 1517) and Escolano (Historia de Valencia, 1610) both praise highly the "*gilt* pottery" made at Valencia and Manises. The term *gilt* refers to the metallic golden colour of the lustre.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 623.

II. *n.* The material used in gilding.

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let time wash off. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

Iron of Naples, hid with English *gilt*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

gilt[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *gild*[1].

Bye hors and harnes good,
And *gylte* thy spores all newe.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

Next behynde the kyng came x. M. horsemen, which had all their speares plated with silver, and their speare heads *gilted*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 24.

gilt[2]† (gilt), *n.* [Var. of *geld*[2], *gelt*[2].] Money; geld.

Three corrupted men . . .
Have, for the *gilt* of France (O guilt, indeed!),
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

As mekle gude Inglis *gilt*
As four of their braid backs dow beir.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 46).

gilt[3] (gilt), *n.* [< ME. *gilte*, < AS. *gilte*, a young sow, = OHG. *gelza, galza*, MHG. *gelze*, a spayed sow; cf. *galt*[2], *geld*[1].] A young female pig. [Prov. Eng.]

gilt[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guilt*.

gilt[5]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of a class of thieves. [Cant.]

He maintains as strict a correspondence with *gilts* and lifters as a mountebank with applauding midwives and recommending nurses.
Character of a Quack Astrologer (1673).

gilt-bronze (gilt'bronz'), *n.* A gilded metal much used for decorative objects, either real bronze, or often brass, latten, or some similar yellow metal. The name is given especially to the metal used in the incense-burners and other decorative pieces from China and Japan, often in part enameled, and in the metal pieces applied to furniture of the eighteenth century. See *ormolu*.

gilt-edged (gilt'ejd), *a.* 1. Having the edges gilt or gilded, as writing-paper. Gilt-edged letter- or note-paper was formerly very fashionable.—2. Of the highest order or quality; unexceptionably good: said especially of commercial paper, in allusion to the literal sense (def. 1): as, *gilt-edged* securities; *gilt-edged* butter. [U. S.]

Let the merchant who has a surplus capital invest it, not in dead property, but in good floating securities, easily convertible into money; and especially let him use it in discounting his own four or six months' bills, and his paper will be pronounced *gilt-edged* and fire-proof.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 312

gilthead (gilt'hed), *n.* A popular English name of several fishes. (*a*) A sparoid fish, *Sparus* (or *Chrysophrys*) *auratus*, about a foot long, abundant in southern European waters: so named from the predominant colors

and the crescentic golden band between the eyes. Also called *giltpoll*. (*b*) The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*, called the *red gilthead*. (*c*) The conner, goldenmaid, or golden wrasse, a labroid fish, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*, about 6 inches long, found in British waters. (*d*) A sparoid fish, *Dentex vulgaris*, more fully called the *four-toothed gilthead*. (*e*) A scombroid fish, the bonito, *Sarda pelamys*, or related species.

Of these wee sawe comming out of Guinea a hundred in a company, which being chased by the *gilt-heads*, otherwise called the bonitoes, doe, to auoid them the better, take their flight out of the water.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 520.

It may be, whiles he hopes to catch a *gilt-head*,
He may draw up a gudgeon.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

giltif†, *a.* [ME., < *gilt, guilt*, + *-if*, ME. form of *-ive*. Cf. *guilty*.] Guilty.

Who that *giltif* is, all quyte goth he.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 970.

giltpoll (gilt'pōl), *n.* Same as *gilthead* (*a*).

gilttail (gilt'tāl), *n.* A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail.

gim† (jim), *a.* [Abbr. of *gimp*[3] = *jimp*, q. v.] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

He's as fine as a Prince, and as *gim* as the best of them.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

gimbal (jim'bal), *n.* [Also *gimbol*; with excrescent *b* as in *gamble, humble, thimble*, etc., formerly *gimbel, gimmal, gymmal, jimmal, gemel* (see *gimmal*), < ME. *gemel* (early mod. E. or dial. also *gimmer, gemmow*, < ME. *gymowe, gymmew, gymew* (cf. pl. *gemels, jemews*, twins); dial. also *gimmon*, q. v.); < OF. **gemel, gemeau*, m., *gemelle*, f., twin, < L. *gemellus*, double, twin: see *gemel*.] 1. A contrivance, as a ring moving on horizontal pivots, for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium. The name is most commonly used in the plural, applied to two movable hoops or rings, the one within the other, the outer capable of rotation about a fixed horizontal axis lying in its plane, and the inner capable of rotation about an axis lying in the planes of both rings and perpendicular to the fixed axis. The mariners' compass is suspended by such a contrivance, and, having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other, it maintains the card in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

Truly this argument hangeth togither by verie strange *gimbols*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland, VI. ii.

2†. Joined or interlocked work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or interlocked rings; a gemel-ring.

Hub. Sure, I should know that *gimmal*.
Mische. 'Tis certain he: I had forgot my ring too.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 2.

My acts are like the motional *gymmals*
Fix'd in a watch. *Vow Breaker* (1636).

Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot; but I
Return a ring of *jimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tye.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 201.

3†. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2 (in some folios).

But whether it were that the rebell his pouder fayldе him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of frame, etc.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, sig. G 3, col. 2.

gimbal-jawed (jim'bal-jâd), *a.* Having the lower jaw apparently out of joint, projecting beyond the upper, and moving with unusual freedom: said of persons. Also *gimber-jawed, jimber-jawed*. [U. S.]

Gimbernat's ligament. See *ligament*.

gimblet (gim'blet), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gimlet*.

gimbol, *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* and *a.* [< *gim*, neat, spruce, + *crack*, *n.*, 14, a pert, lively boy.]
I. *n.* 1†. A spruce or pert boy.

I pity your poor sister,
And heartily I hate these travellers,
These *gimcracks*, made of mops and motions.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Thus prudent *Gimcrack* try'd if he were able
(Ere he'd wet Foot) to swim upon a Table.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

2. A showy, unsubstantial thing; a pretty or fanciful thing; a toy; a gewgaw.

Let me tell you, Scholar, that Diogenes walked on a day, with his friend, to see a country fair; where he saw ribbons, and looking-glasses, and nut-crackers, and fiddles, and hobby-horses, and many other *gimcracks*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 205.

Lady B. sailed in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other *gimcracks* ornamenting her plenteous person.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 224.

II. *a.* Showy but trivial; fanciful or trumpery.

Some *gimcrack* and brand-new imitation of a third-rate modern French or Belgian town, glaring with plate-glass, gilding, dust, smoke, acres of stucco, and oceans of asphalt.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 476.

Also spelled *jimcrack*.

gimcrackery (jim'krak-ėr-i), *n.* [< *gimcrack* + *-ery*.] Showy unsubstantiality. Also spelled *jimcrackery*.

The inner life of the Empire was a strange mixture of rottenness and *gimcrackery*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 48.

gime (gim), *n.* [E. dial., also written *gyme*; ME. not found; perhaps < Icel. *gina*, in mod. usage also *gimald*, a vast opening; or else for **gine*, ult. < AS. *ginan*, gape, yawn, > AS. *gin* (once poet.), expanse (defined also 'a gap, an opening,' a sense assumed from the verb), = Icel. *gina*, gape, yawn, > *gin*, the gape or mouth of beasts: see *gin*[1], *begin, yawn*. For the possible change, cf. *chime*[2] = *chine*[2].] A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when an embankment gives way. *Peacock*, Glossary (Manley and Corringham).

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gimblet*; < ME. *gymlet*, < OF. *gimbelet*, earlier spelled *guimbelet*, or, with loss of *m*, *guibelet*, mod. F. *gibelet*, a gimlet, of Teut. origin, dim. of the form repr. by E. *wimble*, a gimlet: see *wimble*.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning it with one hand.

Also a *gymlet* sharpe to broche & perce sone to turne & twyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

gimlet (gim'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gimleted* or *gimletted*, ppr. *gimleting* or *gimletting*. [< *gimlet*, *n.*] To use or apply a gimlet upon; form a hole in by using a gimlet; turn round, as one does a gimlet.

gimlet-eye (gim'let-ī), *n.* 1. A squint-eye. *Wright.*—2. A small, sharp, disagreeably prying eye.

gimlet-eyed (gim'let-īd), *a.* Keen-eyed; very sharp-sighted; given to watching or peering into small matters. [Colloq.]

gimmal† (jim'al), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmal-bit† (jim'al-bit), *n.* The double bit of a bridle.

In their pale, dull mouths the *gimmal bit*
Lies foul with chaw'd grass. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2.

gimmal-ring† (jim'al-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. . . . *Gimmal rings*, though originally double, were by a farther refinement made triple, or even more complicated; yet the name remained unchanged. *Nares.*

gimmel† (jim'el), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmer[1] (gim'ėr), *n.* [< Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a ewe-lamb of a year old, = Sw. *gimmer*, a sheep producing young for the first time, = Dan. *gimmer*, a ewe that has not lambed, prob. = Gr. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat, ἡ *χίμαιρα*, the Chimera, a fabulous monster, *χίμαρος*, a he-goat, lit. 'a winterling,' i. e., a yearling: see *chimera*[1].] A ewe that is two years old. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gimmer[2] (gim'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *kimmer* = *cummer*, q. v.] A contemptuous term for a woman. [Scotch.]

She round the ingle wi' her *gimmers* sits. *Fergusson.*

gimmer[3] (jim'ėr), *n.* [Also *jimmer*; a corruption of *gimmal, gimbal*, q. v.] 1†. A gimbal.

I saw my precious watch . . . taken asunder, and laying scattered upon the workman's shopboard; so as here lay a wheel, there the balance, here one *gimmer*, there another. *Bp. Hall*, Works, III. 702.

2. A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

gimmew†, *n.* [< ME. *gymmew, gymowe*, etc.; a var. of *gimbal*, q. v.] Same as *gimbal*, 2.

Annelet [F.], a *gimmew* or little ring for the fingers. *Cotgrave.*

gimmon†, *n.* [A var. of *gimmal, gimbal*.] A double ring.

A ring of a rush would tye as much Loue together as a *Gimmon* of golde. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 88.

gimp[1] (gimp), *n.* [< F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple, or lower part of the hood, gathered in folds about the neck, abbr. of OF. *guimple*, < OHG. *wimpal*, a wimple, veil, = E. *wimple*, q. v. The sense agrees better with that of F. *guipure*, with which there may have been some confusion: see *guipure*.] 1. A coarse thread used in some kinds of pillow-lace to form the edges or outlines of the design.—2. A flat trimming made of silk, worsted, or other cord, usually stiffened by wire and more or less open in design, used for borders for curtains or furniture, trimming for women's gowns, etc.

The wise Athenian crost a glittering fair,
Unmov'd by tongue and sights, he walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

gimp[1] (gimp), *v. t.* [< *gimp*[1], *n.*] To make or furnish with gimp.—**Gimped embroidery**, a kind of raised embroidery made with a padding of parchment or other material which is entirely concealed by the silk, gold thread, etc., passed over it.

gimp[2] (gimp), *v. t.* To jag; denticulate. *Encyc. Dict.*

gimp[3] (jimp), *a.* Another spelling of *jimp*[1].

gim-peg, *n.* See *gem-peg*.

gimping (gim'ping), *n.* [< *gimp*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Gimp; trimming formed of gimp.

Draw with art the graceful sacque,
Ornament it well with *gimping*,
Flounces, furbelows, and crimping.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, xxviii.

gimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [Cf. *gimp*[1], *jimp*.] Sprightly; active: as, a *gimpy* horse. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

gin[1]† (gin), *v.*; pret. *gan*, pp. *gun*. [Now written *'gin*, being regarded as a modern (although it is an early ME.) abbr. of *begin*; < ME. *ginnen, gynnen*, pret. *gan, gon*, often irreg. *can, con*, pl. *gunne, gonne*, etc. (= MLG. MHG. *ginnen*), an early abbr., by aphœresis, of *beginnen*, begin: see *begin*. The simple form does not occur in the earliest records.] To begin (which see).

The floures *gynnen* for to sprynge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 38.

But when his force *gan* faile, his pace *gan* wex areare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 24.

As whence the sun *'gins* his reflection.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Around *gan* Marmion wildly stare.
Scott, Marmion.

[In Middle English the preterit of this verb (*gan, gon, can, con*, etc.) was much used with a following infinitive, with or without *to*, as having, besides its regular inceptive meaning 'began to,' a merely preterit force, being equivalent to the simple preterit of the second verb: as, he *gan go*, equivalent to he *did go* or he *went*. This auxiliary was supplanted in the fifteenth century by *did*, though its use, as an archaism, continued much later.

He closede both hys eye,
And . . . in thys maners *gan* deye [*i. e.*, died].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 353.

The wynd *gan* chaunge and blew right as hem leste.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 253.

Maydenis swiche as *gunne* heretymes waste
In hire servyse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 288.]

gin[2] (gin), *prep.* [Sc., also *gen*, abbr. of *agin, agen, again*, against: see *again, gain*[3]. Cf. *against*, prep., used in the same way.] Against (a certain time); by: as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock.

And *gin* the morn *gin* twelve o'clock
Your love shall married be.
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 203).

gin[3] (gin), *conj.* [Sc., a corruption of *gif*, E. *if*, q. v.] If; suppose.

Gin a body meet a body
Comin' thro' the rye. *Scotch song.*

It's here is come my sister son,—
Gin I lose him, I'll die
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 255).

gin[4] (jin), *n.* [< ME. *gin, ginne, gynne*, ingenuity, contrivance, a machine, esp. a war-engine (battering-ram, etc.), abbr. from *engin, engyn* (accented in ME. on the second syllable), mod. E. *engine*, a contrivance: see *engine*. The sense 'a trap, snare,' is mod., and may be due in part to the influence of *grin*, a snare, which appears in older versions of the Bible in some places where the A. V. has *gin*: see *grin*[2]. Certainly not connected with Icel. *ginna*, dupe, fool, intoxicate, > *ginning*, imposture, fraud.] 1†. Contrivance; crafty means; artifice.

Whether by wyndow, or by other *gynne*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1784.

For Gygas the geaunt with a *gynne* engyned [with a contrivance contrived]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 250.

The Damzell there arriving entred in;
Where sitting on the flore the Hag she found
Busie (as seem'd) about some wicked *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 7.

2. A mechanical contrivance; a machine; an engine. Specifically—(*a*†) An engine of war.

They dredde noon assaut
Of *gynne*, gunne, nor skaffaut.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

(*b*†) An engine of torture.

Typhœus joynts were stretched on a *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

(*c*) A machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united at their upper extremities, whence a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 8 or 9 feet asunder, and having a windlass attached to two of them. (*d*) In *coal-mining*, the machinery for raising ore or coal from a mine by horse-power. [Eng.] Generally called *whim* or *whim-gin* in the United States

(*e*) A machine for separating the seeds from cotton, hence called a *cotton-gin*. See cut under *cotton-gin*. (*f*) A machine for driving piles. (*g*) A pump moved by rotary sails.

3. A trap; a snare; a springe.

The *gin* shall take him by the heel; and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9.

What pleasure is it sometimes with *gins* to betray the very vermin of the earth.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 29.

Innocence, having no such purpose, walks fearlessly and carelessly through life; and is consequently liable to tread on the *gins* which Cunning hath laid to entrap it.
Fielding, Amelia, ix.

gin[4] (jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ginned*, ppr. *ginning*. [< *gin*[4], *n.*] **1.** To catch in a trap.

So, so, the woodcock's *gin'd*,
Keep this door fast, brother
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii 1.

2. To clear (cotton) of seeds by means of the cotton-gin.

gin[5] (jin), *n.* [Abbr. of *geneva*, or rather of the older form *genever*, **gunyper*, < ME. *gynypre*, juniper: see *geneva*, *juniper*.] An aromatic spirit prepared from rye or other grain and flavored with juniper-berries. The two important varieties of gin are Dutch gin, also called *Holland* and *Schiedam*, and English gin, known often by the name *Old Tom*. Holland gin is almost free from sweetness, and is generally purer than English. Pure gin is an important medicament in many diseases, especially in those of the urinary organs.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of the laws on *gin*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 130.

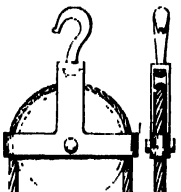
Cordial gin, gin sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances so as to form a sort of cordial.—**Gin Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo. II., c. 23) imposing a heavy duty on spirituous liquors and prohibiting their sale by retail. It was superseded in 1743 (16 Geo. II., c. 8) by more moderate duties. The title is also sometimes given to a similar English statute of 1729 (2 Geo. II., c. 17). Also called *Jekyll's Act*.—**Unflavored gin**, pure distilled gin.

gin[6]†, *n.* A contraction of *given*.

gin[7]† (jin), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian native woman; an old woman generally.

An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving *gin* a cast-off French bonnet.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiii.

gin-block (jin'blok), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block with a single wheel, over which a rope runs. It has a hook by which it swings from the jib of a crane or the sheer of a gin. *R. H. Knight.*


Gin-block.

ginete (Sp. pron. ché-nā'tā), *n.* [Sp., a horse-soldier: see *genet*[1], *jennet*[1].] A trooper; a horse-soldier; a light-cavalry man: so called from these soldiers being mounted on jennets. See *jennet*[1]. Also written *genete*.

It was further swelled by five thousand *ginetes* or light cavalry. *Prescott.*

They set out promptly, with three thousand *genetes*, or light cavalry, and four thousand infantry.
Irving, Granada, p. 29.

gin-fizz (jin'fiz'), *n.* A drink composed of gin, lemon-juice, and effervescing water, with or without sugar.

Neither the succulent cocktail nor the artistic *gin-fizz* had . . . effect upon them.
Philadelphia Times, May 23, 1886.

ging† (ging), *n.* [< ME. *gyng*, *gynge*, *genge*, a company, people, host, < AS. (late and rare) *genge*, a company, retinue (= MLG. *gink*, going, a going, turn, way) (cf. *gengan*, a secondary verb, go, pass), < *gangan*, go: see *gang*, *v.*, and cf. *gang*, *n.*, which, in the same sense, is of Scand. origin.] A company; a gang.

Ciurma [It.], the common rascallite of gallic slaves, a base route, the mariners call in English *ghing*. *Florio.*

There's a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv 2.

Proceeding further I am met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine, for he hath maim'd them, and like a slye depraver mangl'd them in this his wicked Limbo.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

gingal (jin'gal), *n.* Another spelling of *jingal*.

ginge (ginj), *v. t.* [E. dial. Hence *ginging*.] In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with wood or stone.

gingeley, gingely, gingelly, *n.* Same as *gingili*.

ginger[1] (jin'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ginger*, *gynger*, *gyngere*, contr. of *gyngevere*, *gingivere*, *gingiver*, < OF. *gengibre*, *gingimbre*, *gingembre*, F. *gingembre* = Pr. *gingibre*, *gingebre* = Sp. *gengibre* = Pg. *gengibre*, *gengivre* = It. *zenzovero*, *zenzovero*, *zenzero*, *gengero*, *gengiovo* = AS. *gingiber* = D. *gember* (< F.) = MLG. *gingeber*, *engewer*, LG. *engeber* = MHG. *gingibere*, also *ingewer*, G. *ingwer* = Dan. *ingefær* = Sw. *ingefära*, < L. *zingiber*, ML. *sinsiber*, < Gr. ζιγγίβερις, ginger; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *zanjabil* (> Turk. *senjefil*) = Skt. *śṛiṅgavēra*, ginger.] **I.** *n.* The rhizome, and also the light-yellow substance of the rhizome, of *Zingiber officinale*, a reed-like perennial plant with annual leafy stems 3 or 4 feet high, and flowers in conical spikes borne on distinct leafless stems. The species is a native of the warmer parts of Asia, though not known in a wild state; it is extensively cultivated throughout tropical Asia, and has been introduced into most other tropical countries. The rhizome has a peculiar agreeable, aromatic odor and a pungent taste, and its substance has been in use as a spice from the remotest times. It is distinguished as *black* or *white*, according as it retains its dark integument or has had it removed by scraping. The kind now most esteemed is known as *Jamaica ginger*, and comes mainly from the island of Jamaica. In medicine ginger is used as a carminative stimulant, and externally as a rubefacient and anodyne, but it is employed much more largely as a condiment than as a drug.


Ginger-plant (*Zingiber officinale*). *a*, flower on larger scale.

Be alle that Contree growe the gode *Gyngevere*. and therfore thidre gon the Marchaunttes for Spicerye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 170.

Ginger shall be hot i' the mouth too.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

Mango ginger, the root of *Curcuma Amada*, a plant of Bengal, belonging to the same natural order as *Zingiber officinale*.—**Wild ginger**, in the United States, the *Asarum Canadense*, the root of which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste.

II. *a.* Made of or flavored with ginger.—**Ginger cordial**, a cordial made of various ingredients and flavored with ginger.

ginger[2] (jin'jėr), *a.* [In use only in adv. and adj. *gingerly*, q. v.: see also *gingerness*. The adv. is used exclusively with reference to manner of walking, or, less frequently, of handling, thus giving some color to Skeat's derivation, namely, < Sw. dial. *gingla*, *gängla*, go gently, totter, freq. verb from *gång*, a going: see *gang*, *n.*, and cf. *gangling*; cf. also *ging*, from the same ult. source. In this view, the adj., with its sense of 'brittle, tender, delicate,' would be a development from the more lit. adverb. The Scand. *gingla* would reg. give an E. verb **gingle*, variable to **ginger* (with hard *g* in both syllables, subject, however, to assibilation in conformation to the more common word *ginger*[1], *n.*); but no such verb is found.] Brittle; tender; delicate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gingerade (jin-jėr-ād'), *n.* [< *ginger*[1] + *-ade*[1], in imitation of *lemonade*.] An aërated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-ale (jin'jėr-āl'), *n.* An effervescing drink similar to ginger-beer. The name was probably adopted by manufacturers to differentiate their production from the ordinary ginger-beer.

ginger-beer (jin'jėr-bēr'), *n.* An effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream-of-tartar, and sugar with yeast and water.

gingerbread (jin'jėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *gingerbred*, *-bread*; < *ginger*[1] + *bread*.] A kind of sweet cake flavored with ginger. It is often made in fanciful shapes. The name was also formerly given to a kind of white bread containing nuts, spices, and rose-water.

They fette him first the sweete wyn,
And mede eek in a maselyn,
And roial spicerye
Of *ginge breed* that was ful fyn,
And lycorys and eek comyne,
With sugre that is so trye.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 143.

An I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

He brought my little ones a pennyworth of *gingerbread* each, which my wife undertook to keep for them, and gave them by letters at a time. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

gingerbread-plum (jin'jėr-bred-plum), *n.* The fruit of the gingerbread-tree, *Parinarium macrophyllum*.

gingerbread-tree (jin'jėr-bred-trē), *n.* **1.** The doom-palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*.—**2.** The *Parinarium macrophyllum*, a rosaceous tree of western Africa, bearing a large farinaceous fruit which is known as the *gingerbread-plum*.

gingerbread-work (jin'jėr-bred-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, for buildings, furniture, etc.: a term of contempt.

The rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of *gingerbread-work* *Smollett*, France and Italy, xxx

And listening, sometimes to a moan,
And sometimes to a clatter,
Whene'er the wind at night would rouse
The *gingerbread-work* on his house.
Lowell, Unhappy Lot of Mr. Knott.

ginger-grass (jin'jėr-gras), *n.* **1.** The *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, an aromatic East Indian grass, from which the oil known as oil of ginger-grass or oil of geranium is distilled.—**2.** The *Panicum glutinosum*, a coarse stout grass of Jamaica.

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *adv.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Softly; delicately; cautiously; mincingly; daintily: used especially with reference to manner of walking or handling.

Go *gingerly*. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 1203.

What is 't that you
Took up so *gingerly*? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

Prithee, gentle officer,
Handle me *gingerly*, or I fall to pieces.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, v. 1.

Walk circumspectly, tread *gingerly*, step warily, lift not up one foot till ye have found sure footing for the other *J. Trapp*, On 1 Pet. iii. 17

For my part, I can scarcely rely on the timeliness or efficacy of a medicine *gingerly* administered in 1875, and not even expected to operate till 1890.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 80

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *a.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ly*[1], after *gingerly*, *adv.*] Cautious; mincing; dainty.

The man eyed it with reverence. Then with a *gingerly* gesture he gave it back.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains.

gingerness† (jin'jėr-nes), *n.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ness*.] The character of being ginger; niceness; delicacy; mincingness.

Their *gingerness* in tripping on toes, like young goats.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 42.

gingernut (jin'jėr-nut), *n.* A small cake flavored with ginger and sweetened with molasses.

gingerous (jin'jėr-us), *a.* [< *ginger*[1] + *-ous*.] Resembling ginger, especially in color or taste.

Mr. Lammle takes his *gingerous* whiskers in his left hand, and bringing them together, frowns furtively at his beloved, out of a thick *gingerous* bush.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, x.

ginger-pop (jin'jėr-pop'), *n.* Ginger-beer, especially of a weak and inferior sort.

gingersnap (jin'jėr-snap), *n.* A thin brittle cake spiced with ginger.

But Faith, if I told her that her heavenly *ginger-snaps* would not be made of molasses and flour, would have a cry, for fear that she was not going to have any *ginger-snaps* at all. *E. S. Phelps*, Gates Ajar, xii.

ginger-wine (jin'jėr-win'), *n.* A beverage made with water, sugar, lemon-rinds, ginger, yeast, raisins, etc., and frequently fortified with whisky or brandy.

ginger-work† (jin'jėr-wėrk), *n.* Gingerbread-work.

Hence with thy basket of popery, thy nest of images, and whole legend of *ginger-work*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii 1

gingerwort (jin'jėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Scitamineæ*.

gingham (ging'am), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *gingam*, *gingus* = G. Dan. Sw. *gingang*; the F. form is *guingan* (= It. *gingamo*, *ghingano*), according to Littré, from *Guingamp*, a town in Brittany, where this fabric is (said to be) made. Otherwise from Jav. *ginggang* (Webster), lit. perishable, fading (Heyse).] **I.** *n.* A cotton fabric woven of plain dyed yarns, in a single color or different colors, or of dyed and white yarns, combined in grays or other mixtures, checks, plaids, or stripes.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of gingham.

gingili (jin'ji-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Sesamum Indicum*, or benne-plant. See *benne*. Also written *gingeley*, *gingely*, *gingelly*.

ginging (gin'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ginge* *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the walling or lining of a shaft [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gingivæ (jin-jī'vē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gingiva*, gum.] In *anat.*, the gums.

gingival (jin-jī'val), *a.* [< L. *gingivæ*, the gums + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gums; in *phonetics*, produced upon or against the gums: sometimes used of certain alphabetic sounds.—**Gingival line**, a reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums, characteristic of various diseases *Dunglison*

gingivitis (jin-ji-vī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gingiva*, the gums, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the gums.

gingko (ging′kō), *n.* [< Jap. *ginkō*, *gingkō*, < Chinese *yin-hing*, 'silver apricot,' < *yin*, silver, + *hing*, apricot.] 1. The Japanese name (also current in western countries) of the maidenhair-tree, adopted by Linnæus (1771) as its generic name; the *Salisburia adiantifolia* of Sir J. E. Smith (1796). Also written *gingo* and *ginkgo*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gymnospermous trees, allied to the yew (*Taxus*), with dioecious flowers, a drupaceous one-seeded fruit, and peculiar fan-shaped deciduous leaves. The only species, *G. biloba* (also known as *Salisburia adiantifolia*), is a large tree, and is a native of China and Japan, where



Gingko biloba, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

a, *b*, branchlets with male and female flowers, respectively; *c*, naked seed, immature; *d*, same, mature; *e*, same, deprived of the outer fleshy testa.

it is very commonly cultivated for ornament. The fruit is peculiar in not developing the embryo of the seed until after ripening. It is resinous and astringent, but edible when roasted, and is sold for food in Chinese markets. In its habit and foliage the tree is unlike all other *Coniferæ*, and in cultivation in Europe and America it is known as the *maidenhair-tree*, from the resemblance of its leaves in shape to those of some species of *Adiantum*, and also as the *gingko* or the *gingko-tree*.

gingko-tree (ging′kō-trē), *n.* See *gingko*.

In the Mesozoic we have great numbers of beautiful trees, with those elegant fan-shaped leaves characteristic of but one living species, the Salisburia, or *gingko-tree* of China. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 180.

ginglet, **ginglert**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *jingle*, etc.

ginglest (jing′glz), *n.* [Var. of *shingles*.] The same as *shingles*, a disease of the skin. *Davies.*

It is observed of the *gingles*, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortall if it come once to clip and encompasse the whole body. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 60.

ginglyform (jing′- or ging′gli-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **ginglymiform*, < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge-joint (see *ginglymus*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a hinge; ginglymoid: applied to joints.

ginglymi, *n.* Plural of *ginglymus*.

Ginglymodi (jing- or ging-gli-mō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. pl., < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge, + εἶδος, form.] An order of fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidea*. They are characterized by a bony skeleton, opisthocœlous vertebræ, a precoracoid arch and coronoid bone, heterocercal tail, the basilar fin-bones rudimentary, the fins with imbricated fulcra, the ventrals between the pectorals and anal, and the body closely covered with rhomboid scales. The order comprehends the existing family *Lepidosteidæ*, containing the fishes known in the United States as *gars*, *garpikes*, *garfishes*, *alligator-gars*, *bill-fishes*, etc., and several extinct ones. *E. D. Cope.* Also called *Rhomboganoidei*.

ginglymodian (jing- or ging-gli-mō′di-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ginglymodi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ginglymodi*.

ginglymoid (jing′- or ging′gli-moid), *a.* [< Gr. γιγγλυμοειδής, < γίγγλυμος, a hinge-joint, + εἶδος, form.] Hinge-like; of or pertaining to a ginglymus.

ginglymoidal (jing- or ging-gli-moi′dal), *a.* [< *ginglymoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ginglymoid*.

Ginglymostoma (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of sharks, typical of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*: so called because the lip-folds appear to be hinged to each other.

Ginglymostomatidæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ginglymostoma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomid (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-mid), *n.* A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

Ginglymostomidæ (jing′- or ging′gli-mos-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*, related to the *Scyllidæ*. They have the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the caudal bent upward and provided with a basal lobe, and the nostrils confluent with the mouth. The principal genera are *Ginglymostoma* and *Nebrius*. Also *Ginglymostomatidæ*.

Ginglymostominæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*: same as the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomoid (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Ginglymostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A ginglymostomid.

ginglymus (jing′- or ging′gli-mus), *n.*; pl. *ginglymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge-joint, a joint in a coat of mail, perhaps redupl. from γλύφειν, carve, cut out with a knife: see *glyph*.] In *anat.*, a hinge-joint or ginglymoid articulation; a diarthrodial joint permitting movement in one plane only, the result being simple flexion and extension. In man the elbow is strictly a ginglymus; the interphalangeal joints of the fingers and toes are also ginglymoid; the knee is nearly a ginglymus, and the ankle less strictly one.—**Ginglymus lateralis**, the lateral ginglymus, a pivot-joint, as the atlo-axoid and radio-ulnar articulations. Also called *diarthrosis rotatorius*. See *diarthrosis* and *cyclarthrosis*.

gingo (ging′gō), *n.* See *gingko*, 1.

gingras (jing′gras), *n.* [LL. **gingras*, *gingrina*, < Gr. γίγγρας, a small Phenician flute or fife of high pitch and plaintive tone. LL. *gingrire*, cackle or gaggle, as a goose, can hardly be related.] In *anc. music*, a small direct flute, probably of Phenician origin. Also *gingrina*.

gin-horse (jin′hôrs), *n.* A mill-horse; a horse used for working a gin.

Men . . . so crushed under manhood's burdens that they . . . submit to be driven like *gin horses*
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 27.

gin-house (jin′hous), *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

The crops of two years were piled up under its capacious roof, . . . his stately *gin-house*.
Hartford Courant, Supp., June 9, 1887.

ginkgo (gingk′gō), *n.* See *gingko*, 1.

ginkin (jing′kin), *n.* A local Irish name of the parr or young salmon.

gin-mill (jin′mil), *n.* A low tavern or saloon where spirit is retailed. [Slang, U. S.]

[They] could . . . choose only between the gutter and a *gin-mill*. *Christian Union*, June 16, 1887.

ginn, *n.* See *jinn*.

ginnet, *v.* A Middle English form of *gin*[1].

ginner (gin′ėr), *n.* [Also *gunner*: see under *gill*[1].] A gill (of a fish). [Scotch.]

ginnet (jin′et), *n.* An obsolete form of *jennet*[1].

ginniet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guinea*.

ginnie-cock, **ginnie-hen**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *guinea-cock*, *guinea-hen*.

ginning[1] (gin′ing), *n.* [ME. *ginnyng*, *gynnyng*; verbal n. of *gin*[1], *v.* Cf. *beginning*.] Beginning.

Certayn I am ful like indeede
To hym that caste in erthe his seede,
And hath joye of the newe spryng
Whan it grencth in the *gynnyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4332.

In myself restyth my reyneynge,
It hath no *gynnyng* ne ten ende.
Coventry Play, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 229.

ginning[2] (jin′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gin*[4], *v.*] The operation of separating the seeds from cotton by means of a gin.

ginningless (gin′ing-les), *a.* [ME. *gynnyngles*; < *ginning*[1] + *-less*.] Without beginning.

O Lorde, Alpha and ὦ,
O endlesse ende, O *gynnyngles* gynning.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

ginnle (gin′l), *n.* Same as *ginner*. [Scotch.]

ginnour, **ginour**, *n.* [ME., also *ginnur*, < OF. *gineor*, by apheresis from *engineor*, engineer: see *engineer*.] A contriver; an engineer.

"Florix," he sede, "lene man,
The beste red that the be can,
Wend tomorege to the Tur
Also thu were a gud *ginnur*."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

ginnously, *adv.* [< ME. **ginnous* (< OF. *ginus*, by apheresis from *enginos*, etc., ingenious: see *enginous*) + *-ly*[2].] By ingenuity or stratagem.

git, if men se hem, thei wol come vpon him *gynnously*, that he ne be take and slayn.
Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

ginny (jin′i), *a.* [< *gin*[4] + *-y*[1].] Crafty; tending to entrap.

These fellowes with their *ginny* phreeses and Italionate discourses so set afire the braving thoughts of our young gentlewomen. *Nixon*, Scourge of Corruption (1615).

ginny-carriage (jin′i-kar′āj), *n.* [< *ginny* (appar. for *jinny*, *jenny*) + *carriage*.] A small strong carriage used in Great Britain for conveying materials on a railway.

ginour, *n.* See *ginnour*.

gin-palace (jin′pal″ās), *n.* [< *gin*[5] + *palace*.] A gaudily decorated gin-shop. [Great Britain.]

The theatres and places of amusement are brilliant with gas, and it is gas which makes the splendour of the *gin-palace*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

gin-ring (jin′ring), *n.* [< *gin*[4] + *ring*[1].] The circle round which a horse moves in working a gin or horse-whim.

ginseng (jin′seng), *n.* [= F. Sp. It. *ginseng* = Pg. *ginsão* = D. G. *ginseng*, etc., < Chinese *jin-tsan* or *jin-shen*, ginseng: a name said by Grosier to signify 'the resemblance of a man,' or man's thigh, in allusion to the frequently forked root (cf. Iroquois *garentoquen*, ginseng, lit. 'legs and thighs separated'). By others the Chinese name is said to mean 'first of plants.' The resemblance to a man found in the forked root of the mandrake (the fancy being assisted by the form of the name) has led to similar superstitious beliefs about that plant: see *mandrake*.] A plant of the genus *Aralia* (*Panax*); also, the root of this plant, which is highly valued as a



Branch and Root of Ginseng (*Aralia Ginseng*).

tonic and stimulant by the Chinese, who ascribe to it almost miraculous powers. The Manchurian is most esteemed, and sells for several taels per liang, or Chinese ounce (640 grains). The true ginseng, *A. Ginseng*, is a native of northern China and Corea. *A. quinquefolia*, is a very closely allied species of the eastern United States, and its roots have been largely exported to China as a substitute for the true ginseng. The only medicinal effect in either case is that of a mild aromatic stimulant.—**Dwarf ginseng**, the *Aralia trifolia*, a low species of the United States, with a globose pungent root.

gin-shop (jin′shop), *n.* A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

The low black houses were as inanimate as so many rows of coal-scuttles, save where at frequent corners, from a *gin-shop*, there was a flare of light more brutal still than the darkness. *The Century*, XXXVII. 220.

gin-sling (jin′sling′), *n.* A cold beverage composed of gin and plain or aërated water, with sugar, and lemon or other flavoring material.

gin-tackle (jin′tak″l), *n.* A system of pulleys consisting of a double and a triple block, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the double block, which is movable. It increases the power fivefold. *Brande.*

gin-wheel (jin′hwēl), *n.* 1. The saw or the brush-wheel of a cotton-gin.—2. The lifting-pulley sometimes used with a gin or with any shaft-sinking apparatus.

giobertite (jō-bėrt′īt), *n.* [After the Italian chemist G. A. *Gioberti* (1761–1834).] Magnesium carbonate; the mineral magnesite.

giocoso (jo-kō′sō), *a.* [It., < L. *jocosus*, playful: see *jocose*.] In *music*, humorous; sportive; playful: noting passages to be so rendered.

Giottesque (jot-tesk′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Giotto* (see def.) + *-esque*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect Giotto (born about 1276, died 1336), a central figure in the development of the arts in Italy, or to his work or manner.

A mixture of *Giottesque* influences
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 110.

2. Characteristic or suggestive of Giotto; having some resemblance to Giotto's style or work: as, *Giottesque* drawing; a *Giottesque* picture.

II. *n.* An artist resembling Giotto in his work or manner; specifically, a follower of the artistic school of Giotto. [Rare.]

The *Giottesques* — among whom I include the immediate precursors, sculptors as well as painters, of Giotto
Contemporary Rev., LI 508.

gip[1] (jip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipped*, ppr. *gipping*. Another form of *gib*[2], 2.

gip[2], *n.* See *gyp*.

Gipciant, Gipcient, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

gipciere, *n.* Same as *gipser*.

gipet, *n.* [ME. *gype*, < OF. *gipe, jupe*, F. *jupe*, a petticoat, a skirt: see *gipon, jupon*.] An upper frock or cassock.

And high shoes knopped with dagges
That frounceen like a qualle pipe
Or botes revelyng as a *gype*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7204.

gipont, *n.* Same as *jupon*.

gipsi, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

gipset, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

Gipsent, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Gipson, Gypson, Gipcien, Gipcian, Gyptian*, abbr. of *Egipcion, Egipcian, Egyptian*: see *Egyptian, Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

Certes (said he) I meane me to disguize
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a Juggeler.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 86.

The kinges majestie abounte a twelfmoneth past gave a pardonne to a company of lewde personnes within this realme calling themselves *Gipcyans*, for a most shamfull and detestable murder commytted amonges them.
Cromwell, To the Lord President of Marches of Wales, [Dec. 3, 1537.

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnd, and deform'd in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptan*.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, [xxix. 68.

gipsert, gipsiret, *n.* [Also *gipciere;* < ME. *gipser, gypser, gypsere, gypcyere*, < AF. *gipser*, OF. *gibeciere*, a pouch or purse, prop. a game-pouch: see *gibier*.] A pouch or bag carried at the side, whether slung from the shoulder or suspended from the belt; especially, the pilgrim's pouch.

An aulas, and a *gipser* al of silk
Heng at his girdel.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 357.

gipsery, gypsery (jip'se-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipseries, gypseries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ery*.] Same as *gipsyry*.

Near the city [Philadelphia] are three distinct *gypseries*, where in summer-time the wagon and the tent may be found. *C. G. Leland*, The Gypsies.

gipsify, gypsify (jip'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipsified, gypsified*, ppr. *gipsifying, gypsifying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-fy*.] To cause to resemble a Gipsy, as by darkening the skin.

With rusty bacon thus I *gipsify* thee.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

gipsiret, *n.* See *gipser*.

gipsism, *n.* Same as *gipsyism*.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunneburnt Queane, that since the terrible statute [5 Eliz., c. 20] recanted *gypsisme*, and is termed pedleresse.
Sir T. Overbury (1616), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 603.

Are then the Sibyls dead? what is become
Of the loud oracles? are the augures dumb?
Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd
Natures intents? is *gipsisme* quite repeal'd?
Randolph, Poems (1643).

gipsologist, gypsologist (jip-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *gipsology, gypsology*, + *-ist*.] A student of gipsology.

gipsology, gypsology (jip-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of, or a treatise upon, the history, language, manners, and customs of the Gipsies.

Gipsont, *n.* See *Gipsen, Gipsy*.

gipsoust, *a.* Same as *gypseous*.

Gipsy, Gypsy (jip'si), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Gipsey, Gypsey*, formerly also *Gipsie, Gipson, Gypson*; a reduced form of the early mod. E. *Gipsen, Gipcien, Gypcien, Gypcian, Giptian*, by apheresis from *Egipcien, Egypcian, Egyptian*, the Gipsies being popularly supposed to be Egyptians, a belief reflected by their names in some other languages, as Sp. Pg. *Gitano* (= E. *Egyptian*), NGr. Γύφτος, Turk. *Qibtī* (= E. *Copt*[2], Egyptian), Albanian *Jerk* (Egyptian), Hung. *Pharao népek* (Pharaoh's people), Turk. *Farawni*, ML. *Nubiani*, etc. They were also called *Saracens*. The F. name is *Bohémien* (whence E. *Bohemian*, a vagabond), D. *Heiden* (heathen), Sw. *Tatare*, Dan. *Tater* (Tatar, Tartar), W. *Crwydriad, Crwydryn* (vagabond), etc. The most wide-spread name appears in It. *Zingaro, Zingano*, Sp. *Zingaro*, Pg. *Cigano*, G. Dan. *Zigeuner*, Sw. *Zigenare*, Bohem. *Cingán, Cigán*, Hung. *Cigany*, Turk. *Chingeni*, OBulg. *Athinganinŭ, Atsiganinŭ*, Bulg. *Atsigan*, ML. *Athinganus*, NGr. Ἀθίγγανος, Ἀτσίγκανος, identified by Miklosich with Ἀθίγγανοι, a separatist sect in Asia Minor (< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θιγγάνειν*, touch), with whom he supposes the Gipsies to have been popularly confused with reference to their locality or to their supposed religious belief. The Ar. name is *Karāmī* (villain), Pers. *Karāchī* (swarthy), etc.; the Gipsy name is *Rom* (lit. man), whence *Romani, Romany*, the name of their language.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Gipsies, Gypsies* (-siz). 1. One of a peculiar vagabond race which appeared in England for the first time about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in eastern Europe at least two centuries earlier, and is now found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The Gipsies are distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their forms are generally light, lithe, and agile; skin of a tawny color; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal-black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; and teeth of dazzling whiteness. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the Gipsies as descendants of some obscure Hindu tribe. They pursue various nomadic occupations, being tinkers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, dealers in horses, etc., are often expert musicians, and are credited with thievish propensities. They appear to be destitute of any system of religion, but traces of various forms of paganism are found in their language and customs. The name *Gipsy* is also sometimes applied to or assumed by other vagrants of like habits.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, ...
Like a right *gipsy*, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

The Egyptian and Chaldean strangers
Known by the name of *Gypsies* shall henceforth
Be banished from the realm.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 2.

2. The language of the Gipsies. This language, which the Gipsies call *Romany chie* or *chib*, is a Hindu dialect derived from Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues of the peoples among whom they have sojourned. Thus, in the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gipsies there are Greek, Slavic, Rumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients, evidencing that they had sojourned in the countries where these languages are spoken.

3. [*l. c.*] A person exhibiting any of the qualities attributed to Gipsies, as darkness of complexion, trickery in trade, arts of cajolery, and especially, as applied to a young woman, playful freedom or innocent roguishness of action or manner.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a *gipsy*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her power and flies. *Prior*.

4. [*l. c.*] *Naut.*, a small winch or crab used on board ship: same as *gipsy-winch*. — 5. [*l. c.*] The gipsy-moth (which see).

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a Gipsy or the Gipsies.

God send the *Gypsy* lassie here,
And not the *Gypsy* man.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 5.

The traveller who comes on the right day may come in for a *gipsy* fair at Duino. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 57.

2. Unconventional; outdoor; considered as resembling the free life of a Gipsy.

The young ladies insisted on making it the first of the series of alfresco *gipsy* meals.
A. T. Shand, Shooting the Rapids, I. 176.

Gipsy hat or **bonnet**, a woman's bonnet with large side-flaps

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and *gipsy bonnet*
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

Gipsy sweat. See the extract.

Most of them [convicts] are in a shiver — or, as they sometimes call it, a *gipsy sweat* — from cold and from long exposure to rain. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVII. 185.

Gipsy table, a light table made for covering with a textile material, and often used for displaying embroidery, tapestry, etc. — **Gipsy wagon**, a wagon or van resembling a dwelling-house on wheels, including conveniences for sleeping and preparing food, as used by Gipsies, peddlers, surveyors, traveling photographers, and other persons whose business is migratory.

gipsy, gypsy (jip'si), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gipsied, gypsied*, ppr. *gipsying, gypsying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, *n.*] To picnic; play at being a Gipsy.

In the days when we went *gypsying*,
A long time ago,
The lads and lassies in their best
Were dressed from top to toe.
E. Rainaford, Gypsying.

The young English are fine animals, full of blood; and when they have no wars to breathe their riotous valors in, they seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into maelstroms; swimming Hellesponts; . . . *gypsying* with Borrow in Spain and Algiers.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 351.

gipsydom, gypsydom (jip'si-dum), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-dom*.] 1. The life and habits of a Gipsy.

Her misery had reached a point at which *gypsydom* was her only refuge. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 11.

2. Gipsies collectively.

gipsy-herb (jip'si-ėrb), *n.* A book-name for the water-hoarhound, *Lycopus Europæus*.

gipsy-herring (jip'si-her'ing), *n.* A local Scotch name of the pilchard.

gipsying, gypsying (jip'si-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gipsy, gypsy*, *v.*] 1. The Gipsy mode of life or conduct; the act of consorting with or living like Gipsies.

I, in pity of this trade of *gypsying*,
Being base, idle, and slavish, offer you
A state to settle you.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1

2. The act of playing Gipsy, or making holiday in the woods and fields; picnicking.

gipsyism, gypsyism (jip'si-izm), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ism*. Cf. *gipsism*.] 1. The state or condition of a Gipsy. — 2. The arts and practices of Gipsies; cajolery; flattery; deception.

True *gypsyism* consists in wandering about, in preying upon the Gentiles, but not living amongst them.
Borrow, Wordbook of Eng. Gypsy.

gipsy-moth (jip'si-môth), *n.* A moth, *Ocneria* or *Hypogymna dispar* of naturalists, the sexes of which differ much in appearance, the male being blackish-brown and the female grayish-white: so called in England. Also called *gipsy*.

gipsyry, gypsyry (jip'si-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipsyries, gypsyries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ry*. Cf. *gipsery*.] A colony of Gipsies; a place of encampment for Gipsies. Also *gipsery, gypsery*.

Metropolitan *gypsyries* — Wandsworth, 1864. The gypsies are not the sole occupiers of Wandsworth grounds. Strange, wild guests are to be found there who, without being gypsies, have much gypsyism in their habits, and who far exceed the gypsies in number.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 503.

gipsy-winch (jip'si-winch), *n.* A small winch with drum, ratchet, and pawl, and fittings for attaching it to a post. The handle is set in a cap revolving on an axis, and is provided with a pair of pawls and a ratchet, so that the winch can be worked either by a rotary motion or by a reciprocating action of the handle, like that of a punch. By the latter method a gain of power is secured.

gipsywort, gypsywort (jip'si-wȯrt), *n.* A book-name for the *Lycopus Europæus*.

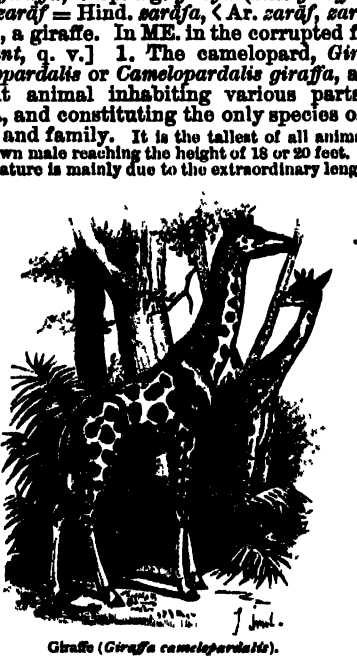
Giptian, Gyptian, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

How now, *Giptian?* All a-mort, knave, for want of company. *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cassandra, I., ii. 6.

gip-tub (jip'tub), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

Giraffa (ji-raf'ą), *n.* [NL., < ML. *girafa*: see *giraffe*.] The typical genus of *Giraffidæ*. *G. C. C. Storr*, 1780. Also called *Camelopardalis*.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* [Formerly also *jaraff*; = D. G. Dan. *giraffe* = Sw. *giraff*, < F. *giraffe* = It. *giraffa*, < Sp. Pg. *girafa* (NL. *giraffa*) = Pers. *zarāf* = Hind. *sarāfa*, < Ar. *zarāf, zarāfa, zorāfa*, a giraffe. In ME. in the corrupted form *gerfaunt*, q. v.] 1. The camelopard, *Giraffa camelopardalis* or *Camelopardalis giraffa*, a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the tallest of all animals, a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of



Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*).

the neck, in which, however, there are but seven vertebræ, as is usual in mammals. It has two bony excrescences on its head resembling horns covered with skin. It feeds upon the leaves of trees, which its great height and its prehensile and extensile tongue enable it to procure easily. It

rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its color is usually light-fawn marked with darker spots, and passing into white on the under parts and some portions of the limbs. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful.

The *giraffe* is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned ruminants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer. *Owen*, Anat.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Camelopardalis.—3. In *mining*, a car of peculiar construction, used in the mines on the Comstock lode, to run on the inclines.—4. A kind of upright spinet, used toward the end of the eighteenth century.

giraffid (ji-raf'id), *n.* One of the *Giraffidæ*; a camelopard.

Giraffidæ (ji-raf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant artiodactyl ungulate mammals, having the placenta polycotyledonary and the stomach quadripartite with developed psalterium, the cervical vertebræ much elongated, the dorsolumbars declivous backward, and horns present only as frontal apophyses covered with integument; the giraffes or camelopards. The family contains but one living species, the giraffe. Also *Camelopardidæ*, *Camelopardalidæ*.

Giraffina (jir-a-fī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-ina*: see *giraffe*.] A family of ruminant animals, also called *Devexa*, containing only one living species, the giraffe: same as *Giraffidæ*. The sivatherium and some other Sivalik fossils are related to it.

Giraffoidea (jir-a-foi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-oidea*.] The giraffids as a superfamily, conterminous with *Giraffidæ*. *T. Gill*, 1872.

Giraldesian (jir-al-dē'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the French anatomist J. A. C. Giraldès (born 1808).—**Giraldesian organ**, the organ of Giraldès, the paradidymus.

girandole (jir'an-dōl), *n.* [< F. *girandole* = Sp. *grándula* = Pg. *girandula*, < It. *girandola*, a chandelier, shift, maze, < *girare*, < L. *gyrare*, turn: see *gyre*, *gyrate*.] 1. A branched light-holder, whether for candles or lamps, whether standing on a foot (see *candelabrum*) or serving as a bracket projecting from the wall. The former is the more common signification in English use.

This room . . . was adorned at close intervals with *girandoles* of silver and mother-of-pearl. *Bulwer.*

2. A kind of revolving firework; a pyrotechnic revolving sun; also, any revolving jet of similar form or character: as, a *girandole* of water.

A triton of brasse holds a dolphin that casts a *girandola* of water neere 30 foote high. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

3. A piece of jewelry of pendent form, often consisting of a central larger pendant surrounded by smaller ones.—4. In *fort.*, a connection of several mine-chambers for the defense of the place of arms of the covered way.

girant†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrant*.

girasol, girasole (jir'a-sol, -sōl), *n.* [< F. *girasol* = Sp. Pg. *girasol*, < It. *girasole*, sunflower, fire-opal, < *girare*, turn (see *gyre*), + *sole*, the sun (see *sol*). Cf. *turnsole*, *parasol*.] A mineral, also known as *fire-opal*. It is a transparent variety of opal, usually milk-white, bluish-white, or sky-blue, and reflects a reddish glow in any bright light, whence its name.

Upon his [an elephant's] back, which was covered with a magnificent Persian carpet, . . . stood a sort of estrade, . . . constellated with onyx stones, carnelians, chrysolites, lapis-lazuli, and *girasols*. *L. Hearn*, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 241.

girate†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrate*.

gird[1] (gėrd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girt* or *girded*, ppr. *girding*. [< ME. *girden*, *gerden*, *gurden*, < AS. *gyrdan* = OS. *gurdian*, *gurdan* = D. *gorden* = MLG. *gorden*, LG. *gorren* = OHG. *gurten*, *ourten*, MHG. *gurten*, *gürten*, G. *gürten* = Icel. *gyrdha* = Sw. *gjorda* = Dan. *gjorde*, gird; weak verbs, allied to Goth. *bi-gairdan*, inclose (cf. E. *begird*), from the same root as Goth. *gards* = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], *garth*[1], *garden*, *girth*: see *garth*[1], *girth*, *garden*, *yard*[2].] 1. To bind or confine by encircling with any flexible material, as a cord, bandage, or cloth: as, to *gird* the waist with a sash.

No nor very fast wylle he runne neyther, whiche how lytle so euer he hath on his backe, is yet so harde and straught *gyrte* therein, that vneth canne he drawe his breath. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1402.

All women . . . did *gird* themselves so high that the distance betwixt their shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little handfull. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

Then Christian began to *gird* up his loins, and to address himself to his journey. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

2. To make fast by binding; put on by tying or fastening: usually with *on*: as, to *gird on* a sword.

Over all they wear an half-sleeved coat *girt* unto them with a towell. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

They were enjoined both to sleep and to worship with the sword *girt on* their side, in token of readiness for action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Diana's feet pressed down
The forest greensward, and her *girded* gown
Cleared from the brambles fell about her thigh.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

3. To surround; encircle; encompass; inclose.

Hail to the crown by Freedom shaped — to *gird*
An English Sovereign's brow.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The hillsides bleak and bare
That *gird* my home.
O. W. Holmes, An Evening Thought.

Ever the fiery Pentecost
Girds with one flame the countless host.
Emerson, The Problem.

4. To invest; clothe; dress; furnish; endue.

"So god me helpe," seide Gaweln, "that I shall neuer be with swerde *girte* till that he me *girde*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

Because he had not yet received the Order of Knighthood, he was by Henry Earl of Lancaster *girt* solemnly with the Sword, and on the first Day of February following was crowned at Westminster by Walter Reginald, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 116.

The Son . . . appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 194.

The sights with which thou torturest *gird* my soul
With new endurance. *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

To gird one's self. (*a*) To tighten the girdle and tuck up loose garments by means of it, in preparation for a journey or for toil.

Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou *girdedst thyself*, and walkedst whither thou wouldest. John xxi. 18.

Hence—(*b*) Figuratively, to brace the mind or spirit for any effort or trial.

gird[1] (gėrd), *n.* [Sc., also *girr*; other forms of *girth*, q. v.] A hoop, especially one for a barrel, tub, or the like.

What ails ye, what ails ye, Fair Annie,
That ye make sic a moan?
Has your wine barrels cast the *gyrds*,
Or is your white bread gone?
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

gird[2] (gėrd), *v.* [< ME. *girden*, *gerden*, *gyrden*, *gurden*, *gorden*, strike, thrust, smite (frequently with reference to cutting off the head); prob. orig. 'strike with a rod,' < *gerd*, *gierd*, usually with palatal *gerd*, *yerd*, a rod, yard: see *yard*[1]. See *gride*, a doublet of *gird*[2].] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; smite.

To thise cheries two he gan to preye
To sleen him and to *girden* of his head.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 556.

2. To lash with the tongue; gibe; reproach severely; taunt; upbraid.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

Now to use these fine taunts and girds to his enemies, it was a part of a good orator; but so commonly to *gird* every man to make the people laugh, that won him great ill-will of many. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 721.

His life is a perpetuall Satyre, and he is still *girding* the ages vanity; when this very anger shewes he too much esteemes it. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To leap or spring with violence; rush.

Merlin ledde a trauerse till thei come vpon hem behynde, and than thei *girde* in a monge hem crewelly.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

His page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts came by the horse tayle.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 520.

2. To gibe; jeer; mock.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

They say you have nothing but Humours, Revels, and Satires, that *gird* . . . at the time.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The girl was confused by his changed aspect, his eager, restless talk, his fierce *girding* at his patient wife.
M. N. Murfree, Tennessee Mountains, Lost Creek.

gird[2] (gėrd), *n.* [< *gird*[2], *v.*] 1†. A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twinge or pang.

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

We have now and then instances of men who lead very flagitious lives, and yet feel not any of these qualms or *gurds* of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

My heart relented, and gave me several *girds* and twitches for the barbarous treatment which I had shown to Mrs. Lucy. *Steele*, Lover, No. 7.

2†. A short sudden effort; a spurt.

Like a haggard, you know not where to take him. He hunts well for a *gird*, but is soon at a loss.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 475.

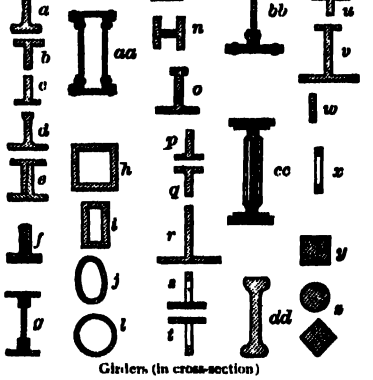
3. A sneer; a gibe; a taunt; a stroke of sarcasm.

For as I am readie to satisfie the reasonable, so I have a *gird* in store for the raller. *Lodge*, Fig for Momus, Pref.

A *gird* at the pope for his sauciness in God's matters.
Reginald Scott.

girdel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *girdle*[1].

girder[1] (gėr'dėr), *n.* [< *gird*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which girds, binds, or encircles. Specifically—2. A main beam of either wood or iron, resting with each end upon a wall or pier, used to support a superstructure or a superincumbent weight, as a floor, the upper wall of a house, the roadway of a bridge, or the like. Wooden girders, when in two or more pieces, take the form of built-up beams, arched beams, or compound beams. When composed of upper and lower horizontal members, united by vertical and diagonal pieces, the girder is called a *lattice-girder*. When reinforced by iron rods a wooden beam may form a *trussed girder*. Iron girders



Girders (in cross-section)

a to *l*, wrought-iron girders; *m* to *s*, cast-iron girders; *aa*, box-girder; *bb*, compound I-girder; *cc*, compound-beam girder; *dd*, I-girder.

are simple or compound, and are made of cast-iron or wrought-iron, or both combined. The most simple form is the common rolled or cast **I**- or **T**-beam. Compound beams are composed of plate- and angle-irons built together in various forms, the most simple having a plate-iron web united to upper and lower plate-iron members by means of angle-irons. More complicated forms include girders with two webs (the *box-girder*), or with three or more webs, or with groups of rolled beams united. Iron girders also appear in many latticed forms, and are largely used in bridge-building. (See *bridge*, *girder-bridge*.) A very notable and extensive use of girders is in the structure of elevated railroads. Also called *girding-beam*.

What *girder* binds, what prop the frame sustains?
Blackmore, Creation, iv.

A beam which is intended to be supported at each end, and to carry its load between the ends, is called a *girder*.
R. S. Ball, Expos. Mechanics, p. 221.

Arched girder. See *arched beam*, under *arched*.—**Continuous girder**, a girder with more than two supports.—**Plate-iron girder**, a girder constructed either of wrought-iron plates rolled with flanges or of flat plates supported by angle-irons. **Stiffening girder**, a truss used to stiffen a suspension-bridge.

girder[2] (gėr'dėr), *n.* [< *gird*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who girds or gibes; a satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short say of sharp wit.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

girder-bridge (gėr'dėr-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the support is afforded by girders or beams. At the period of development of railway construction many bridges were built with cast-iron girders; the limit of safe span of such was generally accepted as 40 feet. This limitation, and the treacherous nature of the material, led to the substitution of wrought-iron formed into plates, which were placed vertically and strengthened and stiffened by angle-irons. The latter form of construction culminated in the box-girder bridge or tubular bridge. Bridges with framed girders are more generally called *truss-bridges* or *arched-girder bridges*. See *arched-beam bridge*, under *bridge*[1], 1.

girding[1] (gėr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gird*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of binding, confining, or retaining with a girdle: usually with *up*.

Patience is (as it were) the *girding up* of the soul, which like the *girding up* of the body gives it both strength and decency too. *South*, Works, X. iv

2. The use or office of a girdle in retaining garments; also, something girded on.

And instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth.
Isa. iii. 24.

girding[2] (gėr'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gird*[2], *v.*] Gibing; taunting; sarcastic.

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and *girding* reproaches from them thou camest to save. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

girding-beam (gėr'ding-bēm), *n.* Same as *girder*[1], 2.

girding-hook (gėr'ding-hůk), *n.* A reaping-hook. *Davies.*

The oats, oh the oats, 'tis the ripening of the oats!
All the day they have been dancing with their flakes of white,
Waiting for the *girding-hook* to be the nags' delight.
R. D. Blackmore, Exmoor Harvest Song (Lorna [Doone, xxix.).

girdle[1] (gėr'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gyrthelt*; < ME. *girdel, gordel, gurdel*, < AS. *gyrdel*, also *gyrdels* (= OFries. *gordel* = D. *gordel* = MLG. *gordel* = OHG. *gurtil, gurtila*, MHG. G. *gürtel* = Icel. *gyrdhill* = Sw. *gördel*), a girdle, < *gyrdan*, gird: see *gird*[1].] 1. A band, belt, or zone; something drawn round the waist of a person and fastened: as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*. The primary use of the girdle is to confine to the person the long flowing garments anciently, and still in some countries, worn by both men and women, and it is now frequently used in women's dress (commonly called a *belt*) and in military costume (a *belt* or *sash*). (See *cestus*.) The girdle has also served for the support of weapons, utensils, bags or pockets, etc. In the middle ages books were sometimes bound with a strip of flexible stuff hanging from one end of the volume, which could be drawn through the girdle and secured. Among many peoples, the girdle being large and loose, the scabbard of a sword or long dagger is passed through the girdle instead of being hung from it, a hook or projecting button serving to hold it in place. In ecclesiastical use the girdle is a cord with which the priest or other cleric binds the alb about the waist. Formerly it was flat and broad, and sometimes adorned with jewels, in the Roman Catholic Church it has been changed to a long cord with dependent extremities and tassels. It is regarded as a symbol of continence and self-restraint. It is usually of linen, though sometimes of wool, and is generally white, but sometimes colored to adapt it to the color of the other vestments.

And by hire *girdel* heng a purs of lether
Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 64.

There besyde is the place, where oure Lady appered to seynt Thomas the Apostle, aftre hire Assumpcioun, and zaf him hire *Gyrdylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The monk was fat,
And, issuing shorn and sleek,
Would twist his *girdle* tight, and pat
The girls upon the cheek.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence — **2.** An inclosing circle, or that which encircles; circumference; compass; limit.

I'll put a *girdle* round about the earth
In forty minutes. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Within the *girdle* of these walls
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

To all
Thy thoughts, thy wishes, and thine actions,
No power shall put a *girdle*
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

3†. The zodiac (which see).

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

4. In *gem-cutting*, the line or edge that separates the upper from the lower part of a brilliant or other cut stone. It is parallel to the table and culet, and is the part held by the setting. See cut under *brilliant*. — **5.** In *arch.*, a small band or fillet round the shaft of a column. — **6.** In *coal-mining*, a thin bed of sandstone. [North. Eng.] — **7.** In *anat.*, the osseous arch or bony belt by which either limb or diverging appendage is attached to the axial skeleton; the proximal segment of the appendicular skeleton. — **8.** In *bot.*, a (usually) longitudinal belt formed by the overlapping edges of two valves of a diatom frustule. — **9.** A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the divisions of whose fronds are strap-like. — **Girdle of Orion.** See *Orion*, and *ellwand*, 2. — **Pectoral girdle**, the girdle of the fore limb, consisting essentially of the scapula and coracoid bones, to which another bone, the clavicle, may be added, as well as, in the lower vertebrates, certain other coracoidean or clavicular elements, as a precoracoid, postcoracoid, interclavicle, etc. This girdle is usually attached ventrally (not in mammals above monotremes) to the sternum, but is only indirectly connected with the vertebral column. Also called *pectoral arch* and *shoulder-girdle*. — **Pelvic girdle**, the girdle of the hind limb, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, in the higher vertebrates constituting the os innominatum or haunch-bone, articulated or ankylosed with the sacrum; in the lower vertebrates it may have additional pubic elements. Also called *pelvic arch* and *hip-girdle*. — **To have** or **hold under one's girdle†**, to have in subjection. *Davies.*

Such a wicked brothell
Which sayth *vnder his girthell*
He *holdeth* Kynge and Princes.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 114.

Let the magnanimous junto be heard, who would try the hazard of war to the last, and had rather lose their heads than put them *under the girdle* of a presbyterian conventicle. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 215.

girdle[1] (gėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girdled*, ppr. *girdling*. [< *girdle*[1], *n.*] 1. To encircle or bind with a belt, cord, or sash; gird.

And *girdled* in thy golden singing coat,
Come thou before my lady.
Swinburne, Ballad of Life.

2. To make the circuit of; encompass; environ; inclose; shut in.

Its gate, its two trees, its low horizon, *girdled* by a broken wall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

Houses with long white sweep
Girdled the glistening bay.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

And this is *girdled* with a round fair wall
Made of red stone. *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

3. To draw a line round, as by marking or cutting; specifically, to cut a complete circle round, as a tree or a limb. In new countries, as North America, in clearing land of trees they are often *girdled* by cutting through the bark and into the sap-wood, so that they may die and ultimately fall by their own decay. Mice often girdle young trees by gnawing.

A grove of chestnut-trees, which, not being felled, but killed by *girdling*, had become entirely divested of bark even to the tips of the limbs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stript of their branches, and then *girdled*, as they call it, which consists of cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay. *Trans. Roy. Soc.*

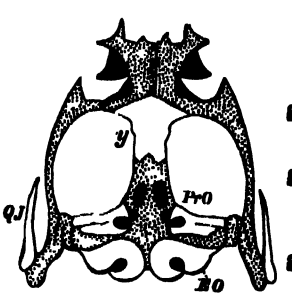
When the skin, especially of a limb, is divided by an incision encircling the part, the latter is said to be *girdled*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 197.

girdle[2] (gėr'dl), *n.* [Sc., a transposed form of *griddle*, q. v.] A griddle.

There lyes of oat-meal ne'er a peck,
With water's help which *girdles* hot bak
And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes.
Colvil, Mock Poem, ii.

girdle-belt (gėr'dl-belt), *n.* A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

girdle-bone (gėr'dl-bōn), *n.* [Tr. of F. *os en ceinture*.] In *anat.*, a bone of the skull of batrachians, representing an ethmoid, prefrontals, and orbitosphenoids.



Chondrocranium of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), from below.
y, girdle-bone or os en ceinture; *BO*, exoccipital; *PrO*, prootic; *QJ*, quadratojugal.

The Frog's skull is characterized by the development of a very singular cartilage bone, called by Cuvier the "os en ceinture," or *girdle-bone*. This is an ossification which invades the whole circumference of the cranium in the presphenoidal and ethmoidal regions, and eventually assumes somewhat the form of a dice-box, with one-half of its cavity divided by a longitudinal partition. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 152.

girdle-knife (gėr'dl-nīf), *n.* A knife hanging from the girdle. Prior to the use of table-knives it was customary to carry a sheath-knife about the person. Both men and women wore such a knife usually from the girdle. Compare *wedding-knife*.

girdler (gėr'dlėr), *n.* [< ME. *girdler, girdiler* (= G. *gürtler* = Dan. *gjörtler*); < *girdle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who girdles. — **2.** A maker of girdles or of small articles in metal-work to be attached to the girdle.

In 1485 the *Girdlers* ordered that all those . . . who make things pertaining to their craft ("bokes, claspes, dog colers, chapes, girdilles," &c.) shall pay double the rate due from a member of the craft towards bringing forth their pageant. *York Plays*, Int., p. xl.

Talk with the *girdler* or the milliner.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

3. In *entom.*, one of several cerambycid beetles which girdle twigs of various trees after oviposition to furnish decaying wood for their larvæ to feed upon: as, the twig-*girdler*, *Oncideres cingulatus*. See cut under *twig-girdler*.

girdlestead† (gėr'dl-sted), *n.* [< ME. *girdilstede, gurdelstede*; < *girdle* + *stead*.] The place of the girdle; the waist.

Smallish in the *girdilstede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halfs, just by the *girdlestead*, send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to yourself.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

girdle-swivel (gėr'dl-swiv'l), *n.* A contrivance for suspending utensils, such as keys and ornaments, from the girdle, fitted with a swivel to prevent twisting.

girdle-wheel (gėr'dl-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for spinning, formerly used, consisting of a small wheel secured to the girdle, by which a rotary motion was given to the spindle.

giret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gyre*.

girkin†, *n.* See *gherkin*.

girl (gėrl), *n.* [< ME. *girle, gerle, gurle*, a young person, whether a boy or a girl, but most frequently meaning a girl; with dim. suffix *-l*, < LG. *gör*, m., a boy, *göre*, f., a girl, = Swiss *gurr*, also with dim. *-li, gurri*, a girl. *Boy* is likewise of LG. origin. For the orig. E. word for 'girl,' see *maiden, maid*. An 'etymology' formerly in favor derived *girl* from L. *garrulus*, chattering, talkative: see *garrulous*.] 1†. A young person of either sex; a child.

In daunger hadde he at his owne gise,
The yonge *gurles* of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 464

In mylk and in mele to make with papelotes,
To a-glotye with here *gurles* that greden after fode.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 76.

2. A female child; any young person of the female sex; a young unmarried woman.

And, in the vats of Luna,
This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing *girls*,
Whose sires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, Horatius

A beautiful and happy *girl*,
With step as light as summer air.
Whittier, Memories.

[*Girl* is often used for an unmarried woman of any age; and as a term of endearment or in humorous use it may apply to any woman.

This look of thine [Desdemona's] will hurl my soul from heaven,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my *girl*!
Even like thy chastity. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.]

3†. In the language of the chase, a roebuck of two years old.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a *girl*, the third year a hemuse.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

4. A maid-servant. [Colloq.]

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the *girl* lies, with the sad [sober-colored] stuff that was in the best chamber. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 24, 1668.

I determined to go and get a *girl* myself. So one day at lunch-time I went to an intelligence-office in the city.
The Century, X. 287.

girland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland*.

Being crowned with a *girland* greene.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 157.

girleen (gėr-lēn'), *n.* [< *girl* + *-een*, a dim. in some Ir. terms.] A little girl.

You were just a slip of *girleen* then, and now you are an elegant young lady. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, p. 12.

girlhood (gėrl'hůd), *n.* [< *girl* + *-hood*.] The state or time of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.

My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick. *Miss Seward*, To Mr. Boswell.

girlish (gėr'lish), *a.* [< *girl* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like or befitting a girl; characteristic of girls.

And straight forgetting what she had to tell,
To other speech and *girlish* laughter fell.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

The shape suited her age; it was *girlish*, light, and pliant. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

girlishly (gėr'lish-li), *adv.* In a girlish manner.

girlishness (gėr'lish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being girlish; the disposition or manners of a girl.

girlond†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland*.

girn, gern (gėrn), *v. i.* [Formerly also *gearn*; a transposed form of *grin*[1], q. v.] To grin; snarl. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

His face was ugly and his countenance sterne,
That could have frayd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 15.

Dost laugh at me? dost *gearne* at me? dost smile? dost leere on me, dost thou? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

When thou dost *girne*, thy rusty face doth looke
Like the head of a rosted rabbit.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

It has been always found an excellent way of *girning* at the government in Scripture phrase.
South, Works, II. iii.

girn, gern (gėrn), *n.* [< *girn, gern, v.*] 1. A grin. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

2. A yawn. *Nares.*

Even so the duke frowns for all this curson'd world;
Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

girnat (gėr'nat), *n.* A Scotch form of *gurnard*.

girnel (gėr'nel), *n.* [Sc., also written *girnal* and *garnel*, var. of ME. *gerner*, E. *garner*, q. v.] A granary; a meal-chest; a meal-tub.

The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own *girnels*, including the time of the siege.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 5.

You meal-*girnel*.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

giron, *n.* In *her.* See *gyron*.

Gironde (ji-rond'; F. pron. zhē-rôNd'), *n.* [See *Girondist.*] The party of the Girondists taken collectively: as, the Rolands were leaders of the *Gironde*.

Girondin (ji-ron'din), *n.* [F., < *Gironde*: see *Girondist.*] Same as *Girondist*.

Girondist (ji-ron'dist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Girondiste*, < *Gironde*, a party so called, prop. a department of France, from which the original leaders of this party came.] I. *n.* A member of an important political party during the first French revolution. From Brissot, they were sometimes called *Brissotins*. They were moderate republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards, in 1793; and many of their chiefs were executed in October of that year and afterward.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Gironde or to the Gironde.

gironnetty, gironnetté (jir-on-net'i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronnetty*.

gironny, gironné (ji-ron'i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronny*.

girr (gir), *n.* [Sc., = *gird*[1], *n.*, = *girth*.] A hoop.

> The cooper o' Cuddie cam' here awa',
> And ca'd the *girrs* out owre us a'.
> *Burns*, Cooper o' Cuddie.

girrit (gir'it), *n.* [Said to be Ar.; appar. rèp. Ar. *gird*, an ape.] A name of the common baboon, *Cynocephalus babuin*.

girrock (gir'ǫk), *n.* [Perhaps an altered dim. of *gar*[1].] A species of garfish.

girt[1] (gėrt). Preterit and past participle of *gird*[1].

girt[1] (gėrt), *p. a.* 1. *Naut.*, having her cables so taut, as a vessel when moored, as to prevent her from swinging to the wind or tide.—2. In *entom.*, same as *braced*, 2.

girt[1] (gėrt), *v. t.* [A var. of *gird*[1], due to the pret. and pp.] Same as *gird*[1].

> Captain, you shall eternally *girt* me to you, as I am generous. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> Put on his spurs, and *girt* him with the sword,
> The scourge of infidels, and types of speed.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.
>
> By *girting* it about with a string, and so reducing it to the square, &c., you may give a neer guess.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.
>
> Surface painting is measured by the superficial yard, *girting* every part of the work covered.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 438.

girt[2] (gėrt), *n.* [A var. of *girth*, due to the verb form *girt*[1].] Same as *girth*.

> The saddle with broken *girts* was driven from the horse.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.
>
> Horse, bridles, saddles, stirrups, *girts*.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.
>
> He is a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girt*, and the best Church of England man upon the road. *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter.
>
> Surfaces under 6 in. in width or *girt* are called 6 in.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 438.

girt[3]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *gird*[2].

> Thurgh *girt* with many a grevous blody wound.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1012.

girth (gėrth), *n.* [Sc. also *gird*[1] and *girr*, E. dial. *garth*[2] (see these forms); < ME. *girth*, *gerth*, < Icel. *gjörđ*, a girdle, girth, = Sw. Dan. *gjord*, a girth, = Goth. *gairda*, a girdle: see *gird*[1], *girdle*[1].] 1. A band or girdle; especially, a band passed under the belly of a horse or other animal, and drawn tight and fastened, to secure a saddle or a pack on its back.

> All strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, *girses*, and all, that the horse slips away, and leaues the king and the saddle on the ground.
> *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 46.
>
> The *girth* of his saddle is drawn up a hole or two, the blanket first pulled well forward.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 203.

2. The measure round a person's body or round a pillar, tree, or anything of a cylindrical or roundish shape.

> I wished to increase the *girth* of my chest, somewhat diminished by a sedentary life.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 203.

3. A girdling; a circuit; a perimeter; an encircling inclosure.

> One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the head-piece of a bandit bonnet-grec, and within the *girth* of a sorry paletot much be-linked and no little adust.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxv.

4. In *car-building*, a long horizontal bracing-timber on the inside of the frame of a box-car.—5. In *printing*, one of two bands of leather or stout webbing (also called *straps*) attached to the rounce of a hand-press, used for running the carriage in and out.—**To slip the girths**, to fall like a pack-horse's burden when the girths give way. [Scotch.]

girth (gėrth), *v. t.* [< *girth*, *n.*] To bind with a girth.

> The ass is well *girthed*, and sure-footed.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 241.

girt-line (gėrt'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast, employed to raise the rigging of a ship for the first time. Also called *gant-line*.

> A long piece of rope—top-gallant-studding sail halyards, or something of the kind—is taken up to the mast-head from which the stay leads, and rove through a block for a *girt-line*—or, as the sailors usually call it, a gant-line.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 54.

Gist†, **Jist**† (jis). [Also *gisse*, *gys*, *jysse*; a corruption of the name *Jesus*.] A word used as an oath of exclamation, affirmation, etc.: common in old ballads.

> By *gys*, master, cham not sick, but yet chave a disease.
> *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.
>
> By *jis*, sonne, I account the cheere good which maintaineth health. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, sig. C 1, b.
>
> By *Gis*, and by Saint Charity,
> Alack, and fye for shame!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

gisarm†, **gisarme**†, *n.* See *guisarme*.

gise[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *guise*.

gise[2]† (jiz), *v. t.* Same as *agist*.

gisel† (giz'el), *n.* [AS. *gisel* = OHG. *gisal*, G. *geisel* = Icel. *gisl* = Sw. *gisla* = Dan. *gissel*, *gidsel*, a hostage.] A pledge. *Gibson*.

giser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gizzard*.

gisler (jis'lėr), *n.* A fish-louse, *Brachiella salmonea*.

gism (jizm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flux. [Provincial or vulgar.]

gismondine, gismondite (jis-mon'din, -dit), *n.* [Named in honor of C. G. *Gismondi*, an Italian mineralogist (1762–1824).] A mineral which is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found near Rome in white translucent octahedral crystals.

gispin†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A leathern pot for liquor. *Nares*.

> In this great disaster,
> Raymond, the soldiers, mariners, and master
> Lost heart and heed to rule, then up starts Jones,
> Calls for six *gispins*, drinks them off at once.
> *Legend of Captain Jones* (1650).

gist[1]† (jist), *n.* [Also written *gest* (see *gest*[3]); < ME. *giste*, *gyste*, a resting-place, couch, also a horizontal beam, a joist (*joist*, corrupted from *jist* (pron. jist), being the mod. form), < OF. *giste*, F. *gîte*, lodging, form, seat, bed, deposit, < OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*, *jet*[1]. Cf. *gist*[2].] 1. A resting-place; a couch.—2. A lodging-place; a place of rest or halt in traveling.

> The guides . . . had commandment so to cast their *gists* and journeys that by three of the clock on the . . . third day they might assail Pythoun
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1093.

3. A beam: same as *joist*.

gist[2] (jist), *n.* [Sometimes pron. *jit*, and in the 18th century sometimes written *jet* (see *jet*[3]); < OF. *gist* (F. *gît*), in the proverb "Je scay bien ou *gist* le lievre, I know well which is the very point or knot of the matter" (Cotgrave), lit. I know well where the hare lies; so "c'est là que *gît* le lièvre," there lies the difficulty, lit. that's where the hare lies; cf. "tout *gît* en cela," the whole turns upon that; *gist*, F. *gît*, in these expressions being the 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. (< L. *jacet*) of OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*, *jet*[1]. Cf. *gist*[1].] The point on which an action rests; the substance or pith of a matter; the main point: as, the *gist* of an argument.

> The *gist* of sacrifice is rather in the worshipper giving something precious to himself than in the deity receiving benefit. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 350.
>
> A hint taken, a look understood, conveys the *gist* of long and delicate explanations.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

Gist of an action, in *law*, the foundation or essential matter of an action; that without which there is no cause of action.

git[1] (git), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *get*[1].

git[2] (jit), *n.* Same as *geat*[1].

gite[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*[2].

gite[2]†, *n.* [ME. *gite*, *gyte*, also *gide*, *gyde*; of uncertain origin.] A gown.

> And she cam after in a *gyte* of reed,
> And Simkin hadde hosen of the same.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 34.
>
> A stately nimph, a dame of heauenly kinde,
> Whose glitt'ring *gite* so glimsed in mine eyes
> As (yet) I [saw] not what proper hew it bare.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene.

gith† (gith), *n.* [< ME. *gith*, cockle, < AS. *gith*, cockle (also in comp. *githrife*, *githrife*, cockle, *gith-corn*, spurge-laurel, also cockle), = W. *gith*, cockle, < L. *gith*, also *git*, a certain plant, Roman coriander, *Nigella sativa*, Gr. μελάνθιον, also μελανόσπερμον (lit. 'black-seed').] 1. The fennel-flower, *Nigella sativa*.—2. The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.

> And *gith* is laste eke in this moone ysowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

giton†, *n.* Same as *guidon*.

gitter (git'ėr), *n.* [G., a grating.] A diffraction grating. See *diffraction*.—**Gitter spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum. See *diffraction* and *spectrum*.

gittern (git'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern*; < ME. *giterne*, *gyterne*, *geterne* = MD. *ghiterne*, *ghitterne*, < OF. *guiterne*, *guinterne* (F. *guitare*, > mod. E. *guitar*): see *guitar*, *cittern*, *cithern*, *cithara*, *zither*, all various forms of the same word.] An old instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cithern.

> Wheras with harpes, lutes, and *giternes*,
> They dance and plaie at dis bothe day and night.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 4.
>
> A *gittern* ill-played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to sing maugre the Muses, and to be merry in spite of Fortune, made them look the way of the ill-noysed song. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.
>
> The *Gittern* and the Kit the wand'ring Fiddlers like.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 382.
>
> They can no more hear thy *ghittern's* tune. *Keats*.

gittern (git'ėrn), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern*; < ME. *gyternen*, < *giterne*, gittern.] To play upon a gittern.

> He singeth in his vois gentil and amal, . . .
> Ful wel acordyng to his *gyternynge*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 177.
>
> The first chorus beginning, may relate the course of the citty, each evening with mistresse or Ganymed, *gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan or down the stream
> *Milton*, Subjects for Tragedies, in Life by Birch.

Gittite (git'It), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Gath, one of the chief cities of the Philistines.

> Elhanan . . . slew the brother of Goliath the *Gittite*.
> 2 Sam. xxi. 19.

gittith (git'ith), *n.* [Heb.] A word found only in the headings of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.: "To the Chief Musician upon Gittith" (revised version, "For the Chief Musician; set to Gittith"): probably a musical instrument or a tune connected in some way with the Gittites.

gitton†, *n.* Same as *guidon*.

> One *gitton* of red with the sun of gold and a heart in the midst. *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXIV. 157.

giust†, *n.* and *v.* A pseudo-Italian spelling of *just*. See *just*[2].

giusto (jös'tō), *a.* [It., just, < L. *justus*, just.] In *musical notation*, suitable; regular; strict: as, tempo *giusto*.

give[1] (giv), *v.*; pret. *gave*, pp. *given*, ppr. *giving*. [Early mod. E. also *geve*, *yeve*; < ME. *given*, *geven*, more commonly *given*, *geven*, *yiven*, *yeven* (pret. *gaf*, *gef*, *yaf*, pl. *gafen*, *gaven*, *yaven*, pp. *gifen*, *given*, *yiven*, *yeven*, etc.), < AS. *gifan*, *giefan*, *gyfan* (pret. *geaf*, pl. *geafon*, pp. *gifen*) = OS. *gebhan* = OFries. *ieva*, *geva* = D. *geven* = MLG. LG. *geven*, *gewen* = OHG. *geban*, MHG. G. *geben* = Icel. *gefa* = Sw. *gifva* = Dan. *give* = Goth. *giban*, give; a general Teut. word. Hence *gift*, *giffgaff*, and *gewgaw*.] I. *trans.* 1. To deliver, convey, or transfer to another for possession, care, keeping, or use. (*a*) To deliver or convey freely and without consideration or return; bestow: as, to *give* alms; to *give* one a present; to *give* large sums for the promotion of some cause.

> Though the riche repente thanne and birewe the tyme,
> That euere he gadered so grete and *gaf* there of so litel.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 250.
>
> Not only these fair bounds, but all the earth
> To thee and to thy race I *give*.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 339.
>
> O then, delay not! if one ever *gave*
> His life to any, mine I *give* to thee;
> Come, tell me what the price of love must be?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

(*b*) To deliver or convey in exchange or for a consideration; deliver as an equivalent or in requital, recompense, or reward; pay: as, to *give* a good price; to *give* good wages.

> Is it lawfull for us to *geue* Cæsar tribute or no?
> *Bible of* 1551, Luke xx. 22.
>
> Then shall they *give* every man a ransom for his soul unto the Lord. Ex xxx. 12.
>
> What should one *give* to light on such a dream?
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

(*c*) To hand over for present use or for keeping; convey or present; place in the possession or at the disposal of another: as, to *give* a horse oats, to *give* one a seat; he *gave* me a book to read.

Gav'st thou my letter to Julia? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

First a very rich dram was served, and at dinner wine was *given* round, that I had presented him with, which was a very extraordinary thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 81.

2. To deliver or convey, in various general or figurative senses. (*a*) To bestow; confer; grant: as, to *give* power or authority.

And som tym he *gaf* good and granntede hele,
Bothe lyf and lyme as hym luste, he wrouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 104.

This done, the processlon procedyd forth, and we folowed with prayers and contemplacion, as deuoutly as Almyghty God *yaue* vs grace. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

For the same reason that I would not grasp at powers not *given*, I would not surrender nor abandon powers which are *given*. *D. Webster*, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

(*b*) To supply; furnish: as, to *give* aid or comfort to the enemy.

We do not dispute Pitt's integrity; but we do not know what proof he had *given* of it when he was turned out of the army. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Mere accuracy is to Truth as a plaster-cast to the marble statue; it *gives* the facts, but not their meaning.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(*c*) To impart; communicate: as, to *give* a twist to a rope; to *give* motion or currency to something; to *give* lessons in drawing; to *give* instruction in Greek; to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice

This name es swete & loyful, *gyfand* sothfast comforth vnto mans hert
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1, note 4.

The King of Sardinia has not only carried his own character and success to the highest pitch, but seems to have *given* a turn to the general face of the war.
Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to *give* herself consequence. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 146.

(*d*) To accord; allow: as, to *give* one a hearty reception; to *give* the accused a fair trial, or the benefit of a doubt; to *give* permission.

You must always *give* your men of great reading leave to show their talents on the meanest subjects, says Eugenius; it is a kind of shooting at rovers: where a man lets fly his arrow without taking any aim, to show his strength.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

(*e*†) To ascribe, attribute, or impute to.

You sent me deputy for Ireland;
Far from his succour, from the king, from all
That might have mercy on the fault thou *gav'st* him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

If you would not *give* it to my modesty, allow it yet to my wit; *give* me so much of woman and cunning as not to betray myself impertinently.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

(*f*) To administer: as, to *give* one a blow; to *give* medicine.

I could for each word *give* a cuff.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

3. To yield. (*a*) To yield as a product or result; produce; bring forth; afford: as, a process *giving* the best results; to *give* satisfaction or pleasure.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece.
Arbuthnot.

She didn't *give* any milk; she *gave* bruises; she was a regular Alderney at that. *Dickens*, Hard Times, p 255.

Give largely retains the meaning of geben, to yield, as "*give* a good crop," and in connection with the weather it is not uncommon to hear "*give* rain" or "*give* snow."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p xiii.

(*b*) To be a source, cause, or occasion of: as, to *give* offense or umbrage; to *give* trouble.

No rank mouth'd slander there shall *give* offence,
Or blast our blooming names, as here they do.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

They are of a Kind too contemptible to *give* Scandal.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 3.

(*c*) To yield or concede; allow: as, to *give* odds in a game.
(*d*) To yield or relinquish to another; surrender: as, to *give* ground; to *give* one's self up to justice; to *give* way.

And when the hardiest warriors did retire,
Richard cried "Charge! and *give* no foot of ground"
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4

(*e*) To emit; utter: as, to *give* a sigh or a shout; to *give* the word to go.

At his entrance before the King, all the people *gaue* a great shout. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 162.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thus having mourn'd, he *gave* the word around,
To raise the breathless body from the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

4. To take or allow as granted; concede; permit; admit. (*a*†) To grant or concede as a fact; admit to be; acknowledge: with *to be* understood, or sometimes with *for* expressed.

To *give* her lost eternally . . .
My soul bleeds at mine eyes.
Middleton, Game at Chess, i. 1.

I *gave* them lost,
Many days since. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 2.

Fall what can fall, if, ere the sun be set,
I see you not, *give* me dead.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

This garland shews I *give* myself forsaken.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

Though oppress'd and fallen,
I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 14.

(*b*) To grant permission or opportunity to; give leave to; allow; enable.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

(*c*) To grant as a supposition; suppose; assume: as, let AB be *given* as equal to CD.

Given the proper cause or combination of causes, in the absence of counteracting causes, the effect always occurs.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XII. 560.

5. To devote; addict: as, to *give* one's self to study; to be much *given* to idleness.

I will *give* him unto the Lord all the days of his life.
1 Sam. i. 11.

But we will *give* ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. Acts vi. 4.

She is *given* too much to allicholly and musing.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

6. To provide or supply, as something demanded, or obligatory, or required by the circumstances: as, to *give* bonds or bail; to *give* evidence in court; to *give* chapter and verse.—**7.** To show or put forth, hold forth, or present. (*a*) To present as a pledge: as, I *give* you my word of honor. (*b*) To present for acceptance, consideration, or treatment; put forward for acceptance or consideration; tender; offer: as, to *give* a ball or a dinner; to *give* a toast; to *give* an exhibition.

It was there [at the "Crown and Lion"] that the county assemblies were *given*. It was in the assembly rooms that the rare meetings on Church and State affairs were held.
Saturday Rev., Feb., 1874, p. 174.

Our ponderous squire will *give*
A grand political dinner
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

(*c*) To present to the eye or mind; exhibit; manifest: as, to *give* promise of a good day; to *give* hope of success; to *give* evidence of ability.

The young Baraka't soon *gave* promise of his becoming a hero. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 119.

(*d*) To put forth, or present the appearance of putting forth, an effort resulting in; perform: as, the ship *gave* a lurch.

The frightened billows *gave* a rolling swell.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad (1771).

[In these and similar locutions in which *give* is followed by a noun, it corresponds in sense to a verb derived from that noun: thus, *to give assent, attention, battle, chase, occasion, warning*, etc., = *to assent, attend, battle, chase, occasion, warn*, etc.]

8. To cause; make; enable: as, *give* him to understand that I cannot wait longer.

First, I *give* you to understand
That Great Saint George by name
Was the true champion of our land.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 84).

Each man, as his judgment *gives* him, may reserve his Faith or bestow it. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To put; bestow or place; set: as, to *give* fire to a thing. See below.

geue vndirnethe a fier til the watir of blood be distillid by the pipe of the lembike into a glas clepid amphora, rigt clene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

10†. To misgive.

I go blindfold whither the course of my ill hap carries me, for now, too late, my heart *gives* me this our separating can never be prosperous. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

I will looke to that. But I cannot tell indeede how my minde *gives* me, that all is not well.
Terence in English (1614).

Methought
He should be beaten for 't; my mind so *gave* me, sir,
I could not sleep for 't.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 1.

11†. To bear as a cognizance.

They may *give* the dozen white luces in their coat.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

I *give* the flaming heart,
It is my crest.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, i. 3.

Give me, I prefer or prefer to have: a common colloquial phrase expressing preference for a thing.

As for me, *give me* liberty, or *give me* death!
Patrick Henry, Speech, March, 1775.

Give me the good old times. *Bulwer.*

Give me your hands. See *hand*.—**Give you good even†, good morrow†**, etc., archaic elliptical expressions for *God give you good even, good morrow*, etc. Such phrases were still further contracted to *God gi' god-den, godigoden*, etc. See *good, a*.—**To give a back.** See *back*1.—**To give a bit of one's mind.** See *bit*2.—**To give aim, a handle, a loose**, etc. See the nouns.—**To give audience.** (*a*†) To listen; be carefully attentive.

When he speaketh, *giue audyence*,
And from him doe not shrinke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

(*b*) To grant an interview or a hearing: said of sovereigns, judges, and other persons in authority: as, to *give audience* to an envoy.—**To give away.** (*a*) To alienate (the title to or property of a thing); make over to another; transfer: as, to *give away* one's books; to *give away* a bride.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives is *given away* from ourselves. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To cause or permit to be known; let out; betray: as, to *give away* a secret; to *give* the whole thing *away*. [Chiefly colloq.] (*c*†) To allow to be lost; lose by neglect.

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy solicitor shall rather die
Than *give* thy cause *away*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

To give back, to return; restore.—**To give battle.** See *battle*1.—**To give birth to**, to bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to be the origin or cause of: as, religious differences have *given birth to* many sects.

There is some pre-eminence conferred by a family having for five successive generations *given birth to* individuals distinguished by their merits. *Brougham.*

To give chase, effect. See the nouns.—**To give ear**, to listen; pay attention; give heed.

O Eve, in evil hour thou didst *give ear*
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1067.

The uproar and terror of the night kept people long awake, sitting with pallid faces *giving ear*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

To give fire. (*a*†) To fire off; make a discharge, as of firearms.

A man of John Oldham's, having a musket, which had been long charged with pistol bullets, not knowing of it, *gave fire*, and shot three men.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 96.

(*b*) To give the word to fire.—**To give fire to**, to set on fire. [Rare.]

One took a piece, and by accident *gave fire to* the powder, which blew up the deck.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 146.

To give forth, to publish; tell; report publicly.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Recommending to some of us with him [George Fox] the dispatch and dispersion of an epistle, just *given forth* by him, to the churches of Christ throughout the world.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

To give ground. See *ground*1.—**To give in**, to declare; make known; tender: as, to *give in* one's adherence to a party.—**To give it to one**, to rate, scold, or beat one severely. [Colloq.]—**To give line, rein, head**, etc., to slacken or pay out the line (as in angling) or the reins (as in riding or driving), and thus give full liberty; hence, to give more play, freedom, or scope: as, *give* him *line*; *give* the horse his *head*; to *give rein* to one's fancy.

Falkenberg's horse . . . began to plunge and rear. "I will *give* him his *head* for a little way, and turn again and meet you," called Falkenberg.
Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xxii

To give mouth. See *mouth*.—**To give no force†.** See *to make no force*, under *force*1.—**To give off.** (*a*) To send out; put forth; emit: as, to *give off* branches; the fire *gave off* a dense smoke.

For in all ganglia save, perhaps, the very simplest, the corpuscles or vesicles *give off* processes more or less numerous, and usually more or less branched.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 21.

(*b*†) To resign; abandon; relinquish; give up: as, they *gave off* the voyage.

Did not the prophet
Say, that before Ascension-day at noon,
My crown I should *give off*? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

He . . . *gave off* all partnership (excepte in name), as was found in ye issue of things.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

To give one a flap with a foxtail†. See *foxtail*.—**To give one a hat.** See *hat*.—**To give one a rope's end.** See *end*.—**To give one fits.** See *fit*1.—**To give one place**, to give precedence to one; yield to one's claims.

Sit thou not in the highest place,
Where the good man is present,
But *gyue him place* his maners marke
Thou with graue aduysement.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

To give one's hand. See *hand*.—**To give one's self away**, to betray one's self; expose one's secret thought or intention, as by a lapse of the tongue or a careless action. [Colloq.]—**To give one's self up.** (*a*) To surrender one's self, as to the authorities. (*b*) To despair of one's recovery; conclude one's self to be lost. (*c*) To resign or devote one's self.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

To give one the bag, canvas, dor, geck, hat, sack, etc. See the nouns.—**To give one the lie in his throat†**, to accuse one of outrageous lying; throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from which it proceeded.—**To give (one) the slip**, to slip away from; escape from stealthily; elude: as, to *give* the police *the slip*.

Being sufficiently weary of this mad Crew, we were willing to *give* them *the slip* at any place from whence we might hope to get a passage to an English Factory.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 402.

Difficulty enough I had to bring this fellow.—I don't know what's the matter; but if I had not held him by force, he'd have *given* me *the slip*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

To give (one) the time of day, or **the day**, to greet sociably; salute in a friendly way.

But he . . . would not so them slay,
But gently waking them *gave* them *the time of day*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 38.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
Gave him *the day*, and then accosted thus.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

To give out. (*a*) To hand out; distribute: as, to *give out* rations. (*b*) To emit; send out: as, it *gives out* a bad odor.

The damp birch sticks *gave out* a thick smoke, which almost stifled us. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 121.

(*c*) To issue; assign; announce; publish; report: as, to *give out* the lessons for the day; it was *given out* that he was bankrupt.

Ay, but, master, take heed how you *give* this *out*; Horace is a man of the sword. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 4.

I'll *give* you *out* for dead, and by yourself,
And shew the instrument.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

The number slain is generally believed much greater than is *given out*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 21.

(*d*) To represent; represent as being; declare or pretend to be.

It is the . . . bitter disposition of Beatrice that . . . so *gives* me *out*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*e*) In *music*, to enunciate or play over; of a voice-part in a contrapuntal work, to enunciate (a theme); of an organist, to play over (a hymn-tune) before it is sung.—**To give over.** [Now more commonly *to give up* in all uses.] (*a*) To abandon; relinquish.

We pray you, for your own sake, to embrace your own safety, and *give over* this attempt. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

If such ships come not, they *give over* taking any more. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 249.

God was not angry with Moses, so as that he *gave over* his purpose of delivering Israel. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) To abandon all hope of.

Not one forstells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*c*) To devote or addict.

Humane nature retains an abhorrency of sin, so far that it is impossible for men to have the same esteem of those who are *given over* to all manner of wickedness.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To give place to, to yield precedence or superiority to; make way for.

I went to the Jesuites College againe, the front whereoff *gives place to* few for its architecture.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 23, 1644.

When the day grows too busy for these gentlemen to enjoy any longer the pleasures of their dishabille with any manner of confidence, they *give place to* men who . . . come to the coffee-house either to transact affairs, or enjoy conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

To give rise, to give origin, cause, or occasion.

Very trifling circumstances often *give rise* to the most injurious tales. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

In addition to feelings of contact or pressure referred to the sensory surface, contact may *give rise* to a sensation of temperature, according as the thing touched feels hot or cold. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 478.

To give the bob, to give the butt, etc. See the nouns.—**To give the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.—**To give the day.** See *to give (one) the time of day*.—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil*.—**To give the glaiks.** See *glaik*.—**To give the gleek†.** See *gleek*[1].—**To give the hand†.** See *hand*.—**To give the hand of.** See *hand*.—**To give the lie**, or **give the lie to**, to contradict; declare or prove to be false or untrue.

Beside, to tell you the truth, I have heard of you, that you are a man whose religion lies in talk, and that your conversation *gives* this your mouth-profession *the lie*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

It was an Alderney cow. . . . Her eyes were mild, and soft, and bright. Her legs were like the legs of a deer; and in her whole gait and demeanour she almost *gave the lie to* her own name. *Trollope*, Belton Estate, I. 99.

To give the mitten. See *mitten*.—**To give tongue**, to set up a bark; break out barking, as at the sight of game: said of dogs.

At noon he crossed the track of a huge timber-wolf; instantly the dog *gave tongue*, and, rallying its strength, ran along the trail. *The Century*, XXXVI. 835.

To give up. (*a*) To resign; quit; abandon as hopeless or useless: as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.

But you say he has entirely *given up* Charles—never sees him, hey? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

(*b*) To surrender; relinquish; cede: as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy; in this treaty the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana.

My last is said. Let me *give up* my soul
Into thy bosom.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

(*c*†) To deliver; make public; show up.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people unto the king. 2 Sam. xxiv. 9.

I'll not state them
By *giving up* their characters. *Beau. and Fl.*

(*d*) To despair of the recovery of; abandon hope in regard to: as, the doctors *gave* him *up*.—**To give up the ghost.** See *ghost*.—**To give way.** (*a*) To yield; withdraw; make room.

At this the Croud *gave way*,
Yielding, like Waves of a divided Sea.
Congreve, Iliad.

(*b*†) To yield assent; give permission.

The President had occasion of other imploiment for them, and *gaue way* to Master Wyffin and Serieant Ieffrey Abbot, to goe and stab them or shoot them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 231.

At length, after much debate of things, the Govr . . . *gave way* that they should set corne every man for his owne particuler. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 134.

(*c*) To fail; yield to force; break or fail; break down: as, the ice *gave way*, and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding *gave way*; the wheels or axletree *gave way*.

The truest sense and knowledge of our duty *give way* in the presence of mighty temptations.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to begin or resume rowing, or to increase one's exertions: chiefly in the imperative, as an order to a boat's crew.—**To give way to**, to make way for; retire or recede in favor or on account of: as, to *give way to* one's superiors.

Through a large part of several English shires the names which the English had given to the spots which they wrested from the Briton *gave way to* new names which marked the coming of another race of conquerors.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Give*, *Confer*, *Bestow*, *Present*, *Grant*. *Give* is generic, covering the others, and applying equally to things tangible and intangible: as, to *give* a man a penny, a hearing, one's confidence. *Conferring* is generally the act of a superior allowing that which might be withheld: as, to *confer* knighthood or a boon. *Bestow* and *grant* emphasize the gratuitousness of the gift somewhat more than the others. *Present* implies some formality in the act of giving and considerable value in the gift. *Grant* may presuppose a request, may imply formality in the giving, and may express an act of a sovereign or a government: as, to *grant* land for a hospital; but it has broader uses: as, to *grant* a premise.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

The publick marks of honour and reward,
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 993.

The Lord magnified Solomon, . . . and *bestowed* upon him such royal majesty as had not been on any king before him in Israel. 1 Chron. xxix. 25.

They *presented* unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh. Mat. ii. 11.

O, wherefore did God *grant* me my request?
Milton, S. A., l. 356.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To transfer or impart gratuitously something valuable; transfer that which is one's own to another without compensation; make a gift or donation.

It is more blessed to *give* than to receive. Acts xx. 35.

2. To yield, as from pressure, failure, softening, decay, etc.; fall away; draw back; relax; become exhausted.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again and grow soft.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never *gives*.
G. Herbert, Vertue.

His face is pale, his gait is shuffling, his elbows are gone, his boots are *giving* at the toes.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. To open, or afford an opening, entrance, or view; lead: with *into*, *on*, or *upon*. [A Gallicism: F. *donner sur*.]

The crazy gateway *giving upon* the filthy lane.
All the Year Round.

A well-worn pathway courted us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge;
This, yielding, *gave into* a grassy walk.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

A narrow corridor *gave into* a wide festival space.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 107.

To give at†, to attack. *Nares.*

Since that the olde poet perceiveth he cannot withhold our poet from his endevours, and put him to silence, he goeth about by taunts to terrifie him from writing. And thus he *gives at* him. *Terence in English* (1614).

To give back, to retire; withdraw; yield.

The ground besprinkled was with blood,
Tarquin began to faint;
For he *gave back*, and bore his shield
So low, he did repent.
Sir Lancelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

Then Christian pulled it out of his bosom, and began to try at the dungeon door, whose bolt, as he turned the key, *gave back*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 178.

To give in, to give way; yield; confess one's self beaten; confess one's self inferior to another; submit.

Women in shape and beauty men exceede:
Here I *give in*, I doe confesse 't indeede.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. 1.

If you do fight, fight it out; and don't *give in* while you can stand and see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To give in to, to yield assent to; adopt.

As mirth is more apt to make proselytes than melancholy, it is observed that the Italians have many of them for these late years *given* very far *in to* the modes and freedoms of the French.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 374.

They *give in to* all the substantial luxuries of the table, and abstain from nothing but wine and wit.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Elizabeth was forced to *give in to* a little falsehood here; for to acknowledge the substance of their conversation was impossible. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 306.

To give off, to cease; forbear. [Rare.]—**To give on†**, to rush; fall on.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

To give out, to become exhausted: as, the horses *gave out* at the next milestone; the water *gave out*.

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.
Swift, Grand Question Debated.

Our deer were beginning to *give out*, and we were very anxious to reach Muonlovara in time for dinner.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 151.

To give over, to suspend or abandon effort; act no more; stop.

He cry'd, "Let us freely *give o'er*."
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

They *gave* not *over*, though their enemies were strong and suttle. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It would be well for all authors if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

To give unto†, to yield to; make allowance for.

We must *give*, I say,
Unto the motives, and the stirrers up
Of humours in the blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

To give up. (*a*) To abandon effort, expectation, or the like; give out; come to a stop. (*b*) To become moist, as dry salted fish when the salt deliquesces in a damp place. [Technical.]

give[1] (giv), *n.* [< *give*[1], *v.*] Capacity for yielding to pressure; yielding character or quality; yieldingness; elasticity.

Compared to the Frenchman, the American is more loosely hung together, and has more swing and *give* in gait and gesture. *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 45.

There was sufficient *give* in the velvet to prevent fracture of the material while drying.
Tel. Jour. and Elect. Rev., XXII. 451.

give[2], *v.* See *gyve*.

given (giv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Granted; executed and delivered. Compare *date*[1], 1.

Yeoven at our manor of Greenwich the 1st day of February, in the 29th year of our reign.
Queen Elizabeth (1587), Warrant for Execution of Mary, [Queen of Scots.

2. Conferred; bestowed; imparted; not inherited or possessed naturally: as, a *given* name.—**3.** Admitted; supposed; allowed as a supposition; conceding: as, *given* A and B, C follows.—**4.** Specified or that might be specified or stated; certain; particular; specifically, in *math.*, virtually known or determined: as, a *given* magnitude—that is, a known magnitude. When the position of a thing is known it is said to be *given* in position; and the ratio between two quantities being known, these quantities are said to have a *given* ratio. According to the definitions of Euclid (in his "Data"), a magnitude is *given* when we can find another equal to it, a ratio is *given* when an identical ratio can be found, a position is *given* when it remains constantly the same, etc.

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a *given* person will act when placed in *given* circumstances.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

Consciousness, unless as a definite consciousness, as a conscious act at a *given* time, is no consciousness.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxvii.

5. Disposed; addicted. [Now used only with specific qualification: as, *given* to drink; *given* to exaggeration.]

Pointe forth six of the best *given* Iontlemen of this Court.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 67.

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

I am mightily *given* to melancholy.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

I found him garrulously *given*,
A babbler in the land.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

Given bass, given part, in *musical composition*, a bass or other voice-part which is furnished or assumed as a fixed basis for the harmony.

giver (giv'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gever*; < ME. *gyvere*, *gevere*, *yevere* (= D. *gever* = OHG. **gebāri*, *kebāri*, MHG. G. *geber* = Sw. *givare* = Dan. *giver*); < *give*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts, dispenses, distributes, or contributes.

For God loueth a chearfull *geuer*.
Bible of 1551, 2 Cor. ix. 7.

That which Moses spake unto *givers*, we must now inculcate unto takers away from the Church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

gives, *n. pl.* See *gyves*.

givre (zhē'vr), *n.* [F., a particular use of *givre*, hoar frost, dial. also icicle, = Pr. *givre*, *gibre* = Cat. *gebre*, hoar frost; origin obscure.] An efflorescence on vanilla-pods. See the extract.

The best varieties of vanilla pods are of a dark chocolate brown or nearly black colour, and are covered with a crystalline efflorescence technically known as *givre*, the presence of which is taken as a criterion of quality.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 66.

Giz, *n.* See *Geëz*.

gizz (giz), *n.* [Sc.] The face; countenance.

Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz,
Ye did present your smoutie phizz
'Mang better folk
Burns, Address to the De'il.

gizzard (giz'ard), *n.* [Formerly *gisard*; with excrescent *d* (or with term. *-ard* for orig. *-er*), < ME. *giser* (also *giserne*), < OF. *gezier*, *jagier*, *juisier*, F. *gésier*, gizzard, < L. *gigerium*, only in

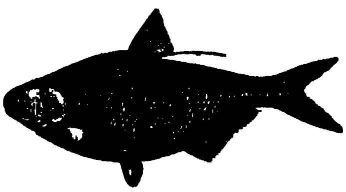
pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] 1. The second stomach of a bird, not counting the crop or craw as the first; the bulbous or muscular stomach (ventriculus bulbosus), succeeding the proventriculus and succeeded by the duodenum; the gigerium. In most birds, especially those which feed upon grain or hard seeds, it is very thick and muscular, and lined with tough leathery (or even bony) epithelium, the organ thus forming a powerful grinding-mill in which the food is triturated after being mixed with the gastric juice of the preceding glandular stomach. 2. The proventriculus or first true stomach of insects, generally armed inside with horny teeth. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—3. The stomach of some mollusks, as *Bullidæ*, when muscular and hardened.—4. Figuratively, temper: now only in the phrase *to fret one's gizzard*.

But that which does them greatest harm,
Their sp'ritual *gizzards* are too warm.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 668.

To fret one's gizzard, to harass one's self, vex one's self, or be vexed. [Vulgar.] **To stick in one's gizzard**, to prove hard of digestion; be distasteful or offensive; vex one. [Vulgar.]

gizzard-fallen (giz'ärd-fâ″ln), *a.* Affected, as a bird, with falling of the anus (prolapsus ani): a term used by pigeon-fanciers.

gizzard-shad (giz'ärd-shad), *n.* A popular name of the isospondylous fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*, related to the anchovies, herrings, etc. There are a dozen species, chiefly of the genus *Dorosoma* (or *Chatoessus*), inhabiting fresh and brackish waters of the Atlantic coast of America and the eastern coasts of Asia and Australia. They are sluggish



Gizzard-shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

fishes, feeding on mud, and having a muscular gizzard, whence the name. The common gizzard-shad of the United States is *Dorosoma cepedianum*. Also called *hickory-shad*, *mud shad*, *white-eyed shad*, and *thread-herring*.

gizzard-trout (giz'ärd-trout), *n.* Same as *gillaroo*.

gizzen (giz'n), *a.* [Sc., < Icel. *gisinn* = Sw. *gisten* = Dan. *gissen*, leaky: see *gizzen*, *v.*] Leaky. —**To gang gizzen**, to crack, gape, or split for want of moisture: said of tubs, barrels, etc., and, figuratively, of topers deprived of drink.

Ne'er let's *gang gizzen*, fy for shame,
Wi' drouthy tusk *Tarras*, Poems, p. 134.

gizzen (giz'n), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *geizen*, *geisin*, *geyze*; < Icel. *gisna* (= Sw. *gistna* = Dan. *gisne*), become leaky, < *gisinn*, leaky: see *gizzen*, *a.*] 1. To become leaky from shrinkage, owing to want of moisture, as a tub or barrel. —2. To fade; wither.

Gl. A chemical symbol of *glucinum*.

glabella[1] (glạ-bel'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *glabellæ* (-ē). [NL., fem.: see *glabellum*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *glabellum*.

glabella[2], *n.* Plural of *glabellum*.

glabellar (glạ-bel'ạ̈r), *a.* [< *glabellum* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the glabellum.

The *glabellar* region is flat and smooth.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 202.

glabellous (glạ-bel'us), *a.* [< LL. *glabellus*, without hair, smooth, dim. of L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Same as *glabellar*.

glabellum (glạ-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *glabella* (-ạ̈). [NL., dim., < L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] 1. In *human anat.*, a small space on the forehead immediately above and between the eyebrows.—2. In trilobites, the median convex portion of the cephalic shield, being the cephalic continuation of the thoracic axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.

The *glabellum*, or central raised ridge of the cephalic shield, is a continuation of the thoracic axis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 226.

The lateral region of the head [of trilobites], the median part of which specially projects as the *glabellum*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 484.

Also *glabella*.

glabrate (glā'brāt), *a.* [< L. *glabratus*, pp. of *glabrare*, deprive of hair and bristles, lit. make smooth, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, smooth; bald; glabrous; having no hair or other appendages.—2. In *bot.*, becoming glabrous from age; somewhat glabrous.

glabreate†, glabriate† (glā'brẹ-āt, -bri-āt), *v. t.* [Improp. for **glabrate*, v. t.: see *glabrate*, *a.*] To make smooth. *Cockeram*.

glabrirostral (glā-bri-ros'trạl), *a.* [< NL. *glabrirostris*, < L. *glaber*, smooth, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, smooth-billed; having few and slight, if any, bristles along the gape; wanting rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *setirostral*, and said of certain birds of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, most members of this family being setirostral. *P. L. Sclater*.

Glabrirostres (glā-bri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glabrirostris*, smooth-billed: see *glabrirostral*.] A group of caprimulgine birds without rictal vibrissæ, as the night-hawks. *P. L. Sclater*.

glabrity† (glab'rị-ti), *n.* [< L. *glabrita(t-)s*, smoothness, baldness, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Smoothness; baldness. *Bailey*.

glabrous (glā'brus), *a.* [< L. *glaber* (*glabr-*), smooth, without hair, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, G. *glatt* = D. *glad*, smooth, sleek, = E. *glad*: see *glad*.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence: used chiefly in zoölogy and botany.

glacé (gla-sā'), *a.* [F., iced, glazed, pp. of *glacer*, freeze, < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Iced; glossed; glossy; lustrous: as, *glacé* fruit; *glacé* silk.

A large quantity of thread is now polished, and is known in the trade as *glacé*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 502.

Glacé silk, a thin and plain silk material with a great deal of luster or gloss.—**Mohair glacé**. See *mohair*.

glaciable (glā'shiạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *glacia-re*, turn into ice (see *glaciate*), + E. *-ble*.] Capable of being converted into ice. [Rare.]

From mere aqueous and *glaciable* substances condensing them [precious stones] by frosts into solidities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

glacial (glā'shiạl), *a.* [= F. *glacial* = Sp. Pg. *glacial* = It. *glaciale*, < L. *glacialis*, icy, frozen, full of ice, < *glacies*, ice.] 1. Icy; consisting of ice; frozen; hence, resembling ice; figuratively, having a cold, glassy look or manner.

I thought it not amiss to call our consistent self-shining substance the icy or *glacial* noctiluca (and for variety—phosphorous). *Boyle*, Works, IV. 457.

His manner more *glacial* and sepulchral than ever.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 203.

It stands at the front of all experiments in a field remote as the northern heavens and almost as *glacial* and clear. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 94.

2. In *geol.*, referring to ice; associated with the geological agency of ice.—**Glacial acetic acid.** See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Glacial drift**, in *geol.* See *drift*, 5.—**Glacial phosphoric acid**, monobasic or metaphosphoric acid, HPO_3. It is a white, brittle, deliquescent solid.—**The glacial epoch**, a period of the earth's history when, as maintained by many geologists, an ice-sheet extended from the Scandinavian range in all directions, encroaching on Finland, northern Germany, and even a part of Great Britain; the glaciers of the Alps, Caucasus, and Pyrenees being also at that time considerably larger than they are now. Traces of former glaciation are observed in abundance over wide areas in northeastern North America, and are ascribed by most geologists to the former presence of an ice-sheet covering that region. The difficulty of accounting for the presence and movement of such a sheet on the American side of the Atlantic is much greater than is the case on the European side. Since in New England and the region of the great lakes much of the superficial detritus has been moved southward from the place of its origin for a greater or less distance, and since this fact was frequently observed and much commented on before ice became a recognized factor in geology, the phenomena now usually designated as *glacial* in Europe have been in America associated with the word *drift*; the loose material on the surface being called by that name, and the epoch of its accumulation, the *drift epoch*.

glacialist (glā'shiạl-ist), *n.* [< *glacial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who explains geological phenomena by reference to the former presence of ice. The word is little used in this sense except with some other word limiting or qualifying it: as, an advanced *glacialist*; an *ultra-glacialist* (one who is prone to magnify the importance of ice as a geological agent).

By a cursory glance the *glacialist* is led to believe that the markings must be referred to the streams of inland ice.
Nature, XXX. 203.

We have certainly no evidence that, during even the severest part of the glacial epoch, an ice-cap, like that advocated by Agassiz and other extreme *glacialists*, ever existed at the North Pole.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 78.

2. One who makes a specialty of glacial geology.

Nor is it only the effects of land-ice which the *glacialist* sees marked upon the rocks of Britain.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 165.

Also *glaciologist*.

glacially (glā'shiạl-i), *adv.* By means of glaciers or of glaciation: as, *glacially* formed hollows.

glaciarium (glā-shi-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glaciaria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *glacies*, ice. Cf. *glacier*.] A place, as a building, provided with a smooth level flooring of artificial ice or of cement, for skating, especially in summer; a skating-rink.

Summer skating has been occasionally provided in "*glaciariums*" by means of artificially produced ice.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 105.

glaciate (glā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glaciated*, ppr. *glaciating*. [< L. *glaciatus*, pp. of *glaciare*, turn into ice, freeze, < *glacies*, ice.] I. *trans.* 1†. To convert into ice.

To measure by the differing weight and density of the same portion of water what change was produced in it betwixt the hottest time of summer, and first a *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art. *Boyle*, Works, II. 522.

2. To cover with ice.

The formerly *glaciated* hemisphere has . . . become the warm one, and the warm hemisphere the *glaciated*.
Quoted in *J. Croll's* Climate and Time, p. 77.

3. To give an ice-like or frosted appearance to. [A trade use.]

[Iron] chimneys, ovens, etc., and melted, not enameled, *glaciated*, or tinned. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73½ (1887), p. 215.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into ice. *Johnson*.

glaciated (glā'shi-ā-ted), *p. a.* Covered with ice; also, acted upon by ice; showing the effects of glacial action.

Rocky substances which have once been *glaciated*, if I may thus express the peculiar action of ice upon rocks, viz. the planing, polishing, scratching, grooving, and furrowing of their surfaces, can never be mistaken for anything else. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 661.

On almost every *glaciated* surface in Maine may be found isolated drift scratches aberrant both in direction and outline. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 146.

glaciation (glā-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *glaciate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of freezing.

The water or other liquor usually beginning to freeze at the top, and it being the nature of *glaciation* to distend the water and aqueous liquors it hardens, it is usually and naturally consequent, that when the upper-crust of ice is grown thick, and by reason of the expansion of the frozen liquor bears hard with its edges against the sides of the glass contiguous to it, the included liquor (that is by degrees successively turned into ice), requiring more room than before, and forcibly endeavoring to expand itself every way, finds it less difficult to burst the glass than lift up the ice. *Boyle*, Hist. Cold, v.

2. The result of freezing; ice. [Rare.]

It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hayl, which is also a *glaciation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

3. In *geol.*, the present or former existence of a mass of ice, glacier, or ice-sheet, covering a certain region; subjection to the action of ice. Thus, it is said that the surface of the country in Sweden exhibits the effects of a former *glaciation*—that is, that the surfaces of the rocks in many places are smoothed or striated, as they are under or near actual glaciers in the Alps or elsewhere. Such surfaces are said to be *glaciated*. 4. A consequence of or phenomenon caused by such a process or covering, as the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces.

glacier (glā'shiėr or glas'i-ėr), *n.* [< F. *glacier* (orig. Swiss, > G. *gletscher*), < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] The form in which the snow, falling on the higher parts of those mountain-ranges which are above the snow-line, finds its way down into the valleys. Under suitable climatic conditions, the snow which thus falls does not all disappear by evaporation, or melt at once and run off in the form of water, but becomes gradually converted into ice, and moves slowly down the mountain-slope in the depressions or valleys until it reaches a point where the mean temperature has so far risen that evaporation and melting counterbalance the supply from above. Here the glacier ends, and a stream of water begins, which is often the head of some large river, as the Gangootri glacier of the Ganges, or the Rhone glacier of the river of that name. The snow of the glacier is not transformed into ice at once, but passes through the intermediate stage of névé (German *firn*). (See *firn*.) Several subordinate glaciers often combine to form one large one, a result dependent on the topography of that part of the mountain-range in which the glacier takes its rise. The great glaciers, those of the first order, as the Gorner and the Aletsch glaciers in Switzerland, begin in large amphitheaters (*cirques*), where a considerable number of affluents are forced by the topographical conditions to unite in forming one great glacier. The ice-stream of the longest glacier in the Swiss Alps, the Gross Aletsch, was in 1880 10¼ miles in length; some in the Himalayas are four times as long. From the cliffs which overhang the glacier is always being detached, by frost and aërial erosion, more or less detritus, which is carried downward on the ice as it moves, and finally dumped at the terminus of the ice-mass. Such accumulations of debris are called *moraines*, and are very conspicuous on many glaciers. (See *moraine*.) The former greater extension of glaciers over certain regions has been, and still is, a subject of much discussion among geologists. See *the glacial epoch* (under *glacial*) and *ice*.—**Glacier tables**, large stones found on glaciers supported by pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it from both; and accordingly its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. After a time the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrium becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and, falling on the surface of the glacier, defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh. *J. D. Forbes*.

glaciére (glas-i-ēr'), *n.* [F., < *glace*, ice; cf. *glacier*.] A cave, fissure, or depression of some kind in which ice remains permanently, although in quantity varying with the year and the season: sometimes called, in New England, an *ice-cave* or *ice-glen*.

Certain exceptional cases occur where, owing to the subsidence of the cold winter air into caverns (*glacières*), ice is formed which is not wholly melted, even though the summer temperature of the caves may be above freezing-point. *A. Geikie.*

glacieret (glā'shiėr-et or glas'i-ėr-et), *n.* [< *glacier* + *-et*.] A small sheet of ice or névé, lying under the snow-fields at the summits of the highest points in the Cordilleras, and exposed to view when after a series of exceptionally dry years the snow has nearly or quite melted away: a name given by J. Le Conte.

The glacierets are considered by some to be properly denominated *glaciers*, and by others to be something quite different from true glaciers.

glacier-snow (glā'shiėr-snō), *n.* Same as *névé*.

glacio-aqueous (glā'shiō-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *aqua*, water.] Pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glaciological (glā'shi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *glaciology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to glaciology.

glaciologist (glā-shi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *glaciology* + *-ist*.] Same as *glacialist*.

It will, I hope, meet with the approval of your veteran *glaciologist*. *Dawson*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 184.

glaciology (glā-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *glacies*, ice (with ref. to *glacier*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the formation and action of glaciers.

glacionatant (glā-shiō-nā'tant), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *natan(t-)s*, swimming: see *natant*.] Belonging to or affected by floating ice, as distinguished from ice moving on land.

The latter [attenuated edges, border of the drift] are thought to represent, one a glacial and the other a *glacionatant* action. *Science*, VIII. 157.

glacious† (glā'shi-us), *a.* [< OF. *glacieux*, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Like ice; icy.

Which [mineral solutions] will crystallize . . . into white and *glacious* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

glacis (glā'sis, or, as F., gla-sē'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan., etc., *glacis*, < F. *glacis*, formerly also *glassis*, a slippery place, a sloping bank or causeway, a strong pent-house upon the walls or the rampart of a fortress, < OF. *glacis*, icy, slippery, *glacer*, formerly also *glasser*, < L. *glaciare*, freeze, harden: see *glaciate*.] A gentle slope or sloping bank. (*a*) In *fort.*, a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field.

"Stand firm, and be ready, my gallant 60ths!" suddenly exclaimed a voice above them, "wait to see the enemy; fire low, and sweep the *glacis*."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

Then there is a fine broad *glacis* with a deep ditch, revetted on scarp and counterscarp — drawbridges, portcullis, all the material appearances of a great fortress are here. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 150.

(*b*) An easy slope, like that of the shingle piled on the shore by the action of the tides and waves, less steep than a talus. *Imp. Dict.*

glaçure (F. pron. gla-sür'), *n.* [F., < *glacer*, freeze, glaze: see *glaciate*.] A thin coating of glass used for glazing fine earthenware, such as artistic terra-cottas. Compare *glase*.

glad (glad), *a.*; compar. *gladder*, superl. *gladdest*. [< ME. *glad*, *glod*, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad, = OS. *glad* (in comp.), glad, = OFries. *glod*, smooth, = OD. *glad*, glowing, D. *glad*, bright, smooth, sleek, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, bright, smooth, G. *glatt*, smooth, even, polished, plain, bare, slippery, = Icel. *gladhr*, bright, glad, = Sw. Dan. *glad*, glad (cf. Sw. *glatt*, Dan. *glat*, smooth, < G.); akin to L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair (L. *b* = E. *d*, as in L. *barba* = E. *beard*), = OBulg. *gladĭkŭ* = Russ. *gladkie*, smooth, even, polished (OBulg. *gladiti* = Serv. *gladiti* = Russ. *gladitĭ*, etc., make smooth), = Lith. *glodas*, smooth. The orig. sense 'smooth' is not recorded in AS., and is rare (and perhaps imported) in ME. Hence *glade*1.] **1**†. Smooth; level; open. Compare *glade*1.

In places *glade* [plural] and lene, in places drie,
The medes [meads, meadows] clensed tyme is now to make.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

2. Acting smoothly or freely; moving easily: as, a *glad* door or bolt. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. In good condition; thriving.

The weedes with an hande must uppe be wronge,
And thai that thynnest standeth beth *gladdest*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

4. Shining; bright; cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy: as, a *glad* countenance.

He be-helde her with a *gladde* chere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 386.

Twas in the *glad* season of spring.
Cowper, Morning Dream

5. Feeling joy, pleasure, or satisfaction, especially with reference to some particular event; pleased; gratified; well contented; joyful: rarely used attributively in this sense, but usually in the predicate, where it is used absolutely or followed by *of* or *at*, or by an infinitive with *to*: as, to be *glad of* an opportunity *to* oblige a friend.

Whan that comli quen the tidinges herde,
A *gladdere* womman in world was ther non a-liue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4943.

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished.
Prov. xvii. 5.

The fathers [of the church] were *glad to* be heard, *glad to* be liked, and *glad to* be understood too.
Donne, Sermons, v.

For life and love that has been, I am *glad*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 167.

6. Causing joy or pleasure; giving satisfaction; pleasing.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is.
Sir P. Sidney

He went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the *glad* tidings of the kingdom of God.
Luke viii. 1.

=Syn. 5. Joyous, delighted, animated, exhilarated. — **6.** Gladsome, cheering, exhilarating, animating. See *gladness*.

glad†, *n.* [< ME. *glad*, < AS. *glæd*, n. (= Icel. *gladhi*, *f.*, = Dan. *glæde*), gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] Gladness.

When he was come and knewe that it was she,
ffor very *glad* he wist not what to saye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1255.

glad (glad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gladded*, ppr. *gladding*. [< ME. *gladen*, *gladden*, *gladien*, *gledien*, < AS. *gladian*, tr. make glad, intr. be glad (= Icel. *gleðja* = Sw. *glädja* = Dan. *glæde*, make glad), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make glad; gladden. [Now only poetical.]

Whanne theemperour hade herd how [that] hit ferde,
He was gretteli *gladed*, and oft Crist thonked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4872.

The king is sad, and must be *gladded* straight.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Thou thoughtest . . . that all the Tartar host would praise
Thy courage or thy craft, and spread thy fame,
To *glad* thy father in his weak old age.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II.† *intrans.* To be glad; rejoice.

Gladeth, ye fowles, on the morowe gray.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 1.

Thow *gladdyst*, thou wepist, I sitt the bygh.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

Absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor afflictions shall bar me from *gladding* in thy good
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

gladden1 (glad'n), *v.* [< *glad* + *-en*1 (3). Cf. *glad*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make glad or joyful; cheer; please.

Thence to the south extend thy *gladden'd* eyes;
There rival flames with equal glory rise.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 79.

It is impossible to resist the *gladdening* influence of fine weather and fair wind at sea. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

=Syn. To comfort, gratify, delight, rejoice, animate, enliven.

II. *intrans.* To become glad; rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams.*

gladden2 (glad'n), *n.* [See *glade*1.] A glade. [North. Eng.]

gladden3 (glad'n), *n.* [Also written *gladdon*, *gladen*, *gladwyn*, *gladwin* (and *gladder*, *glader*); < ME. *gladene*, *gladne*, *gladone*, *gladon*, < AS. *glædene*, a plant, *Iris Pseudacorus*, glossed by L. *gladiolus*, of which the AS. name is an accommodated form, < L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily (so called in reference to the sword-like leaves), lit. a little sword: see *gladiolus*.] A plant of the iris family, especially *Iris fœtidissima*. See *Iris*, 8.

gladder1† (glad'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glader*, < *gladien*, make glad.] One who makes glad or gives joy.

O lady myn, Venus, . . .
Thou *gladere* of the mount of Citheroun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1365.

gladder2† (glad'ėr), *n.* Same as *gladden*3.

gladder3 (glad'ėr), *a.* Comparative of *glad*.

gladdon† (glad'ọn), *n.* See *gladden*3.

glade1 (glād), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS., but < ME. *glad* (pl. *glade*) (rare), smooth, usually bright, joyful, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, = Icel. *gladhr*, shining, bright, = D. *glad*, bright, smooth, etc.: see *glad*. Cf. Sw. dial. *glad-ypen*, completely open, said of a lake from which the ice has all melted away; *glatt*, adv. (for **gladt*, neut. a.), completely, *glatt öppen*, completely open. The orig. sense is a 'smooth, bare' place or perhaps a 'bright, light, clear' place, as in a wood; cf. E. *lea*, a meadow, = L. *lucus*, a grove, glade, lit. a 'light' space, from the root of *light*; W. *goleufwlch*, a glade, < *goleu*, light, clear, bright, + *bwlch*, a gap, notch, defile. Cf. *evergladc*.] **1.** An open space in a wood or forest, either natural or artificially made; especially, such an opening used as a place for catching game; an opening or passage through a wood.

Farre in the forrest, by a hollow *glade*
Covered with mossie shrubs, which spredding brode
Did underneath them make a gloomy shade.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them; and so the woodcocks, shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled in them.
Willoughby, Ornithologia, I. 3.

There, interspersed in lawns and op'ning *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

2. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, a space of smooth ice or an ice-covered surface: as, the path was a *glade* of ice. [New Eng.]—**3.** An everglade. [U. S.]—**To go to glade**†, to set, as the sun. *Davies.*

Likening her Majestie to the Sunne for his brightnesse, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to *go to glade*, and sometime to suffer eclypse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

Phœbus now *goes to glade*; then now goe wee
Vnto our sheddes to rest vs till he rise.
Davies, Eclogue, l. 255.

glade2 (glād), *n.* [Local E.; a diff. application of *glede*, a kite.] The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

gladen†, *n.* See *gladden*3.

glade-net (glād'net), *n.* A kind of net much used in England and some parts of the continent of Europe for the capture of birds, especially woodcocks, in the glades of forests.

gladert, *n.* Same as *gladden*3.

glad-eye (glad'ī), *n.* The yellowhammer. [Eng.]

gladful† (glad'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *gladful* (= ODan. *gladefuld*); < *glad*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of gladness.

Moniments
Of his successe and *gladfull* victory.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 59.

gladfulness† (glad'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glad or joyful; joy; gladness.

In the warme Sunne he doth himselfe embay,
And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulnes*, and kingly joyaunce.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 269.

gladiate (glad'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *gladiatus*, sword-shaped, < L. *gladius*, a sword: see *glave*.] Sword-shaped; having the form of a sword, either straight or curved, as the legume of a plant; ensiform.

gladiator (glad'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *gladiateur* = Sp. *gladiator* = Pg. *gladiador* = It. *gladiatore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gladiator*, < L. *gladiator*, < *gladius*, a sword (there is no verb **gladiare*): see *glave*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people, either with other gladiators or with wild animals. Gladiators were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterward freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. Under the empire, knights, senators, and even women exhibited themselves in this way. Gladiators were first exhibited only on the occasion of public funerals, but afterward at entertainments of various kinds, and especially at public festivals given by the ædiles and other magistrates. They usually fought in the amphitheater, sometimes in the forum, sometimes at the funeral pyre. They were kept and trained in special establishments or schools, sometimes by persons who let them out for hire, sometimes by citizens who wished to exhibit them themselves. Gladiators were divided into different classes, according to their arms or mode of fighting. Thus, *retiarii* were such as carried a kind of trident and a net (*rete*), in which they endeavored to entangle their opponents, usually *secutores* (pursuers), who were lightly armed; *Thraces* were those armed with the round shield or buckler of the Thracians and a short sword or dagger; the *mirmillones* had an oblong shield curved to suit the shape of the body, and fought with either the Thraces or the retiarii. There were also those who fought blindfolded, their helmets being without eye-holes (*andabatæ*), in troops (*catervarii*), in chariots (*essedarii*), on horseback (*equites*), etc. In case the vanquished was not killed in the combat, the people were usually allowed to decide his fate. If they decreed his death, they extended their hands with the thumb bent and concealed (*premo*) by the clenched fingers; if they voted to spare him, they held out their hands with the thumb extended outward (*verto*). These precise gestures are still a subject of controversy, but the texts appear to support the version here given. Accord-

lug to a common interpretation, the downward gesture of the arm with fingers closed and thumb extended was the death-sentence, as shown in Gérôme's well-known painting "Pollice Verso." Gladiatorial shows were maintained for nearly seven hundred years, till the fifth century A. D

They drew into the sand freemen, knights, senators — yea, histories affirm that Commodus the Emperour did himself play the *gladiator* in person.
Hakewill, Apology, iv § 8.

The combatants were either professional *gladiators*, *slaves*, *criminals*, or military captives.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 301.

2. A combatant in general; a boxer or prize-fighter; a wrestler; also, a disputant.

Plays, masks, jesters, *gladiators*, tumblers, and jugglers are to be winked at, lest the people should do worse than attend them.
Burton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

Then, whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.
Sir J. Denham.

gladiatorial (glad'i-ā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to gladiators or to their combats for the entertainment of the Roman people; performed by gladiators.

It is uncertain whether *gladiatorial* fights or combats of wild beasts formed any part of the amusements of the arena in those days [of the ancient Etruscans], though boxing, wrestling, and contests of that description certainly did. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Hence — **2.** Pertaining to combatants in general, as prize-fighters, disputants, etc.

gladiatorian (glad'i-ā-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-an.*] Same as *gladiatorial*. [Rare.]

The *gladiatorian* and other sanguinary sports which we allow our people discover sufficiently our national taste.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 3.

gladiatorism (glad'i-ā-tor-izm), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ism.*] The act or practice of gladiators; specifically, prize-fighting. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatorship (glad'i-ā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ship.*] The conduct, state, or occupation of a gladiator. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatory (glad'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *gladiatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gladiatorio*, < L. *gladiatorius*, < *gladiator*, a gladiator: see *gladiator*.] Of or relating to gladiators. [Rare.]

Their [the Romans'] *gladiatory* fights and bloody spectacles *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xxvii.

At Rome there were usually those *gladiatory* sports, bloody, sword-killing sports: they killed men in sport.
Westfield, Sermons (1646), p. 77.

gladiature† (glad'i-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *gladiatura*, < L. *gladiatura*, < *gladius*, a sword: see *gladiator*.] Sword-play; fencing.

In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures* the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 271.

gladify (glad'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gladified*, ppr. *gladifying*. [Irreg. < *glad* + *-i-fy.*] To be glad; rejoice. [Rare.]

Have you Mr. Twining still? oh that he would come and mortify upon our bread and cheese, while he would *gladify* upon our pleasure in his sight.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 193.

gladii, *n.* Plural of *gladius*.

gladiole (glad'i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily: see *gladiolus*.] A gladiolus. — **Water-gladiole**, the flowering rush, *Butomus umbellatus*

gladiolus (glā-dī'ō-lus), *n.* [L., a small sword, a sword-lily (so called from the shape of the leaves), dim. of *gladius*, a sword: see *glave*. Cf. *gladden*³.] 1. Pl. *gladioli* (-lī). A plant of the genus *Gladiolus;* a sword-lily. — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of very beautiful iridaceous plants, with corms or bulb-like rhizomes, and erect leafy stems bearing a spike of large and very variously colored flowers. There are about 90 species, a few of which are natives of the Mediterranean region, but most are found in South Africa. Of the European species, *G. communis* and *G. Byzantinus* are occasionally seen in gardens, but the African species are far more handsome and more generally cultivated. The many favorite garden varieties and hybrids have originated mainly from the Cape species, *G. furibundus*, *G. cardinalis*, *G. psittacinus*, and *G. blandus*.

3. In *anat.*, the intermediate segments of the sternum, between the manubrium and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. In the human subject there are four such segments or sternebræ, commonly fused in the adult in one piece, the gladiolus.

The second piece of the sternum, or *gladiolus*.
H. Gray, Anat.

gladius (glā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *gladii* (-ī). [L., a sword: see *glave*.] The pen, calamary, sepiost, or cuttlebone of the squid; the horny endoskeleton of a cuttlefish. See cut under *calamary*.

gladly (glad'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladly*, *-liche* (cf. Icel. *gledhiligr* = ODan. *gladelig*, Dan. *glædelig*, a., joyful), < AS. *glædlice*, gladly (cf. *glædlic*, bright), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] **1.** With gladness or pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

Thei drynken *gladlyest* mannes Blood, the whiche thei clepen Dieu. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 195.

For I haue seyn hym in aylke and somme tyme in russet,
Bothe in grey and in grys and in gulte herneys,
And as *gladlich* he it gaf to gomes that it neded.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 216.

The common people heard him *gladly*. Mark xii. 37.

2†. By preference; by choice.

Al this was *gladly* in the evetyde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 770.

gladness (glad'nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladnesse*, *gledneese*, < AS. *glædnes*, gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] The state of being glad; a pleased or joyful condition of mind; cheerfulness; a feeling of joy and exhilaration, usually of a strong yet quiet and temperate character.

And he ghaf reynes fro heuene and tymes berynge fruyt, and ful fullide ghoure hertis with mete and *gladnesse*.
Wyclif, Acts xiv. 17 (Oxf.).

Whan the lorde herde this he be-gan to make soche ioye and *gladnesse* that ther myght be seyn noon gretter.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. Acts ii. 46.

I grew in *gladness* till I found
My spirits in the golden age.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

=Syn. *Gladness*, *Joy*, *Pleasure*, *Delight*, *Triumph*. *Gladness* is less often used of a weak feeling than *glad;* it generally stands for a feeling that is strong but tranquil, and showing itself chiefly in the face. Hence it is often used poetically of certain aspects of nature. *Joy* is more vivid and demonstrative. This distinction between *gladness* and *joy* is abundantly illustrated in the Bible. *Pleasure* is the most general of these words, representing all degrees of feeling, and vicious or harmful indulgence as well as harmless enjoyment. In its primary sense it indicates a feeling less distinctively cheerful than *gladness* and less profound or demonstrative than *joy*, but with much of glow. *Delight* is a high degree of *pleasure;* formerly the word was much used for low *pleasure* (see quotation from Milton under *delight*), but it has been redeemed so that it is now rarely used for anything but an ecstatic *pleasure* or *joy*. *Triumph* is often used for *joy* over success, especially *joy* in victory. All these words may express malign feelings, as *joy* in the adversities of a rival, except *gladness*, which generally expresses a pure and worthy feeling. See *animation*, *mirth*, *hilarity*, *happiness*.

With
A sober *gladness* the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits.
Longfellow, Autumn.

Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth.
Luke xv. 7.

Love not *Pleasure;* love God.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

There is a *pleasure* sure
In being mad, which none but madmen know.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

To lyven in *delite* was al his wone,
For he was Epicurus owne sone.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 335.

The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction: not, indeed,
For that which is most worthy to be blest —
Delight and liberty, the simple creed
Of childhood. *Wordsworth*, Immortality, ix.

Hail to the chief who in *triumph* advances.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

gladship†(glad'ship), *n.* [< ME. *gladshipe*, *-schipe*, *-scipe*, < AS. **glædscipe*, *gledscipe*, ONorth. *glædscip*, joy, < *glæd*, glad, + *-scipe*, -ship.] Gladness; joy.

Suche is the *gladshippe* of cnuie
In worldes thing. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

gladsome (glad'sum), *a.* [< ME. *gladsum*, *gladsom* (= ODan. *gladsom*); < *glad* + *-some.*] **1**†. Open; clear.

[Anise] in *gladsom* ayer
And comyn sowe hem now ther is theire leire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. Glad; joyful; cheerful.

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.
Dryden.

It [charity] beholdeth him to prosper and flourish, to grow in wealth and repute, not only without envious repining, but with *gladsome* content.
Barrow, Works, I. xxii.

3. Making glad; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

gladsomely (glad'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladsumli;* < *gladsome* + *-ly*².] In a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure. *Wyclif.*

gladsomeness (glad'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladsumnesse;* < *gladsome* + *-ness.*] The state of being gladsome; joy; pleasure.

My pastime past, my youthlike yeres are gone;
My monthes of mirth, my glistring days of *gladsomeness*.
My times of triumph turned into mone.
Uncertaine Auctors, The Louer Complaineth, etc.

Gladstone (glad'stōn), *n.* **1.** A roomy four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two inside seats, calash-top, and seats for driver and footman. — **2.** Same as *Gladstone bag.* — **Gladstone bag**, an English traveling-bag or portmanteau of leather stretched on a light iron frame. It is from 22 to 24 inches long, in two or more compartments, so as to contain a dress-suit without crushing or creasing the garments: so named in compliment to William E. Gladstone.

Gladstonian (glad-stō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gladstone* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the English statesman William E. Gladstone (born 1809), or to the wing of the Liberal party in Great Britain following his lead.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Gladstone; specifically, in *British politics*, a member of that wing of the Liberal party which in 1886 and succeeding years supported Gladstone's efforts in behalf of home rule for Ireland.

gladwin†, **gladwyn**† (glad'win), *n.* Same as *gladden*³.

Glagol (glag'ol), *n.* [OBulg. Russ. *glagoli*, a word, = Bohem. *hlahol*, a sound, speech; cf. OBulg. *glagolati*, speak; regarded as ult. a redupl. of the root seen in Skt. √ *gar*, swallow.] An ancient Slavic alphabet, principally used in several Roman Catholic dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the church. The alphabet bears traces of having existed prior to the introduction of Christianity, and seems to have been originally cut on sticks in the runic fashion. The earliest Slavic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

Glagolitic (glag-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *Glagol* + *-itic.*] Of or pertaining to Glagol: as, the *Glagolitic* alphabet.

The *Glagolitic* was the liturgical alphabet of the Slovenians, Illyrians, Croatians, and the other western Slaves who acknowledged the Roman obedience, just as the Cyrillic became the script of the northern races . . . who adhered to the Orthodox communion.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 199.

glaik (glāk), *n.* [Sc., = *gleek*, q. v.] **1.** A deception; a delusion; a trick. — **2.** A transient gleam or glance.

I could see by a *glaik* of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.
Galt, The Provost, p. 157.

To fling the glaiks in folk's een, to throw dust in people's eyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find amang them, . . . a fashion of wisdom and fashion of carnal learning — gazing glancing-glasses they are, fit only to *fling the glaiks in folk's een*, wi' their pawky policy and earthly ingine. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

To give the glaiks, to befool and then leave in the lurch; jilt.

glaikit, glaiket (glā'kit, -ket), *a.* [Sc., < *glaik* + *-it, -et*, = E. *-ed*².] Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; foolish; silly.

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals,
That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door,
For *glaikit* Folly's portals.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

The lassie is *glaikit* wi' pride. *J. Baillie.*

glaikitness (glā'kit-nes), *n.* The state of being glaikit; vain or silly folly; levity. [Scotch.]

Bid her have done wi' her *glaikitness* for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance.
J. G. Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 171.

glaim (glām), *n.* [ME. *gloym*, *glayme*, lime, slime. Cf. *onglaim.*] A viscous substance, as glue, birdlime, etc. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Gloyme of knyttynge or byndunge togedyr, limus, gluten. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 198.

glaim (glām), *v. t.* [ME. *gloymen*, smear with birdlime, cloy; from the noun: see *glaim*, *n.*] To smear with glaim. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

glaimous (glā'mus), *a.* [Formerly also *glaymous;* < ME. *gloymous*, viscous; < *glaim* + *-ous.*] Viscous; clammy.

It woll aryse in the heed, and make the heed to swell, and the eyen all *glaymous* and derk.
Jul. Berners, On Hawking.

glain-neidr, *n.* [W., < *glain*, bead, gem, + *neidr*, snake.] An oval glass bead, such as are found in Wales and the west of England, and are supposed to have been of some sacred significance to the druids. See *adder-stone.*

glair (glār), *n.* [Also *glare;* early mod. E. also *glere*, < ME. *glayre*, *gleire*, *gleyre*, the white of an egg, < OF. *glaire*, F. *glaire*, the white of an egg (= Pr. *clara*, *glara*, f., *clar*, m., = It. *chiara* = Sp. Pg. *clara*, the white of an egg), prop. *claire*, fem. of *clair*, < L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *clarity.*] **1.** The white of an egg, used as varnish to preserve painting, and as a size to retain gold in bookbinding and in gilding.

Unslekked lym, chalk and *gleyre* of an ey.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water.
Peacham, Drawing.

The edges [of a book] are next coloured, the gold size, consisting of white of egg mixed with water, called *glaire*, is laid on with a camel's-hair brush, and immediately covered with gold leaf. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

2. Any viscous transparent substance resembling the white of an egg; hence, any viscous substance.

Let me likewise declare my facts and fall,
And eke recite what means this slimy *glere*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 106.

I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the teeth. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 11.

glair (glãr), *v. t.* [< *glair*, *n.*] To smear with glair or the white of an egg; smear with a viscous substance.

The edge [of the book] is now *glaired* evenly, and the gold . . . is then gently laid on the edge which has been *glaired*. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., p. 245.

glaireous (glãr'ē-us), *a.* [< *glair* + *-eous*. Cf. *glairous*.] Resembling glair or the white of an egg; viscous; glairy. Also *glairous*, *glareous*.

glairin (glãr'in), *n.* [< *glair* + *-in*².] A glairy substance which forms on the surface of some thermal waters.

glairing (glãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glair*, *v.*] The process of washing or sizing with glair the covers of books before gilding.

glairous (glãr'us), *a.* [= F. *glaireux*; as *glair* + *-ous*.] Same as *glaireous*.

glairy (glãr'i), *a.* [< *glair* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of or resembling glair; covered with or appearing as if covered with glair.

The first sign of it is a *glairy* discharge.
Wiseman, Surgery.

His head was nearly bald, and the crown showed smooth and *glairy*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 2.

glaive, *n.* See *glave*.

glaived, *a.* See *glaved*.

glam¹†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *glam*, mod. *glamr*, a sound, noise, clash, = Sw. *glam*, chat, talk, = Dan. *glam*, a barking; cf. Icel. *glama*, talk, twaddle, = Sw. *glamma*, talk, chat, = Dan. *glamme*, bark.] Loud talking; a noise; a cry; a shout; a call.

Much *glam* & gle gleut vp ther-inne,
Aboute the fyre vpon flet.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1652.

The god man [Lot] glyfte with that *glam*, and gloped for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 349.

Then Godez *glam* to hem glod that gladed hem alle,
Bede hem drawe to the dor, delyuer hem he wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 499.

glam² (glam), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clam*³.] The clump or otter-shell, *Lutraria elliptica*, a bivalve mollusk. [Devonshire, Eng.]

glama (glā'mą), *n.* [L. *glama*, otherwise *gramia*, < Gr. **γλάμη*, **γλήμη* (found only in derivatives, as in *γλαυρός*, L. *grauiosus*, blear-eyed), assumed forms of *λήμη*, also *λημία*, a humor that gathers in the corner of the eye.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of more or less gummy material at the edges of the eyelids: a feature sometimes of conjunctivitis and sometimes of marginal blepharitis. Also called *lippitudo*.

glamberry (glam'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *glamberries* (-iz). The *Byrsonima lucida*, a small malpighiaceous tree of the West Indies and Florida Keys, bearing an edible fruit.

glamour (glam'ọr), *n.* [Also *glamor* and, more correctly, *glamer* (the term. *-our*, *-or*, falsely simulating the term. prop. so written); Sc. *glamer*, *glamor*, *glamour*, also extended *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*; a var. of *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramery*, *gramory*, *gramarye*, enchantment, a particular use of ME. *gramer*, etc., also *glomery*, grammar: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glomery*. The word has heretofore been otherwise explained: for example (erroneously), as < Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir (*Grettis Saga*); in comp. *glām-sýni*, illusion (*sýni*, sight); prob. from the same root as *gleam*¹, *glim*, *glimmer*. Some association with *gleam*¹, *glim*, *glimmer*, may have influenced the change from *gramer* to *glamer*; but the same change appears in the ME. *glomery*, grammar. The word *glamour*, taken up by Scott from its use in some popular ballads, was by him made familiar in general literature.] Enchantment; a supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects under an unreal semblance; hence, anything that obscures or deceives vision, physical or mental; fascination; charm; witchery. Compare *gramary* (originally the same word).

The gypsies came to our good lord's gate,
And wow but they sang sweetly;
They sang sae sweet and sae very complete,
That down came the fair lady.
As soon as they saw her weel-far'd face,
They cast the *glamer* o'er her.
Gypsie Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 116).

It had much of *glamour* might;
Could make a ladye seem a knight.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 9.

To her soul
All the desert's *glamour* stole.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

Why might not the poor heresiarch plead the illusion and false *glamour* of his supposed wrong tenets?
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 150.

glamour (glam'ọr), *v. t.* [< *glamour*, *n.*] To charm; bewitch.

We are not quite sure that the Chancellor has not sometimes envied those of his parliamentary foes pre-eminently endowed with the gift of *glamouring* eloquence.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 520.

An infuriate *glamouring* song.
The Academy, April 28, 1888, p. 296.

glamoury (glam'ọ-ri), *n.* [Prop. *glamery* (*glamoury* being a recent conformation to *glamour*); Sc. *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*, etc.: see *glamour*.] Enchantment: same as *glamour*.

It maun surely be the pithiness o' the style, or some be witching *glaumerie* that gars fowk glaum at them.
Edinburgh Mag., April, 1821, p. 352.

Andrew read it over studiously, and then said, My Lord, this is *glammerie*. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 256.

glance (glans), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *glaunce*; first in 16th century; of Scand. (or perhaps D.) origin: OSw. *glans*, splendor, Sw. *glans* = Dan. *glands*, splendor, luster, brightness, gloss, = D. *glans* = OHG. **glanz* (not found), MHG. *glanz*, G. *glanz*, splendor, luster; cf. OHG. MHG. *glanz*, a., splendid, shining, bright, MHG. *glander*, splendor, *glander*, a., splendid, bright, *glanst*, splendor; all ult. from a verb repr. by E. *glint*: see *glint*.] 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor; a transient gleam.

With winged expedition,
Swift as the lightning *glance*, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1284.

My oriole, my *glance* of summer fire,
Is come at last. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. A sudden look; a rapid or momentary view or directing of the eye; a sudden and brief turning of the attention toward something.

I quickly perceived that they cast hostile *glances* upon one another. *Addison*, Party Patches.

And, oh! he had that merry *glance*
That seldom lady's heart resists.
Scott, Marmion, v. 9.

3. A brief incidental notice; a passing reference: as, a rapid *glance* at the remote cause of an event.—4. A sudden change of direction of the motion of a projectile or other moving body, due to contact with a deflecting surface; deflected motion.

For they salle away, being not once touched with the *glaunce* of a shot, and are quickly out of the Turkish cannons reach. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

5. In *mining* and *mineral.*, the English equivalent of the German *glanz*, a term used by German miners to designate various ores possessing that peculiar luster and color which indicate that they are metalliferous combinations. Such are *bleiglanz* (galena, a sulphuret of lead), *eisenglanz* (hematite, specular iron ore, a sesquioxid of iron), and many others. A sharp line cannot be drawn between *glanz* and *kies* as used by German miners. The equivalent of the latter in English is *pyrites*: as, iron *pyrites*, copper *pyrites*, etc. This word is in common use among both scientific men and miners; but the word *glance* as the equivalent of *glanz* is less frequently heard, although by no means obsolete, since *copper-glance*, *antimony-glance*, and other similar names are met with occasionally.

glance (glans), *v.*; prot. and pp. *glanced*, ppr. *glancing*. [= Sw. *glänsa*, shine, = Dan. *glindse*, gloss, glaze, = D. *glanzen*, gloss, = OHG. *glanzen*, MHG. *glenzen*, G. *glänzen*, shine, glitter; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shoot or dart a ray or rays of light or splendor; emit flashes or coruscations of light; flash.

But she thereat was wroth, that for despight
The *glaunсing* sparkles through her bever glared.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 38.

Now flashing wide, now *glancing* as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away.
Cowper, Truth, l. 242.

The waters of my native stream
Are *glancing* in the sun's warm beam.
Whittier, The Norsemen.

2. To appear and disappear rapidly, like a gleam of light; be visible for an instant.

Glance to and fro, like sery Sprites
To feats of arms addrest!
Wordsworth, Memory.

And all along the forum and up the sacred seat,
His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small *glancing* feet. *Macaulay*, Virginius.

With birchen boat and *glancing* oars.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. To look with a sudden rapid directing of the vision; snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh, and *glance*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Thy functions are ethereal,
As if within thee dwelt a *glancing* mind,
Organ of vision! *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, i.

4. To make an incidental or passing reflection or allusion; hint; advert briefly.

How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolyta,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

He had written verse, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift*.

5. To be deflected and move off in an oblique direction; move obliquely.

Some have digged deep, yet *glanced* by the royal vein.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

The heaviest shot *glanced* harmlessly from the sides of the assailing vessels. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to shoot or dart, as a ray of light; reflect, as a gleam.

The hink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware, . . . *glanced* back the flame of the lamp.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter iv.

To *glance* a gladness round our hearth.
W. Cotton, Sea and the Sailor, p. 188.

2. To direct rapidly and for a moment, as the eye or the attention.

Forgive a moiety of the principal,
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. To suggest; hint.

Alone, it was the subject of my theme;
In company, I often *glanced* it.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I will here take leave to *glance* a few innuendoes.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, x.

glance-coal (glans'kōl), *n.* [Tr. G. *glanzkohle*, < *glanz*, = E. *glance*, + *kohle* = E. *coal*.] Any hard, lustrous coal, either anthracitic in character or resembling anthracite.

glancingly (glan'sing-li), *adv.* In a glancing manner; by glancing; in an oblique manner; incidentally.

Phrynicus self telleth us also *glauncingly* that he was timerous and easy to be frayed.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 452.

gland (gland), *n.* [< F. *glande*, f., a gland (cf. F. *gland*, m., = Pr. *glant*, *glan* = It. *ghianda*, an acorn), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn (> dim. *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*); cf. Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, prob. < *βάλλειν*, throw, cast.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) A lymphatic ganglion; one of the numerous small, smooth, rounded organs which occur in the course of the lymphatics: formerly more fully called *conglobate gland*. See cut under *lymphatic*. (*b*) Some secretory part or organ; a secreting crypt, follicle, or the like, generally of mucous or tegumentary surfaces, or a conglomeration of such parts composing some organ which secretes or excretes a substance peculiar to itself, as the liver, kidney, pancreas, parotid gland, testicle, etc., or the lacrymal, sebaceous, salivary, gastric, intestinal, and other glands. Glands, thus specifically defined, are either *simple*, consisting of a single secretory follicle or recess, or *compound*, consisting of an aggregate of such structures; the latter are also called *tubular*, *saccular*, *racemose*, etc., according to their intimate structure. The so called *ductless* or *vascular glands* (see (*c*)) are not in this category, it being the essential character of a gland in this sense that it have an outlet for its special secretion. Glands of both these kinds were formerly classed as *conglomerate glands*, in distinction from *conglobate* or *lymphatic glands*. (*c*) Some smooth rounded part or organ of undetermined function, as the spleen and the thyroid and thymus. See *ductless gland*, below. (*d*) The glans penis or glans clitoridis, the head of the penis or of the clitoris.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) An acorn; also, the similar involucrate nut of the hazel, beech, and chestnut. (*b*) A secreting organ upon the surface of any part of a plant, or partially embedded in it. The term is extended to include also any protuberance or structure of a similar nature, though it may not secrete. Glands vary much in form and appearance, and in the character of their secretions.
3. In *mach.*, a contrivance, consisting of a crosspiece or clutch, for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.—4. In steam-engines and other machines: (*a*) A stuffing-box. (*b*) A joint so tightly packed as to retain oil or other lubricating fluid for a considerable length of time. Also called *gland-box*.

One of the chief difficulties encountered in the compression of ammonia is leakage at the pump *gland*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.

Absorbent gland, a lymphatic gland.—**Accessory gland**, a small detached part of the parotid gland, which sometimes exists as a separate lobe, and whose duct joins the duct of Steno as the latter crosses the masseter. More fully called *glandula socia parotidis*.—**Acinose glands**. See *acinose*, 2.—**Aggregate glands**, the Peyerian glands or Peyer's patches of the intestine.—**Aggregate glands of Bruch**, clusters of lymph-follicles in the conjunctiva; the trachoma glands of Henle. Also called *clusters of Bruch*.—**Agminate glands**, aggregated glands of the intestine. See *Peyerian glands*, below.—**Anal gland**. See *anal*.—**Arytenoid glands**, the mucous crypts of the larynx in the vicinity of the arytenoid cartilages.—**Atrabiliary gland**, an old name of the adrenal or suprarenal gland or capsule. Also called *atrabiliary capsule*.—**Axillary glands**, the lymphatic glands of the armpit.—**Blood-vascular gland**, one of the several so-called "ductless glands," as the spleen, thyroid, thymus, and adrenal.—**Bowman's glands**, small saccular glands in the olfactory mucous membrane, most distinctly characterized in the lower air-breathing vertebrates.—**Bronchial glands**, the lymphatic glands in the course of the bronchial tubes.—**Brunner's glands** [so called from J. K. *Brunner* (1653–1727)], the small compound glands of the duodenum and upper part of the jejunum, embedded in the submucous tissue, opening by minute orifices into the lumen of the intestine.—**Buccal glands**, the mucous follicles of the mouth, similar in structure to salivary glands.—**Calciferous gland**, one of several pairs of lateral œsophageal glandular diverticula of the earthworm which secrete a calcareous substance. Also called *calcareous sac*.

The pharynx leads into the œsophagus, on each side of which in the lower part there are three pairs of large glands, which secrete a surprising amount of carbonate of lime. These *calciferous glands* are highly remarkable, for nothing like them is known in any other animal.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 17.

Cardiac glands, carotid gland, choroid gland. See the adjectives.—**Ceruminous glands, ceruminiparous glands**, the follicles of the ear which secrete ear-wax. They are modified sweat-glands.—**Coccygeal gland**. (*a*) In *ornith.*, same as *uropygeal gland*. (*b*) In *human anat.*, a small conglomerate body about as large as a pea, lying near the tip of the coccyx, the exact structure and function of which is uncertain. It is intimately connected with the arteries and nerves, and is probably not of glandular character. It is also called *Luschka's gland*, after its first describer, and by Arnold *glomerulus arteriococcygeus*.—**Colleterial gland**. Same as *colleterium*.—**Conglobate gland**, a lymphatic or absorbent gland. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Conglomerate gland**, a compound gland, generally of large size and of various structure, as the hepatic, pancreatic, parotid, mammary, etc. The name is an old one, derived from Sylvius, who divided glands as then understood into *conglomerate* and *conglobate*, the latter being the lymphatics.—**Congregate glands**, Peyer's glands. See *Peyerian glands*.—**Coniferous glands**, a name formerly given to the discoid markings in the wood-cells of gymnosperms.—**Cowper's glands**. See *Cowperian glands*, under *Cowperian*.—**Ductless gland**, a so-called gland, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid, or adrenal, having no excretory duct or secretory function. The pineal and pituitary bodies are sometimes brought under this category. Also called *vascular gland*.—**Duodenal glands**, the glands of Brunner.—**Epiglottic gland, esophageal glands, fundus glands**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Feather oil-gland**. See *feather*.—**Follicular gland**, a simple gland of small size; a follicle.—**Gastric glands**, the secretory follicles of the stomach; gastric follicles, commonly divided into two sets, the *cardiac* and *pyloric*.—**Genital gland**, the primitive undifferentiated gland of the embryo which is destined to become the testis of the male or the ovary of the female; a germ-gland.—**Glands of Bartholin**, glandulæ Bartholini, odoriferous glands, half an inch long, situated one on each side of the opening of the vagina and discharging on the inner surfaces of the labia minora.—**Green-gland**, a special excretory gland of the crawfish and other crustaceans, which functions as a renal organ: so called from the color of its secretion. It was formerly regarded as an auditory organ; now supposed to be probably of the same nature as the shell-gland of the *Entomostraca* or lower crustaceans

This organ persists in the Thoracostraca and is known as the *green-gland* in the cray-fish. . . . The *green-gland* alone is distinctly similar to a renal excretory organ
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 287.

Harderian gland, the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, situated at the inner corner of the orbit in reptiles, birds, and sundry mammals. It is wanting in the highest mammals.—**Havers's glands**, the structures described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands and as the source of the secretion of the synovial fluid which lubricates joints.—**Hepatic gland**, the liver.—**Hermaphrodite gland**, a germ-gland or essential organ of generation which secretes both ova and spermatozoa, as is usual in the *Mollusca*.—**Inguinal glands**, the lymphatic glands of the groin.—**Intestinal glands**, any of the various secretory or ductless glands of the intestine, as the solitary, agminate, Brunner's, Lieberkühn's, etc.—**Labial glands**, certain follicles beneath the mucous membrane of the lips, opening by small orifices, and resembling other buccal glands.—**Lacrymal gland**, the gland which secretes the tears, situated in the anterior upper and outer part of the orbit.—**Lenticular glands**, a disused name for what are now known as *lenticels*.—**Lieberkühn's glands**, the follicles of Lieberkühn, the small simple or solitary glands of the intestine.—**Littré's glands**, the crypts along the spongy portion of the urethra.—**Luschka's gland**. Same as *coccygeal gland*, above.—**Lymphatic glands**. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Mammary gland**, the milk-gland; the gland which secretes milk, known as the *breast*, *teat*, *udder*, etc. These glands are named in zoölogy, from their position, as *axillary*, *pectoral*, *ventral* or *abdominal*, and *inguinal*. They are paired, and normally have functional activity only in the female, though present in a rudimentary state in the male. See *mamma*[2].—**Meibomian glands** [named for H. *Meibomius*, who wrote at the end of the seventeenth century], the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, secreting the greasy substance which lubricates the lids, and when excessive may gather at the corner of the eye, and there harden into the little bodies called *sleepy-seeds*. Also called *Meibomian follicles*.—**Mesenteric glands**, the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.—**Miliary glands**. (*a*) In *anat.*, the sebaceous glands of the skin. (*b*) In *bot.*, the stomates or breathing-pores of a leaf.—**Molar glands**, two or three large glands situated in the sides of the mouth, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.—**Morrenian gland**. See *Morrenian*.—**Mucilaginous glands**, certain plaited and fringed processes of synovial membranes: so named by Havers as the supposed source of the synovia.—**Mucous glands**, any of the glands, in connection with mucous surfaces, which secrete mucus or some similar substance, as the buccal glands of the mouth and various *follicles of portions of the alimentary* canal. Also called *mucous-glands*.—**Mushroom-shaped gland** of certain insects, a remarkable accessory genital organ of the male, the so-called testis, but of the nature of a seminal vesicle.

As the duct of the *mushroom-shaped gland* in the adult male [blatta] always contains spermatozoa, and no other organ containing spermatozoa is to be found, this gland has naturally been taken for the testis. Rajewsky, however, has recently pointed out that the true testes are situated in the tergal region of the abdomen. . . . He traces the efferent duct of the testes to the glands just mentioned.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 359.

Nidamental glands, those glands which secrete the viscid substance by which the ova of some animals, as cephalopods, are invested and aggregated into various shapes.

A pair of so-called *nidamental glands* are the accessory organs of the female apparatus [of generation in cephalopods]; they consist of elongated lamellar tubes, which are placed in the anterior region of the animal; their short efferent ducts open beside the generative orifice. Their secretion appears to cement the ova together.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 386.

Odoriferous glands, scent-glands; sebaceous follicles which secrete odorous substances, the chief physiological function of which is to bring the sexes together. They are enormous in some animals, and usually associated with the anus or genitals. They are the source of the fetor of the *Mustelidæ*, as skunks and polecats, and of such perfumes as musk, civet, and castoreum. They are comparatively small in the human subject, in which they are preputial and known as *Tyson's glands*.—**Pacchionian glands**, small villous patches, not glandular in character, found in clusters on the membranes enveloping the brain, especially along the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Pancreatic gland**, the pancreas.—**Parotid gland**, the principal salivary gland. See *parotid*, *n*.—**Parotoid gland**, in *herpet.* See *parotoid*, *n*.—**Peptic glands**, a name formerly given to the cardiac variety of gastric glands; the gastric follicles secreting gastric juice. See *gastric glands*.—**Peyerian glands** [named after J. K. *Peyer*, a Swiss anatomist (1653–1712)], aggregations of lymphoid follicles of the intestines, forming a number of circular or oval patches from half an inch to several inches in diameter, largest and most numerous in the ileum. They are commonly called *Peyer's patches*, and the lesion of them is one of the most constant signs of typhoid fever.—**Pineal gland**. See *conarium* and *epiphysis*.—**Pituitary gland**. See *pituitary* and *hypophysis*.—**Prostate gland**. See *prostate*, *n*.—**Pyloric glands**, those gastric follicles which are most numerous near the pyloric end of the stomach, as distinguished from the *cardiac glands*.—**Rectal glands**, in certain insects, projecting ridges of the interior of the walls of the rectum, well supplied with tracheæ.—**Salivary glands**, those glands which secrete saliva. The chief are the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual. They are enormously developed in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers, and in the beaver and the sewellel.—**Sebaceous glands**, subcutaneous follicles which secrete a greasy substance serving to lubricate the skin. Meibomian and odoriferous follicles are of a similar character.—**Simple gland**, a small single gland; a follicular gland or follicle.—**Solitary glands**, the numberless small lymphoid nodules found scattered throughout the mucous membrane of the small intestine, especially of the ileum. They are now regarded as lymph-follicles.—**Split gland**, a form of gland used to compress the packing in a stuffing-box. It is split to permit of its ready removal.—**Sublingual gland**, a salivary gland situated under the side of the tongue: in man the smallest of the three pairs of such glands. See *sublingual*.—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated under the side of the lower jaw-bone: in man intermediate in size between the parotid and the sublingual gland. See *submaxillary*.—**Sudoriferous** or **sudoriparous glands**, sweat-glands; the minute crypts whence perspiration escapes from the skin. See cut under *sweat-gland*.—**Suprarenal gland**, a non-glandular body of unknown function which caps each kidney. Also called *suprarenal*, *suprarenal capsule*, *atrabiliary gland* or *capsule*, and *adrenal*. See cut under *kidney*.—**Thymus gland**, a so-called ductless gland situated at the root of the throat, characteristic of fetal life and early infancy. The thymus gland of the calf is the throat-sweetbread of butchers. See *thymus*.—**Thyroid gland**. See *thyroid*, *n*.—**Tracheal glands**, the numerous follicles which open upon the mucous membrane of the windpipe.—**Trachoma glands**, a name applied by Henle to certain lymphoid follicles of the conjunctiva of the eye, resembling Peyer's patches in their intimate structure.—**Tyson's glands**. See *odoriferous glands*, above.—**Uropygial gland**, the gland on the rump of a bird which secretes oil; the elæodochon. Also called *coccygeal gland*.—**Vascular glands**. Same as *ductless* or *blood-vascular glands*: so called from their vascularity. (See also *germ-gland*, *shell-gland*, *yolk-gland*.)

glandaceous (glan-dā'shius), *a.* [< L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland*.] Acorn-colored; yellowish-brown. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

glandage† (glan'dāj), *n.* [< OF. *glandage*, mast, acorns, the season of turning hogs into the woods to feed on mast, < *gland*, an acorn, mast: see *gland*.] The season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs with mast. *Bailey*.

glandarious (glan-dā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *glandarius*, pertaining to an acorn, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland*.] Acorn-like in shape; glandiform.

gland-box (gland'boks), *n.* Same as *gland*, 4.

gland-cock (gland'kok), *n.* A faucet kept in place by a gland which can be removed when it becomes necessary to get at the plug. *E. H. Knight.*

glander (glan'dėr), *v. t.* [< *glanders*.] To affect with glanders.

Being drank in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a *glandered* horse that was thought incurable.
Bp. Berkeley, Tar-Water.

glanderous (glan'dėr-us), *a.* [< *glander-s* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of, caused by, or affected with glanders.

Our laws provide for the destruction of animals affected with *glanderous* ulcers.
Hartford (Conn.) *Globe*, Sept. 8, 1886.

glanders (glan'dėrz), *n.* [< *gland*, q. v., prob. through a form (OF. **glandre*, **glandle*?) of *glandule*, L. *glandula*, a gland. Cf. *chapter*, ult. < L. *capitulum*.] A form of equinia characterized by a severe affection of the mucous membrane of the nose and by a profuse discharge from it. See *equinia*.

glandes, *n.* Plural of *glans*.

glandiferous (glan-dif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *glandifère* = Sp. *glandífero* = Pg. *glandifero*, < L. *glandifer*, acorn-bearing, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast: as, the beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

glandiform (glan'di-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *glandiforme* = Pg. *glandiforme*, < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Acorn-like in shape; glandarious.—2. Having the character or structure of a gland; resembling a gland; glandular.

Glandina (glan-dī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *-ina*.] A genus of pulmonate mollusks or snails, typical of the family *Glandinidæ*, having an oblong or elongated shell with a truncated columella and a thin outer lip, and containing upward of a hundred species. *G. truncata* is a well-known species of the southern United States, of an ashy fawn-color tinged with pink; *G. rosea* is a Central American form.


Glandina truncata.

Glandinidæ (glan-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glandina* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glandina*. They have no jaw; the teeth are mostly alike, elongated, narrow, and aculeate; and the mantle is submedian or postmedian and entirely included in the shell, which is elongated or turreted. Also called *Oleacinidæ*.

glandula (glan'dū-lä), *n.*; pl. *glandulæ* (-lē). [L., a gland: see *glandule*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a gland of any kind. The term is now less frequent in use than formerly, but it is still regularly employed in a number of terms, chiefly anatomical.

glandular (glan'dū-lär), *a.* [< *glandule* + *-ar*[2].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a gland; having the character or function of a gland; affecting a gland: as, *glandular* texture; *glandular* organs; a *glandular* disease.—2. Containing or supporting glands; consisting of a gland or glands; glanduliferous.—**Glandular hairs**, in *bot.*, hairs which arise from or are tipped with glands, as in the nettle and sundew.—**Glandular woody fiber** or **tissue**, a term that has been sometimes applied to the pitted woody tissue of gymnosperms.

glandularly (glan'dū-lär-li), *adv.* In a glandular manner.

glandulation (glan-dū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *glandule* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *Lee.*

glandule (glan'dūl), *n.* [= F. *glandule* = Pr. *glandola* = Sp. *glándula* = Pg. *glandula* = It. *ghiandola*, < L. *glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland*.] A small gland; any gland. See *glandula*.

It hath eye-lids commodiously placed, to cleanse the ball from dust, [and] to shed necessary moisture upon it through numerous *glandules*. *Bentley*, Sermons, v.

glanduliferous (glan-dū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *glandula*, a gland, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing glandules.

glandulose (glan'dū-lōs), *a.* Same as *glandulous*.

glandulosity (glan-dū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *glandulose* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being glandulous.—2. A glandular body; a swelling resembling a gland. [Rare.]

In the upper part of worms there are . . . found certain white and oval *glandulosities*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

glandulous (glan'dū-lus), *a.* [Also *glandulose*; = F. *glanduleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *glanduloso*, < L. *glandulosus*, glandulous, < *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*.] Same as *glandular*.

All glands and *glandulous* parts do likewise consist of fibers, but of the softer kind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. § 18.

Glanencheli (gla-neng'ke-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλάνις, prob. the sheat-fish (cf. γλάνος, the hyena), + ἔγχελυς, eel.] In Cope's classification, an order of physostomous fishes, containing only the electric eels or *Electrophoridæ*. They have no precoracoid arch; the scapular arch is suspended to the cranium; a symplectic bone is present; the parietals are united; and the anterior vertebræ are modified. By others the group is referred to the order *Plectospondyli*.

glanenchelian (glan-eng-kē'li-an), *a.* [As *Glanencheli* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the *Glanencheli*.

glanenchelous (gla-neng'ke-lus), *a.* Same as *glanenchelian*.

glanidian (gla-nid'i-an), *n.* [NL., < *glanis* (*glanid-*) + *-ian*.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*; a silurid, as a catfish or sheat-fish. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Glaniostomi (glan-i-os'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλάνις, prob. the sheat-fish, + στόμα, mouth.] An order of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, containing only the *Acipenseridæ* or true sturgeons, thus separated from the *Selachostomi*: so called from having the mouth furnished with barbels like those of catfishes: synonymous with *Chondrostei*, 2, in a strict sense. See *Ganoidei*, 2. Also written *Glanostomi*, *Glanistomi*. *E. D. Cope*.

glaniostomous (glan-i-os'tō-mus), *a.* [As *Glaniostomi* + *-ous*.] Catfish-mouthed; having barbels like those of the horned pouts or *Siluridæ*: specifically applied to the *Glaniostomi*.

glanis (glā'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλάνις, prob. the sheat-fish; cf. γλάνος, the hyena.] 1. The specific name of the common siluroid fish of Europe, *Silurus glanis*, the sheat-fish.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of silurians, of which the sheat-fish is the type.

glans (glanz), *n.*; pl. *glandes* (glan'dēz). [L., an acorn: see *gland*.] 1. In *bot.*, the acorn, or a similar fruit.—2. In *med.*: (*a*) A strumous swelling or enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele; goiter. (*b*) A pessary; a suppository.—3. In *anat.*, the head of the penis or of the clitoris. More fully called *glans penis* and *glans clitoridis*.—4. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Megerle*.

glar, *n.* See *glare*[2], *glaur*. *Carlyle*.

glare[1] (glār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glared*, ppr. *glaring*. [< ME. *glaren*, shine brightly, also look fiercely, = MLG. *glaren*, LG. *glaren*, shine brightly, glow, burn, = MHG. *glaren*, shine brightly; allied to ME. *gloren*, shine brightly, look fiercely, glower (see *glore*, *glower*); prob. secondary forms of the verb-root from which are derived AS. *glær*, amber, and *glæs*, glass, etc.: see *glass*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine with a strong, bright, dazzling light; be intensely or excessively bright.

To see a chimney-piece of Dancre's doing, in distemper, with egg to keep off the *glaring* of the light.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 93.

On a summer's day there [on the Lido] the sun *glares* down upon the sand and flat gravestones.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

2. To look with a fierce and piercing stare.

"One as melancholie as a cat," answered Mockso, "and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked through me."
Man in the Moone (1609).

Look you, how pale he [the ghost] *glares!*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Glared like angry lions as they passed,
And wished that every look might be the last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 356.

3. To be intensely or excessively bright in color; be too brilliantly ornamented; be ostentatiously splendid.

Lo, thus it fareth,
It is not al golde that *glareth*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 272.

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 53.

=Syn. 1. *Glare*, *Glisten*, *Scintillate*, *Glister*, *Glitter*, *Gleam*, *Sparkle*, *Coruscate*, *Glimmer*, *Flicker*. *Glare* indicates a steady, dazzling, or painful excess of light; *glisten* is a popular word, while *scintillate* is the exact or formal word, for a light that is unequal or is slightly interrupted: as, *glistening* eyes, dew, stars; *scintillating* stars. *Scintillate* is also used for the throwing off of sparkles: as, the *scintillating* iron at the forge. *Glisten* represents a softer, and *glitter* a harder, light than *glister*, *glitter* implying a cold, metallic ray: as, *glittering* bayonets; "all is not gold that *glitters*." *Gleam* stands for a small but generally steady and pleasant light, a long ray: as, the light *gleamed* through the keyhole; hope *gleamed* upon him. *Sparkle* represents a hard light that seems to be emitted irregularly in ignited particles or visible parts: as, *sparkling* diamonds, eyes, wit. *Coruscate* expresses a rapid throwing off of vivid or brilliant flashes of light, as in the aurora borealis or by a revolving piece of fireworks. *Glimmer* represents a faint and unsteady light: as, stars *glimmering* through the mist. *Flicker* goes further, and suggests, as *glimmer* does not, a probable extinction of the light: as, a *flickering* taper. See *flame*, *n.*, and *radiance*.

[The sun] *glared* down in the woods, where the breathless boughs
Hung heavy and faint in a languid drowse.
Coleridge, Thunder Storm.

The clay walls *glisten* like gold in the slanting rays.
O'Donovan, Merv, ix.

Then in the dusk the *glittering* splendor *scintillates* as brilliantly as it did eight hundred years ago.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 86.

To be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Violets, heavenly blue,
Spring, *glittering* with the cheerful drops like dew.
Bryant, Paradise of Tears.

Hope, like the *gleaming* taper's light,
Adorns and cheers our way.
Goldsmith, Captivity, ii. 1.

The rosy sky,
With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 183.

As flaming fire was more *coruscating* and enlightening than any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the sepulchres of the rich, which would burn perpetually.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

Down sank the great red sun, and in golden, *glimmering* vapours
Veiled the light of his face. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

On us all *flickers* the firelight kind.
Lowell, Darkened Mind.

II. *trans.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light. [Rare.]

One Spirit in them ruled; and every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among the accurst. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 849.

glare[1] (glār), *n.* [< *glare*[1], *v.*] 1. A strong, bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor that dazzles the eyes; especially, a confusing and bewildering light.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 546.

Without, the steady *glare*
Shrank one sick willow sere and small.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 402.

I looked on haughty Endicott; with weapon half-way drawn,
Swept round the throng his lion *glare* of bitter hate and scorn. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. A stretch of ice; an icy condition.

Seuen months the Winter dures [in Russia], the *glare* it is so great,
As it is May before he turne his ground to sowe his wheate.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

=Syn. 1. *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

glare[1] (glār), *a.* [< *glare*[1], *n.*] Smooth; slippery; transparent; glassy.

I have seen ponies which had to be knocked down and pulled across *glare* ice on their sides [in crossing a stream].
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 87.

glare[2] (glār), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *glair*.

Glareola (gla-rē'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *glarea*, gravel.] A remarkable genus of birds,



Common Glareole or Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

typical of the family *Glareolidæ*. The common glareole or pratincole is *G. pratincola*. There are several others, all of the old world. See *pratincola*.

glareole (glar'ē-ōl), *n.* [< *Glareola*.] A bird of the genus *Glareola*; a pratincole.

Glareolidæ (glar-ē-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glareola* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline birds, the glareoles or pratincoles, belonging among the plovers or *Charadriomorphæ*, but presenting anomalous external characters, which have caused them to be classed with the swallows, the goatsuckers, and other birds. The eyes are very large; the beak is compressed, curved, and deeply cleft, somewhat like a cuckoo's; the tail is long and forficate like a swallow's; the middle claw is pectinate like a goatsucker's or heron's; the hind toe is turned sidewise; the wings are very long and pointed; and the legs are short for birds of this group, and feathered to the suffrago. The general form is lithe and graceful, like that of a swallow. There is but one genus, *Glareola*. See cut under *Glareola*.

glareoline (gla-rē'ō-lin), *a.* [< *glareole* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a glareole; pertaining to the genus *Glareola*.

glareose (glar'ē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *glareosus*, full of gravel, gravelly, < *glarea*, gravel.] In *bot.*, growing in gravelly places. [Rare.]

glareous, *a.* See *glareous*.

glariness (glār'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glary.

glaring (glār'ing), *p. a.* 1. Emitting a brilliant, dazzling light; shining with dazzling luster.

Life's changes vex, its discords stun,
Its *glaring* sunshine blindeth.
Whittier, Well of Loch Maree.

2. Staring.

Swiche *glaring* eyen hadde he, as an hare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

3. Clear; plainly discernible; open and bold; barefaced: as, a *glaring* mistake or crime.

The absurdity of unqualified altruism becomes, indeed, *glaring* on remembering that it can be extensively practised only if in the same society there coexist one moiety altruistic and one moiety egoistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 185.

glaringly (glār'ing-li), *adv.* In a glaring manner; openly; clearly; notoriously.

The colours for the ground were . . . well chosen, neither sullenly dark nor *glaringly* lightsome.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

The satirist never falls upon persons who are not *glaringly* faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

glaringness (glār'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glaring.

The *glaringness* of his prose, and the intricacy of his style, seemed to him so many pearls.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1.

glartt, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *clart*.] Mucous matter; phlegm.

For the party that is incombred in the breast with any kind of fleame or *glart*.—Take the powder of betonie, drink it with warme water; it voideth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the *glart* or fleame.
Quoted in *Narcs*.

glary (glār'i), *a.* [< *glare*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of a brilliant, dazzling luster.

I know that bright crystal glass is *glary*: and to avoid that glariness, our artificers run into the other extreme.
Boyle, Works, VI. 135.

2. Covered with a glare of ice; icy.

In the winter time, so *glarie* is the ground,
As neither grasse, nor other graine, in pastures may be found. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

Glas-, -glas. [Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan, = Ir. *glas*, green, verdant, pale, wan, poor. It is possible that in some local names this element is an accom. of Gael. *glac*, a hollow, a valley, a narrow valley, = Ir. *glac*, a narrow glen.] An element in some place-names of Celtic (mostly Gaelic) origin, signifying 'dark,' 'gray' (or 'valley': see etymology): as, *Glasford*; *Douglas*; *Strathglass*.

glaset, *v.* An obsolete form of *glaze*.

glasent, *a.* See *glazen*.

Glaserian (gla-zē'ri-an), *a.* Relating to the Swiss anatomist Glaser (1629–75). Also spelled *Glasserian*.—**Glaserian fissure**. See *fissure*.

glaserite (glā'zėr-īt), *n.* [From Christoph *Glaser*, a Swiss chemist (17th century), + *-ite*[2].] Potassium sulphate occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

glashan (glash'an), *n.* Same as *glossan*.

glass (glās), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *glas*, *glæs*, < AS. *glæs*, glass (only of the material), = D. *glas* = OHG. *glas*, glass (also amber), MHG. *glas*, G. *glas* = Icel. *glas* = OSw. Sw. *glas* = Dan. *glas* (Goth. not recorded), glass; appar. the same as AS. *glær*, amber, = Icel. *gler* = OSw. *glær* = Dan. *glar* (obs.), glass; the L. *glæsum*, *glesum*, *glesum*, amber, is perhaps from the OTeut. form. The verb-root is repr. by *glare*[1], q. v.]

I. *n.* 1. A substance resulting from the fusion of a combination of silica (rarely boracic acid) with various bases. See *entreous*. It is usually hard, brittle, has a conchoidal fracture, and is more or less transparent, some kinds being entirely so, while other substances to which the name of *glass* is commonly given are, in consequence of the impurity of the

material or imperfection in the manufacture, only slightly translucent. Glass is an inorganic substance, as would naturally be inferred from its being the result of fusion, but some organic substances are called vitreous. Some rocks have a vitreous structure, like that of artificial glass, as, for instance, obsidian, which is often called *volcanic glass*. (See *obsidian* and *lava*.) The slags produced in furnace operations are vitreous substances, but usually only translucent, and not transparent, because the vitrification is incomplete, and also because they are too deeply colored by metallic oxids. Glass, as the word is generally understood, is an artificial product, and one of the most important of manufactured articles. Its valuable qualities are: the ease with which it can be made to take any desired shape; cheapness, the result of the small cost of the materials of which it is made; durability, and especially resistance to decomposition by acids and corrosive substances generally; transparency, a quality of the utmost importance, as evidenced by its use for windows and in optical and chemical instruments; and the beautiful luster of those kinds which are used for ornamental purposes. Almost the only drawback to these good qualities of glass is its brittleness. The bases used in glass-manufacture are chiefly soda, potash, lime, alumina, and oxid of lead, and the quality of the article produced depends on the nature and amount of the basic material united with the silica. The combinations of silica with a simple alkaline base, either potash or soda, are soluble in water, and are known as *water-glass*. (See *soluble glass*, below.) They are useful substances, but very different in their properties from what is ordinarily known as *glass*. In addition to the alkaline base there must be an alkaline earth or a metallic oxid. The cheapest glass is that used for bottles; in this the basic material is chiefly lime, with some potash or soda, and alumina. Glass for medicine-bottles differs from ordinary bottle-glass in containing more potash than the latter, and also in the greater purity of the material used. Window-glass usually contains both soda and lime: here absence of any tinge of color is important, except in the most inferior qualities. Potash and soda render the glass more fusible; alumina diminishes its fusibility, lime makes it harder; lead gives luster, fusibility, and high refractive power. Hence, in glass which is to be cut and polished, where beauty is of prime importance, the base is chiefly oxid of lead, which amounts in some cases to half the weight of the material used. Glass in which lead is the essential base is called *crystal* or *flint-glass*. (See these words.) The finer kinds of glass without lead are called *crown-glass*. The tools employed by the glass-blower are simple, but require dexterity for their use. The process of manufacture depends on the fact that, at a very high temperature, glass is a liquid which can be readily cast; at a full red heat it is soft, ductile, and easily welded; when cold, it is hard and brittle. Glass to be serviceable must be annealed after the desired form has been given to it. This is done by heating it nearly to the melting-point, and then allowing it to cool very slowly in an annealing-chamber. By the action of hydrofluoric acid, which combines readily with the silica in glass, etching can be done on a glass surface. When cold, glass can be ground or cut upon a wheel, scratched by a diamond-point (by which means sheets of glass are readily divided or shaped, as they will break easily along the lines of such scratches), cut and depolished, or "ground" by a sand-blast, and brought to an exceedingly high polish. Specimens of Egyptian glass are in existence which can be dated back to about 2400 B. C.; in Egyptian sculptures of 4000 B. C. glass bottles are undoubtedly represented; and among the bas-reliefs of Beni Hassan, about 2000 B. C., various operations of glass-blowing are portrayed. In historical Egyptian, Phenician, and Roman antiquity, glass was in familiar use.



Specimens of Ancient Roman Glass. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

The great quantities of examples of ancient glass vessels which have been exhumed from tombs, etc., formerly clear and transparent, are now as a rule characterized by a brilliant iridization like that of mother-of-pearl. This iridization is due to the imperfect composition of the glass, which has thus become affected by moisture during its stay under ground. Though well known to the Greeks, glass was in less common use among them, owing to the perfection of their ceramic ware. In Europe the most artistic manufactures of glass have been, since the middle ages, those of Venice, characterized by great elegance of form and lightness and thinness of substance, and those of Bohemia, of later date than the Venetian, and especially notable not only for grace of form, but for enameling, cutting, and engraved decoration.

They keep the wind out of their windows with *glass*, for it is there much used. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, II. ii. 2.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle *glass*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

Cups
Where nymph and god ran ever round in gold—
Others of *glass* as costly. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. A plate, screen, vessel, instrument, etc., made of glass. (*a*) A plate or pane of glass inserted in the frame of a window, picture, clock, hotbed, etc., to admit the light or permit a view, while excluding wind, rain, dust, or other interference. (*b*) A looking-glass; a mirror. It was formerly fashionable for ladies to carry a looking-glass hanging from the girdle.

The *glass* of fashion, and the mould of form.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Let all sweet ladies break their flatt'ring *glasses*,
And dress themselves in her.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

We may see our future in the *glass* of our past history.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 374.

(*c*) A glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time, called specifically an *hour-glass*; hence, the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; specifically (*naut.*), the time in which a half-hour glass is emptied of its sand.

If you should omit to note those things at the end of euery foure *glasses*, I would not haue you to let it slip any longer time then to note it diligently at the end of euery watch, or eight *glasses* at the farthest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 430.

Pro. What is the time o' the day?
Ari. Past the mid season.
Pro. At least two *glasses*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

She would not live
The running of one *glass*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

(*d*) A vessel made of glass: as, a jelly-*glass*; a finger-*glass*. Especially—(*e*) A drinking-vessel made of glass; hence, the quantity which such a vessel holds, and figuratively what one drinks, especially strong drink: as, fond of his *glass*.

The interview
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' the rinsing. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

See that ye fill the *glass* well up
To the laird o' Wariestoun.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

Being you have abandoned yourself to my conduct, we will only call and drink a *glass* on horseback at the Talbot, and away. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

(*f*) An observing-instrument made of glass, or of which the main or most important part is of glass. (1) A lens; a telescope; a field-glass. (2) A barometer. (3) A thermometer. (4) An eye-glass: usually in the plural, eye-glasses or spectacles.

The moon, whose orb
Through optic *glass* the Tuscan artist views.
Milton, P. L., i. 288.

With *glass* at eye, and catalogue in hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 288.

Get me my *glasses*, Annie: thank God that I keep my eyes.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

Alabaster glass. See *alabaster*.—**Anaclastic glass** or **vial.** See *anaclastic*.—**Argentine, black, blue, broad, bronzed glass.** See the adjectives.—**Biar glass,** ornamental glassware made in the province of Alicante, Spain, especially that made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**Bohemian glass.** (*a*) Ornamental glassware made in Bohemia, famous since the sixteenth century for the richness of the colors employed in its enameled decoration, and especially for its incised or engraved ornament in delicate patterns. (*b*) Glass having a lime base instead of a lead base, in this sense including nearly all the ornamental glassware, vessels, etc., of the best periods and styles, Venetian, Spanish, and others. (*c*) A kind of glass which is quite colorless, hard, difficultly fusible, and less readily acted upon by chemicals than any other kind of glass. Mirrors are often made of it, and it is largely used for the manufacture of chemical apparatus. It is made from ground quartz, purified potash, and lime.—



Incised Bohemian Glass.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Cameo-glass, in *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of artistic glassware formed from glass consisting of superimposed layers of different colors, the outermost of which was cut away so as to leave a design that appears in relief upon the layer underneath as a ground. Glassware of this kind, as originally produced by hand, is extremely costly from the difficulty of the cutting, but it is now imitated with comparative ease by machinery in the ware known as *cased glass*. The universally admired specimens of Greco-Roman cameo-glass include the famous Portland vase of the British Museum, the Auldjo vase in the same collection, and a beautiful amphora in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. In all these the design is in opaque white on a ground of dark, transparent blue, itself lined with opaque white. The same method was applied by the ancients to tablets or slabs, the interior lining of opaque white being sometimes omitted, and the ground being sometimes in opaque blue, purple, or brown. In rare examples several colors are introduced.—**Canary glass,** a bright-yellow glass colored by uranium oxid, having striking fluorescent properties.—**Cased glass.** See *case*[2], *v.*—**Cast glass.** Same as *plate-glass*.—**Claude glass.** See *Claude Lorrain mirror*, under *mirror*.—**Colored glass,** glass which is colored in the pot, whereas enameled glass is made by firing vitrifiable colors on a transparent or other ground. Compare *flashed glass*.—**Compressed glass,** glass which is tempered by being cast or pressed in chilled molds, a process perfected by Siemens of Dresden. It has a fibrous fracture, may be bored and polished by the wheel, and is believed to be stronger than glass tempered in oil, as in the Bastie process. *E. H. Knight.*—**Covered** or **coated glass,** glass prepared for stained-glass work, etc., by being coated with color on one side; flashed glass. Nearly all the ruby glass used in windows, etc., is of this character.—**Cryolite glass.** See *cryolite*.—**Cut glass,** flint-glass shaped or ornamented by cutting or grinding with polishing-wheels. The surface is commonly cut into grooves, so arranged as to leave prismatic and crystal-like projections between them. The work is done by rapidly revolving wheels of stone, iron, or wood, to the periphery of which sand, emery, and polishing-powder are applied.—**Devitrified glass,** glass which has been exposed to a great heat and in this way rendered opaque and hard, somewhat resembling porcelain. The process involves a partial crystallization of the previously amorphous mass.—**Diamond-cut glass,** thick glass which has been cut into V-shaped grooves or channels crossing one another at an angle, and leaving pyramid-shaped projections: a common form of ornament on cut glass.—**Diamond-molded glass,** molded or cast glass made to imitate the diamond-cut glass.—**Doubled glass,** a glass made of two or more colors superposed; flashed glass.—**Enameled glass,** glass which has been decorated with vitrifiable pigments, or painted according to the enamel method. See *glass-painting*.—**Erecting glass.** Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Filigree glass.** See *filigree-glass*.—**Flashed glass.** See *flash*[1].—**Franklin glasses,** spectacles the lenses of which are divided horizontally, each having different powers above and below.—**Glass-melting pot,** the vessel for melting the frit in glass-factories, made of refractory clay mixed with the ground substance of old pots.—**Glass of antimony,** a vitreous oxid of antimony mixed with sulphid.—**Glass of borax,** a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of sodium.—**Glass of cobalt.** See *cobalt*.—**Granulated glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in slight projections like grains of sand, used for ornamental vessels.—**Ground glass,** any glass that has been depolished by a sand-blast, by grinding, or by etching with acids, so as to break up light transmitted through it, and destroy its transparency.—**Half-minute glass,** a sand-glass used on shipboard to mark the time in heaving the log. See *log*.—**Hardened glass,** tempered or toughened glass.—**Heavy glass,** a technical name formerly given to English flint-glass.—**Kelp glass,** glass of which the alkaline ingredient soda is furnished by kelp. This process is now almost wholly abandoned.—**Kinkled glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in small rounded elevations produced by blowing the glass into a mold formed of a more or less fine netting of wire.—**Ladled glass.** Same as *cullet*[1].—**Madrepore glass,** a kind of glass in which star-like opaque colored patterns are crowded together in a transparent mass of glass. It is a variety of millefiori glass. See *mosaic glass*.—**Marbleized glass,** a glass which, while hot, has been immersed in water, then reheated and expanded by blowing. The incipient fractures become reunited, but show in the finished object like veins in marble. *E. H. Knight.*—**Matted glass,** glass ornamented by means of certain white or colored mineral powders, applied to the entire surface of the object, and then, in some cases, removed from those parts which are to appear as a dull ground. The glass is then fired, and the composition, which is very fusible, becomes fixed, the result being a bright pattern on a ground resembling ground glass.—**Metallized glass,** an ornamental glass with flakes of gold, mica, platinum, etc., scattered through it.—**Milk-glass.** Same as *cryolite glass*.—**Millefiori glass** [It. *mille*, a thousand, + *fiore*, a flower], ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes or rods of glass enamel (which see, under *enamel*) of different colors, or pieces of filigree. The fused mass is cut into sections, which appear as ornamental figures of varied design, and are embedded in white transparent glass to form paper-weights and objects of like character.—**Mosaic glass,** glass in which a number of pieces of different colors are fused together to form one mass. This is commonly done by means of glass rods, which are laid together sidewise, and after being united in one mass can then be cut across, producing a varied pattern at each section; these compound bars can be reheated and pulled out to any degree of tenuity, retaining the pattern at the cross-section on a smaller scale. Such rods are cut into slices for making millefiori glass, etc.—**Muller's glass.** Same as *hyalite*.—**Multiplying glass,** a toy consisting of a convex glass or lens cut with numerous facets, the effect of which is to repeat the image of the object observed as many times as there are facets.—**Murano glass,** glass made at Murano, near Venice. The greater part of the glass called Venetian has always been produced there, and all the modern Venetian glass-works are there.—**Musical glasses.** (*a*) A musical instrument consisting of graduated stripe of glass mounted on a resonance-box, so as to be played upon by hammers. (*b*) A musical instrument consisting either of glass tubes or glass bowls, graduated in size, which can be played by the friction of the moistened finger. Also called *glass harmonica*.—**Ondoyant glass** [*F. ondoyant*, ppr. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate], a modern glass with an uneven waved surface, made in all tints, used in colored windows to imitate the subtle play and variation of light and color forming one of the characteristic beauties of medieval artistic glass.—**Opalescent glass,** glass having a changeableness of color somewhat like that of the opal, showing cloudy-blue, orange-red, and intermediate colors, according to the light in which it is viewed.—**Optical glass,** a flint-glass used in the manufacture of optical instruments. It contains a large proportion of lead, and hence is of great density.—**Painted glass,** glass ornamented by painting in vitrifiable pigments or enamels: often colloquially used to include colored or stained glass, and compositions in such glass. See def. 1.



Ancient Roman Cameo-Glass.—Amphora from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.



Examples of Murano (Venetian) Glass, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Far more important than the introduction of the pointed arch was the invention of *painted glass*, which is really the important formative principle of Gothic architecture; so much so, that there would be more meaning in the name, if it were called the "painted-glass style," instead of the pointed-arch style. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 526.

Platinized glass, plate-glass to which a thin film of platinum has been applied, transparent when held against a strong light, but capable of giving a reflection when the light is on the same side as the spectator. *R. H. Knight.* —**Pot-metal glass**, glass which has been tinted while in a state of fusion, and is therefore colored throughout its substance.—**Pressed glass**, glass brought to shape in a mold by a plunger.—**Reticulated glass**, a variety of filigree-glass in which two filigree cases or hollow cylinders are used, one within the other, for a glass vessel. The threads of opaque or colored glass, being set in opposite directions, produce the appearance of a reticulation. There is usually a small air-bubble in each mesh or space between the threads.—**Rice-stone glass**. Same as *alabaster glass*.—**Rolled glass**, an inferior quality of plate-glass for which the molten material is dipped from the pot with a ladle and rolled to the proper thickness on an iron table. —**Ruby glass**, glass of deep-red color. A good color is obtained by the use of copper, but the most beautiful is got by the use of gold. Ruby window-glass is generally flashed, else its color would be too dark, and it would appear hardly transparent. For the windows of photographic dark-rooms the copper ruby glass is used, as the photographic chemicals are sensitive to the light transmitted by gold glass.—**Silvered glass**. (*a*) A glass prepared for mirrors, having a metallic layer applied to one side of it. See *looking-glass*. (*b*) Glass made ornamental by the application of a white metallic film to the unexposed side, giving it a silvery luster.—**Soluble glass**, a silicate of potash or soda made by melting siliceous sand with a large proportion of alkali. The silica generally predominates. It is soluble in hot water, but is not affected by ordinary atmospheric changes, and is thus used to form a protective coating on plastered walls, etc. When used as a cement it is called *mineral lime*. Also called *water-glass*.—**Spun glass**, thin glass wire drawn from glass partly fused. When done on a small scale the glass is heated by the blowpipe, but other means are used where the material is produced in quantity.—**Stained glass**. (*a*) Properly, colored glass used in windows; particularly, such glass when formed into decorative windows or mosaics of transparent light. Windows representing designs in colored and enameled glass came into use early in the eleventh century, and attained perfection as compositions in gorgeous and jeweled yet harmonious color at the close of the twelfth and throughout the thirteenth century. After the thirteenth century, while much admirable work was done, the tendency asserted itself to paint pictures on the glass, following more and more closely the manner and ideals of ordinary opaque pictures, until in the course of the sixteenth century the art, having become grotesque, died out, and colored windows gave place to those of plain glass. During the present century this beautiful art has been revived, following the inverse process of its fall, so that the harsh, glaring, and perfunctory attempts of the early years of the modern medieval revival have now given place to work of real merit, in which the pictures are made to fill their true purpose of arrangements of glowing and transparent light, instead of imitating the methods of painting on an opaque surface. (*b*) Less properly, same as *enameled glass*. See *glass-painting*.—**Stopping the glass**. See the extract.

> During the last two or three hours the fireman or tiseur ceases to add fuel; all the openings are shut, and the glass is allowed to assume the requisite fluidity; an operation called *stopping the glass*, or performing the ceremony.
> *Ure*, Dict., II. 664.

Stove-glass, sheets of mica used in the fronts of stoves, etc.—**Tempered, toughened**, or **hardened glass**. (*a*) Glass hardened by being plunged at a high temperature into an oleaginous bath, according to a process invented by M. de la Bastie in 1875 and following years. Such glass cannot be cut by the diamond, and will endure heavy blows and great changes of temperature, but when fractured flies into minute fragments. (*b*) Glass that has been heated and then suddenly cooled, under the process of F. Siemens. When the articles to be made are such as are generally molded, the molten glass is run into suitable molds and squeezed while it is highly heated, the mold cooling it sufficiently without the liquid bath.—**To crush a glass**. See *to crush a cup*, under *crush*.—**To draw the glass**, to perform the operation of testing the glass, after the founding and refining are finished, to determine whether it is ready for casting. It is done by plunging the end of a rod into the pot.—**To get a glass in one's head**, to have one's drink go to one's head; become flustered with drink.

> It is common for a number of them that have *got a glass in their heads* to get up into some belfry and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 40.

Toughened glass. See *tempered glass*.—**Venetian glass**, ornamental glassware made at and near Venice. See def. 1. Sometimes called *Murano glass*, *Venice glass*.



Example of Modern Venetian Glass, with spray of flowers in color on a transparent body.

> No illustrations can do justice to the endless diversities of *Venetian glasses;* they rival in lightness those of Greece and Rome. . . . To examine them is to imagine that the inventive faculty can go no farther.
> *A. M. Wallace-Dunlop*, Mag. of [Art, March, 1884.

Venice glass. Same as *Venetian glass*.

> Though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice-glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

Volcanic glass, obsidian.—**Water-glass**. Same as *soluble glass*. (See also *plate-glass*.)

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is *glazen*, q. v.] Made of glass; vitreous: as, a *glass* bottle.—**Glass enamel, tear, wool, etc.** See the nouns.—**Glass house**, a house or structure largely composed of glass: sometimes written *glass-house* as a name for a greenhouse.—**Glass mosaic**, mosaic made of small tesseræ of glass, the colors being produced by glass of different colors and by various enamels, and the gold by gold-leaf protected by a thin coating of clear glass, usually over an opaque vermilion ground. See *mosaic*.—**To live in a glass house**, to be in a vulnerable state or condition morally; be open to damaging retort: in allusion to the proverb, "They who *live in glass houses* should not throw stones."

glass (glȧs), *v. t.* [< *glass*, *n.*] The older verb is *glaze*, q. v.] 1. To case in glass; cover with or as if with glass; protect by a covering of glass.

> Methought all his senses were lock'd in his eye,
> As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
> Who, tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd*,
> Did point out to buy them, along as you pass'd.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

> No specialised hot-house treatment, as if a boy were an orchid or other frail exotic to be *glassed* away from the rough air of manhood. *The Century*, XXXII. 862.

2. To make glassy; give a glazed surface to; glaze or polish.

> I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion.
> *Boyle.*

> To obtain the finish, the hides are blacked on the flesh side with a preparation of soap and lamp-black . . . and again *glassed*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 278.

3. To reflect, as a mirror or other reflecting surface; show or observe a reflection of.

> Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
> And hold the same before the warrior's face,
> That he may *glass* therein his garments light.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 77.

> Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
> *Glasses* itself in tempests.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 183.

> Here and there on a jutting point a light blossomed, its duplicate *glassed* in the water, as if the fiery flower had dropped a petal. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Peath, p. 160.

glass-argonaut (glȧs'ȧr'gō-nȧt), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Firolidæ* (or *Carinaridæ*): so called because the shell is thin and glass-like, and shaped like that of an argonaut.

glass-blower (glȧs'blō'ėr), *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

glass-blowing (glȧs'blō'ing), *n.* The process of making glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of a blowing-tube and inflating it by blowing through the tube. For common window-glass the hot blown mass is extended into a long cylinder by swinging a bulb of hot glass from a bridge on which the workman stands. It is then cut open and flattened out in the flattening-furnace. For fine window-glass the bulb of blown glass is cut open and whirled round in the flashing-furnace till it flashes, or opens into a flat disk with a bull's-eye in the center. A small quantity of glass is also put into molds, and then expanded by blowing till it fills the molds. Blown glass is also cut and shaped while hot, and decorated, twisted, and united with other pieces of glass in many different ways. The term *glass-blowing* is also applied, though incorrectly, to the making of spun glass and filigree-glass by melting and molding rods of soft Bohemian glass in the flame of a blowpipe. Toys and ware made in this way are not properly called *blown glass*, but *filigree-glass*.

glass-cavity (glȧs'kav'i-ti), *n.* See *inclusion*.

glasschord (glȧs'kôrd), *n.* A musical instrument, having a keyboard like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by cloth-covered hammers and bars or bowls of glass.

glass-cloth (glȧs'klôth), *n.* 1. Linen cloth usually woven with a slight open pattern of colored threads, like gingham, used originally as a towel for drying fine porcelain, glass, etc., and now employed as a background for embroidery.

> Well scrape with glass or steel scraper, afterwards with finest *glass-cloth*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 407.

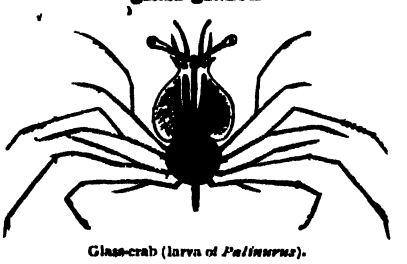
2. A woven fabric made of threads of glass, which are very pliable when extremely thin. The fibers are bunched without twisting, and the stuff is woven of these bunches or groups.

glass-coach (glȧs'kōch'), *n.* A coach, superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day or any short period as a private carriage: so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows. [Eng.]

> My Lady Peterborough being in her *glass-coach*, with the glass up, and seeing a lady pass by in a coach whom she would salute, the glass was so clear, that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 254.

> I have been to Holland House. I took a *glass-coach*, and arrived, through a fine avenue of elms, at the great entrance toward seven o'clock.
> *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 191.

glass-crab (glȧs'krab), *n.* A crab of the spurious genus *Phyllosoma*, or of the spurious order *Phyllosomata*—that is, any young shrimp of either of the families *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ*.



Glass-crab (larva of *Palinurus*).

These larvæ are as thin as paper, flat and transparent, and have no resemblance to the adult.

glass-cutter (glȧs'kut'ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the cutting of glass, or the grinding of it into various ornamental forms.—2. That which cuts or is used for cutting glass.

glass-cutting (glȧs'kut'ing), *n.* The art of ornamenting the surface of glass vessels or ware by grinding it. The first or rough grinding is done with an iron wheel with sand and water, finer grinding with fine stone wheels, and finishing and polishing with wooden, cork, or brush wheels, or wheels covered with leather, india-rubber, or cloth, charged with emery-powder, pumice-stone powder, putty-powder, rouge, or other polishing material. Only flint-glass is used, and ware so treated is called *cut glass*. Glass is also said to be cut when treated by the sand-blast, whenever the work is more than a simple depolishing of the surface. See *sand-blast*.

glass-dust (glȧs'dust), *n.* Glass more or less finely powdered, used in the arts for grinding and polishing, and especially for the manufacture of glass-paper (which see). It is imported into the United States from those countries where glass is made in quantity, as Bohemia, and where refuse pieces are utilized in this way.

glassen† (glȧs'n), *a.* [< *glass*, *n.*, + *-en*2. The older form is *glazen*, q. v.] Glass; glassy; glazed.

> Buy a loaf of wace;
> Do shape it bairn and bairnly like,
> And in it twa *glassen* een you'll put.
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 165).

> He that no more for age, cramps, palsies, can
> Now use the bones, we see doth hire a man
> To take the box up for him; and pursues
> The dice with *glassen* eyes to the glad views
> Of what he throws. *B. Jonson*, Epistle to a Friend.

glass-engraving (glȧs'en-grā'ving), *n.* The art of decorating glass by grinding and depolishing; glass-cutting.

Glasserian, *a.* See *Glaserian*.

glass-eye (glȧs'i), *n.* 1. A popular name of a Jamaican thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis:* so called from the whitish iris.—2. A local name of the wall-eyed pike of the United States, *Stizostedion vitreum*, a pike-perch of the family *Percidæ*. See cut under *pike-perch*.

glass-eyed (glȧs'id), *a.* Having a white eye, or one which in some other respect, as texture or fixedness, is likened to glass or to a glass eye; wall-eyed; goggle-eyed.

glass-faced (glȧs'fȧst), *a.* Having a face of glass, or like a glass or mirror.

> From the *glass-fac'd* flatterer
> To Apemantus, that few things loves better
> Than to abhor himself. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

glassful1† (glȧs'fûl), *n.* [Irreg. < *glass* + *-ful*, 1.] Glassy; shining like glass.

> All the sting,
> All the vaine fome, of all those snakes that ringes,
> Minervas *glassefull* shield can never taint.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, Epil.

glassful2 (glȧs'fûl), *n.* [< *glass* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a glass holds.

> "Ale, Squeery?" inquired the lady. "Certainly," said Squeers, . . . "a *glassful*."
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, vii.

glass-furnace (glȧs'fėr'nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a furnace in which the ingredients are fused together; in a process in which frit is used, the second or refining furnace, in which the frit is reheated and made ready for working. The regenerative system has been applied to such furnaces and gas employed as a fuel. In the Siemens form the furnace itself forms a melting- and refining-tank, in which the glass is made continuously, without the aid of independent glass-pots. See *regenerator* and *furnace*.

glass-gall (glȧs'gȧl), *n.* See *anatron*, 1.

glass-gazing (glȧs'gā'zing), *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror.

> A . . . whoreson, *glass-gazing*, superserviceable, finical rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

glass-glazed (glȧs'glāzd), *a.* Covered with or as if with glass.—**Glass-glazed ware**. (*a*) A ceramic ware whose surface is covered with a glaze of pure glass without lead. See *glaze*. (*b*) Ware whose glaze has definite thickness and forms a vitreous envelop, as distinguished from those glazes which have no perceptible thickness and seem a mere polishing of the surface.

glass-grinder (glȧs'grīn'dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the grinding and polishing of glass.

glass-grinding (glȧs'grīn'ding), *n.* The process of grinding glass as a preparation for polishing it, or for the production of ground glass.

glass-hard (glȧs'hȧrd), *a.* Hard as glass.

Two similar rods of steel, 1.8mm. in diameter and 6cm. long, tempered *glass-hard*, one inserted in each spiral.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI 257.

glass-house (glȧs'hous), *n.* 1. A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.—2. A greenhouse, as being glazed or covered in with glass. See *glass house*, under *glass*, *a.*—3. A room with a glass roof, in which the best arrangements of light and shade can be produced for photographing purposes.

By looking at some point on the camera, which is situated in the darkest part of the *glass-house*, the eyes will be able to remain quite at ease. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 43.

glassily (glȧs'i-li), *adv.* In a glassy manner; in such a way as to resemble glass.

glassin, *n.* See *glossan*.

glassiness (glȧs'i-nes), *n.* [< *glassy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being glassy; a vitreous appearance.

The *glassyness* (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture. *Smollett*, France and Italy, xxxi.

glassing (glȧs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glass*, *v.*] A method of finishing or dressing leather by rubbing it with a slicker or glassing-jack.

glassing-jack (glȧs'ing-jak), *n.* A machine for polishing and smoothing leather by means of a slicker of plate-glass.

glassing-machine (glȧs'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *glassing-jack*.

The *glassing-machine* . . . was invented in 1871 and further improved in 1875 by John P. Friend, and is adapted for work on all kinds of upper leather, sheep, goat, and Morocco. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 458.

Glassite (glas'īt), *n.* [< *Glass* (see def.) + *-ite*[2]. The Sc. name *Glass* is prob. < Gael. *glas*, gray: see *Glas-*.] A member of a religious sect in Scotland, founded by John Glass (1695–1773). See *Sandemanian*.

glass-maker (glȧs'mā'kėr), *n.* A maker of glass.—**Glass-makers' chair**, a bench having two arms of iron projecting horizontally far in front of the workman when seated. On these arms he rolls the pontil, while fashioning the vessel at the extremity of it by means of instruments held in his right hand. *E. H. Knight.*—**Glass-makers' soap.** See *glass-soap*.

glass-making (glȧs'mā'king), *n.* The making of glass or glassware. The process of making glass consists essentially of the fusing together in a glass-furnace, usually in a fire-clay melting-pot or crucible, of the ingredients, after mixing them well, and the subsequent treatment of the molten mass or metal in accordance with the quality of the product or the uses which it is to serve. After vitrification is complete and the scum of impurities or glass-gall which rises to the surface has been removed, the temperature of the furnace, which may have reached from 10,000° to 12,000° F., is considerably reduced, so as to bring the fluid and limpid metal into a condition of viscosity, rendering it capable of being worked. The working, by which means the glass is made to assume its definitive form, is in general performed by blowing (see *glass-blowing*), casting, or pressing in molds. See *flint-glass*, *glass-cutting*, *glass-furnace*, *plate-glass*.

glassman (glȧs'man), *n.*; pl. *glassmen* (-men). One who makes or sells glass; also, one who inserts window-glass in sashes; a glazier.

Where have you greater atheists than your cooks?
Or more profane, or choleric, than your *glassmen*?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

glass-metal (glȧs'met'al), *n.* The fused and refined material of which glass is made.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon*, Physical Remains.

glass-mounter (glȧs'moun'tėr), *n.* One who embellishes glass articles with ornaments.

glassock (glas'ok), *n.* [Cf. the equiv. *glassin*, *glashan*, *glossan*, *glossin*; prob. < Ir. Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan (see *Glas-*); cf. Gael. *glasag*, a water-wagtail, the female of the salmon, *glasiasg*, gray fish, such as cod, ling, haddock.] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

glass-oven (glȧs'uv'n), *n.* A hot chamber in which newly made glass in sheets or ware is gradually cooled; a glass-annealing furnace; a leer.

glass-painter (glȧs'pān'tėr), *n.* One who produces designs in color on or in glass.

glass-painting (glȧs'pān'ting), *n.* 1. The art or practice of producing designs in color on or in glass. In glass-painting (or glass-staining, as it is also called) two methods are chiefly employed: (*a*) the *enamel method*, consisting in painting on the glass in colors, which are then burned into it; (*b*) the *mosaic method*, consisting in forming a design of separate pieces of stained or colored glass set in cames of lead and braced and supported by a framework of iron bars, the color being imparted to the glass in the making. By this latter method were made the splendid medieval windows of the thirteenth century, the beautiful color-effects of which have thus far defied imitation, in spite of modern perfected methods. These admirable color-effects are now recognized to be due not only to perfection of the colors used, and to their judicious juxtaposition and skilful combination with white glass to relieve them and hinder where desirable the blending of contiguous tints, but to unevenness of tone and thickness of the glass primarily due to imperfect processes of manufacture. This last quality is now imitated with artistic success, such glass in general being made by hand, as ordinary machine-made glass is necessarily of even thickness and shade. A combination of the enamel and mosaic methods, known as the *mosaic-enamel method*, in which part of the design is in mosaic and part in enamel, is now commonly used.

2. A painting upon glass; a surface of glass decorated in color by the use of stained glass or painting, or both.

glass-paper (glȧs'pā'pėr), *n.* A fine kind of sandpaper made with powdered glass.

glass-paper (glȧs'pā'pėr), *v. t.* To polish by rubbing with glass-paper.

When the first coating of varnish is perfectly dry, *glass-paper* the whole surface, and make it smooth as before.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

glass-pot (glȧs'pot), *n.* A vessel or crucible used for fusing the materials of glass in a glass-furnace. Glass-pots are made of the most refractory earths or fire-clays by a tedious process, to insure the perfect uniformity and dryness necessary to enable them to resist the great heat of the furnace, and they constitute one of the chief elements in the cost of glass. The glass-pots for lead-glass (flint-glass and strass) are covered, and have an opening at the side; for all other kinds of glass they are open, with sloping sides, like pails without handles.

glass-press (glȧs'pres), *n.* A press for compressing glass after it has been placed in a mold. It is a plunger which may be brought down upon the open top of the mold placed beneath it, the mold being firmly held in place while the pressure is applied.

glass-rope (glȧs'rōp), *n.* The stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema*.

glass-shell (glȧs'shel), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Hyaleidæ*: so called from the thin hyaline shell.

glass-shrimp (glȧs'shrimp), *n.* The larva of stomatopodous crustaceans, as that of *Squilla* or *Gonodactylus*, in certain stages of development which have occasioned the spurious genera *Alima* and *Erichthus*. See *Stomatopoda*.

glass-silvering (glȧs'sil'vėr-ing), *n.* The art of covering glass with a metallic film which will serve as a reflecting surface, as for a reflector or looking-glass. In one method a sheet of tin-foil is laid upon a marble table and painted with mercury till an amalgam is formed. More mercury is added to form a shallow pool, and upon this the sheet of glass is laid and pressed down to drive out bubbles. A thin film of amalgam clings to the glass, and forms the silver-like mirror. In another method a bath consisting in part of silver nitrate is employed, which forms an adherent film of silver on the glass. The second process is used in silvering hollow and convex glassware.

glass-snail (glȧs'snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Vitrina*: so called from its pellucid vitreous shell.

glass-snake (glȧs'snāk), *n.* 1. A large limbless lizard, *Ophiosaurus ventralis*, abundant in the southern United States: so called from its



Glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*).

general resemblance to a snake and the extreme fragility of its tail. The tail grows again, to some extent, after being broken off; it is about twice as long as the body. The animal attains a length of some 2 feet, and is of a greenish color above, marked with black, and pale-yellowish below. Though destitute of feet, it makes its way along very well by wriggling like a snake. It is harmless. Also called *joint-snake*.

2. A lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*, as *P. pallasi*, inhabiting Europe and Asia. *P. gracilis* of India is the Khasya glass-snake, without even the rudiments of limbs.

glass-soap (glȧs'sōp), *n.* Peroxid of manganese, used to remove from glass the green color caused by the presence of iron. *E. H. Knight.* Also called *glass-makers' soap*.

glass-soldering (glȧs'sol'dėr-ing), *n.* The art of uniting pieces of glass by partly fusing the surfaces to be applied to one another. Also called *glass-welding*.

glass-spinning (glȧs'spin'ing), *n.* The art of drawing out fine filaments or threads of hot glass to make spun glass.

glass-sponge (glȧs'spunj), *n.* A species of silicious sponge, *Hyalonema sieboldi*, found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped spongy body supported by a number of twisted, glass-like, silicious fibers, which are sunk in the mud of the sea-bottom. The term is extended to several similar or related silicious sponges whose framework resembles spun glass, as Venus's flower-basket. See cut under *Euplectella*.

The naturalist finds at E-no-shima the well-known *glass-sponge* (Hyalonema Sieboldii) . . . offered for sale.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 486.

glass-stainer (glȧs'stā'nėr), *n.* 1. A maker of stained glass.—2. A glass-painter.

glass-staining (glȧs'stā'ning), *n.* The process of coloring glass during its manufacture, especially for the production of the glass used for colored or painted windows, or glass-painting.

glass-tinner (glȧs'tin'ėr), *n.* A workman who applies the foil to the back of the glass in making mirrors.

The *glass-tinner*, standing towards one angle of his table, sweeps and wipes its surface with the greatest care, along the whole surface to be occupied by the mirror-plate. *Ure*, Dict., III. 356.

glass-tongs (glȧs'tôngz), *n. pl.* In *glass-making*, an instrument for grasping hot bottles, etc.

glassware (glȧs'wār), *n.* Articles or utensils made of glass.

glass-welding (glȧs'wel'ding), *n.* Same as *glass-soldering*.

glass-work (glȧs'wėrk), *n.* 1. The manufacture of articles of glass, glass for windows, and the like.—2. The objects produced in a glass-factory, especially vessels and utensils made of glass.

glass-worker (glȧs'wėr'kėr), *n.* One who works in glass; one engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of glass.

It must be left to practical *glass-workers* to determine whether a spiral form is the best for the tube.
Ure, Dict., IV. 91.

glass-works (glȧs'wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where glass is made; a manufactory of glass; a glass-house.

glass-worm† (glȧs'wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm. Also *glaze-worm*.

glasswort (glȧs'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the chenopodiaceous genus *Salicornia*, succulent saline plants with leafless jointed stems and containing a large proportion of soda. Great quantities of the ashes of these and allied plants were formerly used, under the name of *barilla*, in the manufacture of glass and soap. Also called *marsh-samphire*.—**Prickly glasswort**, the saltwort, *Salsola Kali*.

glassy (glȧs'i), *a.* [< ME. *glasy*; < *glass*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or of the nature of glass; vitreous: as, a *glassy* substance.

Another heaven
From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear hyaline, the *glassy* sea.
Milton, P. L., vii. 619.

2. Resembling glass in some quality, as smoothness, brittleness, transparency, or power of reflecting; hence, as applied to the eye or glance, having a fixed, unintelligent stare, as in idiocy, stupidity, spasm, terror, insanity, or death.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the *glassy* stream.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Death stood all fixed in his *glassy* eye;
His hands were withered and his veins were dry.
Byron, Saul.

In one long, *glassy*, spectral stare,
The enlarging eye is fastened there.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Glassy cutworm, the larva of *Hadena devastatrix*, a noctuid moth.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.

glauberite (glâ'bėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Rudolf *Glauber*, a German alchemist (1604–68).] A mineral of a grayish-white or yellowish color, a compound of the sulphates of sodium and calcium, occurring in very flat oblique rhombic prisms. It is found chiefly in rock-salt.

Glauber salt. See *salt*.

glaucescence (glâ-ses'ens), *n.* [= F. *glaucescence*; as *glaucescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The state of being glaucescent, or of having a somewhat sea-green luster.

Destitute of *glaucescence* or bloom.
Gardener's Assistant.

glaucescent (glâ-ses'ent), *a.* [= F. *glaucescent* = Sp. *glaucescente*, < NL. *glaucescen(t-)s* (in some specific names); as *glauc-ous* + *-escent*.] Becoming glaucous; somewhat or faintly glaucous. Also *glaucine*.

glaucic (glâ'sik), *a.* [= F. *glaucique*; as *glaucium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Glaucium*.—**Glaucic acid**, a name formerly applied to an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, now known to be fumaric acid.

glaucid (glâ'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Glaucidæ*.

Glaucidæ (glâ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glaucus*. They have the body extended laterally into lobes terminating in linear appendages, the mouth armed with jaws, and the radula with uniserial teeth. The species chiefly harbor in floating algæ in the high seas.

Glaucidium (glâ-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *γλαυκίδιον* (dim. of *γλαῦκος*, a fish), taken as dim. of *γλαύξ* (*γλαυκ-*), an owl.] A genus of very small owls without plumicorns, with the facial disk imperfect, the tarsus feathered, the wings short, and the tail moderately long; the gnome-owls. The type is the pygmy or sparrow-owl, *G. passerinum*, of Europe, to which the gnome-owl of California, *G. gnoma*, is closely related. Another species of



Gnome-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*).

the United States is *G. ferrugineum*, and there are several more in the warmer parts of America, as the Cuban *G. siju*. These little owls, like species of *Scops*, exhibit dichromatism, having in different cases a red and a gray phase of plumage. Also called *Phalænoptis* and *Microptynx*.

glaucine (glâ'sin), *a.* [< L. *glaucus*, glaucous, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *glaucescent*.

Glaucion (glâ'si-on), *n.* [L.: see *Glaucium*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Glaucium*, 2. *Kaup*, 1829. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. — 2. In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

Glaucium (glâ'si-um), *n.* [NL. Cf. L. *glaucion*, celandine, < Gr. *γλαύκιον*, the juice of a plant like the horned poppy, *G. corniculatum*, < *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. A genus of papaveraceous herbs, with poppy-like flowers, glaucous foliage, and an acrid copper-colored juice. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, of which *G. luteum*, the yellow horn-poppy, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament.

2. A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuliguliniæ*; the garrots: now usually referred to *Clangula*. *Brisson*, 1760. Also *Glaucion*.

glaucodot (glâ'kō-dot), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *δοτός*, verbal adj. of *διδόναι*, give: see *dose*.] A mineral related to arsenopyrite or mispickel. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals of a tin-white color and metallic luster, and consists of arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, and iron.

glaucogonidium (glâ'kō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, same as *gonimium*.

glaucolite (glâ'kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *mineral.*, a greenish-blue variety of scapolite.

glaucoma (glâ-kō'mä), *n.* [< L. *glaucoma*, < Gr. *γλαύκωμα*, opacity of the crystalline lens, so called from the dull-gray appearance of the eye so affected, < *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a condition of increased tension or fluid-pressure within the eyeball, with progressive diminution of clearness of vision, and an excavation of the papilla of the optic nerve, resulting (unless properly treated) in blindness. Also called *glaucosis*. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Ehrenberg).] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the group *Colpodina*. *G. scintillans* is an example.

glaucomatous (glâ-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *glaucoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of glaucoma; affected with glaucoma.

The *glaucomatous* eye. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 139.

Glaucomya (glâ-kō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *μῦς*, a mussel.] A genus of bivalves with a sea-green epidermis, as *G. chinensis*, typical of the family *Glaucomyidæ*: formerly called *Glauconome*, a name preoccupied for a genus of corals. Also *Glauconomya*.

glaucomyid (glâ-kō'mi-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glaucomyidæ*.

Glaucomyidæ (glâ-kō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucomya* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Glaucomya*. The siphons are very long and united nearly to the end, which is fringed, and the foot is large and linguiform; the shell is oblong and covered with green epidermis; the ligament is external, and each valve has three teeth, or the left one only two. They are mostly inhabitants of the Indian seas and mouths of rivers.



Right Valve of *Glaucomya chinensis*.

glauconiferous (glâ-kō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *glaucon(ite)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *glauconitic*. *Geol. Jour.*, IV. 98.

glauconite (glâ'kō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *-n-* (a mere insertion) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral which is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium. It is the "green earth" of the cavities of eruptive rocks, or the substance which gives the color to the grains of greensand and chalk.

glauconitic (glâ-kō-nit'ik), *a.* [< *glauconite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling glauconite: as, a *glauconitic* marl; *glauconitic* sands and clays. Also *glauconiferous*.

Glauconome (glâ-kon'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γλαυκονόμη, the name of a Nereid, < *γλαυκή* (sc. *θάλασσα*), the blue sea (< *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray), + *νέμειν*, dwell in.] 1. A genus of coral polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826. — 2†. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, now called *Glaucomya*. *Gray*, 1828. — 3. A genus of crustaceans. *Kröyer*, 1845.

glaucophane (glâ'kō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *φανός*, in comp. *-φανής*, conspicuous, manifest, < *φαίνειν*, appear, shine.] A bluish or bluish-black mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende family, containing 7 per cent. of soda. It is a characteristic constituent of certain crystalline schists.

glaucopicrine (glâ-kō-pik'rin), *n.* [< *Glaucium* + Gr. *πικρός*, sharp, bitter.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in the root of *Glaucium luteum*.

Glaucopinæ (glâ-kō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucopis* + *-inæ*.] A New Zealand and Australian subfamily of *Corvidæ*, typified by the genus *Glaucopis*; the wattle-crows. *Swainson*, 1837.

Glaucopis (glâ-kō'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλαυκῶπις*, with gleaming or piercing eyes, or with gray eyes (an epithet of Pallas), < *γλαυκός*, gleaming, bluish-green or gray, + *ὤψ*, eye.] 1. A genus of New Zealand wattle-crows, such as *G. cinerea*, the kokako: same as *Callaeas*. *J. F. Gmelin*, 1788. Also written *Glaucopsis*. *Fleming*, 1822. — 2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1808.

glaucopyrite (glâ-kop'i-rit), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *πυρίτης*, pyrites.] A variety of löllingite or arsenical iron, containing a little sulphur and antimony.

glaucosis (glâ-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *-osis*.] Same as *glaucoma*, 1.

glaucous (glâ'kus), *a.* [= F. *glauque* = Sp. Pg. It. *glauco*, < L. *glaucus*, < Gr. *γλαυκός*, gleaming, silvery; of color, bluish-green or gray; esp. of the eyes, light-blue or gray (L. *cæsius*: see *cæsious*), the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks. Cf. *Glaux*.] Of a pale, luminous sea-green color; of a bluish green or greenish blue; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, dull-green passing into grayish-blue.

Erewhile I slept
Under the *glaucous* caverns of old Ocean.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

Its waters are of a misty bluish-green or *glaucous* color.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 214.



Sea-lizard (*Glaucus atlanticus*).

Glaucus (glâ'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaucus*, < Gr. *γλαῦκος*, a fish of gray color, < *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1744. — 2. In *conch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Glaucidæ*, of slender elongate form, with four tentacles. There are 5 species found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure-blue and silvery tints. *G. atlanticus* is very abundant in the Atlantic, living on floating algæ. They are popularly called *sea-lizards*. *Eucharis* is a synonym. *Pols*, 1795.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the burgomaster-gull, *Larus glaucus*. (*b*) A genus comprising the section of the genus *Larus* represented by the burgomaster. *Bruch*, 1853.

glaudkint, glaudkynt†, *n.* An outer garment, supposed to be a species of gown, worn in the time of Henry VIII.

glaum (glâm), *v. i.* [Sc., also *glaump, glamp*; origin obscure.] To grope or feel with the hands, as in the dark.—**To glaum at**, to grasp at; attempt to seize.

My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough,
To hear the thuds, and see the cluds
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha *glaum'd at* kingdoms three, man.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

glaur (glâr), *n.* A Scotch form of *glair*.

glaur (glâr), *v. t.* [< *glaur*, *n.*] To bemire; make slippery.

Glaux (glâks), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaux*, < Gr. *γλαύξ*, now read *γλάξ*, the milk-vetch. The Gr. *γλαύξ*, Attic *γλαῦξ*, prop. means an owl, so called from its glaring eyes: see *glaucous*.] A primulaceous genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *G. maritima*, known as *sea-milkwort* or *black saltwort*. It is a low, fleshy perennial herb, with opposite leaves and small purplish white flowers in the axils, and is found in salt marshes and other saline localities in Europe, Asia, and North America.



Flowering Branch of *Glaux maritima*.

glave, glaive (glāv), *n.* [Formerly also *gleave*; < ME. *glaive, glayve, gleive, gleyve*, a lance or spear (not a sword) (cf. MLG. *gleve, gleive, glevinge*, the point of a lance, a lance, = MHG. *glavin, gläivn, gläfen* = ODan. *glaven*, a spear, lance, Dan. *glavind*, a sword), < OF. *glaive, glave, gleive*, a lance or spear, also a sword, = Pr. *glai, glay, glavi, glazi* = Pg. It. *gladio*, < L. *gladius*, a sword. Cf. Ir. *claidheamh*, a sword: see *claymore*.] 1†. A lance or spear. In the fourteenth century the lance was often shortened, for use by a dismounted man-at arms.

They . . . whet here tonge as sharp as sword or *gleyve*.
Court of Love, l. 544.

A heavy case
When force to force is knit, and sword and *glaive*
In civil broil make kin and countrymen
Slaughter themselves in others.
Marlowe (*and Shakspere?*), Edw. III.

Cast your eyes on the *glaive* ye run at, or else ye will lose the game.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

2. A sword; a broadsword; a falchion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Achilles pressing through the Phrygian *glaives*,
And Orpheus, daring to provoke the yre
Of damned fiends, to get his love retyre.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 233.

What iron instrument? said the advocat; it possibly might be a spade. No, sir, said the countryman, it was a *gleave*, being unwilling to use the name of sword or whittle.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

His men at arms, with *glaive* and spear,
Brought up the battle's glittering rear.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 19.

3. A weapon like the halberd, having a long cutting blade with a sharp point fixed upon a staff: sometimes called a *Welsh glave*, from its supposed origin.

With bills and *glaves* from prison was I led.
Churchyard, Challenge, p. 44.

When zeal with aged clubs and *glaves*
Gave chase to rochets and white staves.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 543.

4. A slipper. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glaved, glaived (glāvd), *a.* [< *glave, glaive*, + *-ed*[2].] Armed with a glave; armed.

Then Wallace . . .
Must raise again his *glaved* hand
To smite the shackles from his native land.
J. Baillie, Wallace, lxiv.

glaver (glav'ėr), *v.* [E. dial., also *glaffer*, Sc. *glabber, glebber*; < ME. *glaveren*, talk idly, flatter, appar. < W. *glafru*, flatter. Cf. Gael. *glafaire*, a babbler.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk idly; babble; chatter.

How many, clepid filosophris, *glaueren* dyversely.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 181.

Siche *glaverande* gomes greves me bot lyttille!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2538.

2. To use flattery; speak wheedlingly.

That wicked folke wymmen bi-traieth,
And bigileth hem of her good with *glauerynge* wordes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 51.

O *glavering* flatterie!
How potent art thou!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

Give him warning, admonition, to forsake his saucy *glavering* grace, and his goggle eye.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Fielding asserts, that he never knew a person with a steady *glavering* smile but he found him a rogue.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, II. 94.

II. *trans.* To flatter; wheedle.

Beare not a flattering tongue to *glaver* anie
Affectionate Shepherd (1594), sig. D 4.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

glaverer† (glav'ėr-ėr), *n.* A flatterer.

These *glauerers* gone, myself to rest I laid,
And, doubting nothing, soundly fell aslеepe.
Mir for Mags., p. 407.

glaym†, **glaymous**†. See *glaim*, *glaimous*.

glaymore† (glā'mōr), *n.* A form of *claymore*, probably used by mistake in the following passage:

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

glaze (glāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glazed*, ppr. *glazing*. [< ME. *glasen*, furnish with glass, cause to shine (= MHG. *glasen*, G. *ver-glasen*, glaze, = Icel. *glæsa*, cause to shine), < *glas*, glass: see *glass*, *n.* Cf. *glass*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or fasten glass in; furnish or set with glass, as a window, case, frame, or the like; cover with glass, as a picture.

With glas
Were alle the wyndowes wel *yglased*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

Bothe wyndowes and wowes [walls] ich wolle a-menden and *glase*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv 65.

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, [and] *glazed* with crystalline glass.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

In England, we have not, as far as I am aware, any instance of a *glazed* triforium.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 570.

2. To cover, incrust, or overlay with something resembling glass in appearance or effect; cover with a shining vitreous or glairy substance; hence, to make glossy or glass-like in appearance: as, to *glaze* earthenware; to *glaze* pastry, cloth, or paper.

For sorrow's eye, *glazed* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

An old gentlewoman's *glazed* face in a new periwig.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 2.

Such a hard *glazed* hat as a sympathetic person's head might ache at the sight of. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, iv.

What is this? his eyes are heavy: think not they are *glazed* with wine. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall

3. Specifically, in *oil-painting*, to cover, as a picture or parts of a picture, with a thin coat of transparent color to modify the tone.

Richly lustred, the drapery of Abraham being grounded in a full mass of ruby, *glazed* over blue outline and shading. *Cat. Soulages Coll.*, p. 19.

4†. To cause to shine; polish.

Glazyn, or make a thyng to shyne, pernitido, polio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 197.

Glazed iron, pig-iron containing a large amount — sometimes as much as 6 or 7 per cent. — of silicon. Such iron is very brittle in the process of casting, and unmanageable in the puddling-furnace or the refinery. Also called *glazy iron*. — **Glazed pottery**, pottery the paste or body of which is covered with a vitreous material called *glaze*. (See *glaze*, *n.*, 1.) This glaze is sometimes applied to the surface by dipping or otherwise; but the common salt glaze is produced by throwing salt into the hot kiln when the firing is nearly complete. — **To glaze one's hood**† or **houve**†, to hoodwink; beguile; deceive.

But walaway! al this nat but a maze,
Fortune *his howve* entended bet *to glaze*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 469.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To shine; be brilliant.

Lete euere gabbing glide & goon
Away, whether it wole *glase* or glent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

2. To assume a dim glassy luster; become overspread with a semi-transparent film.

A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his *glazing* eye.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

glaze (glāz), *n.* [< *glaze*, *v.*] **1.** A vitrifiable substance applied to the surface of fine pottery, stoneware, and porcelain. It is either a substance which can be applied directly to the biscuit in liquid form, or one, as common salt, the vapors of which, when it is placed in the furnace with the ware, will affect the surface of the latter in the manner desired. Porcelain glaze is an example of the first kind, and is a sort of translucent glass which combines with the paste sufficiently to form a perfect union with it, but retains a slight thickness through which the paste is seen. Salt glaze is the commonest instance of the second variety. Also called *couverte*, *covering*, *glazing*.

Great confusion has been caused in various works on pottery by a careless use of the terms *glaze* and "enamel"; they are both of the nature of glass, but the best distinction to make is to apply the word "enamel" to a vitreous coating that is opaque, and the word *glaze* to one that is transparent; both may be coloured.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 601.

2. A bright polish or glazed appearance on any surface.

Blacklead (graphite) is placed in the churns with the common powders to give a fine *glaze* in a short time, but this practice is detrimental to the quality of the powder, causing the gun barrel to foul much quicker, and leaving a greater residue. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 314.

3. In *oil-painting*, a thin layer of transparent color spread over a painted surface. — **Aventurin glaze**. See *aventurin*. — **Lustrous glaze**, a name given to the extremely thin glaze of certain kinds of pottery, especially Greek, Egyptian, etc., the exact composition of which is imperfectly known. This glaze is not generally very brilliant, although it varies in different pieces; but its slight gloss is almost indestructible, and was of importance in making the vessels water-tight. — **Marbled glaze**, a glaze for pottery colored with hues mingled in imitation of the veining of marble. — **Varnished glaze**, the glaze or enamel of pottery when applied in considerable thickness, as in most of the fine potteries of modern Europe.

glazen† (glā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. *glasen* (also *glassen*, q. v.); < ME. *glasen*, < AS. *glæsen* (= OHG. *glesîn*, MHG. *glesîn*, G. *gläsern*), of glass, < *glæs*, glass, + *-en*[2]. Cf. *brazen*.] Of or resembling glass.

I sige as a *glasen* se. *Wyclif*, Rev. xv. 2 (Oxf.).

Contre-fenestre [F.], a woodden window (on the outside of a *glasen* one). *Cotgrave*.

He did him to the market-place,
And there he bought a loaf o' wax;
He shaped it bairn and bairnly like,
And in twa *glazen* een he pat.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

glazer (glā'zėr), *n.* One who or that which glazes. Specifically — (*a*) A workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware. (*b*) A roll for calendering cloth or paper. (*c*) A wooden wheel used by cutlers and lapidaries for grinding and finishing. It is faced with leather, or with an alloy of lead and tin, and is employed with emery-powder or other polishing material. Sometimes it is used without facing. Also called *glazing-wheel*.

glaze-wheel (glāz'hwēl), *n.* A wooden wheel used by cutlers for putting a final polish on the metallic surface of their wares; a glazer.

Wheels of wood, or *glaze-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 414.

glaze-worm†, *n.* Same as *glass-worm*.

Dost thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the *glaze-worm*, which shineth most bright in the darke?
Lyly, Euphues, sig. I 4.

glazier (glā'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. **glasiere*, *glasyare*, < *glas*, glass, + *-i-er*. Cf. *brazier*[1], *grazier*.] **1.** One who fits window-glass to sash- and picture-frames. — **2.** One who applies the vitreous glaze to pottery. — **3**†. *pl.* Eyes. [Old slang.]

Toure out with your *glaziers!* I swear by the ruffin,
That we are assaulted by a queer cuffin
Bronne, Jovial Crew, ii.

These *glasiers* of mine, mine eyes.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Glaziers' points. See *point*. — **Glaziers' turned lead.** Same as *came*[3], 2.

glazing (glā'zing), *n.* [< ME. *glasynge*; verbal n. of *glaze*, *v.*] **1.** The act or art of setting glass; the craft of a glazier.

This Bonet was the firste that broughte the crafte of *glasynge* into this lande. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxxiv.

2. Glasswork; the glass of windows.

Al the story of Troye
Was in the *glasynge* ywrought thus.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 327.

The light on the side away from the *glazing* shall be maintained as subsidiary. *Lea*, Photography, p. 193.

3. The application to a piece of pottery or porcelain of the glaze which is to cover it. This is done by immersion, or by pouring the glaze upon the piece (a process especially used for those pieces of which the interior only is to be glazed), or by exposure to the vapor of a material which is volatilized for the purpose. See *glaze*. **4.** In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*, 1. — **5.** In *oil-painting*, the operation of spreading a thin layer of transparent color with the brush or the fingers, or with the palm of the hand, over those parts of a picture whose tone it is desirable to modify. — **6.** In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the operation of breaking off the angular projections of the grains, and giving them a round, smooth, glossy surface, performed in a glazing-barrel.

The *glazing* takes from five to eight hours, in wooden barrels revolving thirty-four times per minute.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 314

glazing-barrel (glā'zing-bar'el), *n.* A tumbling-box or revolving barrel in which gunpowder is ground and polished or glazed by attrition with graphite.

glazing-machine (glā'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A press with two polished rollers used for giving a glossy surface to printed sheets, especially gold and color work.

glazing-panel (glā'zing-pan'el), *n.* In stained-glass work, one of the frames of leaded sash ready to be put into place in the window-opening.

glazing-wheel (glā'zing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *glazer* (*c*).

glazy (glā'zi), *a.* [< *glaze* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *glassy*.] Glazed. See *glazed iron*, under *glaze*, *v. t.*

Not shaking, but drawing off the clear *glazy* liquid.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 360.

gle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *glee*[1].

gleab†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glebe*.

glead[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glede*[1].

glead[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*[1].

gleam[1] (glēm), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gleem*, < ME. *gleem*, *glem*, < AS. *glēm*, splendor, brightness, gleam. Cf. Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir, *Glāma*, the name of a glacier (see under *glamour*); closely related to AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), splendor, brightness, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] **1.** Brightness; splendor.

Then was the faire Dodonian tree far seene
Upon seaven hills to spread his gladsome *gleams*,
And conquerours bedecked with his greene.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, v.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 215

2. A flash of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light; a dim or subdued glow; hence, something conceived as analogous to a flash or beam of light.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery *gleam* by night.
Milton, P. L., xii. 257.

Glory about thee, without thee; and thou fulfillest thy doom,
Making Him broken *gleams*, and a stifled splendour and gloom. *Tennyson*, Higher Pantheism.

O'er his face of moody sadness
For an instant shone
Something like a *gleam* of gladness.
Whittier, The Fountain.

There was a *gleam* of fun in the corners of her lips.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 222.

Specifically — **3.** A flash of lightning. — **4.** A hot interval between showers. *Halliwell.*

gleam[1] (glēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *glomen*; from the noun: see *gleam*[1], *n.*] **1.** To dart or throw rays of light; glimmer; glitter; shine; dawn; hence, to appear suddenly and clearly, like a beam or flash of light.

For in a glorious gle my gleteryng it *glemes*.
York Plays, p. 4.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint-*gleaming* in the dappled east.
Thomson, Summer, l. 48.

So sweetly *gleam'd* her eyes behind her tears
Like sunlight on the plain behind a shower.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

What lady is this, whose silk attire
Gleams so rich in the light of the fire?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

2†. To glance; look.

Nectanabus anonne right nyed hym tyll,
And *gleming* gainulich too the gome saide.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

=Syn. 1. *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

gleam[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *gleme*; a variant of *gleam*[1].] Same as *gleam*[1].

To *gleame* corne, [L.] spicilegere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 208, l. 20

To *gleme* corne, [L.] spicilegium facere. *Huloet.*

gleam[3]† (glēm), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *gleam*[2], as *gleam*[2] is of *gleam*[1].] In *falconry*, to disgorge refuse from the stomach, as a hawk.

gleamer†, *n.* [A var. of *gleaner*.] Same as *gleaner*.

Gleamer of corne, [L.] spicilegus. *Huloet.*

gleaming (glē'ming), *n.* [< ME. *glemynge*; verbal n. of *gleam*[1], *v.*] A flash or ray of light, or something comparable to it; a gleam.

Ye *gleamings* of departed peace,
Shine out your last. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1082.

gleamy (glē'mi), *a.* [< *gleam*[1] + *-y*[1].] Darting beams of light; gleaming; flashing; beaming.

The moon was up, and shot a *gleamy* light.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 214.

Their harps are of the umber shade
That hides the blush of waking day,
And every *gleamy* string is made
Of silvery moonshine's lengthened ray.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

glean[1] (glēn), *v.* [< ME. *glenen*, < OF. *glener*, also *glaner*, F. *glaner*, dial. *glèner* = Pr. *glenar*, *grenar*, < LL. *glenare* (A. D. 561), glean. Origin uncertain; the noun, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, also *gelina*, *gelima*, a handful or bundle (of reaped grain), a sheaf, appears much later, throwing doubt upon the otherwise plausible supposition that LL. *glenare* stands for **gelimare* or **gelmare*, from the Teut. noun repr. by AS. *gelm*, *gilm*, a handful or bundle of reaped grain, a sheaf, E. dial. *yelm*. The early mod. E. *gleam* or *gleme* (see *gleam*[2]) is a variant of *glean*, perhaps in conformity to *yelm*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped field; bring together from a scattered condition, as grain left after the removal of the main crop.

Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn.
Ruth ii. 2.

After his harvesting the men must *glean*
What he had left.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 343.

Hence—2. To collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels or portions; pick up here and there; gather slowly and assiduously.

In flood, or lene
Clay lande, or nygh the see, gravel thou *glene*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men.
Judges xx. 45.

Faith, go study,
And *glean* some goodness, that you may shew manly.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

A good deal too, as Mr. Neale has shown, may be *gleaned* from the inscriptions and records.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 282.

II. *intrans.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers; also, to collect or gather anything in a similar way.

I come after, *gleyning* here and there,
And am ful glad yf I may fynde an ere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 75.

And she went, and came, and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers.
Ruth ii. 3.

As they which *gleane*, the reliques use to gather,
Which th' husbandman behind him chanst to scater.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, xxx.

glean[1] (glēn), *n.* [< ME. *glen*, *glene*; cf. OF. *glene*, *glenne*, *glane*, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, a handful of reaped grain, a bunch: see *glean*[1], *v.*] 1. A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. *Nares.*

A *gleane* or heape of corne commonly gathered and bound by handfuls together.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 87.

2. Anything gathered or gleaned. [Rare.]

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

3. A somewhat indefinite unit; a bunch: as, a *glean* of teazels. [Essex and Gloucestershire, Eng.] A glean of herrings, by a statute of Edward I., is 25.

glean[2]† (glēn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *clean*. Cf. *gleam*[3].] The afterbirth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning. *Holland.*

gleaner (glē'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *glenere*, *glenar*; < *glean*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who gathers after reapers.

The *gleaners* spread around, and here and there,
Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 165.

2. One who gathers slowly and assiduously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

3. A short-handled oyster-rake used by men wading in the water to gather oysters from the beds. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

gleaning (glē'ning), *n.* [< ME. *glenynge*; verbal n. of *glean*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of gathering after reapers.—2. That which is collected by gleaning.

The poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The second Mahomet . . . by the taking of Eubœa dealt the heaviest blow to the Venetian power in the Ægean, . . . [and] brought under his power, as a *gleaning* after the vintage, the Frank lordship of Attica and the Greek lordship of Peloponnesos. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 320

Gleba (glē'bą), *n.* [NL., < L. *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] 1. A genus of pteropods. *Forskål*, 1776.—2. A genus of true siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Hippopodiidæ*, related to *Diphyes*, but having more than two nectocalyxes of characteristic hippocrepiform structure. There is no polyp-stem and no float. The male and female gonophores are clustered at the base of the nutritive polyp. *Hippopodius* is a synonym. *Otto*, 1823.

3. [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, in gasteromycetous fungi, the chambered part of the fructification, upon the walls of whose cavities the spores are borne. Also *glebula*.

glebe (glēb), *n.* [< OF. *glebe*, glebe, land belonging to a parsonage, F. *glèbe* = Pr. *gleba*, *gleza* = Sp. Pg. It. *gleba*, < L. *gleba*, more correctly *glæba*, a clod or lump of earth, a piece, lump, mass, land, soil; prob. akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] 1†. A lump; a mass or concretion.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle *glebes*, or crystals, soluble in water so as to disappear.
Arbuthnot, Exp. of Chymical Terms. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mineral.*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.—3. Turf; soil; ground; farming-land. [Archaic.]

The husbandmen hereabout doe stir their *gleabe* at such time as much smoke doth arise. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 210.

Up they rose as vigorous as the sun,
Or to the culture of the willing *glebe*,
Or to the cheerful tendance of the flock.
Thomson, Spring, l. 247.

Their furrow oft the stubborn *glebe* hath broke.
Gray, Elegy.

And, breaking the *glebe* round about them,
Filled the barn with hay, and the house with food for a twelvemonth. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

4. Now, specifically, the cultivable land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. Also *glebe-land*.

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

glebe-house (glēb'hous), *n.* A parsonage. [Ireland.]

glebe-land (glēb'land), *n.* Same as *glebe*, 4.

This priest had had his *glebe land* taken from him by a great man. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It lies upon the Thames, and the *glebe-land* House is very large and fair, and not dilapidated.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

glebeless (glēb'les), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-less*.] Having no glebe.

glebose† (glē'bōs), *a.* Same as *glebous*. *Bailey.*

glebosity† (glē-bos'i-ti), *n.* [< *glebous* (L. *glebosus*) + *-ity*.] The quality of being glebous.

glebous† (glē'bus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *globoso*, < L. *glebosus*, *glæbosus*, full of clods, < *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; turfy; cloddy. Also *glebose*, *gleby*.

glebula (gleb'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *glebulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *glebula*, *glæbula*, dim. of *globa*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] 1. Same as *gleba*, 3.—2. *pl.* Roundish elevations resembling scattered crumbs on the thalli of some lichens.—3. *pl.* The spores of certain fungi. *Treasury of Botany.*

glebulose (gleb'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *glebula* + *-ose*.] Having glebulæ or small roundish elevations, as the thalli of some lichens. *Treasury of Botany.*

gleby† (glē'bi), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-y*[1].] Same as *glebous*.

The *glebie* fields, and clottrie glebe with mattocke thou must tame.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to his Balie in the Countrie.

Pernicious Flatt'ry! thy malignant Seeds,
In an ill Hour, and by a fatal Hand,
Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's *gleby* Land.
Prior, Solomon, i.

Glechoma (glē-kō'mą), *n.* [NL., with varied term., < Gr. γλήχων (Ionic), also γλάχων (Doric), var. of Attic βλήχων, pennyroyal.] A genus of labiate plants, of a single species, now referred to *Nepeta*.

gled[1]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *glad*.

gled[2] (gled), *n.* A Scotch form of *glede*[1].

Dost think I see not that all that ruffling and pluming of wing and feathers is not for thy master, but to try what thou canst make of him, thou greedy *gled*?
Scott, Monastery, xxiii.

gleddyo (gled'yō), *n.* Same as *cleddyo*.

glede[1] (glēd), *n.* [Sometimes written *gleed*, *glead*, Sc. *gled*, *glaid*; < ME. *glede*, < AS. *glida* (= Icel. *gleðha* = Sw. *glada*), a kite, lit. 'glider,' < *glīdan* (pp. *gliden*), glide: see *glide*.] The common kite of Europe, *Milvus ictinus* or *M. regalis*: a term sometimes extended to related hawks, as the common buzzard and the marsh-hawk. See *kite*.

Holge were his yzen & vnder campe hores,
& al watz gray as the *glede*, with ful grymme clawres
That were croked and kene as the kyte panne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1696.

The Cocke, who is not to be feared by a Serpent, but a *glead*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 473.

glede[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*[1].

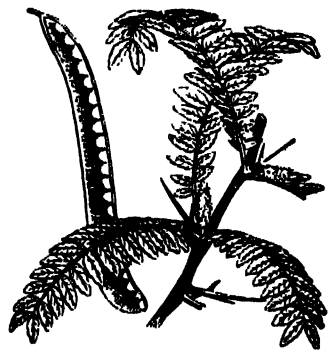
gledge (glej), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gledged*, ppr. *gledging*. [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] To look askance; squint; look cunningly and slyly at an object out of the corners of one's eyes.

The next time thät ye send or bring onybody here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side o' ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

gledge (glej), *n.* [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] A side glance; a quick, knowing look.

He gae a *gledge* wi' his e'e that I kenn'd he took up what I said. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

Gleditschia (glē-dich'i-ą), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Gleditsch*, a German botanist (1714–86).] A genus of leguminous thorny trees, with abruptly once or twice pinnate leaves, inconspicuous greenish and polygamous flowers, and flat pods. There are 5 or 6 species, of North America, temperate Asia, and the mountains of Africa. The honey-locust, or three-thorned acacia, *G. triacanthos*, of the United States, is a large tree, widely cultivated for shade and as a hedge-plant. It has very long, many seeded pods, which are filled with a sweet pulp between the seeds. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, and durable. The water-locust, *G. monosperma*, the other North American species, is found in swamps of the eastern United States. It is a smaller tree, with more slender thorns, and a short one-seeded pod without pulp.



Branch and Pod of Honey-locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

gledyt, *a.* See *gleedy*.

glee[1] (glē), *n.* [< ME. *glee*, *gle*, *gleo*, *gleu*, *glew*, *glu*, etc., < AS. *gleó*, contr. of *gleow*, umlaut form of *glīw* (in oblique cases and in comp. also *glig-*), joy, mirth, always implying and practically equiv. to 'music' (singing or playing), = Icel. *glȳ*, glee, gladness (cf. *glȳja*, be gleeful), = Sw. dial. *gly*, mockery, ridicule. Cf. (?) Gr. χλεύη, a jest, a joke, Russ. *glumŭ*, a jest, a joke.] 1. Exultant or playful exhilaration; demonstrative joy or delight; merriment; mirth; gaiety.

The kyng and ek his meigne
Therof hadden grete *glee*.
King Alisaunder, l. 5308 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

His merie men comanded he
To make him bothe game and *glee*,
For nedes moste he fyghte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 129.

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited *glee*,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

His hard features were revealed all grim and ashine with *glee*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, I. 45.

2†. Music; minstrelsy. See *gleeman*.

That maiden Ysonde hight,
That *gle* was lef to here,
And romance to rede aright.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 7.

And gladnes in *glees*, & gret loye y-maked.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 93.

Glu or mynstralcye, musica, armonia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 200.

3†. A musical instrument.

Smale harpers with her *glees*
Sate under hem in dyvers sees.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1209.

4. In *music*, a composition for three or more solo voices, without accompaniment, usually in two or three contrasted movements, and adapted to any kind of metrical text, not necessarily joyful. The structure of a glee is seldom truly contrapuntal, but considerable independence of the parts is essential; the former characteristic distinguishes it from the madrigal, the latter from the part-song. The glee is essentially of English origin and cultivation, and its best period was from 1760 to 1830. =**Syn.** 1. *Joy*, *Joviality*, etc. (see *hilarity*); exhilaration, jollity, jocularity, sportiveness.

glee[2], *v.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *gley*.

glee-club (glē'klub), *n.* A company of singers organized to sing glees, part-songs, and the like, often of male voices only.

gleed[1] (glēd), *n.* [< ME. *gleede*, *glede*, < AS. *glēd* = ONorth. *gloed*, a glowing coal, flame, fire (= OS. **glōd* (in comp. *glōd-welo*, gold, lit. 'fire-wealth'; *welo* = E. *weal*) = OFries. *glēd*, *glōd* = D. *gloed* = MLG. *glōt*, LG. *gloot* = OHG. MHG. *gluot*, G. *glut*, *gluth* = Icel. *glōðr* (pl. *glæðhr*) = Sw. Dan. *glöd*, a glowing coal), < AS. *glōwan*, E. *glow*: see *glow*. For the formative *-d*, cf. *seed*, ult. < *sow*[1], *mead*[1], ult. < *mow*[1], *flood*, ult. < *flow*, *blood*, ult. < *blow*[2], etc.] 1. A live

or burning coal; a fire; a flame. [Archaic or dialectal.]

The cruel ire, as reed as eny *glede*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1140.

Then he will spring forth of his hand,
As sparke doth out of *gleede*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I 243).

The sun that shines on the world sae bricht,
A borrowed *gleid* frae the fountain o' licht.
Hogg, Kilmeny

Then as the wind seized the *gleeds* and the burning thatch.
Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 5.

2†. Coal or cinders.

The fir and flaumbe funeral,
In which my body brennen shal to *glede*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 305.

gleed[1]†, *v. i.* [< *gleed*[1], *n.*] To burn. *Nares.*

The nearer I approch, the more my flame doth *gleede*.
Turbervile, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, sig. Q 4.

gleed[2] (glēd), *n.* Same as *glede*[1].

gleed[3], *p. a.* See *gleyed*.

gleedy†, *a.* [ME. *gledy*; < *gleed*[1] + *-y*[1].] Burning; glowing.

My besy goat . . .
Constreynede me with so *gledy* desire,
That in myn herte I feele yet the fire.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 105.

gleeful (glē'fúl), *a.* [< *glee*[1] + *-ful*.] Actively merry; gay; joyous.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast?
Shak., Tit And., ii. 3.

gleefully (glē'fúl-i), *adv.* In a gleeful manner; merrily; gaily.

gleek[1]† (glēk), *n.* [Also dial. Sc. *glaik* (q. v.); formerly also *glick*, *glike*; possibly from a form (Scand. ?) corresponding to AS. *gelāc*, play, movement, *gelācan* (pret. *gelēc*), delude, trick, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *lāc*, Icel. *leik*, play, sport. See *laik*, *lark*[2].] **1.** A jest; a scoff; a trick or deception.

Vnto whom Lucilla answered with this *glycke*
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 95.

2. An enticing or wanton glance.

Waving fans, coy glances, *glicks*, cringes, and all such simpering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

But stay; I do espy
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

3. In *music*, same as *glee*[1], 4. **Dutch gleek.** See *Dutch*.—**To give the gleek**, to pass a jest upon, make appear ridiculous.

By manly mart to purchase prayse,
And *give* his foes *the gleeke*.
Turbervile, cited by Steevens.

Mus. What will you *give* us?
Pet. No money, on my faith; but *the gleek*
Shak., R and J., iv. 5.

gleek[1]† (glēk), *v.* [< *gleek*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To ridicule; deride; scoff at.

The more that I get her, the more she doth *gleek* me.
Tom Tyler and his Wife (1598).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make sport; gibe; sneer.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.
Shak., Hen V, v 1

2. To pass time sportively or frivolously; frolic.

No hospitality kept? Bacchanalia's good store in every Bishops family, and good *gleeking*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

gleek[2] (glēk), *n.* [Generally regarded as a particular use of *gleek*[1], with which it is usually merged; but < OF. *glic*, *glicq*, *gheliocque*, chance, hazard, also a game of cards like gleek, lit. 'like' or 'even,' < MD. *ghelijck* or MHG. *gelīch*, *glīch*, G. *gleich*, like, even: see *alike*, *like*[2].] **1.** An old game at cards played by three persons, with forty-four cards, each person having twelve, and eight being left for the stock.

Nor play with costermongers at mumchance, traytrip,
But keep the gallant'st company and the best games,
Gleek and primero. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 4

Why, when you please, sir; I am,
For threepenny *gleek*, your man.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

My aunt Wright and my wife and I to cards, she teaching us to play at *gleeke*, which is a pretty game.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 13, 1662.

2. Three cards of a sort in this game, as three aces, three kings, etc. Hence—**3†.** Three of anything.

This day we'll celebrate
A *gleek* of marriages, Pandolpho and Flavia,
Sulpitia and myself, and Trincalo
With Armellina. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 4.

gleek[2] (glēk), *v. t.* [< *gleek*[2], *n.*] In the game of gleek, to gain a decided advantage over.

Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why, gleek; that's your only game. Gleek let it be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of you. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

glee-maiden† (glē'mā'dn), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. (ONorth.) *gliew-mēden*: see *glee*[1], 2, and *maiden*.] A female minstrel.

The *glee-maiden* bent her head low, . . . and then began the song of Poor Louise.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xi.

gleeman (glē'man), *n.*; pl. *gleemen* (-men). [< ME. *gleeman*, *gleman*, *gleoman*, *glewman*, *gluman*, *-mon*, < AS. *gleóman*, *gligman*, *gliman*, a musician, minstrel, player, jester, < *gleó*, *gleow*, etc., glee (music), + *man*, man.] A singer; specifically, in old use, a strolling minstrel or musician.

Gladder than *gleo-man* that gold hath to gyfte.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 104.

The *gleemen* added mimicry, and other means of promoting mirth, to their profession, as well as dancing and tumbling, with sleights of hand, and variety of deceptions to amuse the spectators.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 251.

The visits of the *gleeman* and the juggler, or "tumbler," were welcome breaks in the monotony of the thegn's life. It is hard not to look kindly at the *gleeman*, for he no doubt did much to preserve the older poetry which even now was ebbing away.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 324.

No rude shows of a theatrical kind; no minstrel, with his harp and legendary ballad, nor *gleeman*, with an ape dancing to his music. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 270.

You see, at the court of the Great Kaan there was a great number of *gleemen* and jugglers.
Yule, tr. of Marco Polo, II. 54.

gleen†, *v. i.* [Not found except in quot. from Prior, and perhaps an error for *gleam*[1]. Cf. *gleam*[2] for *glean*[1].] To shine; glisten.

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

gleesome (glē'sum), *a.* [< *glee*[1] + *-some*.] Gleeful; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

gleet (glēt), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glit* (q. v.); < ME. *glet*, *glette*, once *glat* (for **glete*), slime, < OF. *gleto*, *gletto*, *glecte*, a flux, secretion, humor, mucus, matter.] **1†.** Slime; mucus.

Holy mennys affeccions . . . casten out fro her hertis al vile *glat* [var. *glet*] that stoppith her breeth.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed Arnold), III. 31.

He [Jonah] glides in by the gilles [gills] thurz glaymande *glette*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 289.

2. A thin ichor running from a sore; in particular, a transparent mucous discharge from the urethra: an effect of gonorrhœa.

gleet† (glēt), *v. i.* [< *gleet*, *n.*] **1.** To flow in a thin limpid humor; ooze, as pus.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone; this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. To flow slowly, as water.

Vapours . . . are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

gleety (glē'ti), *a.* [< *gleet* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling gleet; ichorous; thin; limpid.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting.
Wiseman, Surgery.

glee-woman† (glē'wum'an), *n.* A female minstrel.

Here is a strolling *glee-woman* with her viol, preparing to sing beneath the royal windows.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, x.

gleg[1] (gleg), *a.* [Also, as a noun, *cleg*; < Icel. *glöggr*, also spelled *gloggr* and *gleyggr*, clear-sighted, acute, clever; of things, clear, distinct; = AS. *gleáw*, ME. *gleuw*, *gleu*, wise, sagacious, = OS. *glau* = LG. *glau* = OHG. *glau*, *glou*, *gilau*, *gilou*, MHG. *glau* (*glaw-*), wise, sagacious, G. *glau*, clear, bright, clear-sighted, = Goth. **glaggwus*, in adv. *glaggwō* and *glaggwuba*, *glaggwaba*, carefully, accurately.] **1.** Quick of perception or apprehension; acute; clever; sharp.—**2.** Nimble; active; lively.

Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' *gleg*,
The cut of Adam's philabeg.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

How are ye, miller? Ye look as *gleg*
As if ye had got a prize in the lottery.
Petticoat Tales, I. 226.

I'm gay *gleg* at meal-time. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

3. Easily moved; slippery.—**4.** Keen-edged; sharp: applied to things, as to a knife.

For, yet unskaithed by Death's *gleg* gully,
Tam Samson's leevin'!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

[Scotch in all uses.]

Gleg at the uptake, quick of perception or understanding.

A gude tale's no the waur o' being twice tauld, . . . and a body has aye the better chance to understand it. Everybody's no sae *gleg at the uptake* as ye are yourself.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

gleg[2], *n.* Same as *cleg*[2].

gleg-hawk (gleg'hâk), *n.* The European sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*. [Scotch.]

Gleichenaceæ (glī-ke-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gleicheniaceæ*.

Gleichenia (glī-kē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Friedrich W. *Gleichen*, a German botanist (1717–83).] A genus of ferns having naked sori, composed of 2 to 10 sporangia, on the backs of veins. The sporangia have a broad, complete horizontal ring, and open vertically. The fronds are usually dichotomous, and often proliferous from the axils of the forks, and the pinnæ are deeply pinnatifid. The 23 species belong mostly to the southern hemisphere, and several beautiful ones are common in cultivation.

Gleicheniese (glī-ke-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gleichenia* + *-eæ*.] A group of ferns, typified by the genus *Gleichenia*. Also *Gleichenaceæ*.

gleid (glēd), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gleed*[1].

gleire†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair*. *Chaucer.*

glen (glen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glenne*, *glin*; not in ME. or AS.; < Gael. and Ir. *gleann* = W. and Corn. *glyn* (see *glyn*), a valley, glen; perhaps connected with W. *glan*, brink, side, shore, bank.] A narrow valley; a dale; a depression or hollow between hills.

But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,
And woos the Widdowes daughter of the *glenne*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
Its hollow *glens*, its thickets, and its plains.
Cowper, Task, vi. 402.

=**Syn.** *Ravine*, *Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

glench†, *v.* [ME. *glenchen*, usually in pret. *glente*, *glent*, mod. inf. *glent*: see *glent*.] Same as *glint*.

Whan he saugh hym come he *glenched* for the stroke and girde in to the thikkest presse, and Gawein hym chaced that lightly wolde not hym leve.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

glene (glē'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλήνη, the pupil, the eyeball, the socket of a joint.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The pupil; the eyeball; the eye. *Dunglison.* (*b*) A socket; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr.*

glengarry (glen-gar'i), *n.* [Named from *Glengarry*, a valley of Inverness-shire, Scotland.] A Scotch cap of wool, either woven in one piece or made of cloth. It has erect sides, a hollow or crease on the top, and diminishes in height toward the back, where the band is slit or parted and fitted with a pair of short ribbons, which are usually crossed and permitted to hang down.

On his head was the Highland bonnet called a *glengarry*
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 23.

Glenlivet, Glenlivat (glen-lē'vet, -vat), *n.* [So named from *Glenlivet*, a valley of Banffshire, Scotland, where it was first made.] A superior Scotch whisky.

Fhairshon had a son who married Noah's daughter,
And nearly spoiled ta flood by trinking up ta water—
Which he would have done, I at least believe it,
Had ta mixture peen only half *Glenlivet*.
Aytoun, Massacre of the Macpherson.

glenohumeral (glē-nō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [< *glenoid*(*id*) + *humeral*.] Connecting the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula: as, the *glenohumeral* ligament.

glenoid (glē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γληνοειδής, like a ball-and-socket joint, < γλήνη, a socket (see *glene*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Shallow or slightly cupped: specifically applied in anatomy to two articular cavities or fossæ, of the scapula and of the temporal bone respectively.—**2.** Having a glenoid fossa: as, the *glenoid* border of the scapula.—**Glenoid fissure**, the Glaserian fissure. See *fissure*.—**Glenoid fossa.** See *fossa*[1].

II. *n.* A glenoid fossa, as of the temporal bone or of the scapula; a glene.

glenoidal (glē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *glenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *glenoid*.

The articular *glenoidal* cavity for the humerus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 35

glenovertebral (glē-nō-vêr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *glenoid*(*id*) + *vertebral*.] Formed, as a certain angle of the scapula, by its glenoid and vertebral borders.

glent (glent), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *glint*.

glevet, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave*.

glew[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *glue*.

glew[2]†, *v. i.* A variant of *gley*.

gley, glee[2] (glī, glē), *v. i.* [Sc. also *glye* and *gledge* (early mod. E. also *glew*); < ME. *gleyen*, *glyen*, *glīzen*, *glyzen*, shine, glance, look askant, squint, < Icel. *glā*, glitter, prob. akin to *glaja*,

glow, *glōa*, **glow**, = Sw. *glo*, stare, = Dan. *glo*, glow, stare: see *glow*. For the sense, cf. *glance*, an oblique look, *glance*, *v.*, look obliquely, fly off obliquely.] 1†. To shine; glance.—2. To look obliquely or askance; squint. [Now only Scotch.]

Cassandra the clere was a Clene Maydon,
Semely of a Sise, as the silke white,
Womonly wroght, walke of hir colour,
Godely of gouernaunce, and *gleyit* a little.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3995.

Glis or look askue, overthwart.
Baret, Alvearie, G. 274‡ (1570).

There's a time to *gley*, and a time to look even. [There's a time to overlook things, and a time to notice them.]
Scotch proverb.

gley, **glee**[2] (glī, glē), *n.* [< *gley*, *glee*[2], *v.*] A squint or sidelong glance. [Scotch.]

gley, **glee**[2] (glī, glē), *adv.* [< *gley*, *glee*[2], *n.* Cf. *agley*.] Awry; asquint. [Scotch.]

gleyed, **gleed**[3] (glīd, glēd), *p. a.* [< *gley*, *glee*[2], + *-ed*[2].] Squint-eyed; squinting; oblique. [Scotch and old Eng.]

I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not. *The Prince's Cabbala*, p. 2 (1715).

To gang gleyed, to go awry or wrong.

Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen *ganging* a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world?
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxii.

gleyre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair*. *Chaucer*.

gleyve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave*.

gliadin (glī'a-din), *n.* [< Gr. γλία, glue, + *-ad* + *-in*[2].] The separable viscid constituent of wheat-gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance of a straw-yellow color, soluble in alcohol and acids. Also called *glutin* and *vegetable gelatin*.

glib[1] (glib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glibbed*, ppr. *glibbing*. [Of dial. origin, appar. from the more orig. verb *glibber*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* To run smoothly; move freely, as the tongue. [Rare or obsolete.]

I undertook that office, and the tongues
Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies.
Milton, P. R., i. 375.

II. *trans.* To make smooth; cause to run smoothly, as the tongue; make glib. [Rare or obsolete.]

My lord, the clapper of my mouth's not *glibd*
With court oyle, twill not strike on both sides yet.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 20.

glib[1] (glib), *a.* [See *glib*[1], *v.*, and *glibber*, *a.*] 1. Smooth; slippery: as, ice is *glib*.

Or colour, like their own,
The parted lips of shells that are upthrown,
With which, and coral, and the *glib* sea flowers,
They furnish their faint bowers.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. 20.

2. Running smoothly or sleekly; plausibly voluble: as, a *glib* tongue.

I want that *glib* and oily art,
To speak and purpose not; since what I will intend,
I'll do 't before I speak. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

He has not the *glib* faculty of sliding ouer a tale, but his words come squeamishly out of his mouth, and the laughter commonly before the iest.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

glib[2] (glib), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *glib*, a lock of hair, also a slut.] 1. A bushy head of hair, formerly common among the Irish. See the extracts.

They have another custome from the Scythians, that is the wearing of Mantells and long *glibbes*, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over theyr eyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Irish princesse, and with her a fifteen others moe, With hanging *glybbes* that hid their necks as tynsel shadowing snoe. *Warner*, Albion's England, v. 26.

Their hair they wore long behind and curled on to the shoulders, and cut in front to cover the forehead with a fringe or *glib*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng Readers, p. 36.

2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

In Tyrconnell the haire of their head grows so long and curled that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*, the women glibbins. *Gainsford*, Glory of Eng., p. 151.

glib[3]† (glib), *v. t.* [Rare, and perhaps a mere error for *lib*; or due to confusion with *glib*[2], q. v.; there is nothing to show that *g-* represents the prefix *ge-* (see *i-*[1]), as in D. *gelubt*, OD. *ghelubt* (Kilian), pp. of *lubben*, lib: see *lib*.] To castrate.

I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

glibber (glib'ėr), *a.* [Appar. < D. *glibberen*, slide, freq. of *glippen* = MLG. *glippen*, slide. slip (cf. MLG. *glibberich*, smooth, slippery); perhaps ult. akin to *glide* (= D. *glijden*, etc.): see *glide*, *glidder*. Cf. *glib*[1].] Smooth. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glibbery† (glib'ėr-i), *a.* [< D. *glibberig*, slippery: see *glibber*, *glib*[1].] 1. Slippery; fickle.

His love is *glibbery*; there's no hold on 't.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

Let who will climbe ambition's *glibbery* rounds,
And leane upon the vulgar's rotten love,
I'll not corrival him.
Marston, Jack Drum's Entertainment, sig. B.

2. Voluble; glib; fluent.

What, shall thy lubricall and *glibberie* Muse
Live as shee were defunct?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

glibbin† (glib'in), *n.* [Ir. *glib*, a glib, a slut, *glibin*, a shred of cloth, a jag: see *glib*[2].] A woman wearing a glib or thick bush of hair hanging over her eyes. See extract under *glib*[2], 2.

glib-gabbet (glib'gab'et), *a.* Having a glib mouth or tongue; having the gift of the gab; glib; voluble. [Scotch.]

An' that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
The Laird o' Graham.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

glibly (glib'li), *adv.* [< *glib*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly: as, to slide *glibly*; to speak *glibly*.

You shall have some will swallow
A melting heir as *glibly* as your Dutch
Will pills of butter. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Now by tough oars impell'd and prosp'rous tides,
The vessel *glibly* down the river glides.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, iv.

Anything, anything to let the wheels
Of argument run *glibly* to their goal!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 133.

glibness (glib'nes), *n.* [< *glib*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being glib; slipperiness; smoothness; volubility: as, *glibness* of tongue or speech.

glicirideț, *n.* [ME., ult. < L. *glycyrrhiza*, licorice: see *Glycyrrhiza* and *licorice*.] Licorice.

An unce of melion, of *glicoride*
Thre unce, and take as moche of narde Celtike.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

glick† (glik), *n.* Another form of *gleck*[1].

glidden†. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glidder (glid'ėr), *a.* [Cf. AS. *glid* (once), slippery, **glidder* (not authenticated), slippery, *gliddrian* (once, in a gloss), totter (L. *nutare*); ult. < *glidan* (pp. *gliden*), glide, slide: see *glide*. Cf. *slidder*, *a.*, with *slide*, *v.*; *slipper*, *a.*, with *slip*, *v.*; cf. also *glib*[1], *glibber*.] Slippery. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glidder† (glid'ėr), *v. t.* [< *glidder*, *a.*] To render smooth and sleek, as by glazing or smearing.

Make the decoction, strain it; then distil it,
And keep it in your gallipot well *gliddered*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gliddery (glid'ėr-i), *a.* [< *glidder* + *-y*[1].] Slippery. [Prov. Eng.]

Two men led my mother down a steep and *gliddery* stairway. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lv.

glide (glīd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glided*, ppr. *gliding*. [< ME. *gliden* (pret. *glode*, *glod*, pl. *gliden*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, flow, fly, fall, move, < AS. *glīdan* (pret. *glād*, pl. *glidon*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, = OS. *glīdan* = OFries. *glīda* = D. *glijden* = MLG. LG. *gliden*, *glien* = OHG. *glītan*, MHG. *gliten*, G. *gleiten* = Sw. *glida* = Dan. *glide*, glide, slide. Perhaps connected remotely with *glad*, in its lit. sense of 'smooth.' Hence *glidder*, *gleed*[1].] 1. To move smoothly and without discontinuity or jar; pass or slip along without apparent effort; sweep along with a smooth, easy, rapid motion, as a stream in its channel, a bird through the air, or a ship through the water.

Where-euer the gomen [game] hygan, or *glod* to an ende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 661.

Somtyme it seemeth as it were
A starre, which that *glideth* there.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

His goode stede al he bistrood,
And forth upon his wey he *glood*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 193.

For rolling Years like stealing Waters *glide*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Ghostlike we *glide* through nature, and should not know our place again. *Emerson*, Experience.

Specifically—2. In *music*, to pass from tone to tone without break; slur. = Syn. *Slip*, etc. See *slide*.

glide (glīd), *n.* [< *glide*, *v.*] 1. A gliding movement; the act of moving smoothly and evenly.

It unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

The ruffian, who, with ghostly *glide*,
Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside.
Cowper, Charity, l. 186.

2. In *music* and *pronunciation*, the joining of two successive sounds without a break; a transition-sound involuntarily produced between two principal sounds; a slur.—3. In *dancing*, a peculiar waltz-step performed in a smooth and sliding manner.

glident†. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glider[1] (glī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **gliderc*, *glydare*; < *glide* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which glides.

Per. The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Wil. Hey, ho, the *glyder!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

glider[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *glitter*.

gliding (glī'ding), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as moving—that is, as undulating, as if in motion, and fesswise: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *glissant*.

glidingly (glī'ding-li), *adv.* In a smooth, gliding, or flowing manner.

gliding-plane (glī'ding-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, that direction in a crystal in which the molecules glide or slip over one another under pressure. Also called *slipping-plane*.

gliff (glif), *v.* [Sc. also *gluff*, *gloff*; < ME. *gliffen*, *glyffen*, be terrified, gaze in terror, in comp. *agliffen*, terrify; also *gliften*; origin unknown: see *glift*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be seized with sudden fear; be terrified.—2. To gaze with terror; gaze; look back.

II. *trans.* To frighten; alarm. [Now only Scotch.]

gliff (glif), *n.* [< *gliff*, *v.*] 1. A sudden fright or shock.

I ha'e gi'en some o' them a *gliff* in my day, when they were coming rather ower near me. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

Mony's the *gliff* I got mysel' in the great deep.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. A glimpse; a sudden or chance view.

The mirk came in *gliffs*.
Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820, p. 423.

3. A moment.

I have placed the fire-wood so as to screen you. Ride behind it for a *gliff*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, liii.

[Now only Scotch.]

glift† (glift), *v.* [ME. *gliften*, var. of *gliffen*: see *gliff*.] Same as *gliff*.

gliket, *n.* Another form of *gleck*[1].

glim (glim), *v. i.* [< ME. **glimmen* (found only as in the deriv. forms *glimmer* and *glimpse*, q. v.) = MD. D. *glimmen* = MLG. LG. *glimmen* = MHG. G. *glimmen* = Sw. *glimma* = ODan. *glimme*, shine, glow, glimmer; a secondary form of an orig. strong verb (MHG. *glimmen*, pret. *glamm*, also *glimen*, pret. *gleim*), shine, Teut. √ *glim*, whence also ult. *glim*, *n.*, *glimmer*, *glimpse*, *gloam*[1], etc. (see these words); connected with *glint*, *glitter*, *gliss*, *glist*, *glisten*, *gluster*[1], etc., as extensions of a Teut. √ *gli* = Gr. χλιερός, warm). More remotely akin are *glare*[1], *glass*, *gloss*[1], *glow*, and perhaps *glad*, the ult. root being represented by Skt. √ *ghar*, shine, glow.] 1. To shine; glimmer. [Rare.]—2. To glance slyly; look askance. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Also *glime*.

glim (glim), *n.* [< ME. *glim* (dat. *glymme*), < AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), brightness, = MHG. *glim*, G. *glimm*, a spark, = Sw. dial. *glim*, a glance; cf. OS. *glimo*, brightness, = OHG. *glimo*, MHG. *glīme*, a glow-worm, MHG. *glamme*, a glow, AS. *glǣm*, E. *gleam*[1], etc. (OF. *glimpe*, a rush-light, < G.), from the orig. strong form of *glim*, *v.*] 1†. Brightness; sheen.

So watz I rayuyste wyth *glymme* pure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1067.

2. A light, as of a lamp or candle. [Colloq.]

"Let's have a *glim*," said Sikes, "or we shall go breaking our necks." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

It is not a farthing *glim* in a bedroom, or we should have seen it lighted. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, xlviii.

3. An eye. [Slang.]

Harold escaped with the loss of a *glim*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 339.

4. Glimpse; glance. [Rare.]

If the way might be found to draue your eie, set on high materes of state, to take a *glim* of a thing of so mean contemplation.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

To douse the glim, to put out the light. [Slang.]

glime (glīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glimed*, ppr. *gliming*. Same as *glim*.

glimmer (glim'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glimeren*, *glomeren* = LG. *glimmern* = MHG. G. *glimmern* =

Dan. *glimre* = Sw. *glimra*, glimmer; freq. of *glim*, *v.*] 1. To shine faintly or unsteadily; emit feeble or wavering rays of light; twinkle; gleam: as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

His athel sturtes [noble stirrups],
That euer *glemered* & glent al of grene stones.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 172.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 3.

The pools
No longer *glimmer*, and the silvery streams
Darken to veins of lead at thy approach.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Her taper *glimmer'd* in the lake below
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

The idea of ever recovering happiness never *glimmered* in her mind for a moment.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

2. To blink; wink; look unsteadily. [Scotch.]

=Syn. 1. *Gleam*, *Flicker*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v.*

glimmer (glim'ėr), *n.* [= G. *glimmer*, a glimmer, mica, = Sw. *glimmer*, mica, dial. glimmer, = Dan. *glimmer*, glitter, mica; from the verb.] 1. A faint and wavering light; feeble and broken or scattered rays of light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading *glimmer* left.
Shak., C. of E, v. 1.

The flame, at first but a cloudy *glimmer*, then a flicker, now gave broad and welcome light
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle vi.

2. A faint glow; a shimmer.

Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 9.

3. A glimpse: same as *glimmering*, 2.

I have had some *glimmer*, at times, in my gloomiest woe,
Of a God behind all. *Tennyson*, Despair.

4. Mica.

Talc, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward*, Fossils.

5†. Fire. [Old cant.]

glimmer-gowk (glim'ėr-gouk), *n.* An owl. [Prov. Eng.]

While 'e sit like a graät *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noäse. *Tennyson*, Village Wife, vii.

glimmering (glim'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *glymeryng*; verbal n. of *glimmer*, *v.*] 1. A feeble, unsteady light; a glimmer; a faint glow or gleam: as, a slight *glimmering* of sense.

Bar. Methinks he looks well;
His colour fresh and strong; his eyes are cheerful
Lop. A *glimmering* before death; 'tis nothing else, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some *glimmerings* of light into that dark project before.
South, Works, III. xii.

2. A dim or vague view or notion; an inkling; a glimpse.

This kunne not we knowe ful certeyne, but han *glymeryng* & supposyng.
Wyclif, Eng. Works hitherto unprinted (ed. Matthew), [p. 339.

I have not a *glimmering* of it, yet in general I remember the scope of it.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Sir H. Wotton.*

glimmeringly (glim'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a faint, glimmering appearance.

Glimmeringly did a pack of were-wolves pad
The snow. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 25.

glimmery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glimrye*; < *glimmer* + -*y*[1].] Glimmering. *Davies.*

Shal wee, father heuenlye, be careleese
Of thy claps thundring? or when fiers *glimrye* be listed
In clowds grim glooming? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv 216.

glimpse (glimps), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glimpsed*, ppr. *glimpsing*. [Early mod. E. *glimse* (the *p* being excrescent), < ME. *glimsen* (in verbal n. *glimsing*, spelled *glymsyng*) = MHG. *glimsen*, G. dial. *glumsen*, *glumpsen*, *glumbsen*, glimmer, glow; with verb-formative -*s*, from the root of *glim*, *glimmer*: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To glimmer; shine.

The christal glas, which *glimseth* braue and bright,
And shewes the thing much better than it is.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

And little glow-wormes *glimpsing* in the dark.
Robert Earl of Huntington's Death, sig. E 1 (1601).

2. To come into momentary view; appear transiently or as in a flash.

The streams well ebb'd, new hopes some comforts borrow
From firmest truth; then *glimpsed* the hopefull morrow:
So spring some dawns of joy, so acts the height of sorrow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire *glimpsed*. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. To look momentarily or accidentally.

Her position rendered it absolutely impossible that she should *glimpse* at the original [a picture].
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., VII. 83.

II. *trans.* 1. To get a momentary view of; see transiently.

Chaucer's picturesque bits are incidental to the story, *glimpsed* in passing; they never stop the way.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 279.

The God hitherto . . . partially and intermittently *glimpsed* in Covenant Angel and Shechinah, henceforth became completely and permanently visible in the Man of Nazareth. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 181.

De Soto merely *glimpsed* the river.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 28.

2. To show or cause to be seen as by a glimpse.

We conclude this survey with the mention of the psychology of the developing child, *glimpsing* as it does, in the budding capabilities of the infant, the microcosm of the race and an epitome of the struggle for civilization.
Science, XI. 257.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* [< *glimpse*, *v.*] 1. A transient gleam; a momentary ray or flash of light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse*, they ran, they flew.
Milton, P. L., vi. 642.

Sweet human faces, white clouds of the noon,
Slant starlight *glimpses* through the dewy leaves.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. A transient or hurried view; a glance, as in passing; hence, a momentary or chance experience of anything; a faint perception.

With looks
Downcast and damp; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some *glimpse* of joy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 524.

Methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful *glimpse* of our approaching friends.
Johnson, Irene, ii. 2.

Like almost every one who caught *glimpses* of the West, he returned with a mind filled with the brightness of its promise. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 106.

3†. A faint trace or share; a slight tinge.

There is no man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of; nor any man an attaint but he carries some stain of it.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

glimpsingt, *n.* [< ME. *glymsyng*; verbal n. of *glimpse*, *v.*] A faint perception: same as *glimpse*.

Ye han som *glymsyng* and no parfyt sight.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1137.

glimset, *v.* See *glimpse*.

glimstick (glim'stik), *n.* A candlestick. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

glin (glin), *n.* [Connected with *glint*, *glink*, *glim*, etc.: see *glint*, *glim*.] A hazy appearance on the horizon at sea, indicating the approach of foul weather. *C. Hallock.*

glincy (glin'si), *a.* Same as *glinse*. [Prov. Eng.]

glink (glingk), *v. i.* [Var. of *glint*.] To glance; look askance. [Prov. Eng.]

glinnet, *n.* See *glen* and *glyn*.

glinse (glins), *a.* [Cf. *glint*, *a.*] Slippery; smooth. Also *glincy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glint (glint), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glenten*, shine, gleam, glance, look, glance off, tr. cast, throw, < ODan. *glinte*, shine (cf. Dan. *glindse*, glisten, shine, *glimt*, a gleam, flash, glimpse, *glimte*, gleam, flash, etc.), = Sw. dial. *glinta*, *glänta*, slip, slide, glance off; orig. a strong verb (pret. **glant*), > ult. *glance*, q. v. The root **glint* may be regarded as a nasalized form of **glit* in *glitter*, etc.: see *glitter*, and cf. *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine; gleam; glance; show suddenly, as a gleam of light or a flash of lightning, or an object appearing and disappearing.

The stretes of golde as glasse al bare,
The wal of Iasper that *glent* as glayre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1025.

Yet cheerfully thou *glintest* forth
Amid the storm. *Burns*, Mountain Daisy.

The sight of the stars *glinting* fitfully through the trees, as we rolled along the avenue.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Across the river the village of Pengandonan *glinted* through the palms.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 185.

2†. To glance; turn the eyes.

As that hire eye *glente*
Asyde, anon she gan his swerde aspye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1223.

He *glent* vpon syr Gawan, & gaynly he sayde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

3†. To glance aside; pass by.

And the swerde *glent* be-twene the body and the sheilde, and kutte the gige that it hanged on that it fley in to the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 552.

4. To pass quickly or suddenly, like a gleam of light. [Scotch.]

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours!
The joyless day how dreary!
It was nae sae ye *glinted* by
When I was wi' my dearie.
Burns, How Lang an' Dreary is the Night.

She is *glinting* homeward over the snow.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 95.

II. *trans.* 1. To reflect in glints or flashes.

The sun's last glance was *glinted* back
From spear and glaive, from targe and jack;
The next, all unreflected, shone
On bracken green and cold gray stone.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

2†. To cast; throw; put aside.

glint (glint), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glent*, a look; from the verb.] 1. A gleam; a shimmer of light, as through a chink; a flash, as of lightning.

His lady cam at day, left a talken and away,
Gaed as licht as a *glint* o' the moon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

There was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a *glent* of light.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 522.

The few persevering gnats . . . were still dancing about in the slanting *glints* of sunshine, that struck here and there across the lanes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

The little room was dusky, save for a narrow *glint* streaming through the not quite closed door of the room.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop.

2. A glimpse; a momentary view. [Scotch.]

glint† (glint), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *glinse*, *glincy*, slippery, smooth: see *glint*, *v.*] Slippery.

Stones be full *glint*. *Skelton.*

glinting (glin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glint*, *v.*] Same as *glint*.

The nervous system . . . sees shadows and spots and *glintings* which are not natural to it.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 347.

glioma (glī-ō'mą), *n.*; pl. *gliomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. γλία, glue, + -*oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of neuroglia.

Neuroglia, supposed to be the source of one of the forms of tumor described . . . under the name of *glioma*.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 72.

gliomatous (glī-om'ą-tus), *a.* [< *glioma*(*t*-) + -*ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glioma or gliomata.

Cellular tumours of the retina have been described as *gliomatous*. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 145.

Cavity formations in the spinal marrow in adults may result from *gliomatous* degeneration. *Med. News*, LIII. 43.

gliosarcoma (glī'ō-sär-kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *gliosarcomata* (-mą-tą). [< Gr. γλία, glue, + σάρκωμα, fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of gliomatous and sarcomatous tissue.

Glires (glī'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *glis* (*glir*-), a dormouse.] 1. The fourth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Hystrix*, *Lepus*, *Castor*, *Mus*, *Sciurus*, and *Noctilio*: excepting the last, the same as *Rodentia*, the rodents or *Rosores*. The term has long been superseded by *Rodentia*, but has come into renewed use, as by Alston, Allen, Coues, and Gill. The *Glires* are divided into three suborders: (*a*) *Simplicidentati*, with one pair of incisors above and below, containing all living rodents excepting the hares and pikas; (*b*) *Duplicidentati*, with more than one pair of upper incisors, containing the hares and pikas; and (*c*) *Hebetidentati*, based upon a fossil genus. The *Simplicidentati* are subdivided into the three series of *Myomorpha* or murine rodents, *Hystricomorpha* or hystricine rodents, and *Sciuromorpha* or sciurine rodents, respectively typified by mice, porcupines, and squirrels. The *Duplicidentati* are not subdivided, but are also called *Lagomorpha*, or leporine rodents. The *Glires* are by far the largest order of mammals, and embrace a great number of highly diversified animals, all conforming, however, to a single type of structure. See *Rodentia*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *glis*, 1.

gliriform (glir'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gliriformis*, < L. *glis* (*glir*-), a dormouse, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Resembling the *Glires* or *Rodentia* in form; having somewhat of the character of a rodent mammal.

Prof. Brandt, of St. Petersburg, in an elaborate memoir just published, arrives at the conclusion that it [*Hyrax*] is a "*gliriform* Ungulate." *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 367.

2. Resembling the peculiar teeth of rodents; incisiform: as, a *gliriform* incisor. *Gill.*

Gliriformia (glir-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gliriformis*: see *gliriform*.] An order of mammals: same as *Hyracoidea* or *Lamnungula*.

Glirina (gli-rī'ną), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *glis* (*glir*-), a dormouse: see *glis*.] 1. A group of rodents or *Rodentia*.—2. A group of rodent-like marsupials, corresponding to the family *Phascolomyidæ*.

glirine (glī'rin), *a.* [< L. *glis* (*glir*-), a dormouse.] 1. Resembling a dormouse; myoxine. —2. Pertaining to the *Glires*; rodent; rosorial.

glis (glis), *n.* [L., a dormouse.] 1. Pl. *glires* (gli'rēz). A kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of dormice. *Erxleben*, 1777.

glisk (glisk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gliss.*] 1. To glitter.—2. To look slyly or askance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

glisk (glisk), *n.* [< *glisk*, *v.*] 1. A glance or gleam of light. [Scotch.]

The flock, thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east *glisk* of returning light.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 277.

2. A transient view; a glimpse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—that is anes and awa'—a *glisk* and nae mair. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

gliss (glis), *v. i.* [< ME. *glissen*, glance, *glisien*, shine, < AS. *glisian* = OFries. *glisa* = MLG. *glisen*, *glissen* = ODan. *glise*, shine; a secondary form, connected with *glisten*, *glister*, prob. from an orig. base **glis-*, extended from the root **glit* of *glitter*: see *glist*, *glisten*, *glister*[1], *glitter*, and cf. *glim*, *v.*] 1. To shine; glitter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A greate *glisiande* God grathly mee tolde,
That thou shalt raigne when I rotte on my ryche londes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1190.

Her girdle shew'd her middle gimp,
And gowden *glist* her hair. *Hardyknute*, st. 4.

2†. To glance; look.

He *glysnet* up with his ene, that gray were and grete.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 28.

glissa (glis'ä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] 1. A fish of the tunny kind without scales.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of zygænid moths, having the palpi broad, rectangular, and applied to the head. The sole species, *G. bifacies*, is Brazilian. *Walker*, 1864.

glissade (gli-sād'), *n.* [< F. *glissade*, < *glisser*, slide, glide, slip, < OD. *glitsen*, *glissen*, D. *glissen* = MLG. *glischen*, LG. *glisken* = G. *glitschen*, slide; with verb-formative *-s* (as in E. *glimpse*, *cleanse*, *bless*, etc.), from the base *glid-* of D. *glijden* = G. *gleiten* = E. *glide*: see *glide*.] 1. The act of sliding, as on ice; a slide.

We put the house in order, packed up, and shot by *glissade* down the steep slopes of La Filia to the vault of the Arveiron. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 92.

Timur himself was let down the snows by *glissade* in a basket guided by ropes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 821.

2. In *dancing*, a sliding or gliding step to the right or left.

"Our Louise in time will dance very well," remarked the Judge to his wife, as he noticed with great pleasure the little *glissades* and chassées of his daughter.
Mary Howitt, tr. of Frederika Bremer's Home, ix.

glissade (gli-sād'), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *glissaded*, ppr. *glissading*. [< *glissade*, *n.*] To slide; glide. [Rare.]

K. and C., amid shouts of laughter, *glissaded* gallantly over the slopes of snow. *Farrar.*

glissando (glē-sän'dō), *n.* [As if It. ppr., equiv. to F. *glissant*, ppr. of *glisser*, slide: see *glissade*.] 1. In *pianoforte-playing*, an effect produced by running the tips of the fingers rapidly along the keys, without striking them with the fingers separately.—2. In *violin-playing*, a rapid slur. Also *glissato*, *glissicando*, and *glissicato*.

glissant (glis'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *glisser*, glide: see *glissade*.] In *her.*, same as *gliding*.

glissette (gli-set'), *n.* [< F. *glisser*, slide.] A curve described by a point upon a rigid piece two other points of which slide upon two curves or upon the same curve.

glist†, *v. i.* [ME. *glisten*, a var. of *glissen*, *glisien*, shine: see *gliss*, and cf. *glisten*, *glister*[1].] 1. To shine; glisten.

Semde as thah ha sehe ithe *glistinde* glem the deore rode areachen to the heouene [seemed as though she saw in the glistening gleam the dear rood (precious cross) reach to the heavens]. *St. Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

2. To look.

Sir Gawayne *glystes* on the gome with a glade wfile.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2525.

glist (glist), *n.* [See *glist*, *v.*, *glisten*, *glister*[1]. Cf. *glimmer*, *n.*, mica.] In *mining*, a shining black or brown mineral, of an iron cast, something like cockle (schorl). *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

glisten (glis'n), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *glissen*; < ME. *glistnen*, < AS. *glisnian*, glisten, shine; with verb-formative *-n*, from the base *glis-*, seen also in AS. *glisian*, ME. *glisien*, shine, *glissen*, glance: see *gliss*. Cf. *glist*, *glister*[1].] To shine gleamingly; sparkle with light; especially, to shine with a scintillating or twinkling light: as, *glistening* snow; the *glistening* stars; his face *glistened* with pleasure.

And sodainly beholde a certain man, whose countenaunce was full of maiestie, stood visible before me, in a *glistening* garmente. *J. Udall*, On Acts x.

How unpolish't soever this diamond be, yet if it do but *glissen*, 'tis too precious to be cast away.
Hammond, Works, IV. 660.

The bright arms and banners of the French were seen *glistening* in the distance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Mothers' eyes *glistened* at the windows upon the *glistening* bayonets of their boys below.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

=**Syn.** *Glister*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glisten (glis'n), *n.* [< *glisten*, *v.*] Glitter; sparkle; gleam. [Rare.]

And crossing, oft we saw the *glisten*
Of ice, far up on a mountain head.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

The sight of a piece of gold would bring into her eyes a green *glisten*, singular to witness.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiv.

glister[1] (glis'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glisteren*, *glistren* = MD. *glisteren*, D. *glinsteren* = MLG. *glinstern*, *glistern*, LG. *glinsteren*, glister; a freq. form, with suffixed *-t*, from the base *glis-* in *gliss*, *glist*, *glisten*, etc.: see *gliss*, *glisten*.] To sparkle; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many an helme and many a sheilde *glistred* a-gein the sonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

The gold, the precius stonys in the Auter when they *Glysteryd* And shone, it was grett mervell to See.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

The Prince called Axgugce, that is Lord of riches: he shewed vs (saith Bermudes) a Mountaine [of Ethiopia] *glistering* in some places like the Sunne, saying all that was gold. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 672.

=**Syn.** *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glister[1] (glis'tėr), *n.* [< *glister*[1], *v.*] Sheen; luster; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

The *glister* of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen at the first sight blinded many men's eyes. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, i.

glister[2], **glister-pipe** (glis'tėr, -pīp). Same as *clyster*, *clyster-pipe*.

glit (glit), *n.* [A var. of *gleet*.] 1. Tough phlegm.—2. Ooze in the bed of a river. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

glitter (glit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *gliteren*, rarely *gliderен* (AS. **gliterian* not found) = MHG. G. *glitzern* = Icel. *glitra* = Sw. *glittra* = Dan. *glitre*, glitter; a freq. form, equiv. to AS. *glitinian*, *glitenian* = OHG. *glizinōn*, MHG. *glitzenen*, glitter, to Goth. *glitmunjan*, shine, and to MHG. *glitzen* = Icel. *glita* = ODan. *glitte*, glitter (Icel. *glit*, n., glitter); all secondary forms from an orig. strong verb, OS. *glītan* = OHG. *glīzan*, MHG. *glīzen*, G. *gleissen*, shine, glitter, from a root **glit*, allied to *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*, and cf. *gliss*, *glisten*, *glister*[1].] 1. To shine or gleam with scattered light; emit scintillating flashes of light; sparkle; glisten: as, a *glittering* sword.

The rede statue of Mars with spore and targe
So shineth in his white baner large,
That alle the feeldes *gliteren* up and doun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 119.

Thor sholde ye haue sein the baners and fresh armes *glyteringe* in the wynde and fresh hauberkes bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

Like those three stars of the airy Giant's zone,
That *glitter* burnish'd by the frosty dark.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Sparklike gems *glitter* from many a hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

Hence—2. To be brilliant or showy; be attractive from showiness: as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

They think they err, if in their verse they fall
On any thought that's plain or natural:
Fly this excess; and let Italians be
Vain authors of false *glittering* Poetry.
Soame and Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry.

I saw her [the Queen of France] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in—*glittering* like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *glittering* and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.
Choate, Letter to Maine Whig Committee, 1856.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gluten*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glitter (glit'ėr), *n.* [< *glitter*, *v.*] Sparkling or scintillating light; brilliancy; splendor; luster: as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 452.

glitterance (glit'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *glitter* + *-ance*, as in *brilliance*, etc.] Glitter; brightness; brilliancy. [Rare.]

It rose and fell upon the surge,
Till from the *glitterance* of the sunny main
He turn'd his aching eyes. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

glitterand†, *a.* [Archaic in Spenser; < ME. *gliterand*, ppr. (north.) of *gliteren*, glitter: see *glitter*, *v.*] Shining; glittering.

Dogohtres of kinges . . . in *gliterand* gilted hemminges.
Early Eng. Ps., xliv. [xlv.] 14.

They bene ycled in purple and pall, . . .
Ygyrt with belts of *gliterand* gold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

glitteringly (glit'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a glittering manner; with sparkling luster.

gloam (glōm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gloom*.] The gloaming. [Poetical.]

I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
With horrid warning gaped wide.
Keats, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gloom*, *v.*] 1. To grow dark: as, it begins to *gloam*.—2†. To be sullen; gloom.

gloaming (glō'ming), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. var. of *glooming*, which, though little used in this sense, is the proper E. representative of AS. *glōmung*: see *glooming*, *gloom*.] I. *n.* 1. The fall of the evening as the time of dusk or gloom; the twilight. [A provincial word recently adopted by English writers.]

'Twixt the *gloaming* and the mirk, when the kye come hame. *Hogg*, When the Kye come Hame.

The snow had begun in the *gloaming*.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Supper cleared away, we sat in the *gloaming*, looking out over the dimly-lit plain. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxi.

Hence—2. Closing period; decline: as, the *gloaming* of life.—3†. Gloominess of mood or disposition; glooming.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the gloaming or twilight.—**Gloaming star**, the evening star. [Scotch.]

gloart†, *v. i.* Another spelling of *glore*.

gloat (glōt), *v.* [Formerly also *glote* (also *glout*); < Icel. *glotta*, grin, smile scornfully, = Sw. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*, peep, = MHG. *glotzen*, G. *glotzen*, stare. Cf. OBulg. *gledati*, look, see. The Sw. Dan. *glo*, stare, is a particular use of *glo*, glow: see *glow* and *gley*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To cast a sidelong glance or ray; look furtively.

Nor let thine eyes be *gloting* downe, cast with a hanging looke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

By reflection a thing may be seen greater than it is, in a different place from the true one where it is; colours may be made by reflection, as also *gloating* light, and fire.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, xiii.

2. To stare; gaze intently; specifically, to dwell or ponder with pleasure, as upon something that gratifies an evil passion or a corrupt propensity: as, to *gloat* over the corpse of an enemy; to *gloat* upon a lascivious spectacle; to *gloat* over the ruin of a rival.

And with her gloomy eyes
To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvi.

And then, having drunk, she *gloated* over it, and tasted, and smelt of the cup of this hellish wine, as a wine-bibber does of that which is most fragrant and delicate.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 100.

=**Syn.** 2. *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*[1].

II.† *trans.* To convey by a look or a glance.

Her tongue, I confess, was silent; but her speaking eyes *gloted* such things, more immodest and lascivious than ravishers can act or women under a confinement think. *Wycherley*, Plain-Dealer.

globt, *n.* and *v.* See *globe*, *n.*, 6, and *globe*, *v. t.*, 2.

globard†, *n.* See *glowbird*.

Globaria (glō-bā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < L. *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidæ*. There are 4 species, 3 East Indian and 1 South African.

globate (glō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *globatus*, pp. of *globare*, make into a ball, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

globated (glō'bā-ted), *a.* Same as *globate*.

globber (glob'ėr), *n.* Same as *glubber*.

globe (glōb), *n.* [< OF. *globe*, F. *globe* (the ME. *glob*, *glub*, *glubbe*, a company, is appar. directly from L.) = Sp. Pg. It. *globo*, < L. *globus*, a ball, sphere, globe, a mass, company, troop, throng, akin to *glomus*, a ball, a clue, *glæba*, *gleba*, a clod, and ult. to E. *clue*: see *glome*, *gleba*, *clue*.] 1. A spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body all points on whose surface are equidistant from a point within it (a center).

Look downward on that *globe*, whose hither side
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;
That place is earth, the seat of man.
Milton, P. L., iii. 722.

2. Anything globular or nearly so, whether solid or hollow: as, the *globe* of the eye; the *globe* of a balloon.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted *globe* [head]. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

The other [the guelder-rose] tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom . . .
Her silver *globes*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 155.

Especially—(*a*) A spherical glass shade for a lamp. (*b*) A large globular glass receptacle filled with water, in which fish are placed for exhibition, or which is used as a magnifying glass or illuminator.

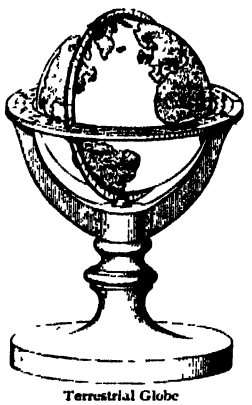
This consists in filling a large transparent glass *globe* with clear water, and placing it in such a manner between the lamp and the workman that the light, after passing through the *globe*, may fall directly on the block.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 574.

3. The earth: usually with the definite article.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, *the* great *globe* itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Trade is the golden girdle *of the globe*.
Cowper, Charity, l. 86.

4. An artificial sphere on whose surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens, called in the former case a *terrestrial globe*, and in the latter a *celestial globe*. Terrestrial globes are made so as to revolve freely about an axis representing that of the earth. This axis turns in a vertical brass circle divided into degrees, or smaller divisions; and this represents the meridian of any station. This meridian has a motion in its own plane, so that the axis can be brought into parallelism with that of the earth at the assumed station. The meridian moves in a fixed horizontal circle of wood, called the horizon, which is divided into signs, days, etc. Cheaper globes are made without these circles. Celestial globes of the ordinary kind, with the drawing, as in terrestrial globes, on the outer or convex surface, represent the stars as they would appear in a mirror, or as if viewed from without the celestial sphere, and not as they appear on a map of the heavens; but globes are also made with the heavenly bodies represented on the inner surface as they appear from the earth.


Terrestrial Globe

In the next roome . . . is very cunningly made in brasse, a *Globe* or Spheare of the world, both heaven and earth.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 17.

I suppose you've been taught music, and the use of the *globes*, and French, and all the usual accomplishments.
Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, I. 62.

5. In *her.*, same as *mound*.—6†. A mass; company; group; throng; body.

Tho [watres] that camen fro aboue shulen stond togidre in a *glob*. *Wyclif*, Josh. iii. 13 (Oxf.).

. In the discharge of thy place set before thee the best examples, for imitation is a *globe* of precepts.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

Straight a fiery *globe*
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh.
Milton, P. R., iv. 581.

Globe of compression, an exploded military mine in which the crater-radius is greater than the line of least resistance. Also called *overcharged mine*. See *mine*.—**Horizon of a globe.** See *horizon*.—**Meridian of a globe.** See *meridian*.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Globe*, *Sphere*, *Orb*, *Ball*. *Globe* and *sphere* represent that which is either perfectly round or closely approaches roundness: as, the earth is not a true *sphere*. *Ball* is freer in this respect: as, the eyeball; the *ball* of the foot; the Rugby foot-*ball* is oval. A *globe* is often solid, a *sphere* often hollow. The secondary senses of *globe* are physical, those of *sphere* are moral. *Sphere* is the term of geometry and astronomy; *orb*, of poetry, heraldry, and ancient astronomy. See *earth*[1].

She is spherical, like a *globe*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

Imbibes with eagle eye the golden ray,
And watches, as it moves, the *orb* of day.
Dr. E. Darwin, Loves of the Plants.

A man whom both the waters and the wind,
In that vast tennis-court, hath made the *ball*
For them to play upon. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

8. *World*, etc. See *earth*[1].

globe (glōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *globed*, ppr. *globing*. [< *globe*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a round ball or sphere; gather round or into a circle; conglobate. [Rare.]

The great stars that *globed* themselves in Heaven.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To raise as a globe or sphere. [Rare.]

I have giv'n it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as hurried things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *glob* itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbesseming motion, or any solle wherewith it may peril to stain itself.
Milton, Church-Government.

II. *intrans.* To become round or globe-shaped. *Mrs. Browning*. [Rare.]

globe-amaranth (glōb'am'a-ranth), *n.* The plant *Gomphrena globosa*, natural order *Amaranthaceæ*, well known for its abundant round heads of purple and white flowers, very durable after being gathered, and hence used as immortelles.

globe-animal (glōb'an'i-mal), *n.* One of certain minute globular plants of the genus *Volvox*, formerly supposed to be animals, as *V. globator*.

globe-cock (glōb'kok), *n.* Originally the name of a cock in the form of a sphere moved by a stem, but now of a circular disk forming only a zonal segment of a sphere, for the same use.
E. H. Knight.

globe-daisy (glōb'dā'zi), *n.* The plant *Globularia vulgaris*. See *Globularia*.

globe-fish (glōb'fish), *n.* A gymnodont plectognath fish of either of the families *Tetrodontidæ* and *Diodontidæ*. These fishes are so named from their capacity for inflating themselves by swallowing air, the whole body or much of it becoming blown up like a balloon. In some cases, as that of *Diodon*, the fish assumes an almost perfectly globular form. See *Diodon*. Also called *swell-fish*, *swell-toad*, *egg-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *blower*, etc.

globe-flower (glōb'flou'ėr), *n.* 1. The *Trollius Europæus*, a ranunculaceous plant of Great Britain and the mountains of central Europe, with deeply lobed leaves and pale-yellow flowers. The conspicuous colored petals are incurved, giving the flowers a globular form. It is often cultivated in gardens. Also *globe-ranunculus*.

The *globe-flower*, the purple geranium, the heath, and the blue forget-me-not spangled the ground.
R. Taylor, Northern Travel, [p. 290.


Globe-flower (*Trollius Europæus*).

2. The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*.

globe-lightning (glōb'-lit'ning), *n.* Lightning which assumes a spherical shape. See *lightning*.

But the most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of *globe lightning* or "fire-ball," a phenomenon lasting sometimes for several seconds, and therefore of a totally different character from that of any other form of lightning. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

globe-ranunculus (glōb'rā-nun'kū-lus), *n.* Same as *globe-flower*, 1.

globerdet, *n.* See *glowbird*.

globe-runner (glōb'run'ėr), *n.* A gymnastic performer who stands upon a large round ball and moves the ball with himself forward by the motion of his feet.

globe-sight (glōb'sīt), *n.* A form of front sight for small-arms, consisting of a small ball on one end of a pin, or of a disk with a central hole set in a tube with open ends.

globe-slater (glōb'slā'tėr), *n.* A sessile-eyed isopod crustacean of the genus *Sphæroma*.

globe-thistle (glōb'this'l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops*, natural order *Compositæ*: so called from the thistle-like foliage and the globular form of the flower-heads. See cut under *Echinops*.

globe-trotter (glōb'trot'ėr), *n.* A tourist who goes about from country to country all over the world; one who roams over the world for pleasure or recreation. [Humorous.]

The inevitable steamboat and the omnivorous *globe-trotter*. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 182.

globe-trotting (glōb'trot'ing), *n.* The practice of roaming round the world. [Humorous.]

In fact *globe-trotting*, as the Americans somewhat irreverently term it, is now frequently undertaken as a mere holiday trip. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 183.

globe-tube (glōb'tūb), *n.* A spherical lens, or a lens of very wide angle, mounted for photographic work.

It is asserted that the new *globe-tubes*, the invention of C. C. Harrison, have an aperture of ninety degrees.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 41.

globe-valve (glōb'valv), *n.* A valve having a casing approximately globular in form.

globewise (glōb'wīz), *adv.* After the fashion or form of a globe.

In the Orangerie were very large Trees, and two pair of Mirtles in Cases, cut *Globewise*, the best and biggest I had seen. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 192.

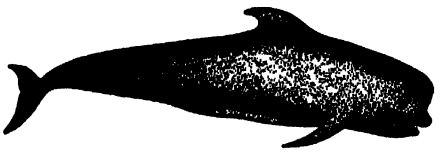
globi, *n.* Plural of *globus*.

globical (glob'i-kal), *a.* [< *globe* + *-ic-al*.] In *her.*, having the outer bounding line circular, whether continuous or broken.

Globicephalinæ (glō-bi-sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globicephalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, typified by the genus *Globicephalus*, having the second and third digits of the manus with more than six phalanges; the caaing-whales, grampuses, or pilot-whales.

globicephaline (glō-bi-sef'a-lin), *a.* [As *Globicephalus* + *-ine*.] Having a globose head, as a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Globicephalinæ*.

Globicephalus (glō-bi-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the caaing- or pilot-whales, of which the best-known species is *G. melas* or *svineval*. Their technical characters are: 58 or 59 vertebræ, of which the cervicals are


Blackfish (*Globicephalus melas* or *svineval*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

mostly ankylosed, the dorsals 11 in number, and the lumbars only about as long as broad; teeth 32 to 48 in number, restricted to the anterior half of each jaw, small, conical, and curved; flippers very long and narrow, with the second digit the longest, and consisting of 12 or 13 phalanges; the dorsal fin long, low, and triangular; and the head globose, whence the name. Though related to the orcas or killers, the species of *Globicephalus* are timid and inoffensive, feeding chiefly upon cephalopods, and gregarious. The described species are numerous, but not well made out, some of them are called *blackfish*, *cowfish*, and *grampus*. Also *Globiocephalus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the short-finned *globicephalus*, *G. brachypterus*.

globiferous (glō-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, having, in addition to one or two small joints, a very large globose joint which bears a bristle: applied to inversatile or stiff antennæ so characterized.

Globigerina (glob'i-je-rī'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ina*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Globigerinidæ*, originally regarded as a genus of cephalopods. *D'Orbigny*, 1826.—2. [*l. c.*] An individual of this genus: used chiefly in collective compounds: as, *globigerina*-mud.

Globigerinæ (glob'i-je-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *globigerina*.] Same as *Globigerinidæ*.

It is no less certain that at all depths down to 2400 fathoms or thereabouts, *Globigerinæ* in all stages of growth and containing more or less protoplasmic matter are found at the bottom, mixed with the cases of the surface Diatoms and the skeletons of Radiolaria. The proportion of *Globigerinæ*, Orbulinæ, and Pulvinulariæ in the deep-sea mud increases with the depth, until, at depths beyond 1000 fathoms, the sea-bottom is composed of a fine chalky ooze made up of little more than the remains of these Foraminifera and their associated Diatoms and Radiolaria.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 80.

globigerina-mud (glob'i-je-rī'nā-mud), *n.* A chalky mud or ooze occurring in enormous deposits on the bottom of the ocean, largely consisting of the debris of the shells of *Globigerinidæ*.

globigerina-ooze (glob'i-je-rī'nā-ōz), *n.* Same as *globigerina-mud*.

If we suppose the globe to be uniformly covered with an ocean 1000 fathoms deep, the solid land covering its bottom would be out of the reach of rain, waves, and other agents of degradation, and no sedimentary deposits would be formed. But if Foraminifera and diatoms, following the same laws of distribution as at present obtained, were introduced into this ocean, the fine rain of their silicious and calcareous hard parts would commence, and a circumpolar cap of silicious deposit would begin to make its appearance in the north and in the south; while the intermediate zone would be covered with *globigerina ooze*, containing a comparatively small proportion of silicious matter. The thickness of the . . . beds thus formed would be limited only by time and the depth of the ocean. . . . The beds of chalk which underlie the nummulitic limestone and occupy a still greater area are essentially identical with the *globigerina ooze*, the species of Globigerina found in it being undistinguishable from those now living. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 80–82.

globigerina-shells (glob'i-je-rī'nā-shelz), *n. pl.* The shells or tests of dead globigerines from which the animal has disappeared, and which compose globigerina-mud in a more or less fragmentary or decomposed state.

globigerine (glō-bij'e-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Globigerina*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Globigerinidæ*.

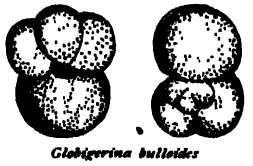
Which is made up of an aggregation of *globigerine* chambers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 482.

II. *n.* One of the *Globigerinæ*. Also *globigerinidan*.

globigerinid (glob-i-jer'i-nid), *n.* A foraminifer of the family *Globigerinidæ*; a globigerine.

Globigerinida (glob'i-je-rin'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Globigerinidæ*.

Globigerinidæ (glob'i-je-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly pelagic foraminiferous rhizopods, with the perforate test free and calcareous, its several chambers inflated or globose and arranged in a turbinate spiral, the aperture simple or multiple and conspicuous, opening into an umbilical depression, and no supplementary skeleton or canal system. The family occurs from the Trias to the present day, and the remains of its individuals constitute much of the chalky mud found at the bottom of the sea, as well as vast extents of limestone. Like other foraminifers, they were originally mistaken for and described as minute cephalopods, owing to the form of the chambered shells. But they are protozoan animalcules, whose soft parts consist of apparently structureless protoplasm, like that of other foraminifers and of rhizopods in general, which has the power of secreting lime and building of this substance a shell of characteristic form. The *Globigerinidæ* are prominent, among many related forms of foraminifers, for the profusion in which they occur, their myriads having furnished the material for considerable of those parts of the earth's crust which consist of limestone. In this respect the globigerines resemble nummulites, but they are still in existence, and in the present formation of globigerina-mud at the bottom of the ocean is witnessed a process by which solid rock may be formed from the hard chalky shells of microscopic organisms whose soft parts have long since perished. See *Foraminifera*. Also *Globigerina*, *Globigerinida*.



Globigerina bulloides

globigerinidan (glob'i-je-rin'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *globigerine*.

Globigerinidea (glob-i-jer-i-nid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-idea*.] The *Globigerinidæ* regarded as an order of perforate *Foraminifera*.

globigerinidean (glob-i-jer-i-nid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Globigerinidea*; globigerine, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Globigerinidea*.

globin (glō'bin), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + *-in*².] The proteid substance which with hematin makes up the larger part of the red blood-corpuscles. It is possibly a mixture of several distinct proteids.

Globicephalus (glō'bi-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* An incorrect form of *Globicephalus*, 1. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

globird† (glō'bėrd), *n.* See *glowbird*.

globist (glō'bist), *n.* [< *globe* + *-ist*.] One who understands the use of globes. *Darwes.* [Rare.]

> Being a good *globist*, hee will quickly find the zenith, the distances, the climes, and the parallels.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell, App.

globo-cumulus (glō'bō-kū'mụ-lus), *n.* A form of cloud. See *cloud*¹, 1 (*h*).

globoid (glō'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Approaching a globular form; globe-shaped; spheroid.

> Those bush-retreats of the mice were all distinctly globular, or *globoid*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 324.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, an amorphous or globular concretion of a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium, associated with the protein-crystals in protein-granules.

globose (glō-bōs'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globous*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Like or resembling a globe; round or spherical in form; specifically, in common use, nearly but not quite spherical or globular.

> Then form'd the moon
> *Globose*, and every magnitude of stars.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 357.
>
> The leek with crown *globose*, and reedy stem.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 40.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rounded and very prominent; projecting from a surface like a sphere partially buried in it: as, *globose* eyes, coxæ, etc. (*b*) Having a globose part: as, the *globose* curassow, *Crax globicera*.

II.† *n.* A globe. [Rare.]

> Regions to which
> All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
> Than what this garden is to all the earth,
> And all the sea, from one entire *globose*
> Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton*, P. L., v. 753.

globosely (glō-bōs'li), *a.* In a globose manner; so as to be globose.

globosity (glō-bos'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *globosite* = Pg. *globosidade* = It. *globosità*, < LL. *globosita(t-)s*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globose*.] The quality of being globose; sphericity.

> For why the same eclipse . . . should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, when the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, . . . no account can be given but the *globosity* of the earth.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

globospherite (glō-bō-sfē'rīt), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *sphæra*, sphere, + *-ite*².] A name given by Vogelsang to an aggregation of globulites into spherical forms, the individual constituents being arranged in lines radiating from the center of the group.

globous† (glō'bus), *a.* [< OF. *globeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *globoso*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball (> E. *globose*, q. v.), < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] Same as *globose*.

> Wide over all the plain, and wider far
> Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread
> (Such are the courts of God), the angelic throng
> Dispersed in bands. *Milton*, P. L., v. 649.

globular (glob'ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *globulaire* = Pg. *globular* = It. *globulare*, < NL. *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; round; spherical.

> The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids, quâ fluids, seemeth to be *globular*. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 2.
>
> The form of the body is usually oblong, but when alarmed it has a power of inflating the belly to a *globular* shape of great size. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Globe Tetrodon.

Globular chart. See *chart*.—**Globular sailing**, the art of sailing in great circles: a phrase of navigation formerly employed to denote the sailing from one place to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two places.

Globularia (glob-ū-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous herbs or small shrubs, of the order *Selaginaceæ*, including a dozen species of the Mediterranean region. They have small blue flowers in terminal globular heads, with irregularly lobed corolla, didynamous stamens, and an indehiscent one-celled and one-seeded fruit. *G. vulgaris*, a common species of southern Europe, is sometimes called the *globe-daisy*. The leaves of *G. Alypum* are used as a substitute for senna.

2. A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.

globularity (glob-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *globular* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being globular; globosity; sphericity. [Rare.]

globularly (glob'ū-lạr-li), *adv.* In a globular or spherical form; spherically.

globularness (glob'ū-lạr-nes), *n.* The quality of being globular; sphericity.

globule (glob'ul), *n.* [< F. *globule* = Sp. *glóbulo* = Pg. It. *globulo*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] 1. A little globe or sphere; a small or minute body of matter of a spherical form.

> Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *physics*, a blood-disk or -corpuscle, or a lymph-corpuscle. (*b*) In *bot.*, the antheridium of *Characeæ*. (*c*) In *homœopathic med.*, a minute pill consisting of sugar of milk combined with the active principle of some drug.

globulet (glob'ū-let), *n.* [< *globule* + *-et*.] A little globule; a minute globular particle. *Crabb.*

globulin, globuline (glob'ū-lin), *n.* [< *globule* + *-in*², *-ine*².] 1. The general name of a class of native proteids allied to the albumins, but distinguished from them by being insoluble in pure water. The globulins are soluble in weak acids and alkalis and dilute salt-solutions, but most of them are precipitated when their solutions are saturated with salt. They include vitellin, myosin, paraglobulin, and other bodies.

2. A protein body occurring, mixed with albumin, in the cells of the crystalline lens of the eye (whence it is also called *crystallin*). It resembles albumin, but differs from it in being precipitated from both acid and alkaline solutions by exact neutralization, and in being completely thrown down from its solutions by carbonic-acid gas.

3. In *bot.*, a name given by Turpin to starch-granules, and by Kieser to chlorophyl-granules, and now applied to such proteids as are soluble in a strong solution of salt, but not in pure water.

globulism (glob'ū-lizm), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ism*.] The practice of administering medicine in globules or very small pills: a term sometimes applied to the practice of homeopathy.

globulite (glob'ū-līt), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ite*².] In *lithol.*, the simplest and most rudimentary form developed in the process of devitrification. See that word. Globulites are very minute rounded bodies, destitute of crystalline structure. They retain the name *globulite* so long as they remain irregularly scattered about and disconnected from one another. When grouped together, they assume various forms to which names have been assigned, of which *cumulite* and *margarite* are the most important. See these words and *microlith*.

globulitic (glob-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *globulite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing globulites.

> Between these microlites, arranged in a basaltic fashion, could be detected a trace of pyroxene, apparently monoclinic, with considerable brownish glass and dark *globulitic* base. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 256.

Globulitic structure. See *rock-structures*, under *structure*.

globuloid (glob'ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *globulus*, a little ball (see *globule*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a globule or globules.

globulose (glob'ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *globulous*: as, the *globulose* curassow, *Crax globulosa*. *Sclater*.

globulous (glob'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **globulosus*, < *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular. [Rare.]

> The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle*.

globulousness (glob'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being globulous. [Rare.]

> The same drops will retain the same figure on stone, or iron, yet they will readily adhere to gold, and loose their *globulousness* upon it, though gold be a far drier body than wood. *Boyle*, Works, II. 664.

globus (glō'bus), *n.*; pl. *globi* (-bī). [L.: see *globe*.] 1. A ball; a globe; a globose body. Specifically—2. In *her.*, same as *mound*.—**Globus hystericus**, in *pathol.*, a sensation in hysteria as of a ball fixed in the throat, supposed to be due to spasm of the esophagus.—**Globus major**, the head of the epididymis.—**Globus minor**, the tail of the epididymis.

globy (glō'bi), *a.* [< *globe* + *-y*¹.] Resembling or pertaining to a globe; round; orbicular.

> Your hair, whose *globy* rings
> He [Love] flying curls, and crispeth with his wings.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xxxvi.
>
> Torturing convulsions from his *globy* eyes
> Had almost drawn their spheres.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

glochidate, *a.* See *glochidiate*.

glochidia, *n.* Plural of *glochidium*.

glochidial (glō-kid'i-al), *a.* [< *glochidium* + *-al*.] Having the character of a glochidium; being in the encysted and quasi-parasitic stage, as the larva of some lamellibranchs, known as a *glochidium*.

glochidiate, glochidate (glō-kid'i-āt, glok'i-dat), *a.* [< *glochis* (with assumed stem **glochid-*) or *glochidium* + *-ate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, barbed at the tip, as a hair or bristle.

glochidious (glō-kid'i-us), *a.* Same as *glochidiate*.

glochidium (glō-kid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *glochidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *γλώξ* (*γλωχ-*), only in pl. *γλῶχες*, the beard of corn, *γλωχίς*, a projecting point (see *glochis*), + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] 1. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a generic name given to the young of certain fresh-water mussels, as *Unio* and *Anodonta*, which are hatched in the gills of the parent, and were at one time supposed to be parasites. *Rathke*, 1797.—2. In *bot.*, a hair-like appendage to the massulæ of heterosporous *Filicineæ*, by which the massulæ attach themselves to the macrospores after both have been discharged into the water.

glochis (glō'kis), *n.*; pl. *glochines* (-ki-nēz). [NL., < Gr. *γλωχίς*, *γλωχίν* (*γλωχιν-*), a projecting point. Cf. *glochidium*.] In *entom.*, a barbed point; a spine or mucro furnished with one or more barbs slanting backward.

glod†, **glode**†. Obsolete strong preterit of *glide*. *Chaucer*.

gloea (glē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλοία*, glue; cf. *γλοιός*, gluo, gluten: see *glue*.] Animal mucilage; a cohesive mucoid substance secreted by many low animals, as protozoans, forming a protective case or investment, as a tube, shield, or lorica. See *zoögloea*.

Gloeocapsa (glē-ō-kap'sạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλοία*, glue, + L. *capsa*, a case: see *gloea* and *case*².] A genus of bluish-green algæ, comprising fresh-water and marine species. The plants consist of spherical cells united into families and surrounded by a gelatinous substance which forms concentric layers. They are reproduced by cell-division, which takes place in all directions. According to Schwendener's theory, species of this genus constitute the gonidia of certain genera of lichens.

gloeocapsin (glē-ō-kap'sin), *n.* [< *Gloeocapsa* + *-in*².] A red or blue coloring matter found in *Gloeocapsa* and some other algæ.

gloeocapsoid (glē-ō-kap'soid), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Gloeocapsa*: said of the gonidia of certain lichens.

gloiocarp (gloi'ō-kärp), *n.* [For reg. **gloiocarp*, < Gr. γλοία, glue, γλοιός, n., gum, gluten, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the quadruple spore of some algals. *Imp. Dict.*

glome†, **glombe**†, *v. i.* Middle English forms of *gloom* or *glum*.

glome[2] (glōm), *n.* [< L. *glomus*, a ball or clue of yarn, etc., akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] 1. A bottom of thread. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —2. In *bot.*, same as *glomerule*, 2 (*b*).

glomerate (glom'ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glomerated*, ppr. *glomerating*. [< L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare* (> Pg. *glomerar* = OF. *glomerer*), wind or form into a ball, gather into a round heap, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] I. *trans.* To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads; conglomerate. [Rare.]

II.† *intrans.* To wind; twist.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 68.

glomerate (glom'ē-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *glomerado*, < L. *glomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *anat.*, conglomerate: an epithet specifically applied to the structure of ordinary glands, such as the salivary, lacrymal, mammary, or pancreatic: opposed to *conglobate*. See *gland*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, compactly clustered; gathered into a head or heap; growing in massive forms or in dense clusters.—3. In *entom.*, gathered in one or more spots or lines: applied to dots, punctures, etc.

glomeration† (glom-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *glomeratio*(*n-*), < *glomerare*, wind or form into a ball: see *glomerate*.] Conglomeration.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 832.

glomerel†, *n.* [Also *glomerell*; ME. *glomerel*, < OF. *glomerel* (ML. *glomerellus*, also *glomerarius*); < *glomery*, q. v.] 1. A pupil in a school of glomery attached to the University of Cambridge in the middle ages.

The *glomerels* constituted a body distinct from the scholars of the University.
Mullinger, Univ. of Cambridge, I. 226.

The master of glomery exercised over his *glomerells* the usual jurisdiction of regent masters over their scholars.
Peacock, On the Statutes.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a commissioner appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place. *Wharton.*

glomerid (glom'ē-rid), *n.* One of the *Glomeridæ*.

Glomeridæ (glō-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glomeris* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilognathous or diplopodous myriapods, having 12 or 13 segments of the body, from 17 to 21 legs, and a hard chitinous integument. They can roll themselves into a ball, whence the name. The species are known as *wood-lice*, *pill-worms*, and *pill-millepeds*.

Glomeridia (glom-ē-rid'i-ą), *n. pl.* A group of myriapods. *Brandt*, 1833.

Glomeris (glom'ē-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] A genus of millepeds, typical of the family *Glomeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.

glomerous (glom'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *glomerosus*, round, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. *Blount.*

glomerulate (glō-mer'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ate*[1].] Arranged in small clusters. Also *glomerulose*.

glomerule (glom'ē-rūl), *n.* [< NL. *glomerulus*, dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] 1. A glomerulus.

The Spirilla gradually gather upon the surface of the clot, often in large groups of twenty or more twisted up in a *glomerule*. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 220.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A cymose inflorescence condensed into the form of a head, as in the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and globe-thistle. (*b*) A soredium. *Hooblyn.* Also *glome*. (*c*) In certain *Ustilaginœ*, a cluster of spores which cohere together.

glomeruli, *n.* Plural of *glomerulus*.

glomeruliferous (glō-mer-ō-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glomerulus* (see *glomerule*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenology*, bearing sorodia, or clusters of cells chiefly gonidia; sorediferous.

glomerulonephritis (glō-mer'ō-lō-nef-rī'tis), *n.* In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

glomerulose (glō-mer'ō-lōs), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ose*.] Same as *glomerulate*.

Haplogonidia, the most frequent, simple, of a protococcoid form, or sometimes *glomerulose* (as in granuloso-leprose thalli). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

glomerulus (glō-mer'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *glomeruli* (-lī). [NL., masc., dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] 1. A small ball, as of yarn or something resembling it. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a capillary plexus; a conglomeration, congeries, or rete of minute vessels or nerves, or both; in particular, the vascular glomerulus of the kidney (see below).

The clear round spaces, scattered about; these are sections of Malpighian capsules. Some may be seen to lodge a granular mass (*glomerulus*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 152.

3. One of the powdery masses on the surface of some lichens. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Glomerulus arteriococcygeus**, the coccygeal arterial glomerule: Arnold's name of Luschka's gland. See *coccygeal gland*, under *gland*.—**Olfactory glomeruli**, round nests of small ganglion-cells in the ventral part of the olfactory bulb.—**Vascular glomerulus** of the kidney, a Malpighian tuft, the plexus of capillaries of the Malpighian bodies. See cut under *Malpighian*.

glomery†, *n.* [ME., a word found, with its derivative *glomerel*, q. v., appar. only in the records of the University of Cambridge; a var. of *glamery*, *glaumery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, more orig. *gramery*, *gramary*, etc., used in the deflected sense of 'enchantment,' but orig. identical with *grammar*: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glamour*.] Grammar: a form of the word used in the middle ages at the University of Cambridge.—**Master of or in glomery**, the head of the grammar-schools affiliated in the middle ages with the University of Cambridge.

glommet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *gloom* and *glum*.

glonoin (glō-nō'in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] A name given to concentrated nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine.

Glonoin was useful in $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. dose.
Medical News, LIII. 709.

glood†. An obsolete strong preterit of *glide*.

gloom (glōm), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloam*; the noun is not found in ME.; AS. *glōm* (found but once), twilight; appar. with noun-formative *-m* (as in *bloom*[1], *doom*, etc.), < *glōwan*, glow (taken in a weaker sense, 'glimmer, shine dimly'): see *glow*, and see further under *gloom*, *v.*] 1. Dim, glimmering shade; deep twilight; cheerless obscurity; darkness: as, the *gloom* of a forest.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

Flinging the *gloom* of yesternight
On the white day. *Tennyson*, Memory.

Hence—2. A dark place. [Rare and poetical.]

Where trees half check the light with trembling shades,
Close in deep *glooms*, or open clear in glades.
Savage, The Wanderer, iv.

3. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; dejection, melancholy, sullenness, and the like, or an aspect indicative of such feelings.

You shall not chase my *gloom* away!
There's such a charm in melancholy
I would not if I could be gay. *Rogers*, To ———.

She will call
That three-days-long presageful *gloom* of yours
No presage, but the same mistrustful mood
That makes you seem less noble than yourself.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A depressing or disheartening condition of affairs; a dismal aspect or prospect.

A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevail by turns; the nation loses its relish for peace and prosperity.
Burke, Present Discontents.

Commingled with the *gloom* of imminent war,
The shadow of his loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

5. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the drying-oven.—**Syn.** 1. *Obscurity*, *Dimness*, etc. See *darkness*.—3. Depression, melancholy, sadness.

gloom (glōm), *v.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloam* (*glum*, and Sc. *gloum*, *glump*); < ME. *glomen* (perhaps < AS. **glōmian*, implied in the verbal n. *glōmung*: see *glooming*), ME. also (in forms which are more particularly the source of *glum*, *v.*) *glommen*, *gloumben*, *glowmben*, frown, look sullen, = Sw. dial. *glomma*, stare; cf. MLG. *glomen*, LG. *glummen*, *glömen*, make turbid, *glum*, turbid: see *glum*. The ME. verb may be of LG. or Scand. origin, but is ult. from the noun, AS. *glōm*, twilight: see *gloom*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To appear dimly; be seen in an imperfect or waning light; glimmer; be in darkness or obscurity.

She drew her casement-curtain by,
And glanced athwart the *glooming* flats.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The twilight is *glooming* upward out of the corners of the room. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

Cloaked and masked this murder *glooms*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 81.

2. To exhibit or produce a somber or melancholy feeling; appear sad, gloomy, or dismal; frown; lower.

It is of love as of fortune
That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune,
Which whilom wol on folke smyle
And *glombe* on hem an other while.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4356.

Now smyling smoothly, like to sommers day,
Now *glooming* sadly, so to cloke her matter;
Yet were her words but wynd, and all her teares but water.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 318.

'Twas therefore *gloomed* his rugged brow.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 17.

II. *trans.* 1. To darken, or make dark, gloomy, or somber.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

When dark December *glooms* the day,
And takes our Autumn joys away.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

Still on the tower stood the vane,
A black yew *gloom'd* the stagnant air,
I peer'd athwart the chancel pane
And saw the altar cold and bare.
Tennyson, The Letters.

2. To fill with gloom or despondency; make gloomy or sad.

Such a mood as that which lately *gloom'd*
Your fancy. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

gloomily (glö'mi-li), *adv.* In a gloomy manner; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly.

But chief to heedless flies the window proves
A constant death; where, *gloomily* retir'd,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce.
Thomson, Summer, l. 268.

gloominess (glö'mi-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; dejection; sullenness.

Deep was the dungeon, and as dark as night
When neither moon nor stars befriend the skies:
But Charis looking in, a morning light
Upon that *gloominess* rose from her eyes.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 81.

The English are naturally fanciful, and very often disposed, by that *gloominess* and melancholy of temper which is so frequent in our nation, to many wild notions and visions, to which others are not so liable. *Spectator*, No. 419.

glooming (glö'ming), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloaming*, twilight, in imitation of which the E. form has been revived; < ME. **gloming* (not found), < AS. *glōmung* (once, glossing L. *crepusculum*), improp. **glōmmung*, twilight, a verbal n., presupposing a verb **glōmian*, < *glōm*, twilight, gloom: see *gloom*, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *gloam*, *gloaming*.] Twilight; gloaming. [Rare and poetical.]

When the faint *glooming* in the sky
First lightened into day.
Abp. Trench, To my Godchild.

The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

glooming (glö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gloom*, *v.*] Dim; gloomy; dismal; lowering.

Whereas before ye satte all heavie and *glommyng*.
Chaloner, tr. of Morise Encomium, sig. A 1.

His glistring armor made
A little *glooming* light, much like a shade.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings;
The sun for sorrow will not shew his head.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

gloomish (glö'mish), *a.* [< *gloom* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *glummish*, *glumpish*.] Gloomy. *Davies.*

With toole sharp poincted wee boarde and perced his owne light
That stood in his lowring front *gloommish* malleted onlye.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 649.

gloomth (glömth), *n.* [< *gloom* + *-th*.] Gloominess. [Rare.]

The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals.
Walpole, Letters, III. 40.

Strawberry, with all its painted glass and *gloomth*, looked as gay when I came home as Mrs. Cornelis's ball room.
Walpole, Letters, III. 331.

gloomy (glö'mi), *a.* [= MLG. *glomich*, turbid; as *gloom* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *glummy*.] 1. Thickly shaded; cheerlessly obscure; shadowy; dark; somber.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade.
Milton, P. L., x. 713.

2. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; depressed or depressing; melancholy; doleful: as, a *gloomy* countenance; a *gloomy* prospect.

All shall look outwardly gay and happy, and all within shall be joyless and *gloomy*. *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. xiii.

It happened about this time that public matters looked very *gloomy*. *Addison*, A Friend of Mankind.

Chronic ailments make *gloomy* a life most favourably circumstanced. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

=Syn. 1. Dim, dusky, cloudy, cheerless, lowering. See *darkness*.—**2.** *Morose, Sylvestic*, etc. (see *sullen*); sad, melancholy, downcast, depressed, disheartened, dispirited, despondent, down-hearted; disheartening, dispiriting, threatening, doleful.

glop (glop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glopped*, ppr. *glopping*. [Var. of *glope*.] To stare. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glopet, *v. i.* [ME. *glopen* = OFries. *glūpa* = MD. *gloopen*, *glupen*, *gluypen*, watch, lie in wait for, D. *gluipen*, sneak, = LG. *glupen*, look askance at; cf. *gloppen*.] To gaze in alarm; be terrified.

The god man glytte with that glam & *gloped* for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 849.

glopet, *n.* [ME.; < *glope*, *v.*] Astonishment; fear.

O, my hart is rysand in a *glope*.
For this nobylle tythand thou shalle have a droppe.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 146.

glopnet, *v.* Same as *gloppen*.

glopnedly†, *adv.* [ME., < *glopned*, pp. of *glopnen* (see *gloppen*), + *-ly*2.] In fear or astonishment.

Ful erly those aungeles this hathel thay ruthen,
& *glopnedly* on Godez halue gart hym vpryse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 806.

gloppen (glop'n), *v.* [< ME. *glopnen*, < Icel. *glūpna*, look downcast; a secondary form of the verb represented by *glope*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be in fear; gaze in alarm or astonishment; look downcast. [Prov. Eng.]

Thane *glopnede* the glotone and gloredе un-faire . . .
He gapede. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

II. *trans.* To terrify; astonish; surprise. [Prov. Eng.]

Thowe wenys to *glopyne* me with thy gret wordes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2580.

gloret (glōr), *v. i.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *glour*, *glower*, q. v.; < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*: see *glare*1.] To glare; glower.

Why *glore* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry?
Palsgrave, Acolastus. (*Halliwell*.)

Sometimes it hap't, a greedy gull
Would get his gullet cram'd so full
As t' make him *glore* and gasp for wind.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, ii.

gloria (glō'ri-ą), *n.* [L., glory: see *glory*.] 1. In *liturgics*, the great doxology (Gloria in Excelsis) or the lesser doxology (Gloria Patri). See below.

I show myself demurely in my seat in the village church, bowing at the *Glorias*, or kneeling with my face hid in my hands. *W. H. Mallock*, New Republic, iv. 2.

2. A musical setting of one of these doxologies.—**3.** In general, a doxology or ascription of praise.—**4.** In *eccles. art*, a glory: often incorrectly used for *halo* or *aureole*.—**Gloria in Excelsis**, the hymn or chant beginning in Latin with the words *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* (Glory in the highest to God), and in the English version with *Glory be to God on high*. The first two clauses are given in Luke ii. 14, as sung by angels; and both this shorter form, as sung in churches in early times and still in use in some Oriental offices, and the enlarged form are therefore known as the *angelic hymn*. In some Eastern liturgies it stands at the beginning of the eucharistic office. In Western rites it is found at the beginning of mass, after the introit and kyrie, and before the collect, as in the Roman missal, and also in the Use of Sarum and in the Anglican Prayer-Book of 1549. In revisions of the Anglican Prayer-Book since 1552 it has stood at the end of the Communion Office, after communion and a prayer of thanksgiving. In the American Prayer-Book it is also an alternate to the Gloria Patri after the last psalm at Morning and Evening Prayer. In the Greek Church it is used after the psalms called lauds (*αἶνοι*) toward the end of the matin service, and at complin (*ἀπόδειπνον*) after Psalm cxlii. Also called, especially in the Eastern Church, the *great doxology*.—**Gloria Patri**, the short hymn, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." (In the Latin form, "Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.") This ascription has been used since very early times in both the Eastern and Western churches. Also called the *lesser doxology*.—**Gloria Tibi**, the brief doxology — in Latin, "Gloria tibi, Domine"; in the English version, "Glory be to thee, O Lord"—said after the announcement of the liturgical gospel in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. In the Eastern Church the form is, "Glory be to thee, O Lord, glory to thee" (*δόξα σοι, Κύριε, δόξα σοι*), and this is repeated after the gospel. In the East the Gloria Tibi is as old as the fifth century or older; in the West it is not mentioned till later.

gloriable† (glō'ri-ą-bl), *a.* [< *glory* + *-able*.] Glorious, or to be gloried in.

Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which, indeed, was rare and *gloriable*.
Feltham, Resolves.

gloriation† (glō-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *gloriation* = It. *gloriazione*, < L. *gloriatio*(*n*-), a boasting, < *gloriari*, boast, glory: see *glory*, *v.*] A state or the act of glorying; a sense of triumph; vainglory.

Glory, or internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of our own power above the power of him that contendeth with us. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, ix. § 1.

gloried† (glō'rid), *a.* [< *glory* + *-ed*2.] Held in glory or honor; honored.

If old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once *gloried* friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here.
Milton, S. A., l. 334.

glorification (glō'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *glorification* = Sp. *glorificacion* = Pg. *glorificação* = It. *glorificazione*, < LL. *glorificatio*(*n*-), < *glorificare*, glorify: see *glorify*.] 1. The act of glorifying, or of ascribing glory and honor to a person or thing.

Not a few others, it must be owned, indulged in the high-flown *glorification* of the reign of peace to come because the Exhibition was the special enterprise of the Prince Consort, and they had a natural aptitude for the production of courtly strains.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxi.

Contemporary foreigners . . . are unanimous in their *glorification* of Henry's personal and mental gifts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

2. An ascription of glory; a formula of glorifying; specifically, a gloria or doxology.

In their tabernacle and in the temple, which were their places of worship, they offered sacrifice and sang hymns and praises and *glorifications* of God.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 2.

The *glorification* in the close was in common, to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. *Waterland*, Works, V. 381.

3. The state of being glorified or raised to glory; exaltation to honor and dignity.

By contynuel ascendynge and descendynge, by the which it is sublymed to so myche hignes of *glorificacioun*, it schal come that it schal be a medicyn incorruptible almoost as heuene aboue.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

We all look for the *glorification*, not only of our souls, but bodies, in the life to come.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

4. A celebration or jubilation: as, to hold a *glorification* over a victory. [Colloq.]

glorifier (glō'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* One who glorifies, extols, or ascribes glory and honor to a person or thing.

That, too [the gymnasium], has been tested thoroughly, and even the most enthusiastic of its early *glorifiers* are now ready to admit that it has been found wanting.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 344.

glorify (glō'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glorified*, ppr. *glorifying*. [< ME. *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, F. *glorifier* = Pr. *glorifiar*, *glorificar* = Sp. Pg. *glorificar* = It. *glorificare*, < LL. *glorificare*, glorify, < *glorificus*, full of glory, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give or ascribe glory or honor to; magnify and exalt with praises.

Right so shal youre light lighten bifore men, that they may seen youre goode werkes and *glorifie* youre fader that is in hevene. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

And when ye people saw it they marualled & *glorified* God, whiche had given such power to men.
Bible of 1551, Mat. ix. 8.

You rid, you spurr'd him,
And *glorified* your wits, the more ye wrong'd him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2. To make glorious; exalt to a state of glory.

The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his Son Jesus.
Acts iii. 13.

And now, O Father, *glorify* thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.
John xvii. 5.

Nothing
More *glorifies* the noble and the valiant
Than to despise contempt.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

3. To raise to a higher quality, condition, or consideration; make finer; improve; embellish; refine.

To *glorify* a Wall
With tapestry seats is womanish, say I.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 54.

Burns, Wordsworth, Whittier, . . . have known how to *glorify* common life and every-day people with the charm of romance. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

II.† *intrans.* To vaunt; boast; exult.

Of this mayst thou *glorifie*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 186.

gloriole (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* [= F. *glorieole*, < L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*, glory: see *glory*. For the sense, cf. *aureole*.] A glory.

Sappho, with that *gloriole*
Of ebon hair on calmèd brows.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

Gloriosa (glō-ri-ō'są), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *gloriosus*, glorious: see *glorious*.] A genus of tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, with opposite or whorled leaves terminating in tendrils by which they climb, and with large and beautiful red or yellow flowers. There are three species, of tropical Asia and Africa, cultivated in greenhouses.



Flower of *Gloriosa superba*.

glorioser† (glō-ri-ō'sėr), *n.* [Irreg. as *glorioso* + *-er*1.] A boaster.

Emptie vessells haue the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest ecchoes, and prattling *glorioсers* the smallest performance of courage.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 82.

gloriosot (glō-ri-ō'sō), *n.* [It.: see *glorious*.] A boaster; a glorioser. *Davies*.

Some wise men thought his Holinesse did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility in giving credit to such a *Glorioso*, vaunting that with three thousand Souldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland.
Fuller, Worthies, Devon (I. 284).

glorious (glō'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *glorious*, *glorius*, < OF. *glorios*, *glorious*, *glorieus*, F. *glorieux* = Pr. *glorios* = Sp. Pg. It. *glorioso*, < L. *gloriosus*, full of glory, famous, renowned, full of boasting, boastful, vainglorious, < *gloria*, glory, fame, vainglory: see *glory*.] 1. Full of glory; characterized by attributes, qualities, or achievements that are worthy of or receive glory; of exalted excellence or splendor; illustrious; resplendent.

Yet will I not this Work of mine glue o're.
The Labour's great; my Courage yet is more; . . .
Ther's nothing *Glorious* but is hard to get.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

A *glorious* Church is like a Magnificent Feast.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 34.

Glorious my lover was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

2†. Full of boasting; boastful; vainglorious; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious gifts and foundations are like sacrifices without salt, and but the painted sepulchres of alms.
Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

Come, y' are a *glorious* ruffian, and run proud
Of the King's headlong graces.
Chapman, Busny d'Ambois, iii. 1.

He brings with him . . . the name of a soldier; which how well and how soon he hath earned, would in me seem *glorious* to rehearse.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

3†. Eager for, or striving after, glory or distinction.

Most miserable
Is the desire that's *glorious*.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 7.

I am not watchful to do ill,
Nor *glorious* to pursue it still.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

4. Recklessly jolly; hilarious; elated: generally applied to a tipsy person. [Colloq.]

Kings may be blest, but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

=Syn. 1. Preëminent, distinguished, famous, magnificent, grand, splendid, radiant, brilliant.

gloriously (glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gloriously*, *gloryously*, *glorysliche*; < *glorious* + *-ly*2.] In a glorious or illustrious manner. (*a*) With great renown, dignity, or magnificence; illustriously; splendidly.

And al the puple joyede in alle thingis that weren *gloriously* don of him. *Wyclif*, Luke xiii. 17 (Oxf.).

The glose [gloss] *glorysliche* was wryte wyth a gylt penne. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 15.

The house is most magnificently built without, nor less *gloriously* furnish'd within. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

(*b*†) Boastfully; vauntingly; ostentatiously.

By this hand, I protest to you, signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

(*c*) Hilariously; with reckless jollity.

Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids!
Gloriously drunk obey th' important call!
Cowper, Task, iv. 510.

gloriousness (glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gloriousnesse*; < *glorious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being glorious.

Among them also that are good, euerie one, as he hath in this vsed himselfe, so shal he excell other in the *gloriousnes* of his new bodye. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xv.

glory (glō'ri), *n.*; pl. *glories* (-riz). [< ME. *glory*, *glorie* = D. *glorie* = G. Dan. *glorie* = Sw. *gloria*, glory, halo, < OF. *glorie*, later *gloire*, F. *gloire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *gloria*, < L. *gloria*, glory, fame, renown, praise, honor, pride, vaunting, boasting, prob. orig. **cloria*, **closia*, nearly = Gr. *κλέος*

(*κλεϝεσ-), rumor, report, fame, glory, = Russ. *slava*, fame, glory (> ult. E. *Slav*, *Slave*[1], *slave*[2], q. v.), = Skt. *çravas*, glory; akin to L. *in-clutus*, *in-clitus*, renowned, famous (= Gr. κλυτός = Skt. *çruta*, renowned, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*), *cluen(t-)s*, *cluen(t-)s*, a dependent, a client (> ult. E. *client*); all from the verb repr. by L. *cluere*, hear oneself spoken of, be reported or esteemed, = Gr. κλύειν, hear, hear oneself spoken of, = Russ. *slumate*, hear, = Skt. √ *çru*, hear: see *loud*.] 1. Exalted praise, honor, or distinction accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honorable fame; renown; celebrity.

> In this faire wise they travelld long yfere,
> Through many hard assayes which did betide;
> Of which he honour still away did beare,
> And spred his *glory* through all countryes wide.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

He [Edward III.] never won great Battel, of which he won many, but he presently gave the *Glory* of it to God by publick Thanksgiving. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 133.

The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *Gray*, Elegy.

His Majesty would send a great force from home to recover the tarnished *glory* of the British arms, and to drive the French out of the Americas.
Thackeray, Virginians, I. 160.

2. A state of greatness or renown; exaltation; magnificence; pomp.

Tyrus, now called Sur (whose *glorie* is sufficiently blazed by the Prophets Esay and Ezechiel).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

They thought that the days of their ancient *glory* were about to return, and that they were to renew their career of triumph over the unbelievers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 102.

3. Brightness; splendor; luster; brilliancy.

There is one *glory* of the sun, and another *glory* of the moon, and another *glory* of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in *glory*. 1 Cor. xv. 41.

Made them [the hills] aflame with a *glory* beyond that of amber and amythyst. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, II. 301.

4. The eternal splendor and happiness of heaven; celestial bliss.

> Here be tears of perfect moan
> Wept for thee in Helicon, . . .
> Whilst thou, bright saint, high sit'st in *glory*.
> *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win.

The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into *glory*.
Shorter Catechism, ans. 37.

5. Distinguished honor or ornament; that of which one boasts or may boast; that of which one is or may be proud; peculiar distinction; pride.

> During which time her powre she did display
> Through all this Realme, the *glory* of her sex,
> And first taught men a woman to obay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 20.

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. Isa. xiii. 19.

His disgrace is to be called boy; but his *glory* is to subdue men. *Shak.*, L. L. L., I. 2.

This [binocular perspective] is artificially given only in the stereoscope, and is the *glory* of this little instrument.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 144.

6. An attribute, adjunct, characteristic, quality, or action that renders glorious or illustrious: chiefly in the plural: as, the *glories* of a great reign; the *glories* of the stage.

Dr. Proudie . . . had begun to look up to archiepiscopal splendour, and the *glories* of Lambeth, or at any rate of Bishopthorpe. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, iii.

The tall amaryllis puts forth crimson and yellow *glories* in the fields, rivaling the pomp of King Solomon.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

7. A state of glorying; exultant elation; vainglory.

I will punish . . . the *glory* of his high looks.
Isa. x. 12.

In military commanders and soldiers, vain *glory* is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by *glory* one courage sharpeneth another.
Bacon, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

> A little *glory* in a soldier's mouth
> Is well-becoming.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

There is a certain robust felicity about old Hobbes's saying that it [laughter] is a sudden *glory*, or sense of eminency above others and our former selves.
Dr. John Brown, John Leech.

8†. Pride of purpose; laudable ambition.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. In *religious symbolism*, a mark of great dignity, consisting of a combination of the nimbus and the aureola—that is, of the luminous halo (nimbus) encircling the head of the Deity, of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and more rarely and less properly of saints, etc., and the radiance or luminous emanation (aureola) encompassing the whole person. Popularly, it is frequently confounded with the nimbus. See *aureola*, *nimbus*.



Glory.—Figure of Christ, façade of Cathedral of Angoulême, France; 12th century.

> But every knight beheld his fellow's face
> As in a *glory*.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

10. A concentered burst of sunlight through clouds, as after a storm; a sunburst; a luminous glow of reflected light upon clouds.

It seems possible that *glories* may be due to a cause somewhat analogous to that which produces the spurious rainbows.
Tait, Light, § 167.

Circle, hand of glory. See *circle*, *hand*.—**Old Glory**, the American flag. [Colloq.]—**Order of Glory** (*Nishan Iftikar*), an order of the Ottoman empire, instituted by Mahmoud II. in 1831.—**To be in one's glory**, to be in the full gratification of one's pride, vanity, etc.—**Syn. 1.** *Fame*, *Renown*, *Honor*, *Glory*. *Fame* is simply report, repute, whereby one is made widely known for what one is, does, etc.; it may be good or bad, and is thus essentially the same as *celebrity*: as, an evil *fame* attaches to all traitors. *Renown* expresses the same idea through the notion that one is named again and again by the same persons and continually by new persons; it may be bad, but is generally good. *Fame* may be a weak word, but *renown* is always strong. *Honor* is the least external of these words, indicating often only a respectful frame of mind toward another: as, to hold one in *honor*. The word, however, sometimes has the meaning of a wide and excellent *fame*. It is the only one of the series that means acts or words of tribute. *Glory* is superlative *fame* or *honor*, but not necessarily of wide extent. See *famous*.

It is usual for us, when we would take off from the *fame* and reputation of an action, to ascribe it to vainglory, and a desire of *fame* in the actor.
Addison, Spectator, No. 255.

> Who, for the poor *renown* of being smart,
> Would leave a sting within a brother's heart.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, I. 113.

In lark and nightingale we see what *honor* hath humility.
Montgomery, Humility.

> I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
> And, from that full meridian of my *glory*,
> I haste now to my setting. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

glory[1] (glō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gloried*, ppr. *glorying*. [< ME. *glorien*, < OF. *glorier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gloriar* = It. *gloriare*, < L. *gloriari*, glory, boast, < *gloria*, glory, vaunting: see *glory*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To exult; rejoice: always with *in*.

> Thou *gloriest in* the name and title of a Christyan man: why yeldest thou not unto Christ that thou owest him by reason of thy profession? *J. Udall*, On Mark xii.
>
> *Glory* ye *in* his holy name. Ps. cv. 3.

To be "perplext in faith" is one thing, to *glory in* perplexity is another. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 275.

2. To be boastful; exult arrogantly: always with *in*.

The human reason and judgment . . . is too apt to boast, and *glory in* itself. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

The Jews had the wisdom of their Traditions which they *gloried in*, and despised the Son of God himself when he came to alter them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

II.† *trans.* To make glorious; glorify; magnify and honor.

> The troop
> That *gloried* Venus on her wedding day.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 118.
>
> How he that *glories* Heaven with an honour
> Covets to glorify himself with honesty.
> *R. Davenport*, City Night-Cap, i.

glory[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *glorygn*, < **glore* (cf. *gloar-fat*, *glory-fat*), a var. of *glair*, Sc. *glaur*, mud, filth: see *glair*, *glaur*.] To defile; make dirty.

Glorygn, or wythe onclene thynge defoylyn [var. *defylyn*], maculo, deturpo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 199.

glory-hole (glō'ri-hōl), *n.* 1. An opening through which the interior of a furnace can be seen and reached.—2. A place for hiding away things prized; also, a cupboard for domestic utensils, as brooms, etc. [Colloq. and provincial.]

You can bring out your old ribbon-box. . . . It's a charity to clear out your *glory-holes* once in a while.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, We Girls.

glory-pea (glō'ri-pē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*.

gloset, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *gloss* (and of *gloss*[2]).

glosert, *n.* A Middle English form of *glozer* (and of *glosser*[2]).

gloss[1] (glos), *n.* [Not in ME.; < Icel. *glossi*, a blaze (cf. *glya*, finery, = ODan. *glis*, glimmer), = Sw. dial. *glåsa*, a glowing, dawning, becoming light, = MHG. *glose*, a glow, gleam; with the verb Sw. dial. *glossa*, glow, shine, = MLG. *glosen* = MHG. *glosen*, also *glosten*, G. dial. *glosten*, glow, shine; an extension, with verb-formative *-s*, of Icel. *glōa* = Sw. Dan. *glo* = E. *glow*: see *glow*. In the fig. sense (def. 2) the word blends with *gloss*[2], 3.] 1. A superficial lustrous smoothness, with soft changing reflections, due to the nature of the material, as distinguished from *polish*, which is artificially produced; in general, any glistening smoothness, natural or artificial: as, the *gloss* of satin, of hair, of paint, etc.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and *glosses*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

> Her hair
> In *gloss* and hue the chestnut, when the shell
> Divides threefold to show the fruit within.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

The glazing operation is performed entirely by the friction of any smooth substance upon the cloth; and to render the *gloss* brighter, a small quantity of bleached wax is previously rubbed over the surface. *Ure*, Dict., I. 575.

Hence—2. External show; a specious appearance or representation.

> The over-daring Talbot
> Hath sullied all his *gloss* of former honour.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

There is a sort of *gloss* upon ingenious falsehoods that dazzles the imagination.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society, Pref.

> All that gives *gloss* to sin, all gay
> Light folly, past with youth away.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 9.

Goat's-hair gloss. See *goat*[1].

gloss[1] (glos), *v. t.* [< *gloss*[1], *n.*] 1. To give a superficial luster to; make smooth and shining: as, to *gloss* cloth; to *gloss* a horse's coat. Hence—2. To impart a specious appearance to; hide under a smooth false show.

Christians have handsomely *glossed* the deformity of death. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

> *Gloss* o'er my failings, paint me with a grace
> That Love beholds, put meaning in my face.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VIII. 230.

gloss[2] (glos), *n.* [In ME. *glose* (see *gloze*); the mod. E. *gloss* is directly from the LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign difficult word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation.] 1. A word in the text of an author, especially a foreign author, requiring explanation. [Rare.]—2. The explanation, translation, or definition of such a word; an explanatory note or remark upon some word or passage in a text, especially one written in the margin, or, as was the practice with the earliest glosses, between the lines. Such glosses, usually as explanations of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew words in the vernacular Teutonic, Celtic, or Romanic tongues, or as Latin equivalents of words in these tongues, abound in medieval literature, and are philologically among its most important remains.

The works touching books are two; first, libraries; . . . secondly, new editions of authors, with more correct impressions, more faithful translations, more profitable *glosses*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 108.

> There's something in thy looks I cannot read;
> [Prithee be] thy own *gloss*, and make me know
> That doubtful text. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

The Parlament, he saith, made thir Covnant like Manna, agreeable to every mans Palat. This is another of his *glosses* upon the Covnant. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

We can only conceive that the line must have been added as a *gloss* in some copy, printed or manuscript, which was consulted by Quirini.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 347.

Hence—3. An artfully misleading or false explanation.

> They could wrest,
> Pervert, and poison all they hear, or see,
> With senseless *glosses*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Int.
>
> These with false *Glosses* feed their own Ill-nature,
> And turn to Libel what was meant a Satire.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Epil.

Sacred glosses, notes appended to words or phrases occurring in the Scriptures. *Gloss* is sometimes used to designate a glossary or collection of such notes. There are two famous collections of ancient glosses on the Vulgate, the *Glossa Ordinaria* and the *Glossa Interlinearis*.—**Syn. 2.** *Comment*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

gloss[2] (glos), *v.* [In ME. *glosen* (see *gloze*, *v.*); < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2], *n.* In the fig. use (def. 2),

the word touches *gloss*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To explain by a gloss or marginal note; translate; hence, to render clear and evident by comments; illustrate; comment upon.

> In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws
> Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

There is another collection of proverbs made by the Marquis of Santillana. They are, however, neither rhymed nor *glossed*, but simply arranged in alphabetical order. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 341.

There are several Latin manuscripts *glossed* more or less copiously with explanatory Irish words. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 305.

Hence—2. To give a specious appearance to; render specious and plausible; palliate by fabricated representation.

> You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To comment; write or make explanatory remarks.

> But no man can *gloss* upon this text after that manner; for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it for ever. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, iii.

glossa (glos'ä), *n.*; pl. *glossæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue: see *gloss*[2], *n.*] 1. In *anat.*, the tongue.—2. In *entom.*, an appendage of the ligula, situated at its tip, which may be median and single or paired with a fellow, and may be placed between lateral paraglossæ. See cut under *mouth-part*.

glossagra (glo-sag'rạ), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄγρα, seizure, as in πόδαγρα, the gout in the feet (see *podagra*), whence used in other compounds (*chiragra*, etc.) as meaning 'gout.'] Same as *glossalgia*.

glossalgia (glo-sal'ji-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia in the tongue.

glossan, glossin (glos'ạn, -in), *n.* [Cf. *glassock.*] Local English names of the coalfish. Also *glassin, glashan, glassock*.

glossanthrax (glo-san'thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle.] A disease in horses and cattle characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

glossaria, *n.* Plural of *glossarium*.

glossarial (glo-sā'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *glossary* + *-al.*] Relating to, connected with, or of the nature of a glossary.

> In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur. *Boswell*, Advertisement to Shakespeare.

glossarian (glo-sā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-an.*] A glossarist.

> The qualifications of the ideal *glossarian*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 145.

glossarist (glos'ạ-rist), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-ist.*] 1. A writer of a gloss or commentary.

> The *glossarist* cites that passage of the Electra apropos of which we know that Aristophanes wrote his comment. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 160.

2. One who prepares or compiles a glossary.

glossarium (glo-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glossaria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, a tongue. Cf. *glossary.*] In *entom.*, the long slender labrum of a mosquito or other predatory dipterous insect.

glossary (glos'ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *glossaries* (-riz). [= F. *glossaire* = Sp. *glosario* = Pg. It. *glossario* = G. *glossar*, < LL. *glossarium*, a glossary, < *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2].] A collection of glosses or explanations of words, especially of words not in general use, as those of a dialect, a locality, or an art or science, or of particular words used by an old or a foreign author; a vocabulary or dictionary of limited scope.

> He spells them true by intuition's light,
> And needs no *glossary* to set him right.
> *Cowper*, Needless Alarm.

> Shakespeare stands less in need of a *glossary* to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. *Lowell*, Study Windows.

=Syn. *Dictionary, Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

Glossata (glo-sā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossatus*, tongued: see *glossate.*] A division of insects, containing those with suctorial mouth-parts and a spiral tongue between reflexed palpi, corresponding to the order *Lepidoptera*. *Fabricius.*

glossate (glos'āt), *a.* [< NL. *glossatus*, tongued, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] Having a tongue or glossa; in *entom.*, haustellate, as distinguished from mandibulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossata*.

glossator (glo-sā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *glossateur* (OF. *glosceor, glosceur*) = Sp. *glosador* = It. *glosatore, glossatore*, < ML. *glossator*, < *glossare*, gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2].] 1. The writer of a gloss; a glossarist; a scholiast.

> And if you ask how many will do it, courteous John Semeca, the learned *glossator*, will tell you. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 311.

> The whole verse is perhaps the addition of an allegurizing *glossator*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 705.

> The codified law—Manu and his *glossators*—embraced originally a much smaller body of usage than had been imagined. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 7.

2. Specifically, one of a class of jurists in the middle ages who wrote short notes or glosses on the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

gloss-buffed (glos'buft), *a.* Buffed or polished on the wheel with rottenstone and oil, or with dry chalk.

glossectomy (glo-sek'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out, < ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tongue.

glossed (glost), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gloss*[1], *v.*] In *entom.*, having a smooth and silky luster reflecting a color different from that of the surface on which it appears to be: as, *glossed* with white or blue. Such appearances are generally due to exceedingly minute hairs or points on the surface.

glosser[1] (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-er*[1].] A polisher; one who gives a luster to something.

glosser[2] (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *glozer* and *glossator.*] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

> Savigny . . . defends his favourite *glossers* in the best manner he can; . . . [but,] without much acquaintance with the ancient *glossers*, one may presume to think that in explaining the Pandects . . . their deficiencies . . . must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience. *Hallam*, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. i. § 72.

> In both laws [civil and canon] the opinions of the *glossers* are often cited as of equal authority with the letter of the law or canon. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

glossful†, *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-ful.*] Glossy; shining.

> Clasping his well-strung limbs with *glossfull* steele. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 2.

Glossic (glos'ik), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a language, + *-ic.*] A phonetic system of spelling invented by Alexander J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (which he calls *Nomic*, *i. e.*, 'customary'), in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its alphabetic form or detracting from its value. It is based on the principle of uniformly using for each sound the letter or digraph that happens to be most commonly used for such sound in the existing orthography. The following are the vowel notations with their equivalents in the system of this dictionary, and such of the consonant combinations as differ from those of that system. An inverted period after a vowel marks it as accented.

Glossic	Dict.	Glossic.	Dict.	Glossic	Dict
ee =	ē	o =	o	ou =	ou
i =	ī	oa =	ō	eu =	u
ai =	ā	u =	u	wh	hw
e =	e	oo =	o͝o	dh =	TH
aa =	ä	uo =	u̇	r =	r *final*
a =	a	ei =	ī	r =	r *initial*
au =	ȧ	oi =	oi	rr =	rr *medial.*

The following is a specimen of Glossic:

> Ingglish Glosik konvai·z whotev·er prosnunsiai·shen is inten·ded boi dhi reiter. Glosik buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar·t risee·vd aurthoa·ipi too aul reeders. *A. J. Ellis.*

glossid (glos'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glossidæ*.

Glossidæ (glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossus* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, the heart-cockles or heart-shells, typified by the genus *Glossus*. They have a cordiform shell with subspiral beaks, 2 cardinal and typically 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. The species are not numerous. Also called *Isocardiidæ*.

glossily (glos'i-li), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

glossin, *n.* See *glossan*.

Glossina (glo-sī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-ina.*] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *G. morsitans* is the terrible tsetse-fly.—2. A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ*. *Phillips*, 1848.—3. A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Sterrota*. *Guenée*, 1854.

glossiness (glos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glossy; the luster or brightness of a smooth surface.

> Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 606.

glossing (glos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gloss*[1], *v.*] In *silk-manuf.*, an operation of twisting the hanks of silk, after dyeing, and when perfectly dry. They are given a stated and progressive tension, the object being to complete the separation of the double silk fiber into its constituent fibers and to add luster. Sometimes called *stringing*.

glossingly (glos'ing-li), *adv.* In a glossing manner; by way of or as a gloss.

> Then she begun *glossingly* to praise beauty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Glossiptila (glo-sip'ti-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτίλον, down.] The typical genus of *Glossiptilinæ*. There is but one species, *G. ruficollis*, of Jamaica, formerly called *American hedge-sparrow* and now *rufous-throated tanager*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1856.

Glossiptilinæ (glo-sip-ti-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossiptila* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Carebidæ*, typified by the genus *Glossiptila*, containing guitguits with short, thick, conical, and scarcely curved bill.

glossist (glos'ist), *n.* [< *gloss*[2] + *-ist.*] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

> To establish by law a thing wholly unlawfull and dishonest is an affirmation was never heard of . . . till it was rais'd by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

> It is quite conceivable how the *glossist* quoted . . . could render Wuotan by Mars. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 197.

glossitic (glo-sit'ik), *a.* [< *glossitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with glossitis.

glossitis (glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the tongue. Also *glottitis*.

glossless (glos'les), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-less.*] Without gloss or luster.

> *Glossless* vases painted in dull ochre browns and reds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 612.

glossly† (glos'li), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Appearing glossy or specious; bright. *Cowley.*

glossocele (glos'ọ-sēl), *n.* [= F. *glossocèle*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, swelled tongue; a state of inflammation or œdematous engorgement of the tongue which makes it project from the mouth.

glossocomion (glos''ọ-kọ̄-mī'on), *n.* Same as *glossocomium*.

glossocomium (glos''ọ-kọ̄-mī'um), *n.*; pl. *glossocomia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. γλωσσοκομεῖον, < γλῶσσα, the tongue, a tongue, the reed of a pipe, + κομεῖν, keep, take care of.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) A small case used for holding the tongues of wind-instruments. (*b*) A box or case in which a fractured limb was incased.

glosso-epiglottic (glos''ọ-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + ἐπιγλωττις, the epiglottis.] Pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis: applied to folds of mucous membrane which pass from one to the other.

glossograph (glos'ọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γράφειν, write.] 1. An instrument for recording the movements of the tongue, as in speaking.

> *Glossograph.*—An instrument consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades, which, placed upon the tongue and lips, and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former, and the breath flowing from the latter. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 69.

2. Same as *glossographer*, 1.

> A glance at this scholium is enough to show that its author, like so many other editors and *glossographs*, . . . made up a good part of his note directly from his text. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 158.

glossographer (glo-sog'rạ-fėr), *n.* [= F. *glossographe* = It. *glossografo*, < Gr. γλωσσογράφος, writing glosses, interpreting glosses: see *glossography.*] 1. A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.

> Some words I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living. *Blount*, Ancient Tenures, Pref.

> Speght was the first editor who gave a more complete edition of Chaucer, with the useful appendage of a glossary, the first of its kind, and which has been a fortunate acquisition for later *glossographers*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 202.

2. A writer on the tongue and its diseases.

glossographical (glos-ọ-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *glossography* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of glossography.

glossography (glo-sog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *glossographie* = Sp. *glosografía* = Pg. *glossographia* = It. *glossografia*, < NL. *glossographia*, < Gr. as if **γλωσσογραφία*, < γλωσσογράφος, writing glosses, interpreting glosses (not used in lit. sense 'writing about the tongue'), < γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The writing of glosses or explanatory comments on a text.—2. In *anat.*, a description of the tongue.—3. A description and grouping of languages. [Rare.]

glossohyal (glos-ọ-hī'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + E. *hy*(*oid*) + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertain-

ing to the tongue and the hyoid bone; hyoglossal: thus, the hyoglossus is a *glossohyal* muscle.

The basihyal is rather flattened from above downwards, arched with the concavity behind, and sends forward a long, median, pointed, compressed *glossohyal* process.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 163.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone or cartilage situated in front of the basihyal, and constituting the hard basis of the tongue; a median unpaired element of the hyoidean arch.

glossolalia (glos-ō-lā'li-ą), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + λαλιά, talking, speaking, < λαλεῖν, talk, speak.] The gift of tongues; the ability to speak foreign languages without having consciously learned them. This power is asserted to be sometimes present in somnambulistic persons.

The Irvingites who have written on the subject . . . make a marked distinction between the *Pentecostal glossolalia* in foreign languages, and the Corinthian *glossolalia* in devotional meetings.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 24.

glossolaly (glos'ō-lā-li), *n.* Same as *glossolalia*.

Glossolepti (glos-ō-lep'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + λεπτός, slender, delicate.] A group of mammals distinguished by the slenderness of the tongue. *Wiegmann.*

Glossoliga (glo-sol'i-gą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + L. *ligare*, bind, tie.] A genus of salamanders, of the family *Pleurodelidæ*, having a completed quadratojugal arch. *G. poireti*, the type, is an Algerian species.

glossological (glos-ō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

glossologist (glo-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *glossology* + *-ist.*] 1. One who writes glosses or compiles glossaries.—2. A philologist; one versed in or engaged in the study of glossology.

Also *glottologist*.

glossology (glo-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *glossologie*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, tongue, language, a gloss, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The definition and explanation of terms, as of a dialect, a science, etc.—2. The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

Glossology was mainly brought into being by inquiries concerning the original language spoken by man.
Whewell.

We hear it [the science of language] spoken of as Comparative Philology, Scientific Etymology, Phonology, and *Glossology*.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., p. 13.

Also *glottology*.

glossonomy (glo-son'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + νόμος, law.] Study of the laws and principles of language. [Rare.]

Glossophaga (glo-sof'ą-gą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of South American phyllostomine bats. These bats are provided with a very long, slender, extensile tongue,



Glossophaga nigra.

brushy at the end, which was formerly erroneously thought to be used to facilitate the flow of blood in their supposed blood-sucking operations. They are, however, frugivorous, the tongue being used to lick out the soft pulp of fruits. There are several species, one of which is *G. nigra*.

Glossophagæ (glo-sof'ą-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glossophaga*.] The group of bats of which *Glossophaga* is the type, having a slender extensile tongue, the snout slender and attenuate, the tail short or wanting, and the teeth very narrow and variable in number. There are several genera and species.

glossophagine (glo-sof'ą-jin), *a.* [As *Glossophaga* + *-ine*[1].] Feeding by means of a long extensile tongue which gathers food and conveys it into the mouth, as a bat of the genus *Glossophaga*, or an ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga* or the genus *Orycteropus*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossophagæ*.

glossopharyngeal (glos'ō-fa-rin'jē-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + φάρυγξ, pharynx.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Glossopharyngeal nerve**, a large nerve distributed to the tongue and the pharynx; the ninth cranial nerve of the new numeration; of the old, forming (with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory) a part of the eighth cranial nerve. It is a nerve of common sensation of the fauces, pharynx, tonsil, etc., and of the special sense of taste of all parts of the tongue to which it is distributed. It is the smallest one of the three which together formed the eighth nerve in the numeration of Willis. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the upper part of the medulla oblongata in the groove between the restiform and olivary bodies. It leaves the cranial cavity by the jugular or posterior lacerate foramen, together with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory, and passes forward between the jugular vein and the internal carotid artery. It descends along the side of the neck in front of this artery, forming an arch upon the stylopharyngeus muscle and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, and passes beneath the hyoglossus to be distributed in the mucous membrane of the fauces, etc. In the jugular foramen it has two ganglia: the upper, the jugular ganglion; the lower, the petrous or Andersch's ganglion. It has branches of communication with the pneumogastric, facial, and sympathetic nerves. Its branches of distribution are called the *tympanic* (Jacobson's nerve), *carotid*, *pharyngeal*, *tonsilar*, *lingual*, and *muscular nerves*. See second cut under *brain*.

II. *n.* The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Glossophora (glo-sof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossophorus*: see *glossophorous*.] A main branch of the phylum *Mollusca*, containing all true mollusks except the lamellibranchs or headless mollusks, which are contrasted as *Lipocephala*.

glossophorous (glo-sof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glossophorus*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a tongue; specifically, in *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Glossophora*.

The very general presence of jaws in the *Glossophorous* mollusca.
Science, IV. 143.

glossoplegia (glos-ō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + πληγή, a stroke, < πλήσσειν, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the tongue.

Glossoporidæ (glos-ō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossoporus*, the typical genus (< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πόρος, a passage), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Clepsinidæ*.

Glossopteris (glo-sop'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν, a feather, = E. *feather*.] The name given by Brongniart (in 1828) to a genus of fossil ferns occurring in the coal-measures of Australia and India. The nervation is distinctly reticulate, especially in the vicinity of the rachis or middle nerve. The paleontological relations of the formation in which this fern occurs have been and still are a subject of doubt and difficulty.

glossoscopy (glo-sos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] In *med.*, examination of the tongue as a means of diagnosis.

glossotheca (glos-ō-thē'ką), *n.*; pl. *glossothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + θήκη, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the tongue-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa inclosing the haustellum, as in many *Lepidoptera*.

Glossotherium (glos-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of South American ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ*. *Owen.*

glossotomy (glo-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *glossotomie*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + τομή, a cutting. Cf. γλωσσοτομεῖν, cut out the tongue.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the tongue.—2. In *surg.*, excision of the tongue; glossectomy.

glossotype (glos'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + τίπος, impression, type. Cf. *Glossic*.] One of the phonetic systems invented by A. J. Ellis.

Glossus (glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Glossidæ*. Also called *Isocardia*.

glossy (glos'i), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Possessing a gloss; smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth or polished surface.

A raven, while with *glossy* breast
Her new-laid eggs she fondly pressed.
Cowper, A Fable.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely tapping a *glossy* boot.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

2. Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

He [Lord Chesterfield], however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned.
Boswell, Johnson.

Gloster, Gloucester (glos'tėr), *n.* [*Gloster* is a short spelling of *Gloucester*, < ME. *Gloucestre*, < AS. *Gledwecaster*, *Gledwancaester*. For *-caster*, city, see *chester*.] A kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester in England is famous. There are two varieties, known as *single* and *double*, the latter being made of the richer milk. See *Gloucestershire cheese*, under *cheese*[1].

gloterous†, *a.* [ME., < *glotery* + *-ous*. Cf. *gluttonous*.] Gluttonous.

A mygal that is a beeste born trecherous to bigile, and moost *gloterous*.
Wyclif, Lev. xi. 30 (Oxf.).

glotont, glotount, *n.* Middle English forms of *glutton*.

glotoniet, *n.* A Middle English form of *gluttony*.

glottal (glot'ąl), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or formed by the glottis: as, a *glottal* catch.

Mr. Ellis . . . assigns to the "sonant h" and the second element of the "sonant aspirates" a sound which is practically that of a *glottal* "r."
H. Sweet, quoted by J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

glotte†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *glut*.

glottic[1] (glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλωττικός, of the tongue, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] 1. Pertaining to the tongue.—2. Of or pertaining to glottology; glottological.

glottic[2] (glot'ik), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the glottis. Also *glottidean*.

glottid (glot'id), *n.* [< *glottis* (*-id-*).] A glottal sound.

A *glottid* is the action of the vocal chords in altering the form of the glottis or tongue-shaped space between them.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 382.

glottidean (glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* [< *glottis* (*-id-*) + *-ean*.] Same as *glottic*[2].

glottides, *n.* Plural of *glottis*.

Glottidia (glo-tid'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dall, 1870), < Gr. γλῶττα, tongue: see *glottis*, *gloss*[2].] A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ*, replacing *Lingula* proper in American waters. The type is *L. or G. albida* of the Californian coast. The common species of the Carolina coast and southward, formerly called *Lingula pyramidata* (Stimpson), is now known as *G. audebarti*.

glottis (glot'is), *n.*; pl. *glottides* (-i-dēz). [= F. *glotte* = Sp. *glotis* = Pg. *glote*, *glotis* = It. *glottide*, < NL. *glottis*, the glottis (L. *glottis*, a little bird so called), < Gr. γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe, the glottis, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, the tongue: see *gloss*[2].] 1. In *anat.*, the mouth of the windpipe; the opening at the top of the larynx; the chink, cleft, or fissure between the vocal cords. It closes to a slit-like opening during phonation, through the approximation of the vocal cords. The term designates most strictly the opening itself, sometimes distinguished as *rima glottidis*, but is also applied to the opening with the contiguous limiting structures, as in the expression 'œdema of the glottis,' much as the term 'mouth' is used so as to include the lips. The ventral or anterior portion of the glottis, called *glottis vocalis*, is bounded by the true vocal cords; the dorsal or posterior part, *glottis respiratoria*, by the internal margins of the arytenoid cartilages.

2. The reed or tongue of certain ancient musical instruments.—3. In *ornith.*, an old name of the greenshank; subsequently taken as the specific name of the same, *Totanus glottis*; made by Koch in 1816 the generic name of the same, *Glottis chloropus*.—**Stroke of the glottis**, a sudden approximation of the vocal cords whereby a tone is produced promptly and clearly, without aspiration. Also called *shock of the glottis*.

glottitis (glo-tī'tis), *n.* Same as *glossitis*.

glottogonic (glot-ō-gon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλῶττα, tongue, language, + γόνος, generation, < √ *γεν*, produce.] Relating to the origin of language or of languages.

The general interest still clung to Bopp's old *glottogonic* problems.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 782.

glottologic, glottological (glot-ō-loj'ik, -i-kąl), *a.* [< *glottology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to glottology: as, *glottologic* observation and research.

glottologist (glo-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *glottology* + *-ist*.] Same as *glossologist*.

glottology (glo-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *glossology*.

Gloucester, *n.* See *Gloster*.

glour, *v.* and *n.* See *glower*.

glout (glout), *v. i.* [Formerly also *glowt*; < ME. *glowten*; another form of *gloat*, q. v.] 1. To gaze attentively; stare.

Whosoever attempteth anything for the publike, . . . the same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.
Translators of Bible (ed. 1611) *to the Reader.*

In short, I cou'd not *glout* upon a Man when he comes into a Room, and laugh at him when he goes out.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

2. To pout; look sullen.

Jenny (turning away and *glouting*). I declare it, I won't bear it.
Cibber, Provoked Husband, iv.

Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure; and had been in what is vulgarly called a *glouting* humour ever since. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, vii. 8.

[Chiefly prov. Eng.]

glout (glout), *n.* [< *glout*, *v.*] A sullen or sulky look or manner; a pout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**In the glout**, in the sulks.

Mamma was *in the glout* with her poor daughter all the way. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 140.

glove (gluv), *n.* [< ME. *glove*, *glofe*, < AS. *glōf* (> Icel. *glōfi*), a glove; possibly < *ge-*, a general or collective prefix (see *i-*[1]), + **lōf* (not found) = Goth. *lōfa* = Icel. *lōfi*, > E. *loof*, the palm of the hand: see *loof*.] 1. A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for each finger, and thus distinguished from a mitten. Gloves are made of a great variety of textile materials, of flexible leather, fur, etc. The form or make of gloves has sometimes constituted an indication of the rank of the wearer. Particular significance was formerly attached to certain uses of gloves, as to the wearing in the helmet or cap of a glove given by a lady as a favor or cognizance, or of one wrested from an enemy as a challenge; also to the throwing down of a glove as a defiance. See *gauntlet*[1].

For he vtterliche leueth the kepyng of hem [his hands], and neuer but whenne he bereth haukes, ne veseth he *gloues*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 482, note.

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,
Wi' *gloves* upon her hands.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

When Alençon and myself were down together, I plucked this *glove* from his helm; if any man challenge this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person; if thou encounter any such, apprehend him, an thou dost me love. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

2. Specifically, a boxing-glove.—3. In *hat-making*, a wooden scraper used in felting hats in the battery. It is tied to the hand.—**Bishop's or episcopal gloves**, the gloves which have formed part of a bishop's insignia in the Western Church since the ninth or tenth century. Also called *chirotheca*, and in older times *gwantus* (*gantus*, *vantus*, *wantus*, *wanto*) and *manica*.

The *episcopal glove*, with its tassel, or tuft of silk, is well seen on Archbishop Chicheley's effigy, in Canterbury cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 162, note.

Glove of mail. See *gauntlet*[1].—**Hand and glove.** See *hand*.—**Hawk's glove**, in *falconry*, a glove worn to protect the hand from the bird's talons. See *hawking-glove*.

At Hampton Court, in the jewel house, were seven *hawkes' gloves* embroidered. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 92.

To bite one's glove, to indicate determined and mortal hostility.

Stern Rutherford right little said,
But *bit his glove*, and shook his head.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

To handle without gloves, to treat without hesitation; deal with in a vigorous manner and without ceremony or squeamishness.—**To take up the glove**, to accept a challenge.—**To throw down the glove**, to challenge to single combat. See under *gauntlet*[1].

glove (gluv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gloved*, ppr. *gloving*. [< *glove*, *n.*] To cover with or as with a glove.

Hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

A Hauke hee esteemes the true burthen of Nobilitie, and is exceeding ambitious to seeme delighted in the sport, and haue his fist *Glou'd* with his Iesses.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

My right hand will be *gloved*, Janet,
My left hand will be bare.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

glove-band (gluv'band), *n.* A strap or ribbon formerly used to confine the glove round the wrist or arm. They were sometimes made of horsehair so woven as to be elastic; ribbons tied in ornamental bows were also at one time fashionable.

glove-buttoner (gluv'but'n-ėr), *n.* A small button-hook used for buttoning gloves. Also called *glove-clasp*.

glove-calf (gluv'kăf), *n.* A kind of calfskin or morocco leather. See the extract.

Glove-calf and glove-sheep are also subnames for Morocco leather, and are used principally for toppings for button, laced, and congress [shoes].
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 525.

glove-clasp (gluv'klăsp), *n.* 1. A glove-band. —2. Same as *glove-buttoner*.

glove-fight (gluv'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the hands are covered with boxing-gloves.

glove-hook (gluv'hůk), *n.* A hook used in fastening gloves.

glove-leather (gluv'leᵺ'ėr), *n.* Leather for making gloves.

glove-money (gluv'mun'i), *n.* A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; hence, formerly, extraordinary rewards given to officers of English courts, etc.; also, money given by the sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers. Also *glove-silver*.

glove-of-mail (gluv'ǫv-māl'), *n.* See *gauntlet*[1], 1.

glover (gluv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glover*, *glovere*; < *glove* + *-er*[1].] One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves. Other articles of soft leather, for dress or ornament, were also formerly regularly made by glovers, such as leather breeches, leggings, shirts, bags, pouches, and purses.

We saw among them leather dressed like *glouers'* leather, and thicke thongs like white leather of a good length.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 100.

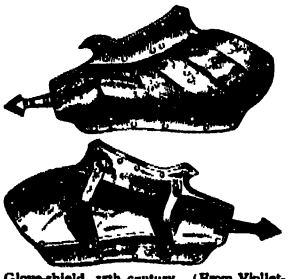
The country was full of the scattered spoil of the monasteries; . . . the *glovers* of Malmesbury wrapped their goods in them. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

Glovers' stitch. (*a*) The stitch peculiar to the seams of gloves. (*b*) In *surg.*, the continuous suture.

Glover's tower. Same as *denitrificator*.

glove-sheep (gluv'shēp), *n.* A particular sort of sheepskin or morocco. See extract under *glove-calf*.

glove-shield (gluv'shēld), *n.* A contrivance adopted in the sixteenth century for arming the left hand for parrying thrusts and blows. It had usually the form of a nearly quadrangular buckler, from 8 to 10 inches wide and a little longer, fixed to a gauntlet which could be secured round the wrist; in this way the buckler was held firmly, and could not be struck from the hand. Also called *gauntlet-shield*.



Glove-shield, 15th century (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

glove-silver (gluv'sil'vėr), *n.* Same as *glove-money*.

glove-sponge (gluv'spunj), *n.* A finger-sponge.

glove-stretcher (gluv'strech'ėr), *n.* A scissors-shaped instrument for insertion into the fingers of gloves to stretch them, that they may be more easily drawn on. Its action is the reverse of that of scissors.

gloving (gluv'ing), *n.* [< *glove*, *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] The making of gloves; the occupation of a glover.

The *gloving* brings a large amount of comfort into the homes of the peasantry of the west [of England].
Library Mag., July, 1836, p. 263.

glow (glō), *v.* [< ME. *glowen*, < AS. *glōwan* (pret. *gleów*, pp. **glōwen*) = D. *gloeijen* = MLG. *glōsen*, *glōgen* = OHG. *gluowen*, MHG. *glüen*, *glüejen*, G. *glühen* = Icel. *glōa*, glow, glitter, shine, = Sw. dial. and Dan. *glo*, glow (and with a deflected sense, Sw. Dan. *glo*, stare). Hence *gleed*[1], *gloom* (*gloam*, *glum*), and *gloss*[1], akin to *gloat*, *gloat*, *glore*, *glower*, and perhaps, remotely, to *glad*, *glade*[1], *glare*[1], *glass*, *glim*, *glimmer*, *glisten*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To burn with an intense heat, especially without flame; give forth bright light and heat; be incandescent.

Now the wasted brands do *glow*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

And was to him beholding it most like
A little spark extinguish'd to the eye
That *glows* again ere suddenly it die.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Hurrah! cling, clang!—once more, what *glows*,
Dark brothers of the forge, beneath
The iron tempest of your blows? *Song of the Forge*.

Hence—2. To radiate heat and light in a marked degree; appear incandescent; be very bright and hot.

A burning sky is o'er me,
The sands beneath me *glow*.
Bryant, Unknown Way.

3. To feel a more or less intense sensation of heat; be hot, as the skin; have a burning sensation.

The little ones, unbutton'd, *glowing* hot,
Playing our games. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 304.

4. To exhibit a strong bright color; be lustrously red or brilliant; shine vividly.

A Chirche and a Chapaile with chambers a-lofte, . . .
With gale glittering glas *glowing* as the sonne.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 122.

You will but make it blush,
And *glow* with shame of your proceedings.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Her face
Glow'd, as I look'd at her.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To feel the heat of passion; be ardent; be animated by intense love, zeal, anger, or the like.

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a general's love of conquest *glows*.
Addison, The Campaign.

6. To be intensé or vehement; have or exhibit force, ardor, or animation.

Love . . . *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell*.

How *glowing* guilt exalts the keen delight!
Pope, Eloïsa to Abelard, l. 230.

7. To stare with amazement. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To heat so as to produce color or brilliancy; produce a flush in.

Pretty, dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

glow (glō), *n.* [< *glow*, *v.*] 1. Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence.

O Vulcan, what a *glow*!
'Tis blinding white, 'tis blasting bright—the high sun shines not so! *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

2. Brightness of color; vivid redness: as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 83.

His face did glow like the *glow* of the west,
When the drumlie cloud has it half o'ercast;
Or the struggling moon when she's sair distrest.
W. Nicholson, The Brownie of Bleduoch.

'Twere pleasant could Correglo's fleeting *glow*
Hang full in face of one, where'er one roams.
Browning, Bp. Blougram's Apology.

3. A flush of sensation or feeling, as of pleasure, pain, etc.; ardor; vehemence.

A pageant truly play'd,
Between the pale complexion of true love
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

If boys and men are to be welded together in the *glow* of transient feeling, they must be made of metal that will mix. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 6.

A *glow* of pleasure follows the solution of a puzzling question, even though the question be not worth solving.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

glowbard†, *n.* Same as *glowbird*.

glowbason (glō'bā'sn), *n.* A glow-worm. [Prov. Eng.]

glowbird† (glō'bėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *glo-bird*, *glowbard*, *globard*, *globerd*, etc., < ME. *glouberd*, < *glowen*, glow, + *berd*, *bird*, bird. Cf. *ladybird*, the name of another coleopterous insect; and cf. *glow-worm*.] The glow-worm.

Globerde, a flye, ung ver qui reluyt de nuyt. *Palsgrave*.

Hec noctiluca, a *glouberd*.
Wright, Vocab. (ed. Wülcker).

Now the signe common to them both, testifying as well the ripenesse of the one as the seednes of the other, are the *glo-birds* or glo-worms, cicindelæ, shining in the evening over the cornfields. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *v. i.* [Also *glowr*; a var. of *glore*, < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*, glare: see *glore*, *glare*[1].] To look intently or watchfully; stare angrily or threateningly; frown.

As Tammie *glower'd*, amaz'd and curious,
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

He . . . sat in his stockings, with his feet on the stove-hearth, looking hugely dissatisfied, and *glowering* at his grandparents. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 208.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *n.* [< *glower*, *glour*, *v.*] An angry or threatening stare.

What shall I say of our three brigadiers,
But that they are incapable of fears,
Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,
That every *glour* they gave would fright a coward.
Pennecuik, Poems (1715), p. 22.

And gave him [a dog] a *glower* from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 8.

glowing (glō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glow*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of giving out intense heat and light.—2. Ardor.

Persons who pretend to feel
The *glowings* of uncommon zeal.
Lloyd, A Tale.

glowingly (glō'ing-li), *adv.* In a glowing manner; with great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

A little stoop there may be to allay him
(He would grow too rank else), a small eclipse to shadow him;
But out he must break *glowingly* again.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

glow-lamp (glō'lamp), *n.* An electric lamp in which the light is produced by the incandescence of a resisting substance (as carbon), induced by the passage through it of a current of electricity. See *electric light*, under *electric*.

While the arc-lamp emits twenty-two hundred candle-light per horse-power, and the *glow-lamp* gives but a hundred and twenty, it is the possibility of so reducing the light to a minimum that has brought the latter system forward. *Science*, V. 342.

glow-worm (glō′wėrm), *n.* [Formerly also *gloworm*; < *glow* + *worm*: cf. *glowbird* and dial. *glowbason*: so called with ref. to the light which it emits; cf. the D. name *glimworm*, lit. 'glim-worm,' Sw. *lysmask*, lit. 'light-worm'; F. *ver luisant*, lit. 'shining worm,' Sp. *luciérnaga*, Pg. *vagalume*, *pyrilampo*, *lumieira*, It. *luccíola*, etc., L. *cicindela*, Gr. λαμπυρίς, etc., with similar meanings: see *Cicindela*, *Lampyris*, etc.] The common English name of *Lampyris noctiluca*, a species of pentamerous beetles, of the family *Lampyridæ* and subfamily *Lampyrinæ*: a name applicable strictly only to the female, which is wingless, somewhat resembles a caterpillar, and emits a shining green light from the end of the abdomen. The male is winged and not phosphorescent, resembling an ordinary beetle; he flies about in the evening, and is attracted by the light of the female. The same name is given to other species of *Lampyris*, as *L. splendidula*. Some related beetles are known in the United States as *fireflies* and *lightning-bugs*.

> You gaudy *glow-worms*, carrying seeming fire,
> Yet have no heat within ye!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, iv. 1.
>
> Even as the *glow-worm*, which makes a goodly shew among the grass of the field, would be of little avail if deposited in a beacon grate. *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

Gloxinia (glok-sin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Gloxin*, a German physician.] 1. A genus of gesneraceous plants, low and almost stemless,



A variety of *Gloxinia*.

with creeping rhizomes and large, nodding, bell-shaped flowers. There are 6 species, natives of tropical America, several of which are very common in greenhouses, and have given rise to numerous hybrids and varieties.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; also, the garden name of tuberous-rooted plants of the genus *Sinningia*.

gloze† (glōz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glose*; < ME. *glose*, a gloss, explanation, flattery (noun not in AS., but see the verb), = D. *glos* = G. *glosse* = Icel. *glōsa*, a gloss, explanation, a banter, taunt, = Sw. *glosa* = Dan. *glose*, vocable; colloq. taunt, = Sw. *glossa* = Dan. *glosse*, gloss, = OF. *glose*, F. *glose*, a gloss, comment, parody, = Pr. *glosa*, *gloza* = Sp. *glosa* = Pg. *glosa*, *glossa* = It. *glosa*, < LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation: see *gloss*[2], the same word as *gloze*, *n.*, but directly from the L. The verb *gloze* is from the noun.] 1. Explanation; comment; gloss. See *gloss*[2], *n.*

> And who so leueth nougte this be soth, loke in the sauter [psalter] *glose*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 282.
>
> Bothe text and *glose*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 333.
>
> Tullie, eloquent in his *gloses*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 34.

2. Specious talk; flattery; adulation; idle words.

> And natheles men yt trowede [not] and leuede [believed] not ys *glose*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 109.
>
> Now to plain-dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.
>
> Nor must I
> With less observance shunne grosse flattery,
> For he, reposed safe in his owne merit,
> Spurns back the *gloses* of a fawning spirit.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 5.

3. Specious show; gloss.

gloze (glōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glozed*, ppr. *glozing*. [Early mod. E. also *glose*; < ME. *glosen*, < AS. **glōsan* (only once, with umlaut, *glōsan*, whence verbal n. *glēsung*, spelled *glēsinc*), explain, gloss, = D. *glozen* = Icel. *glōsa*, explain by a gloss, chatter, = OF. *gloser*, gloss, explain, interpret, F. *gloser*, gloss, carp at, find fault with, = Pr. *glozar* = Sp. *glosar* = Pg. *glosar*, *glossar* = It. *glosare*, < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), explain, gloss, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloze*, *n.*, and *gloss*[2], *n.* and *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To explain; expound; comment upon: same as *gloss*[2], *v. t.*, 1.

> *Glosynge* the gospel as hem good liketh,
> For coueityse of cupes construeth hit ille. *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 57.
>
> This tale nedeth nought be *glosed*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 219.
>
> If a man allege an holy doctor against them, they *gloze* him out as they do the scripture. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

2†. To flatter; wheedle; caress; coax.

> So wel he couthe me *gloze*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 509.
>
> Than be-gan she to *gloze* Merlin more than euer she hadde do euer be-forn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

3. To put a fair face upon; gloss over; extenuate.

> Some *glosed* those wordes, and some thought in their corage that the aunswere was not reasonable, but they durst not saye agaynst it, the Duke of Glocestre was so sore dred. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cci.
>
> The fond world,
> Like to a doting mother, *glozes* over
> Her children's imperfections with fine terms. *Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1.
>
> Short be my speech;—nor time affords,
> Nor my plain temper, *glozing* words. *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 28.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To use glosses; practise glossing: same as *gloss*[2], *v. i.*, 1.

> Paris, and Troilus, you have both said well;
> And on the cause and question now in hand
> Have *gloz'd*—but superficially. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

2. To talk speciously and smoothly; use flattery.

> Who that couthe *gloze* softe
> And flater, such he set alofte,
> In great estate. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 170.
>
> Ladyes, I preye yow that ye be not wroth,
> I can not *gloze*, I am a rude man. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1107.
>
> He that no more must say is listen'd more
> Than they whom youth and ease have taught to *gloze*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

glozer† (glō′zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gloser*; < ME. *glosere*; < *gloze* + *-er*[1].] 1. A glosser or glossator; an explainer.

> It is necessary that I be the declarer or *gloser* of mine own worke, or els your Lordship should haue had much labour to vnderstand it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 220.

2. One given to glossing over things, or putting a fair face on them; a sycophantic deceiver.

> False prophetes, flatorers and *glosers*
> Shullen come and be curatours over kynges and eries. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 231.
>
> Be no *glosers* nor no mokere,
> Ne no seruantes no woy lokere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

glozing (glō′zing), *n.* [< ME. *glosynge*; verbal n. of *gloze*, *v.*] Flattery; deceit.

> With false wordes and wittes ich hane wonne my goodes,
> And with gyle and *glosynge* gadered that ich haue. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 259.
>
> No theme his fate supplies
> For the smooth *glozings* of the indulgent world. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

glozingly† (glō′zing-li), *adv.* Flatteringly.

> As also closer, closely, closeness, *glozingly*, hourly, maesticall, maiestically. *Camden*, Remains, Excellence of Eng. Tongue.

glut, *n.* An obsolete form of *glue*.

glubt, *v. t.* [< ME. *glubben*, var. of *gloppen*, var. of **gulpen*, gulp: see *gulp*. Cf. *glubber*.] To swallow greedily; gulp.

> Swiche slomerers in slepe slauthe is her ende,
> And glotony is her God with *gl*[i]*oppyng* of drynk. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

glubber (glub′ėr), *n.* [Also *globber*; < ME. *glubbere*, *globbere*; < *glub* + *-er*[1].] 1. A glutton.

> Moche wo worth that man that mys-reuleth his Inwitte;
> And that be glotouns *globberes*; her [their] god is her wombe. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 60.

2. A miser. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

gluc-. In the following words, of recent introduction, the equivalent of the regular *glyc-*.

glucic (glō′sik), *a.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, prob. = L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*, *dulcet*, *douce*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sugar.—**Glucic acid**, $C_{12}H_{16}O_9$, an acid produced by the action of alkalis or acids on sugar. It is a colorless amorphous substance, is very soluble in water, attracts moisture rapidly from the air, and its solution has a decidedly sour taste. All of its neutral salts are soluble.

glucina (glō-sī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet.] The only oxid (BeO) of the metal glucinum or beryllium. Pure glucina is white, tasteless, without odor, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalis. Also *glucine* and *beryllia*.

glucinum (glō-sī′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet.] Chemical symbol, Be or Gl; atomic weight, 9.1. A white metal, of specific gravity 2.1. It belongs to the group of the alkaline earths, and is prepared from beryl (whence it is also called *beryllium*). Native compounds are rare. Besides the common mineral beryl, it occurs in the oxid chrysoberyl, in the silicates euclase, phenacite, and bertrandite, and a few others, also in the phosphates herderite and beryllonite; the last-named is a phosphate of beryllium and sodium. Many of the salts of this metal have a sweet taste.

glucohemia, glucohæmia (glō-kō-hē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *glucohæmia*, < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive quantity of glucose in the blood.

glucometer (glō-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the percentage of sugar in wine or must.

glucose (glō′kōs), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + *-ose*.] 1. The name of a group of sugars having the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which may be regarded as aldehydes of hexatomic alcohols. They are less sweet than cane-sugar. One or more of them constitute the sugar of fruits, and they are produced from cane-sugar, dextrine, starch, cellulose, etc., by the action of acids, certain ferments, and other reagents, and by processes going on in living plants. The two best-known varieties, distinguished by their action on polarized light, are dextroglucose, dextrose, or grape-sugar, which turns the plane of polarization to the right, and levoglucose, levulose, or fruit-sugar, which turns it to the left.

2. In *com.*, the sugar-syrup obtained by the conversion of starch into sugar by sulphuric acid, the solid product being called *grape-sugar*, *starch-sugar*, *diabetic sugar*, etc.

glucosic (glō-kos′ik), *a.* [< *glucose* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or producing glucose.

> According to M. Bulgnet's investigations, the cause of the change of the primarily formed cane sugar into fructose is not the acids of the fruits, but appears to depend on the influence of a nitrogenous body playing the part of a *glucosic* ferment. *R. Bentley*, Manual of Botany, p. 783.

glucoside (glō′kō-sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *glucose* + *-ide*[1].] One of a class of compounds widely distributed in the vegetable world, which, treated with acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, are resolved into a sugar, an acid, and sometimes another organic principle. Tannic acid, for example, is a glucoside resolvable into glucose and gallic acid. The glucosides may be regarded as compound ethers.

glucosuria (glō-kō-sū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet (see *glucose*), + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of glucose in the urine. See *diabetes*.

glucupicront, *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύπικρον, neut. of γλυκύπικρος, sweet-bitter, < γλυκύς, sweet, + πικρός, bitter, sharp.] A bitter-sweet thing.

> Our whole life is a *glucupicron* [read *glucupicrom*], a bitter sweet passion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 342.

glue (glō), *n.* [Formerly also *glew*; < ME. *glue*, *glu*, *glow*, < OF. *glu*, F. *glu*, birdlime, = Pr. *glut*, < LL. *glus* (*glut-*), glue; cf. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum*, glue; *glutus*, tenacious, well-tempered, soft, pp. of an unused verb **gluere*, draw together; akin to Gr. γλοιός, glue, gluten, adj. slippery, γλοία, γλία, glue.] A viscous adhesive substance used as a cement for uniting pieces of wood or other material, or in combination with other substances to give body or to make rollers, molds, packing, etc. The glue in ordinary use is common or impure gelatin, obtained by boiling animal substances, as skin, hoofs, etc., in water. It is also employed by textile colorists, for the reason that its solutions are precipitated by tannic acid, and the precipitate so produced attracts many of the coal-tar colors from their solutions. In this respect it serves as a fixing-agent for the tannic acid; but as a nitrogenous albuminoid substance, it may at the same time act as a mordant. A kind of glue is made in Japan from *Gloeopeltis intricata*, which is used to stiffen thread, to cleanse and soften the hair, for painting on porcelain, and for attaching paper hangings to plastered walls.

> Therefore he that keepeth that one only commaundement of loue keepeth all. With this *glue* shall we be fast ioyned to Christ, so that he be in us, and we againe in him. *J. Udall*, On John iv.

Albumen glue, partially decayed gluten obtained from wheat flour in the manufacture of starch.—**Casein glue**. See *casein*.—**Cologne glue**, a very pale strong glue obtained from offal, which is first limed and then bleached with a solution of chlorid of lime.—**Elastic glue**, a preparation of glue and glycerin. It is used in the composition of printers' inking-rollers, and for making elastic figures, galvanoplastic molds, etc.—**In a glue**, in *soap-making*, of the viscid consistency of liquid glue. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 167.—**Liquid glue**, common glue permanently liquefied by treatment with either nitric or acetic acid, and put up in bottles for ready use.—**Marine**

glue, a strongly adhesive preparation of caoutchouc dissolved in naphtha or oil of turpentine, with shellac added in the proportion of two or three parts to one by weight, run into plates and dried: so called because it is unaffected by water, and is therefore adapted for use on ship-timbers. —**Mouth or lip glue**, ordinary dissolved glue to each pound of which one half-pound of sugar has been added. It forms solid cakes, which are readily soluble, and for use may be moistened with the tongue.—**Vegetable glue**. See the extract.

For 250 grains of the concentrated gum solution (prepared with two parts of gum [arabic] and five of water), two grains of cryst. aluminum sulphate will suffice. This salt is dissolved in ten times its quantity of water, and mixed directly with the mucilage, which in this condition may be termed *vegetable glue*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 105.

Water-proof glue, isinglass boiled in milk. (See also *fish-glue*.)

glue (glö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glued*, ppr. *gluing*. [< ME. *gluen*, *glewen*, < OF. *gluer*, *gluier*, *gluyer*, F. *gluer*, glue, stick together; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To join with glue or other viscous substance; stick or hold fast.

Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinewes, not *glued* too, but fast girded and tied on. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 37.

This cold congealed blood
That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2.

2. To unite or hold together as if by glue; fix or fasten firmly.

Let men *glewe* on us the name;
Sufficeth that we han the fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1761.

The love which to mine own Queen *glues* my heart
Makes it to every other Lady kind.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 167.

She now began to *glue* herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

Job kept his eyes fixed on the ground for some time. Sam, with his *glued* to Job's countenance, ran up against the people who were walking about.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

To glue up, in *bookbinding*, to apply melted glue to (the backs of sewed but unbound books). The glue binds the sewed sections to the sewed thread and the false back.

II. *intrans.* To stick fast; adhere; unite; cling.

In most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air; for which the use of plaisters in wounds chiefly consists: the flesh will *glew* together with its own native balm.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 2.

He [Sir H. Willoughby] with his hapless crew,
Each full exerted at his several task,
Froze into statues; to the cordage *glued*
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.
Thomson, Winter, l. 934.

glue-boiler (glö'boi'lėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of glue.—2. An apparatus for boiling skins, hoofs, etc., to obtain the gelatinous matter.

glue-pot (glö'pot), *n.* A utensil for dissolving glue, usually consisting of two pots, one within the other. The inner pot contains the glue; the outer is filled with water, the boiling of which causes the glue to melt.

gluer (glö'ėr), *n.* One who or that which glues; one who cements with glue.

glue-size (glö'siz), *n.* A solution of one pound of glue in a gallon of water. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

glue-stock (glö'stok), *n.* Materials from which glue is to be prepared, as hides, hoofs, etc.

All *stag*, tainted, and badly scored, grubby, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price, unless they are badly damaged, when they are classed as *glue stock*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

gluey (glö'i), *a.* [Also *gluy*, and formerly *glewy*, *glewey*; < ME. *gluwy*, *glewy*; < *glue* + *-y*[1].] Like glue; viscous; glutinous; sticky.

To preve it fatte, a clodde avisely
To take, and with gode water weel it wete,
And loke if it be *glewy*, tough to trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

And to the end the golde may couer them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped hearbs of a *glewey* substance.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 665.

On this [gum] they found their waxen works, and raise
The yellow fabric on its *gluey* base.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

glueyness (glö'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gluey. *Imp. Dict.*

glug†, *n.* [ME., a var. of *clog*.] A clod.

Place of safyr is stones, and the *pluggis* [L. *glebæ*] of hym gold. *Wyclif*, Job xxviii. 6 (Oxf.).

Gluge's corpuscles. Same as *granule-cells*.

gluing-press (glö'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press of simple form which presses freshly glued books, and prevents the melted glue on them from soaking too far into the leaf.

gluish (glö'ish), *a.* [< ME. *glewish*, < *glu*, *glew*, etc., + *-ish*[1].] Resembling glue; having a viscous quality.

glum† (glum), *v. i.* [< ME. *glomen*, *glommen*, *glomben*, *gloumben*, frown, look sullen: see *gloom*, *v.*, of which *glum* is but another form (like *gum*[1], another form of *goom*[1]), and cf. *glum*, *a.*] To frown; look sullen or glum: same as *gloom*.

"Oure syre syttes," he says, "on sege [seat] so hyge
In his glwande glorye, & *gloumbes* ful lyttel,
Thaz I be nummen [taken] in Niniuie & naked dispoyled."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), fit. 94.

glum (glum), *a.* and *n.* [< *glum*, *v.*, but perhaps, as an adj., of LG. origin. Cf. LG. *glum*, G. dial. *glumm*, gloomy, troubled, turbid: see *glum*, *v.*, and cf. *glummy*, *gloomy*.] I. *a.* Gloomily sullen or silent; moody; frowning.

And not Athens only, but so austere and *glum* a generation as those of Sparta. *Rymer*, (in Tragedies (1687), p. 3.

Fred was so good-tempered that, if he looked *glum* under scolding, it was chiefly for propriety's sake.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 253.

II.† *n.* A sullen look; a frown.

She loked hawtly, and gane on me a *glum*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 1117.

Glumaceæ (glö-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumaceus*: see *glumaceous* and *-aceæ*.] In *bot.*, a group or cohort of endogenous orders, characterized by having the flowers solitary and sessile in the axils of glumaceous bracts, arranged in heads or spikelets, and with the segments of the perianth also glumaceous. The seeds are albuminous. It includes the *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ*, in which the ovary is one-celled and the single ovule erect, and the small orders *Restiaceæ*, *Eriocaulonaceæ*, and *Centrolepideæ*, which have a one- to three-celled ovary and the ovules pendulous. Also *Glumales*.

glumaceous (glö-mā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *glumaceus*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Glume-like; having glumes; belonging to the *Glumaceæ*.

glumal (glö'mal), *a.* [< NL. *glumalis*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumaceous*.

Glumales (glö-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumalis*: see *glumal*.] Same as *Glumaceæ*.

glume (glöm), *n.* [= F. *glume* = Sp. Pg. It. *gluma*, < L. *glūma*, a hull or husk, orig. **glubma*, < *glubere*, bark, peel, cast off the shell or bark.] A chaffy bract or bractlet characterizing the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, and other *Glumaceæ*. By some early botanists the term was also applied to chaffy segments of the perianth, which are now called *palææ* or *palets*. See cut under *Gramineæ*.

There was a thin film of fluid between the coats of the *glumes*, and when these were pressed the fluid moved about, giving a singularly deceptive appearance of the whole inside of the flower being thus filled
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 333.

glumella (glö-mel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumelle*.

glumelle (glö'mel), *n.* [F., < NL. *glumella*, q. v.] The palea of grasses; also, the lodicule or scale at the base of the ovary. [Not used.]

glumellule (glö-mel'ūl), *n.* [= F. *glumellule*, < ML. *glumellula*, dim. of *glumella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *lodicule*.

glumiferous (glö-mif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glumifer*, < L. *gluma*, husk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, having glumes.

glumly (glum'li), *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner; with moroseness.

They all sat *glumly* on the ground.
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 340.

glummish† (glum'ish), *a.* [< *glum* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *gloomish*.] Somewhat glum or gloomy.

An ilex tree
With *glummish* darkish shade bespreddes the same, that none may see. *Phaer*, Æneid, xi.

But or the course was set, tyme ware away apace,
And Boreas breth was blacke, and *glummish* chill.
Golden Mirrour (1580).

glummy† (glum'i), *a.* [A var. of *gloomy*: see *gloomy*, and cf. *glumpy*, *glum*, *a.*] Dark; gloomy; dismal.

Such casual blasts may happen as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth darke and *glummy*.
E. Knight, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 27.

glumness (glum'nes), *n.* The condition or character of being glum; sullenness. *Trollope*.

glumose (glö'mōs), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ose*.] Glumous.

glumous (glö'mus), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a glume.

glump (glump), *v. i.* [Another form of *glum*, *gloom*, *v.*] To show sullenness by one's manner; appear sulky. [Colloq.]

glumpish (glum'pish), *a.* [< *glump* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *glummish*, *gloomish*.] Glum.

Mr. Tom 'ull sit by himself so *glumpish*, a-knittin' his brows. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 4.

glumps (glumps), *n. pl.* [See *glump*.] A state of sulkiness or gloominess. [Colloq.]—**In the glumps**, in a sulky or gloomy state; out of humor.

glumpy (glum'pi), *a.* [< *glump* + *-y*[1]; cf. *glummy*, *gloomy*.] Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

He was *glumpy* enough when I called.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

glumsh (glumsh), *v. i.* [Var. of *glunch*.] Same as *glunch*.

glunch (glunch), *v. i.* [Also *glumsh*, *glumch*, an extension of *glum*, *v.* Cf. *glumps*, *glummish*.] To frown; look sour; be in a dogged humor. [Scotch.]

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gang to *glunch* an' gloom.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 45.

glunch (glunch), *n.* [< *glunch*, *v.*] A sudden angry look or glance; a look implying dislike, disdain, anger, displeasure, or prohibition; a frown. [Scotch.]

glut (glut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glutted*, ppr. *glutting*. [< ME. *gloten*, *glotten*, < OF. *glotir*, *glutir*, < L. *glutire*, *gluttire*, swallow, gulp down.] I. *trans.* 1†. To swallow; especially, to swallow greedily.

And *glutting* of meals which weakeneth the body.
Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

He'll be hang'd yet;
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To fill to the extent of capacity; feast or delight to satiety; sate; gorge: as, to *glut* the appetite.

There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one,
As the glemyng of gold, that *glottes* there hertis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11777.

The ouer busie and too speedy returne of one maner of tune [doth] too much annoy & as it were *glut* the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

You're too greedy,
And *glut* your appetites with the first dish.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Where famine never blasts the year,
Nor plagues, nor earthquakes *glut* the grave.
Bryant, Freeman's Hymn.

3†. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle*.

To glut the market, to overstock the market; furnish a supply of any article largely in excess of the demand, so as to occasion loss of profit or of sales.

II. *intrans.* To feast to satiety; fill one's self to cloying. [Rare.]

Three horses that have broken fence,
And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

glut (glut), *n.* [In def. 2, < ME. *glut*, < OF. *glut*, *glot*, *glont* = Pr. *glot* = OIt. *ghiotto*, a glutton; OF. and It. also adj., gluttonous; from the verb.] 1†. A glutton.

What *glut* of the gomes may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hymself, & cofren it faste.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

2†. A swallowing; that which has been swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 589.

3. More of something than is desired; a superabundance; so much as to cause displeasure or satiety, etc.; specifically, in *com.*, an over-supply of any commodity in the market; a supply above the demand.

Let him drinke a littel iulep made with clean water and sugar, or a litell small biere or ale, so that he drinke not a great *glut*, but in a lytel quantite.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 27.

Husbands must take heed
They give no *gluts* of kindness to their wives.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope*, To Swift.

Some of these [springs] send forth such a *glut* of water that, in less than a mile below the fountain head, they afford a stream sufficient to supply a grist mill.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 5.

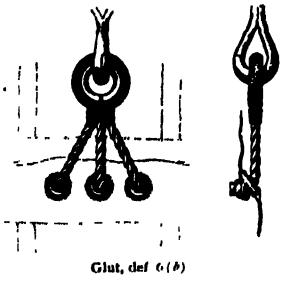
A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence.
Macaulay.

4. The state of being glutted; a choking up by excess; an engorgement. [Rare.]

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means arrested in their passage. *Woodward*.

5. A thick wooden wedge used for splitting blocks. [Prov. Eng.]—6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better lever-power in raising any body, or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when

freshening the nip of the lever; (*b*) A becket or thimble fixed on the after side of a topsail or course, near the head, to which the bunt-jigger is hooked to assist in furling the sail.—7. In *brickmaking:* (*a*) A brick or block of small size, used to complete a course. (*b*) A crude or green pressed brick. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 60.—8. The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris*. [Local, Eng.]—9. The offal or refuse of fish.



Glut, def. 6 (*b*)

glutæus, gluteus (glō-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *glutæi, glutei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. γλουτός, the rump, pl. the buttocks.] One of several muscles of the nates or buttocks, arising from the pelvis and inserted into the femur.—**Glutæus maximus**, the ectogluteus, the outer or great gluteal muscle, notable in man for its enormous relative size and very coarse fiber, arising from the sacrum, coccyx, and adjoining parts of the pelvis, and inserted into the gluteal ridge of the femur. It chiefly forms the bulk of the buttocks, is a powerful extensor of the thigh, and assists in maintaining the erect posture of the body. See cut under *muscle*.—**Glutæus medius**, the mesogluteus or middle gluteal muscle, arising from the dorsum of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. See cut under *muscle*.—**Glutæus minimus**, the entogluteus or smallest and innermost gluteal muscle, the origin and insertion of which are similar to those of the middle gluteal. In some animals certain gluteal muscles are enumerated as *glutæus primus, glutæus secundus, glutæus tertius*, etc., not, however, necessarily implying that they are respectively homologous with the gluteal of man.

gluteal (glō-tē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< *glutæus* + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the glutæi or to the buttocks; natal.—**Gluteal artery**, a branch of the internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles.—**Gluteal fold.** Same as *glutæofemoral crease* (which see, under *glutæofemoral*).—**Gluteal muscles**, the glutæi. See *glutæus*.—**Gluteal nerves**, two nerves, superior and inferior, derived from the sacral plexus, and supplying the glutæi and the tensor fasciæ latæ.—**Gluteal region**, the region of the buttocks.—**Gluteal ridge**, the outer lip or bifurcation of the linea aspera (rough line) of the femur below the great trochanter, rough and prominent for the attachment of the tendon of the glutæus maximus (largest glutæus). Also called *gluteal tuberosity*.—**Gluteal vein**, the vein accompanying the gluteal artery.—**Gluteal vessels**, the gluteal arteries and veins.

II. *n.* A gluteal muscle, or glutæus: as, the great, middle, or least *gluteal*.

gluteau (glō-tē′an), *a.* Same as *gluteal*.

With nude statues, seen from the front, the true aspect is constantly gained at the moment of eclipse of the *gluteau* muscles behind the continuous line over the hip from trunk to thigh. *The Portfolio*, No. cexxvii., p. 222.

gluten (glō′ten), *n.* [= Sp. *gluten* = Pg. *gluten* = It. *glutine*, < L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum*, glue: see *glue*.] The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, which is insoluble in water. On kneading wheat flour in a stream of water to remove the starch, the gluten remains as a tough elastic substance, sometimes called *wheat gum*. On the physical and chemical character of the gluten the baking quality of flour largely depends. Gluten is a mixture of at least four different albuminoids: gluten-casein (which is similar to the casein of milk), gluten-fibrin (which has some resemblance to animal fibrin), mucedin, and gliadin.

gluten-bread (glō′ten-bred), *n.* A kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is prescribed medicinally in cases of diabetes.

gluten-casein (glō′ten-kā′sē-in), *n.* The vegetable casein found in gluten.

gluten-fibrin (glō′ten-fī′brin), *n.* The vegetable fibrin found in gluten.

gluteofemoral (glō-tē-ō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *glutæus* + L. *femur*, thigh.] Pertaining to the buttocks and the thigh.—**Gluteofemoral crease**, the transverse fold or crease of the surface which bounds the buttock below on either side, separating the gluteal from the posterior femoral region, and approximately corresponding to the lower border of the great gluteal muscle. Also called *gluteal fold*.

gluteus, *n.* See *glutæus*.

glut-herring (glut′her′ing), *n.* The blueback, *Clupea æstivalis*, an American clupeoid fish closely related to the alewife.

glutin (glō′tin), *n.* [< *glut-en* + *-in*[2].] Same as *gliadin*.

glutinate† (glō′ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *glutinatus*, pp. of *glutinare*, glue, draw together, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *glue*, *gluten*.] To unite with glue; cement. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutination† (glō-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *glutinação*, < L. *glutinatio*(*n-*), a drawing together (used of the closing of wounds), < *glutinare*, glue, draw together: see *glutinate*.] The act of glutinating or uniting with glue. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutinative† (glō′ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *glutinativus*, serving to glue or to draw together, < *glutinare*, glue, draw together: see *glutinate*.] Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutining†, *a.* [< L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue, + *-ing*[2].] Gluing.

These [the beams from the moon] clean contrary, refresh and moisten in a notable manner, leaving an aquatic and viscous *glutining* kind of sweat upon the glass. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

glutinose (glō′ti-nōs), *a.* [< L. *glutinosus*, gluey, viscous: see *glutinous*.] Same as *glutinous*.

glutinosity (glō-ti-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *glutinosité* = Sp. *glutinosidad* = It. *glutinosità*; as *glutinose*, glutinous, + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being glutinous; glutinousness.

The mutual tempering of either toward a medium *glutinosity* or liquefaction. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 67.

glutinous (glō′ti-nus), *a.* [< F. *glutineux* = Pr. *glutinos* = Sp. Pg. It. *glutinoso*, < L. *glutinosus*, gluey, viscous, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten*, *glue*, *glutinose*.] 1. Having the quality of glue; resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat.
Milton, Comus, l. 917.

All these threads, being newly spun, are *glutinous*, and therefore stick to each other wherever they happen to touch. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

2. Covered with a sticky exudation; viscid.

He [Gesner] says this [pickerel] weed and other *glutinous* matter, with the help of the sun's heat, in some particular months, and some ponds apted for it by nature, do become Pikes. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 129.

Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine,
Stretch'd out, at ease, beneath a *glutinous* pine.
Keats, Lamia, i.

Also *glutinose*.

glutinousness (glō′ti-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; glutinosity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne*.

glutition (glō-tish′on), *n.* [< L. as if **glutitio*(*n-*), < *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*, *v.*] The act of swallowing; deglutition. [Rare.]

This, however, does not, as a rule, prevent *glutition*, and in some instances does not even interfere with it. *Medical News*, LIII. 508.

glutman (glut′man), *n.*; pl. *glutmen* (-men). In English custom-houses, an extra officer employed when a glut of work demands assistance.

gluts (gluts), *n.* Same as *glut*, 8.

glutton (glut′n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gloton, glotoun, glutun*, < OF. *gloton, glouton, glutun*, F. *glouton* = Pr. *gloto* = Sp. *glotón* = Pg. *glotão* = It. *ghiottone*, < L. *gluto*(*n-*), *glutto*(*n-*), a glutton, < *glutire, glutire*, devour: see *glut*, *v.* Cf. *glut*, *n.*, 2.] I. *n.* 1. One who indulges to excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; one who gorges himself with food; a gormandizer.

Alas! the shorte throte, the tendre mouth,
Maketh that Est and West, and North and South,
In erthe, in eir, in water, men to-swinke,
To gete a *glotoun* deyntee mete and drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 58.

The drunkard and the *glutton* shall come to poverty.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

2. One who indulges in anything to excess; a greedy person.

He dradde not that no *glotouns*
Shulde stele his roses.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4307.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville*.

The elder Pliny, the most indefatigable laborer, the most voracious literary *glutton* of ancient times.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A popular name of the wolverene, *Gulo luscus* or *arcticus*, the largest and most voracious species of the family *Mustelidæ*. It belongs to the same subfamily, *Mustelinæ*, as the martens and sables, but is a much larger animal, exceeding a badger in size, thick-set and clumsy, and somewhat resembling a small bear. It is of circumpolar distribution, inhabiting northerly parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The name has been more particularly used for the animal of Europe and Asia, from which the American species has sometimes been supposed to differ, and is usually called the *wolverene*. They are, however, specifically identical. See *wolverene*. (*b*) Some other animal likened to the above.—**Masked glutton**, a book-name of one of the paradoxures, *Paguma larvata*, from the white streak on the head and the white eye-ring.—**South American glutton**, a book-name of the grison or Guiana marten. See *Galictis*.—**Syn.** 1. See *epicure*.

II.† *a.* Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous.

Whose *glutton* cheekes sloth feeds so fat as scant their eyes be seene. *Surrey*, Fa. lxxiii.

A *glutton* monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days. *Fuller*.

glutton† (glut′n), *v.* [< *glutton*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To eat or indulge the appetite to excess; gormandize.

Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day;
Or *gluttoning* on all, or all away.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed.
Drayton, Moses, iii.

II. *trans.* To overfill, as with food; glut.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return, at home to pine.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 81.

gluttoness†, *n.* [< *glutton* + *-ess*.] A female glutton. *Cotgrave*.

gluttonise, *v. i.* See *gluttonize*.

gluttonish (glut′n-ish), *a.* [< *glutton*, *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Gluttonous. [Rare.]

Having now framed their *gluttonish* stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

gluttonize (glut′n-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gluttonized*, ppr. *gluttonizing*. [< *glutton*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To eat voraciously; indulge the appetite to excess; live luxuriously. Also spelled *gluttonise*. [Rare.]

For what reason can you allege why you should *gluttonize* and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren? *Marvell*, Works, II. 335.

And again, οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες, . . . the material demons do strangely *gluttonise* upon the nidours and blood of sacrifices. *Hallywell*, Melampronoea (1681), p. 102.

gluttonous (glut′n-us), *a.* [< ME. *glotonous, glotonos*, < OF. *glotonos*, < *gloton*, a glutton: see *glutton*, *n.*] 1. Given to excessive eating; greedy; voracious; hence, grasping.

Seke thow nat with a *glotonos* hond to stryne and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the ferst somer seson.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 6.

Then they could smile, and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest into their *gluttonous* maws.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

Extravagance becomes *gluttonous* of marvels.
Is. Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 70.

2. Characterized by or consisting in excessive eating.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with over-weighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Rank abundance breeds,
In gross and pampered cities, sloth, and lust
And wantonness, and *gluttonous* excess.
Cowper, Task, i. 688.

gluttonously (glut′n-us-li), *adv.* In a gluttonous manner; with the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

gluttonousness (glut′n-us-nes), *n.* Gluttony.

gluttony (glut′n-i), *n.*; pl. *gluttonies* (-iz). [< ME. *glotonie, glotounie, glotenie, glutunie*, etc. (also *glutenerie, glotery*), < OF. *glotonie, glouttonnie* (= Pr. OSp. *glotonia* = It. *ghiottonia*), gluttony, < *gloton*, a glutton: see *glutton*, *n.*] Excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; luxury of the table.

Thauh hus *glotenye* be of good ale he goth to a cold bedding,
And hus heued vn-heled vnelyliche ywrye.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 74.

For swinish *gluttony*
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 776.

gluy, *a.* See *gluey*.

gly, *v. i.* See *gley*. [Prov. Eng.]

glyc-, glyco-. [L., etc., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, γλυκερός, sweet, perhaps akin to L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce, douce*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'sweet.' In some recent words this element appears in the form *gluc-, gluco-*.

glycelæum (glis-ē-lē′um), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet (in *glycerin*), + ἔλαιον, olive-oil.] A basis for ointment, composed of finely powdered almond-meal one part, glycerin two parts, and olive-oil six parts.

Glycera (glis′e-rā), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Glycera*, < Gr. Γλυκερά, a fem. proper name), < Gr. γλυκερός, sweet, < γλυκύς, sweet.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Glyceridæ*. *G. capitata* of the North Sea is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

glycerate (glis′e-rāt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *glycerite*.

Glyceria (gli-sē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκερός, sweet, an extension of γλυκύς, sweet.] A genus of grasses, closely allied to *Poa* and *Festuca*. There are about 30 species, widely distributed through temperate regions, mostly in wet or swampy ground, and of little agricultural importance. The manna-grass, *G. fluitans*, grows in shallow water, its leaves often floating; its seeds are sometimes collected in Germany and used as an article of food under the name of *manna-croup*, furnishing a light nutritious aliment for invalids. The rattlesnake-grass or tall quaking-grass, *G. Canadensis*, and the tall or reed meadow-grass, *G. aquatica*, are tall and stout species of the United States.

glyceric (glis'e-rik), *a.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ic*.] Derived from glycerin.—**Glyceric acid**, $C_3H_6O_4$, an acid obtained by the cautious oxidation of glycerol. It is a monobasic acid, not crystallizable, but yields crystallizable salts

glyceride (glis'e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Some of the glycerides exist ready formed, as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of acid upon glycerol.

glycerin, glycerine (glis'e-rin), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκερός, sweet, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A transparent, colorless, hygroscopic liquid ($C_3H_5(OH)_3$), with a sweet taste and syrupy consistence. It occurs in natural fats combined with fatty acids, and is obtained from them by saponification with alkalis or by the action of superheated steam. It is a triatomic alcohol, and dissolves the alkalis, alkaline earths, and some metallic oxids, forming compounds analogous to the alcoholates. It is used in medicine as an emollient and protective dressing, with which, from its consistence and solvent properties, many substances can be incorporated; it absorbs watery discharges, and has some astringent action. The name is also applied to mixtures of glycerin with various substances, whether involving solution or not: as, *glycerin* of gallic acid; *glycerin* of starch. It is used in the arts for a great variety of purposes: for example, in soaps and cosmetics, for preserving animal and vegetable substances, in paper-making, and in the manufacture of nitroglycerin and dynamite. Also called *glycerol*, *glycerole*, *glycerina*, and *glycerinum*.—**Glycerin butyrate.** See *butyrate*.—**Glycerin cement.** See *cement*.

glycerite (glis'e-rīt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ite*[2].] The general name of a class of preparations consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerol. Also *glycerate*, *glycerol*, *glycerole*.

glycerize (glis'e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glycerized*, ppr. *glycerizing*. [< *glycer-in* + *-ize*.] To mix or treat with glycerin.

> Pasteur's vials containing *glycerized* broth.
> *Medical News*, LIII. 216.

glycerixin, *n.* An improper form of *glycyrrhizin*.

glycerol, glycerole (glis'e-rol, -rōl), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ol*, *-ole*.] 1. Same as *glycerin*. *Glycerin* is the common form, but the termination *-ol* is preferable, denoting an alcohol, while *-in* is reserved for glycerides, glucosides, and proteids.
2. Same as *glycerite*.

glycerule (glis'e-rūl), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ule*.] Same as *glyceryl*.

glyceryl (glis'e-ril), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-yl*.] The hypothetical triatomic radical of glycerol and the glycerides. Also called, more suitably, *propenyl*.

Glycimeridæ, Glycimeris. See *Glycymeridæ*, *Glycymeris*

glycin (glī'sin), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + *-in*[2].] Same as *glycocoll*.

glycocholate (glī'kō-kol-āt), *n.* [< *glycochol-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of glycocholic acid with a base.

glycocholic (glī-kō-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + χολή, gall: see *cholic*[1], *bile*[2].] Derived from gall: used only in the following phrase.—**Glycocholic acid**, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$, the principal acid in ox-gall, occurring in combination with alkalis. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline needles soluble in water.

glycocin (glī'kō-sin), *n.* Same as *glycocoll*.

glycocoll (glī'kō-kol), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + κόλλα, glue.] Amido-acetic acid ($CH_2.NH_2.COOH$), a substance having weak acid and also basic properties, formed when gelatin or various other animal substances are boiled with acids or alkalis. It is a crystalline solid having a sweetish taste. Also called *glycin*, *glycocin*, and *gelatin sugar*.

glycogen (glī'kō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] 1. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, belonging to the carbohydrates. When pure it is a white, amorphous, tasteless powder, insoluble in alcohol, soluble in water, and converted by boiling with acids into dextrose. Diastase converts it into dextrine, maltose, and dextrose. Iodine gives it a reddish-brown color. Glycogen is found in many animal tissues, both of vertebrates and invertebrates, as well as in certain fungi. It is especially abundant in the liver. It is largely if not wholly derived from the carbohydrates of the food, and appears to be a reserve material deposited in the liver, which is converted as required into sugar and so enters the circulation. Also called *animal starch*.
2. In *mycol.*, same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenesis (glī-kō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + γένεσις, generation.] In *pathol.*, the formation of glucose.

glycogenetic (glī-kō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to glycogenesis.

glycogenic (glī-kō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glycogen: as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

glycogen-mass (glī'kō-jen-mȧs), *n.* Same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenous (glī-koj'e-nus), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *glycogenic*.

> Similar *glycogenous* cells are met with in the walls of the lacunar spaces and on the "mesenteries" of the Snail.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 311, note.

glycohemia, glycohæmia (glī-kō-hē'mi-ą), *n.* Same as *glucohæmia*.

glycol (glī'kol), *n.* [< *glyc(erin)* + *(alcoh)ol*.] The general name of a class of compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and glycerol, or the bodies of which these are the types. An alcohol contains but one hydroxyl group, OH, as C_2H_5OH, or ethyl alcohol; a glycol contains two hydroxyl groups united to different carbon atoms, as $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, ethyl glycol; a glycerol contains three hydroxyl groups united to three carbon atoms, as $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Ethyl glycol is a liquid, inodorous, of a sweetish taste, and miscible with water and alcohol.

glycolic (glī-kol'ik), *a.* [< *glycol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from glycol.

Glyconian (glī-kō'ni-ąn), *a.* Same as *Glyconic*.

Glyconic (glī-kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Glyconius*, < Gr. Γλυκώνειος, < Γλύκων, L. *Glycon*, the inventor of this meter.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Glycon, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date: with reference to a kind of verse or meter said to have been invented by him.—2. Pertaining to a particular verse or meter, consisting of four feet, one of which is a dactyl, the others being trochees; composed or consisting of such verses: as, a *Glyconic* system. See II.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*, a meter consisting in a series similar to a trochaic tetrapody catalectic (⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑), but differing from it by the substitution of a dactyl for the second trochee; by an extension of meaning, any logaœdic tetrapody, catalectic or acatalectic, in which three of the feet are trochees and one is a dactyl. A glyconic is called by recent metricians a *first*, *second*, or *third glyconic*, according as the dactyl is in the first, second, or third place. Glyconics seem to have been first used by Alcman (about 660 B. C.), and are frequent in Alcæus and Sappho. Nothing certain is known of the poet Glycon from whom this meter takes its name.

glyconin (glī'kō-nin), *n.* [< *glyc(erin)* + *-on-in*.] In *phar.*, an emulsion of glycerol and yolk of egg.

glycose, glycoside, etc. See *glucose*, etc.

glycymerid (glī-sim'e-rid), *n.* A member of the *Glycymeridæ*.

Glycymeridæ (glis-i-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1839), < *Glycymeris* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, consisting of the genera *Glycymeris*, *Panopæa*, and *Pholadomya*: same as *Saxicavidæ*. Also *Glycimeridæ*, *Glycimerides*.

Glycymeris (gli-sim'e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801, after Belloni, 1553), also *Glicimeris* (Klein, 1753), *Glycimeris*, *Glycimera*; < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + μερίς, a part, a portion of food, morsel, < μέρος, a part, < μείρεσθαι, part, divide.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, used in various applications by different authors, now giving name to the *Glycymeridæ*, and referred to the family *Saxicavidæ*.



Glycymeris siliqua.

G. siliqua, a boreal clam, is the best-known species; the animal is larger than the shell, which is covered with a thick shining black epidermis, and roughened within with calcareous deposits.

Glycyrrhiza (glis-i-rī'zą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκύρριζα, a plant with a sweet root, licorice, < γλυκύς, sweet, + ῥίζα, root. The E. name *licorice*, also spelled *liquorice*, and ME. *gliciride*, are ult from the same source.] A genus of leguminous perennial herbs, nearly allied to *Astragalus*, and including a dozen species, which are widely distributed through temperate regions. *G. glabra*, a native of the Mediterranean region and eastward to China, yields the licorice root of commerce, and is cultivated in various parts of Europe. The root has a sweet taste and demulcent, laxative properties. One species, *G. lepidota*, is found in the United States.



Glycyrrhiza glabra.

glycyrrhizin (glis-i-rī'zin), *n.* [< *Glycyrrhiza* + *-in*[2].] A peculiar saccharine matter ($C_{24}H_{30}O_9$) obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

glyn, glynn (glin), *n.* [W. *glyn*, Ir. Gael. *gleann* (gen. *glinne*), a glen, a narrow valley: see *glen*.] An element in some Celtic place-names, meaning 'glen': as, *Glyn-ceiog*, *Glyn-taf*, in Wales; *Glynn* in Antrim, Ireland.

glyoxal (glī-ok'sal), *n.* [< Gr. γλυ(κύς), sweet, + E. *oxal-ic*.] A white, amorphous, deliquescent solid (CHO.CHO), soluble in water and alcohol. It is an aldehyde of oxalic acid.

glyoxalic (glī-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< *glyoxal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from glyoxal.

glyph (glif), *n.* [< Gr. γλυφή, carving, carved work, < γλύφειν, cut in, carve, engrave.] In *sculp.* and *arch.*, a groove or channel, usually vertical, intended as an ornament. See *triglyph*.

glyphic (glif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γλυφικός, of or for carving (ἡ γλυφική, the art of carving), < γλυφή, carving: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs; pertaining to carving or sculpture.

II. *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic.

Glyphideæ (gli-fid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλυφίς, pl. γλυφίδες, the notched end of an arrow, < γλύφειν, cut in, carve: see *glyph*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, containing one British genus, *Chiodecton*.

Glyphidodon (gli-fid'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυφίς, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Glyphidodontidæ*. Also *Glyphisodon*.

Glyphidodontes (gli-fid-ō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glyphidodon*.] A group of fishes: a name substituted for *Glyphisodia*, and an inexact synonym of *Pomacentridæ*. *S. H. Scudder*.

Glyphidodontidæ (gli-fid-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphidodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Glyphidodon* or *Glyphisodon*: same as *Pomacentridæ*.

Glyphipterygidæ (gli-fip-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphipteryx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, taking name from the genus *Glyphipteryx*. The head is globular, with smooth, moderately arched front; there are no ocelli; the palpi are hair-like and moderately long; the proboscis is coiled, and the fore wings have the hind border oblique. The larvæ are leaf-miners, or live in the seeds of grasses.

Glyphipteryx (gli-fip'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. γλυφίς, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + πτέρυξ, wing.] A genus of tineids, typical of the family *Glyphipterygidæ*, having the palpi laterally flattened. The larvæ eat the seed-heads of grasses. Several European and three North American species are described.

Glyphisodia (glif-i-sō'di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodontes*, q. v.] A group

of fishes: same as *Glyphidodontes*. *C. S. Rafinesque*, 1815.

Glyphisodon (gli-fis'ō-don), *n.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodon*.] Same as *Glyphidodon*. *Lacépède*, 1802.

glyphoceratid (glif-ō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Glyphoceratidæ*.

Glyphoceratidæ (glif"ō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλύφειν*, carve, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Goniatitinæ*. "They have depressed whorls, semilunar in cross-section, the sutures with divided ventral lobes in the higher forms, but not in the lower; the first pair of lateral lobes pointed, and the large . . . saddles entire in some species and divided in others." *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 322. Also *Glyphioceratidæ*.

Glyphodes (glif'ō-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < Gr. *γλυφή*, carving (engraving): see *glyph*.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Margarodidæ*, composed of four beautiful East Indian species of striking coloration.

glyphograph (glif'ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφή*, carving (engraving), + *γράφειν*, write.] A plate formed by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

glyphograph (glif'ō-gráf), *v. t.* [< *glyphograph*, *n.*] To form plates by glyphography.

glyphographer (gli-fog'ra-fėr), *n.* One versed in, or one who practises, glyphography.

glyphographic (glif-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *glyphography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyphography.

glyphography (gli-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *glyphograph* + *-y*.] A kind of electrotypy by means of which plates engraved in relief are made, from which impressions can be taken. A copper plate is covered with a ground such as is employed in ordinary etching, but of considerable thickness, and this ground is cut away by etching- or engraving-tools so as to expose the metal plate. From this the electro cast is made, the recesses or incisions in the ground constituting the raised ridges which form the design of the glyphograph.

Glypta (glip'tą), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved: see *glyptic*.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Ichneumonidæ* and subfamily *Pimplinæ*, of small size, usually infesting microlepidopterous larvæ. There are about 40 European and 30 North American species.

glyptic (glip'tik), *a.* [< MGr. *γλυπτικός*, < Gr. *γλυπτός*, fit for carving, carved (neut. *γλυπτόν*, a carved image), verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph*.] 1. Pertaining to carving or engraving: as, the *glyptic* art. See *glyptics*.

It will be convenient after noticing sculpture in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas, we thus pass by a natural transition from *Glyptic* to Plastic Art.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 50.

2. In *mineral.*, figured.

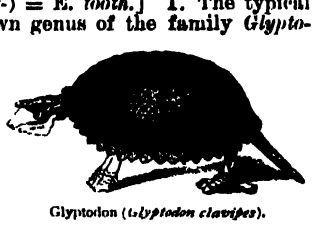
glyptics (glip'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *glyptic*: see *-ics*.] The art of carving or engraving. The word is applied especially to engraving on gems or hard stones, now performed with diamond-powder and diamond-pointed instruments, also to the cutting of designs upon such animal substances as shells, coral, and ivory, and such vegetable products as box, ebony, and other hard woods.

glyptodipterine (glip-tō-dip'te-rin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Glyptodipterini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Glyptodipterini*.

Glyptodipterini (glip-tō-dip-te-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *δίπτερος*, having two wings: see *dipterous*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of Devonian ganoid fishes, of the suborder *Crossopterygidi*. Its technical characters are: two dorsal fins placed far back opposite the two ventrals, acutely lobate pectorals, and dendrodont dentition. It is divided into those with rhomboid and those with cycloid scales, respectively represented by such genera as *Glyptolæmus* and *Holoptychius*.

Glyptodon (glip'tō-don), *n.* [NL. (so named from its fluted teeth), < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical and best-known genus of the family *Glyptodontidæ*; the long-tailed fossil armadillos or glyptodons, with 5 toes on the hind feet and 4 on the fore, the fifth digit of which is wanting. Species are *G. clavipes* and *G. reticulatus*, from the Pleistocene of South America. — 2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the family *Glyptodontidæ* or *Hoplophorida*; one of the gigantic fossil armadillos of South America. They are all distinguished from the living armadillos not only by their superior size, but by having the carapace composed of a single solid piece without movable segments, and also by possessing a ventral shield or plastron. The superficial resemblance to tortoises is striking; the feet are like those of some turtles, and, as in chelonians, the head could be withdrawn into the shell, though the rest of the vertebral column is a solid tube. The genera are several and the species rather numerous.



Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*).

glyptodont (glip'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *glyptodon(t-)*.] I. *a.* Having fluted teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glyptodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A glyptodon.

Also *glyptodontine*.

glyptodontid (glip-tō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Glyptodontidæ*.

Glyptodontidæ (glip-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct armadillos of South America, represented by the genus *Glyptodon*. It formerly contained all these animals, but is now restricted to those of the single genus named, others being placed in *Hoplophoridæ*. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

glyptodontine (glip-tō-don'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *glyptodont* + *-ine*¹.] Same as *glyptodont*.

glyptograph (glip'tō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *γράφειν*, write.] An engraving on a gem or other small object. See *gem-engraving*.

glyptographer (glip-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* An engraver on gems or the like.

glyptographic (glip-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *glyptography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyptography; describing the methods of engraving on precious stones or the like.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographick* lithology. *British Critic*, Oct., 1797.

glyptography (glip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *glyptograph* + *-y*.] 1. The art or process of carving or engraving, particularly of engraving on gems or the like. — 2. A description of the art of gem-engraving. — 3. The knowledge of engraved gems.

Glyptosauridæ (glip-tō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil saurians from the Tertiary, typified by the genus *Glyptosaurus*: so called from the sculptured scales.

Glyptosaurus (glip-tō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Glyptosauridæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1871.

glyptotheca (glip-tō-thē'kȧ), *n.*; pl. *glyptothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτόν*, a carved image, neut. of *γλυπτός*, carved (see *glyptic*), + *θήκη*, a case, a repository: see *theca*.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

glyster† (glis'tėr), *n.* A variant of *clyster*.

G. M. An abbreviation of *Grand Master*.

Gmelina (mel'i-nȧ), *n.* [NL., named after S. G. *Gmelin*, professor of natural history at St. Petersburg (died 1774).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees, including 8 species of eastern Asia and Australia. *G. Leichhardti*, known in Australia as the *beech* or *coo-in-new*, is a fine timber-tree, the wood of which has a close silvery grain and is much prized for flooring and the decks of vessels.

gmelinite (mel'i-nit), *n.* [Named after Christian Gottlob *Gmelin* of Tübingen (1792–1860).] A zeolitic mineral closely related to chabazite in form and composition, and like it often occurring in rhombohedral crystals. It varies in color from white to flesh-red. Ledererite is a variety from Nova Scotia.

gn-. This initial combination, in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, is now silent, occurs in (*a*) words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *gnat*¹, *gnaw* (and obs. *gnast*¹, *gnide*, etc.); (*b*) words of Low German (rarely of High German) or Scandinavian origin, in which *gn-* is variable to or stands for *kn-*, as *gnag*, *gnarl*¹, *gnar*², *gnarl*¹, *gnarl*², *gnash*, *gnast*², *gneiss*, etc.; (*c*) words of Latin or Greek origin, as *gnarity*, *Gnaphalium*, *gnathitis*, *gnome*, *gnomon*, etc.; (*d*) words of other foreign origin, as *gnu*, *Gnetum*, etc.

gnabble†, *v. t.* [Freq. of *gnap* for *knap*, accom. to *nibble*.] To nibble. *Davies*.

"Take us these little foxes," was wont to be the suit of the Church, "for they *gnabble* our grapes, and hurt our tender branches." *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 159.

gnacche†, *v.* See *gnash*.

gnacke†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *knack*.

gnaff (naf), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *gnoff*.] Any small or stunted object.

gnag†, *v. t.* [Also, improp., *knag*; ME. *gnaggen*, a secondary (Scand.) form of *gnawen*, gnaw: see *gnaw*. Cf. *nag*¹, the same word in a deflected use.] To gnaw; bite; cut.

Sweche shul ben bounden up be the beltys til flys hem blowe,
And *gnaggyd* up by the gomys tyl the devyl doth hem grone. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 334.

Thou scourge mast of ful tous skyn,
Knottid & *gnaggid*, y crie on thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Gnamptorhynchus (namp-tō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γναμπτός*, curved, bent, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A notable genus of arachnidans, of the subclass *Pycnogonida*. *Böhmer*, 1879.

gnap, *v.* and *n.* See *knap*¹.

gnaphaloid (nā-fal'i-oid), *a.* [< *Gnaphalium* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, belonging or pertaining to the group of genera (in the order *Compositæ*) of which *Gnaphalium* is the type.

Gnaphalium (nā-fā'li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gnaphalion*, < Gr. *γναφάλιον*, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, supposed to be cudweed, or, according to others, lavender-cotton.] 1. A large genus of hoary-tomentose or woolly herbs, belonging to the order *Compositæ*. There are about 100 species, distributed over most parts of the globe. The yellow or whitish flowers are in small discoid clustered heads, with a scarious and often colored involucre. The common species are known by the popular names *cudweed* and *everlasting*. The leaves and flowers are generally slightly bitter and astringent, and are sometimes used medicinally.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Some bunches of wild sage, *Gnaphalium*, and other hardy aromatic herbs spotted the yellow soil.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 64.

gnapperts, *n.* See *knapperts*.

gnar¹, *n.* See *knar*¹.

gnar² (när), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gnarred*, ppr. *gnarring*. [Also *gnarr*, *knar*, *gnarl*; not found in ME. or AS. (the alleged AS. **gnyrran* or **gnyrian* is dubious); = D. *knorren*, snarl, grumble, G. *gnarren*, LG. *knurren*, *knorren*, *gnurren* = G. *knurren*, snarl, growl, = Dan. *knurre*, snarl, growl, = Sw. *knorra*, murmur, growl; cf. G. *knarren*, and *knirren*, creak; appar. ult. imitative, and variable in form.] To growl or snarl, as a dog.

For and this curre do *gnar*.
Skelton, Why Come Ye nat to Courte? l. 297.

A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcviii.

gnare†, *n.* [ME., with a corresponding verb, found only in Wyclif (except that the verb occurs once, spelled *gnarre*, in Palsgrave), with a var. *grane*, appar. connecting it with *grin*, var. *grene*, *grane*, etc. (see *grin*²); but it cannot have been a variant in actual speech of either *grin*² or *snare*, in the same sense, and it occurs too often to be regarded as a mere miswriting. It may perhaps have been an orig. miswriting of *snare* (which is also used in Wyclif), confused perhaps with *grin*² and adopted by Wyclif as an independent word and used as such in subsequent passages. It is used in several instances as an alternative of *snare* and also of *grin*.] A snare; a noose; a grin; a trap.

Goinge awey he hangide hym with a *grane*, or a *gnare*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 5 (Oxf.).

Thei that wolen be maad riche fallen into temptacioun and into *gnare* of the deuel. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

gnare†, *v. t.* [ME. *gnaren*; < *gnare*, *n.*] To catch in a snare or noose; snare; choke.

Abijd . . . that thei go and falle bacward, and ben tobrosed, and *gnared* and taken. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Thes double mannis lawes, the popis and the emperours, letten [prevent] Goddis lawe to growe and *gnare* the chirche, as tares *gnaren* corn, and letten [prevent] it to thryve. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 96.

I *gnarre* in a halter or corde, I stoppe ones breathe or snarl one. *Palsgrave*.

gnarity†, *n.* [In Minsheu, *gnaritie*; < LL. *gnarita(t-)s*, knowledge, < L. *gnarus*, knowing, skilful, expert, also rarely *narus* and *gnaruris*, < *gnoscere*, usually *noscere* = Gr. *γιγνώσκειν*, know, = E. *know*: see *know*¹.] Knowledge; experience; skilfulness. *Minsheu*, 1625.

gnarl¹ (närl), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *knarl*; but *gnarl* is the present general spelling; a dim. form, with suffix *-l*, of *gnar*, properly *knar*: see *knar*¹, *n.*] A knot; a knotty growth in wood; a rough irregular protuberance on a tree.

Gnarls without and knots within. *Landor*.

It is always the knots and *gnarls* of the oak that he [Carlyle] admires, never the perfect and balanced tree.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

gnarl¹ (närl), *v. t.* [< *gnarl*¹, *n.*] To give a rough ridging or milling to, as to the edge of a thumbscrew.

gnarl² (närl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *gnar*².] Same as *gnar*². *Minsheu*.

Ah, thus King Harry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body:
Thus to the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

gnarled (närld), *a.* [< *gnarl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Full of gnarls or rough knots; gnarly.

With thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Splitt'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

The *gnarled*, veteran boles still send forth vigorous and blossoming boughs.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Hence—2. Cross-grained; perverse.

gnarling (när'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnarl*[1], *v.*] Roughened ridging or milling on the edge of a set-screw or other part of a machine. It is made with a gnarling-tool for the purpose of affording a firm hold. Also called *gnarled work.*

gnarling-tool (när'ling-tōl), *n.* A tool for making gnarled work like that on the edge of a thumbscrew. Also *knarling-tool.*

gnarly (när'li), *a.* [Prop. *knarly*; < *gnarl*[1], *knarl*[1], + *-y*[1].] Having rough or distorted knots.

Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk
Be riv'd in sunder. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

gnarry†, *a.* See *knarry.*

gnash (nash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gnassche* (cf. ME. *gnaccchen, gnachen*, mod. E. as if **gnatch*, in part appar. a var. of *knacken*, mod. E. *knack*); a var. of earlier *gnast:* see *gnast*[2].] I. *trans.* To snap, grate, or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

The one in hand an yron whip did strayne,
The other brandished a bloody knife;
And both did *gnash* their teeth, and both did threten life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 21.

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and *gnash* the teeth. Lam. ii. 16.

His locks and beard he tears, he beats his breast,
His teeth he *gnashes*, and his hands he wrings.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 188.

II. *intrans.* To snap or grate the teeth together, as in rage or pain. [Rare.]

The Macedon perceiuing hurt gan *gnash*,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Him to forbear. *Death of Zoroas.*

There they him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.
Milton, P. L., vi. 340.

gnash (nash), *n.* [< *gnash*, *v.*] A snap; a sudden bite. [Rare.]

A beast in the hills that went biting every living thing, he appeared, . . . made his *gnash*, and was gone.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 28.

gnashing (nash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnash*, *v.*] The act of snapping, grating, or grinding together (the teeth), as in anguish or despair.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

gnashingly (nash'ing-li), *adv.* In a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

gnaspt, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*[2], with sense of *snap.*] To snatch at with the teeth. *Palsgrave.*

gnast[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *knast*; < AS. *gnǽst* (in comp. *fȳr-gnǽst*, 'fire-spark') = OHG. **ganeista* (spelled *ganehaista*), *gneista, cneista*, f., **ganeisto, gneisto, gnanisto*, m., MHG. *ganeiste, ganeist, geneist, gnaneiste, gnaneist*, f. and m., also OHG. *ganeistra, ganastra, ganistra*, MHG. *ganeister, geneister, gänester, gänster, ganster, gneister*, f., G. dial. *ganster* = Icel. *gneisti, neisti* = Sw. *gnista* = Dan. *gnist*, a spark, sparkle. The OHG. MHG. forms in *gan-, gen-*, appar. indicate an orig. prefix *ga-, ge-* (= AS. *ge-*, etc.: see *i-*[1]), to which in later use the accent receded, whence the later forms *ganster, gänster*, and prob. the mod. dial. reduced form *gan*, a spark, in which, however, some etymologists have sought the root of the word. From the G. forms is derived the E. term *ganister*, q. v.] A spark; a dying spark; a dead spark, as of a candle snuffed.

The root of hem as a *gnast* shal be. *Wyclif*, Isa. v. 24.

And goure strengthe shal ben as a deed sparke [var. *dead sparole*, in earlier version *gnast*] of a flax top [as tow, A. V.] and goure werk as a sparcle. *Wyclif*, Isa. i. 31.

Knast or *gnaste* of a kandel, emunctura.
Prompt. Parv., p. 278.

gnast[2]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *gnasten, gnaisten* = East Fries. *gnästern, knästern* = LG. *knastern*, more commonly *gnastern*, also *gnaspern* = G. *knastein, knastern*, gnash, = Icel. *gnesta* (strong verb, pret. *gnast*), crack (> *gnastan*, a gnashing), = Dan. *knaske*, crush with the teeth, *gnaske*, eat noisily (cf. *knase*, crush with the teeth). Cf. MLG. *gnisteren, knistern* = G. *knistern* = Icel. *gnistan*, gnash the teeth, snarl as a dog, = D. *knarsen, knersen* = G. *knirschen*, gnash, etc.: words regarded as imitative, and hence variable in form.] Same as *gnash.*

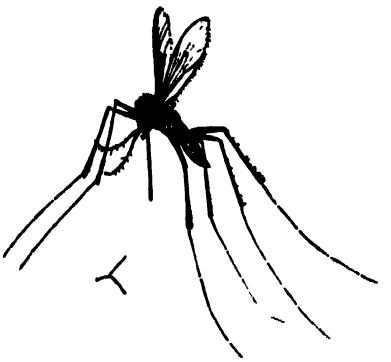
Good son, thy tethe be not pikynge, grisynge, ne *gnastynge*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

The synnere shal waite the rigtwis, and *gnaste* upon hym with his teth. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxvi. [xxxvii.] 12 (Oxf.).

gnasting†, *n.* [< ME. *gnastyng, gnaisting*, verbal n. of *gnasten*, gnash: see *gnast*[2].] Same as *gnashing.*

Ther endeles *gnaisting* is of toth.
Cursor Mundi (Fairfax MS.), l. 26760.

gnat[1] (nat), *n.* [< ME. *gnat* (pl. *gnattes*), < AS. *gnæt* (pl. *gnættas*), a gnat (L. *culex, cynips*). Appar. connected with ME. *gnit:* see *gnit.*] 1. A small two-winged fly, *Culex pipiens*, of the



Gnat (*Culex pipiens*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

family *Culicidæ*, suborder *Nemocera*, and order *Diptera*, called in America *mosquito.* The male has plumose antennæ and does not bite, though having a kind of rostrum or beak. The female bites with a stinging proboscis, and her antennæ are filiform and but slightly pilose. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic. According to Westwood the term *gnat* should be restricted to insects of the family *Culicidæ*, and *midge* should be applied to the *Chironomidæ.*

After thy text, ne after thy rubriche
I wol not wirche as mochel as a *gnat.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

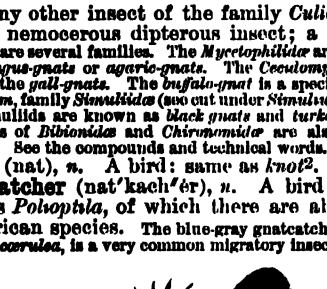
How hath she [nature] bestowed all the five senses in a *gnat!* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 2.

Gnats are unnoted whereso'er they fly,
But eagles gaz'd upon with every eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1014.

2. Any other insect of the family *Culicidæ.*—3. A nemocerous dipterous insect; a midge. There are several families. The *Mycetophilidæ* are known as *fungus-gnats* or *agaric-gnats.* The *Cecidomyiidæ* include the *gall-gnats.* The *buffalo-gnat* is a species of *Simulium*, family *Simuliidæ* (see cut under *Simulium*), other simulids are known as *black gnats* and *turkey-gnats.* Species of *Bibionidæ* and *Chironomidæ* are also called gnats. See the compounds and technical words.

gnat[2] (nat), *n.* A bird: same as *knot*[2].

gnatcatcher (nat'kach'ėr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Polioptila*, of which there are about 12 American species. The blue-gray gnatcatcher, *Polioptila cærulea*, is a very common migratory insectivorous



Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*).

bird inhabiting woodlands of the United States. It is 4½ inches long, bluish-gray above and white below with black wings and tail edged with white, the male with a black frontlet.

gnat-flower (nat'flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *bee-orchis.*

gnathal (nā'thal), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-al.*] Same as *gnathic.*

Of these three primary segments (macrosomites) of the primitive body, the first corresponds to the sum of the jaw-bearing (gnathophorous) metameres—*gnathal* macrosomites; the second, the sum of the limb-bearing metameres—thoracic macrosomites; and finally the third to the abdomen—abdominal macrosomites.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 941

Gnathaptera (nā-thap'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, one of nine orders of *Insecta*, including a majority of the Linnean *Aptera*, divested of the crustaceans.

gnathapterous (nā-thap'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathapterus*, < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + πτερόν, wing.] Of or pertaining to the *Gnathaptera.*

gnat-hawk (nat'hâk), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus:* so called from its hawking for gnats on the wing. [Hampshire, Eng.]

Gnathia (nā'thi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of isopods of the family *Gnathiidæ. G. cerina* is a New England species. This generic name covers both *Anceus* and *Praniza*, the latter being the female of the former.

gnathic (nath'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the jaws; specifically, in *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolus of the jaws; alveolar: as, the *gnathic* or alveolar index (which see, under *craniometry*). Also *gnathal.*

The mean *gnathic* index of the two skulls, 1,065, is therefore much higher than that of the Andamanese.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 8.

gnathidium (nā-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gnathidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] The mandibular ramus of a bird's bill; either prong or fork of the lower mandible.

gnathiid (nath'i-id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Gnathiidæ.*

Gnathiidæ (nā-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathia* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopod crustaceans, having apparently but 5 thoracic somites and 5 pairs of legs of normal form, and notable for the great difference between the sexes. The family is also called *Anceidæ.*

gnathite (nath'it), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, the jaw, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, one of the appendages of the mouth of an arthropod or articulate animal, as a mandible, maxilla, maxilliped, gnathopod, etc. Such appendages are modified limbs, as is well seen in crustaceans, in which there are appendages partaking of the characters both of jaws and of legs between the true mandibles and the ambulatory limbs. See *gnathopodite*, and cut under *Scolopendra.*

In the Arachnida and the Peripatidea the *gnathites* are completely pediform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 225.

The mandibles, . . . the maxillæ, and the maxillipedes [of the crawfish] thus constitute six pairs of *gnathites.*
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 265.

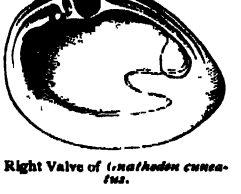
gnathitis (nā-thī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the jaw.

Gnatho (nā'thō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθων, full-mouth (in later comedy, as a proper name of a parasite), < γνάθος, jaw.] 1. A genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelinæ:* same as *Megacephala. Illiger*, 1807.—2. A genus of wasps, of the family *Crabronidæ. Klug*, 1810.—3. A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Chalcididæ. Curtis*, 1829.

Gnathocrinites (nath'ō-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + κρίνον, lily: see *crinite*[2] and *encrinite, Encrinites.*] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Gnathocrinoidea (nath'ō-kri-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Crinoidea*, q. v.] A group of encrinites, taking name from the genus *Gnathocrinites.*

Gnathodon (nath'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Rangia. G. cuneatus* is the cuneate clam of Louisiana, etc. *Rang*, 1834.—2. A genus of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculus. Sir W. Jardine*, 1845. See cut under *Didunculus.*



Right Valve of *Gnathodon cuneatus.*

Gnathodontinæ (nath'ō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculinæ. H. E. Strickland*, 1848.

Gnathodus (nath'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gnathodon*), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] 1. A genus of fishes.—2. A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family *Cicadellidæ. Fieber*, 1866.

gnathonic†, **gnathonical**† (nā-thon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *Gnatho*(*n*-), Gr. Γνάθων, in comedy, the name of a parasite (as in Terence's play "Eunuchus"), < γνάθων, full-mouth, < γνάθος, jaw.] Flattering; parasitical.

Admirably well spoken; angelicall tongue!
Gnathonicall coxcombe!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

That Jack's is somewhat of a *gnathonic* and parasitic soul, or stomach, all Bideford apple-women know.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 150.

gnathopod (nath'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gnathopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Jaw-footed; of or pertaining to the *Gnathopoda*, in any sense. Also *gnathopodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Gnathopoda*, of any kind.

Gnathopoda (nā-thop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gnathopus*: see *gnathopod.*] 1†. The xiphosures or horseshoe crabs regarded as an order of *Arachnida*. *Straus-Durckheim*, 1829.—2. In some systems of classification, a subclass or suborder of *Crustacea*, corresponding to *Entomostraca* in a broad sense; the lower series of the crustaceans, contrasted with the malacostracans or *Thoracopoda.*

Instead of the terms Malacostraca and Entomostraca . . . the terms Thoracipoda and *Gnathopoda*, which embody the salient character in each subclass.
H. Woodward, Encyc. Brit., VI. 654.

3. An exact synonym of *Arthropoda* considered as a prime division of a phylum *Appendiculata* (which see). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]

gnathopodite (nā-thop'ō-dīt), *n.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ite*².] One of the limbs which in crustaceans and other arthropods are modified into mouth-parts; a mouth-foot, jaw-foot, or foot-jaw; a maxilliped; a gnathite.

gnathopodous (nā-thop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *gnathopod* and *arthropodous.*

gnathostegite (nā-thos'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + στεγος, roof, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, a lamellar expansion of the ischiopodite and meropodite of the external maxilliped or third thoracic limb, which with its fellow covers the other mouth-parts. It may be terminated by a small jointed endognathal palp.

Gnathostoma (nā-thos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of nematoid entozoic worms, found in the stomach of the *Felidæ* or cat tribe. *R. Owen.* See *Chiracanthus*, 2.

Gnathostomata (nath-ō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gnathostoma*, q. v.] 1. A group of entomostracous crustaceans, containing the phyllopods, copepods, and ostracodes, as a suborder of *Entomostraca.*—2. A tribe of true copepods, having a completely segmented body and masticatory mouth-parts, and being for the most part not parasitic. It contains the families *Cyclopidæ*, *Calanidæ*, and *Notodelphyidæ*. *Claus.*

gnathostomatous (nath-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< *Gnathostomata* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Gnathostomata.* Also *gnathostomous.*

Gnathostomi (nā-thos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gnathostomus*: see *gnathostomous.*] The jaw-mouthed series of skulled vertebrates, including all of these excepting the *Cyclostomi* or *Monorhina* (hags and lampreys). Like *Amphirhina*, with which it is conterminous, the term expresses rather an evolutionary series than a definite zoological group of animals.

gnathostomous (nā-thos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathostomus*, < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + στόμα, mouth.] 1. Having an under jaw: specifically applied to the *Gnathostomi.*—2. Same as *gnathostomatous.*

gnathotheca (nath-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *gnathothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, the jaw, + θήκη, case.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the gnathidium; the horny or leathery investment of the under mandible. [Little used.]

Gnathoxys (nā-thok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1843), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀξύς, sharp.] 1. A genus of caraboid ground-beetles of Australia, comprising about 12 large species, black, broadly convex, with irregularly foveolate elytra.—2. A genus of ichneumon-flies, with two European species. *Wesmael*, 1844.

gnatling (nat'ling), *n.* [< *gnat*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A little gnat: used contemptuously of a person.

But if some man more hardy than the rest
Shall dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest,
At once they rise with impotence of rage,
Whet their small stings, and buzz about the stage.
Churchill, Rosciad.

gnat-snap†, *n.* Same as *gnat-snapper*, 1.

The little *gnat-snap* (worthy princes boords),
And the greene parrat, fainer of our words,
Wait on the phœnix, and admire her tunes,
And gaze themselves in her blew-golden plumes.
Du Bartas (trans.).

gnat-snapper† (nat'snap'ėr), *n.* 1. A bird that catches gnats for food: probably the beccafico. *Hakewill.*—2. A stupid gaping fellow.

Grout-head *gnat-snappers*, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

gnatter (nat'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *gnast*², *gnaw.*] 1. To gnaw.—2. To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

gnat-worm (nat'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a gnat.

gnaw (nâ), *v.* [< ME. *gnawen*, *gnagen* (pret. *gnew*, *gnow*, pl. *gnewen*, pp. *gnawen*), < AS. *gnagan* (pret. **gnōg*, pl. *for-gnōgon*, pp. **gnagen*) = D. *knagen*, *knaauwen* = East Fries. *knagen* = OLG. *cnagan* = LG. (Brem.) *gnauen*, with freq. *gnaueln*, *gnaggeln* = OHG. *gnagan*, *nagan*, and *chnagan*, MHG. *nagen*, G. *nagen* = Icel. *gnaga*, mod. *naga* = Sw. *gnaga* = Norw. *gnaga* and *knaga* = Dan. *gnave* and *nage*, gnaw. Hence *gnag*, *nag*¹, secondary forms, related to *gnaw* as *drag* is to *draw.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bite off little by little; bite or scrape away with the front teeth; erode or eat into.

His children wende that it for hongir was
That he his armes *gnow* [var. *gnew*].
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 458.

The Volsces have much corn; take these rats thither,
To *gnaw* their garners. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

They were to eat their bread, not *gnawing* it after the manner of rustics, but curialiter, like gentlemen, after a courtly fashion. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 60.

2. To bite upon, as in close thought, vexation, rage, etc.

Then *gnaw'd* his pen, then dash'd it on the ground.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 117.

At this he turn'd all red and paced his hall,
Now *gnaw'd* his under, now his upper lip.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To wear away as if by continued biting; consume; fret; waste.

Thou, in envy of him, *gnaw'st* thyself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Some derive the word Rhodanus [modern Rhone] from the Latine word rodere, which signifieth to gnaw, because in certaine places it doth continually *gnaw* and eat his bankes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 62.

To bite or gnaw a file. See *file*¹. = Syn. 1. *Chew.* See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by or as if by continual biting away of small fragments or portions.

Take from my heart those thousand thousand Furies,
That restless *gnaw* upon my life, and save me!
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

If a Serpent *gnawing* in our bowels be a representation of an insupportable misery here, what will that be of the Worm that never dies? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Wretched hunger *gnaweth* at my heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156.

2. To bite or nibble at the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

gnaw†, *n.* [< *gnaw*, *v.*] A gnawing.

Nine days I struggled—think the cruel strife,
The *gnaw* of anguish, and the waste of life!
Boyse, Written in the Palace of Falkland.

gnawable (nâ'a-bl), *a.* [< *gnaw*, *v.*, + *-able.*] That may be gnawed.

Undisturbed, the rats played in wild riot through my hut during the day, and in the night gnawed everything *gnawable*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 484.

gnawed (nâd), *p. a.* In *bot.*, irregularly toothed, as if from gnawing; erose.

gnawer (nâ'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

They [porcupines] are great *gnawers*, and will gnaw your house down if you are not watchful.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 617.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A rodent. (*b*) *pl.* The *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires.*

gnawing (nâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gnawinge* = D. *knaging*; verbal n. of *gnaw*, *v.*] The act of continued biting, consuming, or fretting.

Nowe therefore let vs here rehearse the contencion of familiar thinges, the *gnawing* at the heartes, and the freating of mindes & vowes, promises and requestes made of diuerse persones. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 19.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [< G. *gneiss* (as defined); said to be connected with OHG. *gneista*, etc., MHG. *gneiste*, etc., a spark: see *gnast*¹ and *gunister.* Cf. the meaning of *mica.*] A rock which consists essentially of the same mineral elements as granite, namely orthoclase, quartz, and mica, but in which there is a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the constituent minerals, and especially of the mica. It appears in a great variety of forms, and shows all stages of passage from true granite to a perfectly schistose condition, in which case the feldspar disappears, and the rock becomes a true mica schist. Porphyritic gneiss is characterized by the presence of large distinct crystals or rounded kernel like masses of feldspar. Gneiss often contains hornblende instead of or associated with mica, and then receives the name of *hornblende* or *syenitic gneiss.* Some gneisses are undoubtedly of eruptive origin; other varieties are admitted by most geologists to be metamorphosed sedimentary masses. As is the case with granite, so in gneiss the orthoclase is sometimes associated with plagioclase. See *granite.*

gneissic (nī'sik), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling gneiss; gneissose.

Gray dacite is abundant about the southern base of the mountain, in smooth cliffs and ledges, and has a remarkably *gneissic* appearance. *Science*, III. 552.

gneissoid (nī'soid), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-oid.*] Resembling gneiss in structure, especially with reference to the foliated arrangement of the constituents. Rocks are called *gneissoid* when they have the gneissic structure only imperfectly developed.

gneissose (nī'sōs), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ose.*] Having the qualities of, resembling, or exhibiting the texture or structure of gneiss.

Granite, but with *gneissose* aspect. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

Gnetaceæ (nē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnetum* + *-aceæ.*] A gymnospermous order of shrubs or small trees, usually jointed, with opposite leaves and monœcious or dicœcious flowers. The perianth of the male flower is membranous and two-lobed, and that of the female flower utricular. The only genera are *Gnetum*, *Ephedra*, and *Welwitschia.*

gnetaceous (nē-tā'shius), *a.* [< *Gnetaceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or resembling the *Gnetaceæ.*

In the *Gnetaceous* Ephedra altissima, a process of cell-formation goes on in the oospore. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 429.

Gnetum (nē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1767), altered from *Gnemon* (Rumphius, 1741), < *gnemon* or *gnemo*, given as its name in the island of Ternate, Malay archipelago.] A genus of climbing shrubs, type of the order *Gnetaceæ*, including 15 species, natives of tropical regions. They have jointed stems, opposite dilated leaves, flowers verticillate in terminal spikes, and the fruit often drupaceous. The fruit of *G. Gnemon* and some other Asiatic species is edible, and the young leaves are used as a vegetable.

gnew†. An obsolete preterit of *gnaw.*

gnide†, *v. t.* [< ME. *gnīden*, < AS. *gnīdan* (pret. *gnād*, pl. *gnidon*, pp. *ge-gniden*), rub, break to pieces, = OHG. *gnītan*, MHG. *gnīten* = Icel. *gnīdha* = Sw. *gnida* = Dan. *gnide*, rub.] To rub; bruise; pound; break in pieces.

Herbes he sought and fond,
And *gnidded* hem bitwix his hond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 94. (*Halliwell.*)

gnit†, *n.* [ME. *gnit*, pl. *gnyttus* = LG. *gnid* = G. *gnitze*, a gnat, = Icel. *gnit*, mod. *nitr* = Norw. *gnit* = Sw. *gnet* = Dan. *gnid*, a nit. Cf. *gnat*¹. The AS. *hnitu*, E. *nit*, is appar. a different word: see *nit.*] A gnat.

gnod†, *v. t.* [ME. *gnodden*, *gnudden*, a var. of *gnīdden*, a secondary form of *gnīden*, rub (cf. Icel. *gnudda* (Jonsson, Ordbog, p. 179), the usual Icel. form being *gnúa*, mod. *núa*, rub): see *gnide.*] To rub together; bruise; pound; break to pieces.

Corn up sprong unsowe of mannes hond,
The which they *gnodded*, and eet nat half inow.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 11.

gnoff†, *n.* [< ME. *gnof*, usually explained as a miser, but rather a churl, a lout (cf. 2d quot.); origin unknown. Cf. Sc. *gnaff*, any small or stunted object.] A churl; a curmudgeon.

Whilom ther was dwellynge at Oxenford
A riche *gnof*, that gestes heeld to bord,
And of his craft he was a carpenter.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 2.

The country *gnoofes*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubbes and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dunsyn dale
With slaughtered bodies soone.
Norfolke Furies (1623). (*Halliwell.*)

Gnoma (nō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801); so called in allusion to its dwelling in the earth; < *gnome*².] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing about 20 species, confined to Australia and the Malay peninsula.

gnome¹ (nōm; L. pron. nō'mē), *n.* [< LL. *gnome*, a sentence, maxim, < Gr. γνώμη, thought, judgment, intelligence, a thought, a judgment, an opinion, a maxim, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι = L. *noscere*, know, = E. *know*: see *know*¹.] A brief reflection or maxim; an aphorism; a saying; a saw.

They [Mr. Lowell's English admirers] have most of them a certain acquaintance, not with his works—for in that respect a hackneyed *gnome* or two of Bird-o'-freedom Sawin's constitutes their whole equipment—but with the high estimate in which he is held by all competent English critics.
Fortnightly Rev., quoted in Littell's Living Age, CLXVI. [283.

Looking at His method or style, we find that not a little of His teaching was in *gnomes*, or brief, pointed sentences, easy to be remembered.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 456.

= Syn. See *aphorism.*

gnome² (nōm), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *gnom*, < F. *gnome* = Sp. Pg. It. *gnomo*, a gnome, a factitious name, (by Paracelsus?) appar. taken < Gr. γνώμη, thought, intelligence, or γνώμων, one that knows or examines, an inspector or

guardian: see *gnome*[1], *gnomon*.] 1. One of a race of imaginary beings, first conceived as spirits of the earth, inhabiting its interior and that of everything earthly, animal, vegetable, or mineral. The gnomes ultimately came to be regarded as the special guardians of mines and miners, malicious in all other relations, and extremely ugly and misshapen; while the females of the race, called *gnomides*, not more than a foot high, were endowed with supreme beauty and goodness, and, being the special guardians of diamonds, were chiefly known in the countries that produced them.

> Swift on his sooty pinions flits the *gnome*,
> And in a vapour reach'd the dismal dome.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 17.

Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem [“Rape of the Lock”] of the fabled race of *gnomes*. *Warburton*.

Hence—2. A grotesque dwarf; a goblin-like person of small stature and misshapen figure. —3. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the giant *gnome* (*Patagona gigas*). =Syn. 1. *Goblin*, etc. See *fairy*.

gnomed (nōmd), *a.* [< *gnome*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. [Poetical.]

> The haunted air and *gnomed* mine. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

gnome-owl (nōm'oul), *n.* A small owl of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see).

gnomic[1] (nō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. γνωμικός, dealing in maxims, sententious, < γνώμη, a maxim: see *gnome*[1].] 1. Containing or dealing in maxims; sententious.

> There is a really *gnomic* force in the use to which he [Heywood] puts his power in the few serious words at the close of this interlude. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 136.

> The sententious, satiric song, to be met with in the 14th, 58th, and 82d Psalms, . . . this Ewald calls *gnomic* poetry. *Gilfillan*, Bards of the Bible, p. 63.

> The Ballad of Arabella is one of those familiar pieces of satire indulged in more frequently by newspaper wags than by *gnomic* poets. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 184.

2. In *gram.*, used in maxims or general statements; applied to express a universal truth: as, a *gnomic* aorist.

gnomic[2] (nō'mik), *a.* A contracted form of *gnomonic*.

gnomical[1] (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< *gnomic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *gnomic*[1].

gnomical[2] (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< *gnomic*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *gnomonic*.

> He may have given him a dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial. *Boyle*, Works, V. 427.

gnomically (nō'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a sententious manner; sententiously.

gnomide (nō'mid), *n.* [< *gnome*[2] + *-ide*[2].] A female gnome. See *gnome*[2], 1.

gnomologic (nō-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γνωμολογικός, sententious, < γνωμολογία, a speaking in maxims: see *gnomology*.] Of or pertaining to gnomology.

gnomological (nō-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomologic*.

gnomology (nō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνωμολογία, a speaking in maxims, a collection of maxims, < γνώμη, a maxim, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A collection of or treatise on maxims or sententious and pithy reflections. [Rare.]

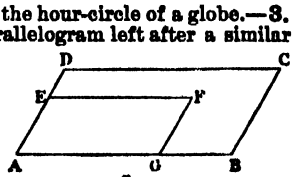
gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gnow-man*, *knowman* (simulating *know*[1] + *man*); = F. *gnomon* = Sp. *gnómon* = Pg. *gnomon* = It. *gnomone*, < L. *gnomon*, < Gr. γνώμων, one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, a carpenters' square, the index of a sun-dial, a gnomon in geometry, etc., < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnome*[1].] 1. On a sun-dial, the triangular projecting piece which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; also, any index to a sun-dial or to a meridian-mark, especially a very large one. The early gnomons used for astronomical purposes were vertical pillars or obelisks.

> *Gnomons* [It.], the *know-man* or *gnow-man* of a diall, the shadow whereof pointeth out the howers. *Florio*.

> The shadow of the style in the dyall, which they call the *gnomon*, in Egypt, at noonetide, in the equinoctiall day, is little more in length than halfe the *gnomon*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 72.

> I do not say there is such Difficulty to conceive a Rock standing still when the Waves run by it; or the *Gnomon* of a Dial when the Shaddow passes from one Figure to another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vi.

2. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.—3. A piece of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been removed from a corner of it. Thus, in the figure, EFGBCD is a gnomon.—



Gnomon.

4. An odd number; one of the terms of an arithmetical series by which polygonal numbers are found. Also called *gnomonic number*.

gnomonic (nō-mon'ik), *a.* [< L. *gnomonicus*, < Gr. γνωμονικός, of or for sun-dials, < γνώμων, a gnomon: see *gnomon*.] 1. Pertaining to the art of dialing.

> One of those curious *gnomonic* instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, etc. *Boyle*, Works, V. 398.

2. In *bot.*, bent at right angles.

Also *gnomic*, *gnomical*.

Gnomonic column. See *column*, 1.—**Gnomonic number.** See *gnomon*, 4.—**Gnomonic projection**, a projection of the circles of the sphere in which the point of sight is taken at the center of the sphere. In this projection all great circles appear as straight lines.

gnomonical (nō-mon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomonic*.

gnomonically (nō-mon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a gnomonic manner; according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *gnomonic*: see *-ics*. Cf. L. *gnomonica* and *gnomonice*, < Gr. γνωμονική (sc. τέχνη), the art of dialing, fem. of γνωμονικός: see *gnomonic*.] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing instruments to show the hour of the day or to aid in making astronomical observations by the shadow of a gnomon.

> By making it afford him the elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sun-dials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonicks*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 776.

gnomonist (nō'mon-ist), *n.* [< *gnomon* + *-ist*.] One versed in gnomonics.

> The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 418.

gnomonology (nō-mō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνώμων, a gnomon, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on dialing.

gnoo, *n.* See *gnu*.

Gnophria (nof'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens), irreg. < Gr. γνοφερός for δνοφερος, dark, murky.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, containing such species as *G. rubricollis*, known as the *black footman-moth*.

Gnorimus (nor'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. γνώριμος, known, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnome*[1].] A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles, containing a few large species, chiefly of Europe and Asia, which live on flowers. One, *G. maculosus*, is North American.

gnoseology (nō-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνῶσις, knowledge (see *gnosis*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The nomological science of the cognitive faculties in general. Also called *gnostology*.

> Baumgarten, to whom the honor of having projected this science belongs, defines it as “the theory of the liberal arts, inferior to *gnoseology*, the art of beautiful thought, . . . the science of cognition.” *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 26.

gnosis (nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. γνῶσις, knowledge, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know, = E. *know*: see *know*[1], and cf. *gnome*[1], *gnostic*.] Science; knowledge; knowledge of the highest kind; specifically, mystical knowledge. See *Gnostic*.

> The designation of mystery or veiling is applied to it [the occult or mystic system], as having been veiled from all except the initiated. The doctrines thus concealed were denominated *Gnosis* or Knowledge, and Sophia, or wisdom, and were accounted too sacred for profane or vulgar inspection. *A. Wilder*, Knight's Anc Art and Myth. (1876), p. 4.

> His [Origen's] *gnosis* neutralizes all that is empirical and historical, if not always as to its actuality, at least absolutely in respect of its value. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

> According as Gnosticism adopted one or other of these modes of explaining the existence of the present world, it fell into the two great divisions which, from their places of origin, have received the respective names of the Alexandrian and Syrian *Gnosis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

> The common Christian lives by faith, but the more advanced believer has *gnosis*, or philosophic insight of Christianity, as the eternal law of the soul. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, vi. § 7.

gnostic (nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γνωστικός, knowing (as a noun, Γνωστικός, > LL. *Gnosticus*, a Gnostic; usually in pl.); fem. ἡ γνωστική, or neut. τὸ γνωστικόν, the power or faculty of knowing (used with reference to γνῶσις, knowledge, esp. higher or deeper knowledge); < γνωστός, collateral form of γνωτός, verbal adj. of γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι = L. *noscere* = E. *know*: see *know*[1], *gnome*[1], and cf. *gnosis*, *agnostic*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Having knowledge; possessing mystic or esoteric knowledge of spiritual things.

> Idealism is not necessarily either *gnostic* or agnostic, but is more apt to be the former than the latter. *R. Flint*, Mind, XIII. 506.

2. Worldly-wise; knowing; clever or smart. [Humorous.]

> I said you were a d—d *gnostic* fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional—that's all. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, v.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Gnostics or to Gnosticism; cabalistic; theosophic.

> Marcion distinguished himself by his extreme opposition to Judaism, and generally by a *Gnostic* attitude at variance with the Old Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of one of certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the first century, flourished in the second, and had almost entirely disappeared by the sixth. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith was the road to heaven, and professed to have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *eons*, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism and Docetism and in the existence of a demiurge or world-creator. Christ they regarded as a superior eon, who had descended from the Infinite God in order to subdue the god or eon of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

> After Christianity began to be settled in the world, the greatest corrupters of it were the pretenders to divine Inspiration, as the false Apostles, the *Gnosticks*, the Montanists, and many others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

> Setting out from this principle, all the *Gnostics* agree in regarding this world as not proceeding immediately from the Supreme Being. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

Gnostical (nos'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Gnostic* + *-al*.] Same as *Gnostic*.

> Lipsius, one of the most recent and careful writers on the subject, arranges the *Gnostical* systems in a threefold order. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 702.

gnostically (nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a gnostic or knowing manner; cleverly; knowingly. [Humorous.]

> “I say, little Sir Bingo,” said the Squire, “this is the very fellow that we saw down at the Willow slack on Saturday—he was tog'd *gnostically* enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand—the fly fell like a thistle-down on the water.” *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

2. According to Gnosticism; after the method or manner of the Gnostics.

Gnosticism (nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Gnostic* + *-ism*.] The religious and metaphysical system of the Gnostics; belief in or tendency toward Gnostic doctrines.

Gnosticize (nos'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gnosticized*, ppr. *Gnosticizing*. [< *Gnostic* + *-ize*.] To interpret as a Gnostic; give a Gnostic coloring to.

> He [Heracleon] sought ingeniously to *gnosticize* the whole book [the fourth Gospel] from beginning to end. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 156.

> Attempts to Christianize paganism, to conciliate Judaism, or to *gnosticize* Christianity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

Gnostidæ (nos'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnostus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Gnostus*, having three genera, of one tropical species each.

gnostology (nos-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνωστός, known, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *gnoseology*.

Gnostus (nos'tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1855), < Gr. γνωστός, collateral form of γνωτός, known, to be known, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnosis*, *gnostic*.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Gnostidæ*. The sole species is *G. formicicola* of Brazil, which lives in ants' nests. It has normal eyes, but is notable in its antennæ, trophi, legs, venation, and number of abdominal segments.

2. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ*. *Fieber*, 1858.

gnowt. A Middle English preterit of *gnaw*.

gnu (nū), *n.* [Also written *gnoo*; < Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] An African animal of the genus *Catoblepas* (or *Connochætes*), belonging to


Common or White-tailed Gnu (*Catoblepas gnu*).

the antilopine division of the family *Bovidæ*; a wildebeest. The gnu has little of the appearance of an ordinary antelope, being a creature of singular shape, strangely combining characters which recall at once horse, ass, and ox. There are two very distinct species, the common gnu, *C. gnu*, and the brindled gnu, *C. gorgon*, sometimes generically separated under the name *Gorgonus*. The former stands about 4 feet high at the withers, and is about 5½ feet long; the shoulders are hunched; the neck is maned like an ass's; the tail is long and flowing like a horse's; the head is like a buffalo's, with a broad muzzle, and beset with long bristly hairs; other long hairs hang from the dewlap and between the fore legs; there are horns in both sexes, in the male massive, meeting over the poll, then curving downward and outward and again turned up at the tip, like a muskox's; the color is brownish or blackish, with much white in the tail and mane. The brindled gnu is a larger animal, striped on the fore quarters, with black tail and more copious mane; it is known as the *blue wildebeest*, and by the Bechuan name *kokon* or *kokoon*. Both species inhabit southerly parts of Africa, in company with zebras and quaggas, and usually go in herds like other antelopes.

go (gō), *v.*; pret. *went*, pp. *gone*, ppr. *going*. [Sc. also *gae*; < ME. *go*, *goo*, *gon*, *goon*, earlier *gan* (pret. *code*, *gede*, *yede*, *yode*; also *wente* (prop. the pret. of *wenden*: see *wend*), ppr. *goande*, *goende*, pp. *gon*, *gan*), < AS. *gān* (pret. *ēode*, ppr. not found, pp. *ge-gān*) = OS. *gān* = OFries. *gān* = D. *gaan* = MLG. LG. *gān* = OHG. *gān*, *gēn*, MHG. *gen*, G. *gehen* (= mod. Icel. *gā* = Sw. *gå* = Dan. *gaa*, of Lat. origin); not in Goth. (except in the pret. *iddja*) nor in early Scand.; a defective verb, generally regarded as a contraction of the equiv. AS. *gangan* = Goth. *gaggan*, etc., E. *gang*, with which it has been long confused (see *gang*); but such a contraction is otherwise unexampled (the contraction in AS. *fōn*, take, *hōn*, hang, from the fuller form represented by the E. *fang*, *hang*, q. v., being different), and is, on phonetic and other grounds, improbable. The form of the appar. root (Teut. √ *gai*), the form of the pret. (AS. *ēode*, Goth. *iddja*), and the fact that the prolific and widespread Indo-Eur. √ *i*, go, is otherwise scarcely represented in Teut. (unless in OHG. *ilen*, G. *eilen* = Dan. *ile* = Sw. *ila*, hasten; AS. *īle* = OFries. *ile* = Icel. *il*, the sole of the foot), give some probability to the conjecture that the Teut. √ *gai* stands for **ga-i*, being the generalizing prefix, Goth. *ga-*, AS., etc., *ge-* (see *y-*), + √ *i*, go. The AS. pres. ind. 1 *gā*, 2 *gāst*, 3 *gāth* = Goth. as if 1 **ga-im*, 2 **ga-is*, 3 **ga-ith*, equiv. to the simple forms 1 **im*, 2 **is*, 3 **ith* (disused perhaps because of possible confusion with similar forms of the verb *be*, namely, 1 *im*, 2 *is*, 3 *ist* = E. 1 *am*, 2 *art*, 3 *is*); = L. *vo* (pres. ind. 1 *eo*, 2 *is*, 3 *it*) = Gr. *ἴεναι* (pres. ind. 1 *εἶμι*, 2 *εἶ*, *εἶς*, 3 *εἶσι*) = Skt. √ *i* (pres. ind. 1 *emi*, 2 *eshi*, 3 *eti*, etc.) = Lith. *eiti* = OBulg. *iti*, go. In this view, the pret., AS. *ēode*, Goth. *iddja*, etc. (in comp. *ge-ēode*, ME. *geode*, *gede*, *gode*, E. obs. *yede*, *yode*, with occas. pres. *yede*, *yead*), appar. from a different root, is formed from the same root **i*, without the prefix.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move; pass; proceed; be in motion or pass from one point to another by any means or in any manner, as by walking, running, or other action of the limbs, by riding, etc.

> To the hors he *goth* him faire and wel.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 142.
>
> A gladere wommon vnder God no migt *go* on erthe,
> Than was the wif with the child.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.
>
> The wind blowing hard at N. E., there *went* so great a surf as they had much to do to land.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 231.
>
> But the standing toast, that pleased the most,
> Was the wind that blows, the ship that *goes*,
> And the lass that loves a sailor.
> *Dibdin*, The Lass that Loves a Sailor.

[In this sense the word is sometimes used elliptically so as to appear transitive. See second series of phrases below.

> When they *go* their Processions, with these beasts displayed in their Banners, euery one falleth downe and doth worshippe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 574.]

2. To take steps as in walking; move step by step; walk, as distinguished from running or riding: as, the child begins to *go* alone.

> I may not *goon* so fer, quod sche, ne ryde.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 295.
>
> A lytell from thens towardes Jherusalem is the welle of Jacob, where our Sauyour Criste, wery of *goynge*, syttyng vpon the welle, axed water of the woman Samaritan.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 52.
>
> I purpose to teach a yong scholer to *go*, not to daunce.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 151.
>
> Our souls can neither fly nor *go*
> To reach immortal joys.
> *Watts*, Come, Holy Spirit.

3. To pass out or away; depart; move from a place: opposed to *come* or *arrive*: as, the mail comes and *goes* every day.

> *Goth*, walketh forth, and beynge us a chalkstoon.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.
>
> When half-gods *go*,
> The gods arrive.
> *Emerson*, Give All to Love.
>
> The phantom of a cup that comes and *goes*.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

4. To be or keep moving or acting; continue in progress or operation; maintain action or movement: as, the presses are *going* day and night.

> Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
> Irregular man 's never constant, never certain.
> *Otway*.
>
> We do not believe any Government can keep different plants, completely outfitted for gun-work, *going*.
> *Michaelis*, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 98.

5. To move in a course, or toward a point or a result; move or pass along; proceed; fare: used in an immaterial sense: as, everything is *going* well for our purpose.

> How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.
>
> Very desirous they were to hear this noon by the post how the election has *gone* at Newcastle.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 15, 1661.
>
> Courage, Friend; To-day is your Period of Sorrow;
> And things will *go* better, believe me, To-morrow.
> *Prior*, The Thief and the Cordelier.
>
> Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts*, Logic.
>
> One that had been strong,
> And might be dangerous still, if things *went* wrong.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Island Ruin.

6. To pass from one to another; be current; be in circulation; have currency or circulation; circulate: as, so the story *goes*.

> And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 12.
>
> Thus *went* the Tradition there. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.
>
> In any Kings heart, as Kings *goe* now, what shadowie conceit or groundless toy will not create a jealousie.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iii.
>
> Sylvia's mother had never stinted him in his meat, or grudged him his share of the best that was *going*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

7. To apply; be applicable; be suited or adapted; fit: as, the song *goes* to an old tune.

> You must know I con'd this Song before I came in, and find it will *go* to an excellent Air of old Mr. Lawe's.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

8. To apply one's self; set or betake one's self; have recourse; resort: as, to *go* to law; to *go* to borrowing.

> Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney*.
>
> Next we *went* in hand to draw up his commission and instructions. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 359.

9. To be about (to do something); have in thought or purpose: chiefly in the present participle with *be*: as, I *was going* to send for you; I *am going* to ride.

> I *was going* to say, the true art of being agreeable in company . . . is to appear well pleased with those you are engaged with. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

10. To proceed by some principle or rule; be guided: as, we are to *go* by the usual practice in such cases.

> We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat*.

11. To be with young; be pregnant: now used only of animals.

> Once had the early matrons run
> To greet her of a lovely son;
> And now with second hope she *goes*,
> And calls Lucina to her throes.
> *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win.

12. To be parted with by expenditure or in exchange; be disposed of, sold, or paid out: as, the article *went* for half its value; the money *goes* too fast.

> What an escape I had at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which *goes* extremely dear. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 412.
>
> Eggs don't *go* for but ninepence in Livingston or anywhere else. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 6.

13. To escape from hold or detention; be loosed, released, or freed: only with *let*: as, *let* me *go*; *let go* his hand.

> *Let go* that rude uncivil touch. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

14. To extend; reach; lead: as, the wall *goes* from one house to the other; this road *goes* to Edinburgh.

> The walls extend further north, and *go* up the middle of a small high hill.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.
>
> The Household includes the descendants of a common great-grandfather, but *goes* no farther.
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 181.

15. To extend in effect, meaning, or purport; be of force or value; avail: as, the explanation *goes* for nothing.

> His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden*, Pref. to Translation from Ovid.
>
> Mitchel . . . wrote a clear, bold, incisive prose, keen in its scorn and satire, *going* directly to the heart of its purpose. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xviii.

16. To tend toward a result or consequence; reach; conduce; contribute: frequently with *to*, *into*, or *toward*: as, his concessions will *go* far *toward* a reconciliation.

> Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go towards* acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift*, To Pope.

17. To contribute in amount or quantity; be requisite or present (to); be necessary as a component or a cause: as, in troy weight 12 ounces *go* to the pound.

> What little or no pains *goes* to some people!
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, ii. 1.
>
> Truly there *goes* a great deal of providence to produce a man's life unto threescore.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 43.

18. To pass off well; move briskly; take; succeed: as, the play *goes* well.

> Society has invented no infliction equal to a large dinner that does not *go*, as the phrase is. Why it does not *go* when the viands are good and the company is bright, is one of the acknowledged mysteries.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 808.

19. To depart from life; decease; die.

> Unless I have a doctor, mine own doctor,
> That may assure me, I am *gone*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Prophetess, iv. 2.
>
> She sinks again;
> Again she's *gone*, she's *gone*, *gone* as a shadow;
> She sinks forever, friend!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.
>
> Poor Ned Poppy — he's *gone* — was a very honest man.
> *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.
>
> Sweeter far is death than life to me that long to *go*.
> *Tennyson*, May Queen, Conclusion.

20. To pass or be resolved into another state or condition; assume, resume, or appear conspicuously in any state or condition; become: as, to *go* crazy; the State will *go* Democratic or Republican.

> *Sneer.* Why in white satin?
> *Puff.* O Lord, sir — when a heroine *goes* mad, she always goes into white satin. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.
>
> Why did the beer *go* bad? was the great question to be solved, and this was solved by Pasteur.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 844.

21. To appear: with reference to manner or dress.

> She that was ever fair, and never proud, . . .
> Never lack'd gold, and yet *went* never gay.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.
>
> Himself a gallant, that . . . can . . . *go* richly in embroideries, jewels, and what not.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.
>
> His brave clothes too
> He has flung away, and *goes* like one of us now.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.
>
> All Women *going* here veiled, and their Habit so generally alike, one can hardly distinguish a Countess from a Cobbler's Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

22. To give way; break or tear from a fastening. [Colloq.]

> Here is the tear. . . . I caught against the flower-pot frame, and I'll swear I heard my gown *go*.
> *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

23. To proceed; operate; exercise any kind of activity.

> Then the water was thrown on them [the people], and they crouded to wipe the vase with their handkerchiefs, and *went* so far as to take the herbs out of the caldron in which the water was boiled.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.
>
> The Duke of Newcastle . . . is *going* greater lengths in everything for which he overturned Lord Granville.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 104.

24. To come into action or activity; start into motion: as, bang *went* the gun.

> The Chimes *went* Twelve: the Guests withdrew.
> *Prior*, Hans Carvel.
>
> His noble heart *went* pit-a-pat,
> And to himself he said — "What's that?"
> *Cowper*, Retired Cat.

25. To belong in place or situation; require to be put: as, this book *goes* on the top shelf. — **Been and gone and.** See *been and*, under *be*[1]. — **From the word go**, from the start, as in a race: said of any exertion or competition. [Colloq.] — **Get you gone.** See *get*[1]. — **Gone to the bow-wows.** See *bow-wow*. — **Go to**, come now: an interjectional phrase, often used in contempt. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> *Go to*, let us make brick. Gen. xi. 3.
>
> *Go to*, *go to*, thou art a foolish fellow. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Go to the devil! See *devil*. — **To come and go.** See *come*. — **To go aboard.** See *aboard*[1]. — **To go about.** (a) [*About*, adv.] To exert one's self, as for an object; make efforts; take measures.

He goeth about to dissuade the king from his supremacy. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They *went about* to slay him. Acts ix. 29.

(*b*) [*About*, adv.] *Naut.*, to tack. (*c*) [*About*, prep.] To engage in; undertake; set to work at: as, to *go about* an enterprise.

All men be knowen by the workes they vse to *go about*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

To go about one's business, to pursue one's occupation; attend to one's own affairs; in the imperative, go away, be off.

Indeed 'tis not improbable that these fellows were Fishermen, and *going about their business*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

Let him have half-a-crown from me, said I, and desire him to *go about his business*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 109.

To go abroad. (*a*) To go away from home; leave one's house.

Horatio's servant . . . begg'd to *go abroad*; . . .
"'Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end.'
Cowper, To Joseph Hill.

(*b*) Specifically, to go to a foreign country.—**To go after**, to seek; follow; take pleasure in.

When Solomon *went after* other gods, he was punished by the revolt of the people that were subject to him. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

To go against. (*a*) To invade; march to attack. (*b*) To be repugnant to: as, it *goes against* my principles.

I determined to quit a business which had always *gone* rather *against* my conscience. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

To go against the grain, to be opposed to one's inclinations or feelings; come hard.

Though it *went* much *against the grain*, yet at last he so far prevailed by fair Words, that they were contented to go on with their Seal-killing, till they had filled all their Cask. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 27.

To go ahead. (*a*) To go in advance. (*b*) To proceed; go forward; go on and do the thing in hand. [Colloq.]

The specific instructions to conquer and hold California were issued to Commodore Sloat, by Mr. Bancroft, on the 12th of July, 1846 Previous to this, however, he had been officially notified that war existed, and briefly instructed to *go ahead*. *New York Com. Advertiser.*

To go aside. (*a*) To err; deviate from the right way; take the wrong direction.

The bitter arrow *went aside* . . .
And pierced thy heart, my love, my bride.
Tennyson, Oriana.

(*b*) To withdraw; retire.—**To go at**, to assail; attack with energy.—**To go away.** See *away*.—**To go back on** or **upon**, to retreat from; abandon; prove faithless to. [Colloq.]

The clergyman assured him . . . if he married, it must be for better and worse; that he could not *go back upon* the step. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 218.

Are these Dobbs' Ferry villagers
A *going back on* Dobbs!
'T would n't be more anom'lous
If Rome *went back on* Rom'lus!
Dobbs, His Ferry, Putnam's Mag., Jan., 1868.

To go beside†. See *beside*.—**To go between**, to interpose in the affairs of; mediate between.

I did *go between* them, as I said, but more than that, he loved her—for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

To go beyond, to exceed; surpass; excel. See *beyond*.

Beasts, though otherwise behind men, may notwithstanding in actions of sense and fancy *go beyond* them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

The Ragusan examples [of architecture] *go beyond* anything that we know of elsewhere. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 244.

To go by. (*a*) [*By*, adv.] To pass unnoticed or disregarded: as, to let an insult *go by*. (*b*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To pass near and beyond (2†) To come by; get.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.
Milton, S. A., l. 904.

To go or go home by beggar's bush. See *beggar*.—**To go by the board.** See *board*.—**To go current†.** See *current*[1], *a.*—**To go daft.** See *daft*[1].—**To go down.** (*a*) To droop, descend, or sink in any manner.

Supreme he sits; before the awful frown
That bends his brows the boldest eye *goes down*.
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

The storm was increasing, and it became evident that it was better to take the hazard of beaching the boat than to *go down* in a hundred fathoms of water. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxiii.

(*b*) To decline; fall off; fail: as, he lost his self-control and *went down* rapidly. (*c*) To find acceptance; be accepted or approved: as, that doctrine will not *go down*. [Colloq.]

Nothing *goes down* with her that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

To go eye out. See *eye*[1].—**To go far**, to last or hold out long: as, his money did not *go far*; our provisions will not *go far*.—**To go for.** (*a*) To enter into the condition or employment of; engage as: as, to *go for* a soldier. (*b*) To be taken or regarded as; pass for: as, it *goes for* less than it is worth. (*c*) To be in favor of (a person or thing). (*d*) To proceed to attack; assail with blows or words; bring to book. [Slang, U. S.]

And he rose with a sigh,
And said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor!"
And he *went for* that heathen Chinee.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

To go for nothing, to have no value, meaning, or efficacy; come to naught; be unavailing: as, all his efforts *went for nothing*.—**To go for one's self** to act or work on one's own account; be one's own master.—**To go forth.** (*a*) To go away or depart.

But now the whole Round Table is dissolved, . . .
And I, the last, *go forth* companionless.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*b*) To be announced or published: as, the decree has *gone forth*.—**To go forward.** (*a*) To advance; march on; make headway.

Speak unto the children of Israel, that they *go forward*. Ex. xiv. 15.

Per me stetit, I was in the fault that it *went* not *forward*. *Terence in English* (1614).

(*b*) To be in course; be under way.

"What's *going forward*?"—"Ball, sir," said the waiter.—"Assembly, eh?"—"No, sir, not assembly, sir; ball for the benefit of a charity." *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

To go free. (*a*) To be set at liberty, as a prisoner or a hostage. (*b*) *Naut.* See *free*.—**To go hard.** (*a*) To result in hardship, danger, or misfortune: followed by *with* (often with *ill* instead of *hard*).

If law, authority, and power deny not,
It will *go hard with* poor Antonio.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

(*b*) To be because of great difficulty or of simple impossibility: followed by *but* or *if* with a clause.

Hap what may hap, I'll roundly go about her:
It shall *go hard if* Cambio go without her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

It shall *go hard but* I will see your death.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

To go in, to take an active part; proceed to action. [Colloq.]—**To go in and out**, to go and come freely; have the freedom of a place; be at liberty.

By me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall *go in and out*, and shall find pasture. John x. 9.

To go in for, to be in favor of, make the object of acquirement or attainment. [Colloq.]

Go in for money—money's the article.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 3.

The gentlemen *went in for* big bows to their ties, cutaway coats, and short sticks.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 63.

To go in unto†, *Scrip.*, to have sexual commerce with.—**To go near**, to become liable or likely.

Masters, it is proved already that you are little better than false knaves; and it will *go near* to be thought so shortly. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

To go off. (*a*) To take one's departure. (*b*) To die.

Were I of Cæsar's religion, I should be of his desires, and wish rather to *go off* at one blow than to be sawed in pieces by the grating torture of a disease
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

(*c*) To explode or be discharged with noise, as firearms.

It is, as I may say, a designing and malicious-looking letter—and I warrant smells of gunpowder like a soldier's pouch! —Oons!—I wouldn't swear it mayn't *go off*!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*d*) To be disposed of: as, the goods *went off* rapidly.

Nothing in my way *goes off* in summer, except very light goods indeed. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, ii.

(*e*) To pass off or take place: as, everything *went off* well.

The fervours of a pious mind will naturally contract such an earnestness and attention towards a better being, as will make the ordinary passages of life *go off* with a becoming indifference. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

(*f*) To deteriorate in condition, be on the wane.

Oh! don't look at me, please; . . . I know as well as if you had told me that you think me dreadfully *gone off*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Marjoribanks, xii.

To go off at half cock. See *cock*[1].—**To go on.** (*a*) To advance; proceed; continue; be in progress.

It is natural to inquire into our present condition; how long we shall be able to *go on* at this rate. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

What's *going on* here?—So you have been quarrelling too, I warrant. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

The work of building over the site must have *gone on* from that day to this. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 147.

(*b*) To be put on, as a garment: as, the coat will not *go on*. (*c*) To behave; carry on. See *going-on*, under *going*, *n.* [Colloq.]

Sad comfort whenever he returns, to hear how your brother has *gone on*! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

To go on a bat. See *bat*[1].—**To go on all fours.** See *four*, *a.*—**To go on the account†.** See *account*.—**To go on the stage**, to adopt the theatrical profession; appear as a public actor.—**To go out.** (*a*) To go forth; go from home.

When she *went out* to tailorin', she was allers bespoke six months ahead. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 56.

There were thousands of poor girls eating out their hearts because they had to *go out* as governesses. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 263.

(*b*) To depart or retire: with *of*: as, to *go out of* office. (*c*) To become extinct, as a candle or a fire; expire.

The fire here *went out* about an age agone.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 194.

The ancient Sage, who did so long maintain
That Bodies die, but Souls return again,
With all the Births and Deaths he had in Store,
Went out Pythagoras, and came no more.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

(*d*) To go into society: as, they do not *go out* this season, being in mourning. (*e*) To be inwardly moved (toward a person), in love or sympathy.

Maggie's heart *went out* towards this woman whom she had never liked. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

(*f*) To fight a duel; also, to take the field for war: as, he *went out* in the Crimean campaign.—**To go over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] To change sides; pass from one party, doctrine, etc., to another.

They [the Gallas] have never made a settlement on the Abyssinian side of the Nile, except such tribes of them as, from wars among themselves, have *gone over* to the king of Abyssinia and obtained lands on the banks of that river. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 218.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To read; perusc; rehearse.

Whisk. I wish, sir, you would practise this without me—I can't stay dying here all night.
Puff. Very well; we'll *go over* it by and by.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

(2) To examine; review; verify: as, to *go over* an account.

If we *go over* the laws of christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain.
Tillotson.

(3) To pass from one side to the other of, as a river.—**To go over the range**, to die. [Slang, western U. S.]

To *go over the range* is to die, as any reader of Bret Harte's frontier stories knows; but once it was limited to cattle.
L. Swinburne, Bucolic Dialect of the Plains.

To go over to the majority. See *majority*.—**To go round**, to supply a share or portion for every one: as, there was not cake enough to *go round*.—**To go through.** (*a*) To complete; accomplish; perform thoroughly: as, to *go through* an undertaking. (*b*) To pass through or exhaust every part of; search or use to the full extent of: as, to *go through* one's pockets or a room in looking for something; to *go through* (exhaust) a fortune. (*c*) To subject to a thorough search for valuables: said of persons: as, they *went through* him and made a good haul. [Thieves' slang.] (*d*) To suffer; undergo; sustain to the end: as, to *go through* a long sickness.

I suppose never man *went through* such a series of calamities in the same space of time.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

(*e*) To carry an undertaking to completion.

You chang'd
Your purposes; why did you not *go through*,
And murder him?
Shirley, The Traitor, iv. 1.

To go through the mill, to pass through a more or less severe or tedious course of discipline or training; have experience. [Colloq.]

Certain persons who have *gone through the mill* of what is known as our "higher education"
Contemporary Rev., LI. 10.

To go through with, to carry to completion; effectually discharge.

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To go to extremes. See *extreme*, *n.*—**To go together by the ears.** See *ear*[1].—**To go to glade†, to go to grass, to go to the basket†, to go to the devil, to go to the ground**, etc. See the nouns.—**To go too far**, to exceed the bounds of reason, prudence, or propriety.

These contents of the trunk were so unexpected, that Cabil the Vizir thought he had *gone too far*, and called my servant in a violent hurry, upbraiding him for not telling who I was. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 273.

To go to pieces. (*a*) To break up entirely, as a wrecked vessel. (*b*) To be dismembered or disrupted.

The most significant point in the history of the four years 1770–73 is the manner in which the ordinary colonial government continued to *go to pieces*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 739.

(*c*) To break down in health; have the nervous system shattered.—**To go under.** (*a*) [*Under*, adv.] To be submerged or overwhelmed, be ruined, also, to die. [U. S.] (*b*) [*Under*, prep.] To be talked of or known, as by a title or character: as, to *go under* the name of reformers.

He [a Maronite sheik] *went under* the name of a prince of mount Libanon, for those who have travelled under that character are the sons of those sheiks who rent the parishes of the prince of the Druses
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 96.

To go up. (*a*) *Theat* See *to come down* (*d*), under *come*. (*b*) To go to ruin financially. [Colloq.]—**To go upon**, to proceed according to, in argument or action, as a supposition or a principle

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers.
Addison.

To go well, to be or result in a flourishing or fortunate condition: used absolutely or with *with*. as, all is *going well with* him

That it may *go well with* thee, and *with* thy children after thee. Deut. iv. 40.

To go with. (*a*) To accompany; belong to.

Along *with* the attitude of abject submission assumed by the Batoka, we saw that there *go* rhythmic blows of the hands against the sides.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 396.

(*b*) To side or take part with.

We cannot *go with* him in defending the MS. "Ibi" . . . as an ethical dative. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 169.

(*c*) To agree or harmonize with.

The innocence which would *go* extremely well *with* a sash and tucker is a little out of keeping with the rouge and pearl necklace. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xl.

That feelings of soberness or gloom *go with* black, of excitement *with* red, . . . would probably be admitted by most persons. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 516.

To go without saying, to be taken for granted; be understood without explanation or without mention. [Compare the French *aller sans dire*.]

Put it out of your mind and let us be very happy this evening. And every following evening. That *goes without saying*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 270.

To go wrong. (*a*) To take a wrong way; go astray; deviate from prudence or virtue.

They are all noblemen who have *gone wrong*.
W. S. Gilbert, Pirates of Penzance.

(*b*) To run or proceed with friction or trouble; not to run smoothly. — **To let go.** See def. 18.

[In the following phrases the verb is not really transitive in sense; what follows it is adverbial in all cases.]

To dot and go one. See *dot*[1]. — **To go a journey**, to engage in a journey; travel.

He himself went a day's journey into the wilderness
1 Ki. xix. 4

To go an errand, to go on an errand; take a message. — **To go bail.** See *bail*[2]. — **To go halves** or **shares**, to share anything in two equal parts; bear or enjoy a part, participate in, as an enterprise.

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal *shares* in the booty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To go one's own gate, to have one's own way. See *gate*[2].

A woman should obey her husband, and not *go her own gait*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

To go one's way. (*a*) To pass on in one's course; depart; move on.

And Jesus said unto him, *Go thy way*; thy faith hath made thee whole. Mark x. 52.

He . . . caught
His bundle, waved his hand, and *went his way*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To take or have one's own way.

Go your ways now, and make a costly feast at your own charge for guests so dainty mouthed, so divers in taste, and besides that, of so unkind and unthankful nature.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 15.

To go security, to make one's self responsible; give bond.

It was but last week he *went security* for a fellow whose face he scarce knew. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

To go the way of nature. See *nature*. — **To go the whole figure, to go the whole hog**, to go to the utmost extent to gain a point or attain an object. [Slang.]

Why not, therefore, *go the whole hog*, and reject the total voyage, when thus in his view partially discredited?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

II. *trans.* 1. To put up with; tolerate; consent to: as, I can't *go* his preaching. [Colloq.] — 2. To contribute, wager, or risk in any way: as, I will *go* you a guinea on the event; how much will you *go* to help us? [Colloq.] — **To go it**, to act in a spirited, energetic, or dashing manner: only colloquial, and often employed in the imperative as an encouragement: as, "*go it* while you're young." [Colloq.]

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant wine? . . . I say, young Copperfield, you're *going it*! *Dickens*, David Copperfield, vi.

To go it alone, to do anything without assistance; take the responsibility upon one's self. [Colloq.] — **To go it blind**, to proceed without regard to consequences; act in a heedless or headlong manner. [Colloq.]

At the outset of the war I would not *go it blind*, and rush headlong into a war unprepared and with utter ignorance of its extent and purpose.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, I. 342.

To go (a person) **one better**, to accept a bet and offer to increase it by a unit in kind; hence, to outrank or excel to some extent in quality or fitness of action. [Colloq.]

go[1] (gō), *n.*; pl. *goes* (gōz). [< *go*, *v.*] 1. A doing; act; affair; piece of business. [Colloq.]

This is a pretty *go*, is this here! an uncommon pretty *go*! *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lvii.

I see a man with his eye pushed out; that was a rum *go* as ever I saw. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

2. Fashion or mode: as, capes are all the *go*. [Colloq.]

Now seldom, I ween, is such costume seen,
Except at a stage-play or masquerade;
But who doth not know it was rather the *go*
With Pilgrims and Saints in the second Crusade?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 251.

Docking was quite the *go* for mares as well as tails at that time. *Dickens.*

3. Energy; activity; stamina; spirit; animation: as, there is plenty of *go* in him yet. [Colloq.]

He [Lord Derby] is his father with all the *go* taken out of him, and a good deal of solid stuff put into him.
Higginson, English Statesmen, p. 210.

4. In *cribbage*, a situation where the next player cannot throw another card without causing the sum of spots on that and on the cards already played to amount to more than 31. — 5. Turn; chance. [Colloq.]

"My *go* — curse you, my *go*!" said Johnnie, as Bill lifted the shell of spirits to his lips. "You've had seven *goes* and I've only had six."
H. R. Haggard, Mr. Meeson's Will, x.

6. A success; a fortunate stroke or piece of business. [Colloq.]

There was one man among them who possessed what has often proved to be of more importance than capital — courage, vim, pertinacity, and grim determination to make the venture a *go*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 689.

The third act is over and it is tremendous; if the other two acts go in the same way it is an immense *go*.
Lester Wallack, Memories.

7. A dram; a drink: as, a *go* of gin. [Colloq.]

So they went on talking politics, puffing cigars and sipping whiskey-and-water, until the *goes*, most appropriately so called, were both gone.
Dickens, Sketches, Making a Night of It.

I have tickled the Captain too: he must have pledged his half-pay to keep open house for you, and now he must live on plates of beef and *goes* of gin for the next seven years. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 254.

Great go, an examination for degrees. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

I never felt so thoroughly sick of every thing like a Mathematical book as just before the *Great Go*, when my knowledge of Mathematics was greater than it ever was before or has ever been since.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 266.

Little go, a previous or preliminary examination. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

The . . . Examination commonly called the *Little Go* (at Oxford the Smalls), being the former of the only two examinations required by the University for the B. A. degree. It is held near the end of the Lent (second) Term.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 121.

No go, of no use; not to be done. [Colloq.]

Just examine my bumps, and you'll see it's *no go*.
Lowell, At Commencement Dinner, 1866.

got. An obsolete form of *gone*, past participle of *go*. *Chaucer.*

goa (gō'ä), *n.* [Native name?] 1. A name of a Tibetan antelope, *Procapra picticauda*. *Gray.* Also called *ragoa*. — 2. A name of the marsh-crocodile.

Goa ball (gō'ä bâl). [Supposed to have been devised by the Portuguese Jesuits at *Goa* in the 17th century.] 1. A compound of drugs formed into a ball or an egg-shaped mass, and used as a remedy or preventive for fever, by scraping a little powder from the ball and dissolving it in water. These balls seem to be compounded of powerful drugs, and are commonly scented with musk. Also called *Goa stone*. — 2. A hollow sphere of metal, often ornamented and of valuable material, made to contain a Goa ball (in sense 1).

Goa beans. See *bean*[1].

goad[1] (gōd), *n.* [< ME. *gode*, *god*, earlier *gad* (with long vowel), < AS. *gād* (not **gæd* or **gădu*), a goad (also in comp. *gād-īsen*, a goad, lit. 'goad-iron'); the same word as E. *gad*[1], < ME. *gadde*, *gad* (with short vowel), < Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd*, a goad, sting, = ODan. *gad*, a gad, goad, *gadde*, a gadfly. The AS. and Scand. forms are respectively contracted and assimilated forms of an orig. **gazd*, appearing (with rhotacism) in the AS. *gierd*, *gyrd*, ME. *gerd*, *gerd*, *yerd*, E. *yard*[1], a rod, and in Goth. *gazds*, a goad, prick, sting (Gr. *κέντρον*: see *center*[1]), = L. *hasta*, a spear (> E. *hastate*, *haslet*, etc.). See *gad*, *yed*, *yard*[1].] 1. A stick, rod, or staff with a pointed end, used for driving cattle; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.

For I do judge those same *goads* and prickes wherewith their consciences are prikt and wounded to be a greuous fealing of that same iudgment. *Calvin*, Four Sermons, i.

Else you again beneath my Yoke shall bow,
Feel the sharp *Goad*, and draw the servile Plow.
Prior, Cupid turned Ploughman.

The spur of this period consisted of a single *goad*.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 81.

The splendid cathedral of Pisa, not far off, was a *goad* to the pride and vanity of the Sienese.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 92.

2. A decoy at an auction; a Peter Funk. [Slang.] — 3†. [Cf. *yard*, *rod*, *perch*, as measures of length.] A little-used English measure of length. In Dorsetshire the goad of land was 15 feet 1 inch. A statute of James I. speaks of goods at 15 pence the yard or 20 the *goad*.

goad[1] (gōd), *v. t.* [< *goad*[1], *n.*] To prick; drive with a goad; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; urge forward or rouse to action by any harassing or irritating means.

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1.

Goad him on with thy sword.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 3.

Who would bring back the by-gone penalties, and *goad* on tender consciences to hypocrisy?
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=Syn. To impel, spur, arouse, stir up, set on.

goad[2]†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *gourd*, in same sense.] A sort of false die. *Nares.*

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the *goade*, the Fulham, and the stopkater-tre.
Chapman, Monsieur d'Olive.

goad[3] (gōd), *n.* [A var. of *gaud*.] A plaything. [Prov. Eng.]

goad-groom†, *n.* A carter or plowman; one who uses the goad. *Davies.*

goadsman (gōdz'man), *n.*; pl. *goadsmen* (-men). [< *goad*, poss. *goad's*, + *man*; = *gadsman*, Sc. *gaudsman*.] One who drives oxen with a goad, an ox-driver.

Ye may be *goadsman* for the first twa or three days, and tak teut ye dinna o'er-drive the owsen, and then ye will be fit to gang between the stilts. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.

goad-spur (gōd'spėr), *n.* A spur without a rowel and having a single more or less blunt point. In the early middle ages this was the common form in Europe.



Goad-spur, 13th or 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

goadster (gōd'stėr), *n.* [< *goad* + *-ster*.] One who drives with a goad; a goadsman.

Cars drawn by eight white horses, *goadsters* in classical costume, with fillets and wheat-ears enough.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

goaf (gōf), *n.*; pl. *goaves* (gōvz). [Also *goff* and *gove*, formerly *gofe* (cf. verb *gove*[1]); cf. Icel. *gólf*, a floor, apartment, = Sw. *golf* = Dan. *gulv*, a floor.] 1. A stack or cock, as of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

He was in his labour stacking up a *gof* of corn.
Fox, quoted in Wood's Athenæ Oxon., I. 592.

2. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 3. In *coal-mining*, a space from which coal has been worked away, and which is more or less filled up with refuse. In this sense generally used in the plural, the *goaves*. The refuse rock or material with which the goaves are filled is called *gob*, or sometimes *goaf*. It is the *attle* or *deads* of the metal-miner. See *gob*[3].

To work the *goaf*, or gob, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. *Ure.*

It must be remembered that the gas exists in mines under two quite distinct conditions, that in the *goaves* and waste places being free. *Nature*, XXXVI. 437.

goaf-flap (gōf'flap), *n.* A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves and make the goaf more compact. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

go-ahead (gō'a-hed'), *a.* [Attrib. use of the verb-phrase *go ahead*.] Energetic; pushing; active; driving. See *ahead*, 2. [Colloq.]

You would fancy that the *go ahead* party try to restore order and help business on. Not the least.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

go-aheadative (gō'a-hed'a-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *go-ahead* + *-ative*.] Pushing; driving; energetic. *Farmer.* [Humorous.]

go-aheaditiveness (gō'a-hed'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being go-aheadative. Also *go-aheaditiveness*. [Humorous.]

The man that pulls up stakes in the East and goes out to Kansas or Nebraska must have considerable enterprise and *go-aheaditiveness*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 378.

goal[1] (gōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *goale*, *gole*; < OF. *gaule*, earlier *waule*, a pole, a rod, F. *gaule*, a pole, of OLG. origin, < OFries. *walu* (in comp.), North Fries. *waal* = Icel. *völr* = Sw. dial. *val* = Goth. *walus*, a staff, stick, = AS. *walu*, a mark made by the blow of a rod, E. *wale*: see *wale*[1].] 1. A pole, post, or other object set up to mark the point determined for the end of a race, or for both its beginning and end, whether in one course or several courses; a mark or point to be reached in a race or other contest; the limit of a race.

As in the rennynge passyng the *gole* is accounted but rashenesse, so rennynge halfe way is reproued for slowenesa. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 531.

So self starts nothing but what tends apace
Home to the *goal*, where it began the race.
Cowper, Charity, l. 566.

2. In athletic games and plays, the mark, point, or line toward which effort is directed. In football, lacrosse, and similar games the goal consists of two upright posts placed in the ground a short distance from each other, and generally connected by a cross-beam or string, through or over which the players try to throw or kick the ball.

They pitch two bushes in the ground, . . . which they terme *goales*, where some indifferent person throweth up a ball, the which whosoever can catch and carry through his adversaries *goale* hath wonne the game.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

A safe and well-kept *goal* is the foundation of all good play. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.

Hence — 3. In *foot-ball*, etc., the act of throwing or kicking the ball through or over the goal: as, to make a *goal*. — 4. The end or termination; the finish.

Still, as we nearer draw to life's dark *goal*.
Be hopeful Spring the favorite of the Soul!
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

5. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design or a course of action tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Then honour be but a *goal* to my will,
This day I'll rise, or else add ill to ill.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

Each individual seeks a several *goal*.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 237.

O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final *goal* of ill.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

6†. A barrow or tumulus. *Halliwell.*

goal[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous spelling of *gaol* (now commonly *jail*), often found in books of the seventeenth century.

goal-keeper (gōl'kē'pėr), *n.* In *foot-ball* and *lacrosse*, a player whose special duty it is to prevent the ball from being thrown or kicked through the goal.

goal-post (gōl'pōst), *n.* One of the upright posts forming one side of the goal. See *goal*, 2.

goam (gōm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *gaum*[1].

goan[1] (gōn), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *gan*[3], *gane*, *yawn*.

goan[2] (gōn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *gaun*[2].

Goa powder. See *powder*.

goar[1]†, *n.* See *gore*[1].

goar[2]†, *n.* See *gore*[2].

goared, *p. a.* See *gored*.

goarish†, *a.* [Perhaps < *goar*[2], *gore*[2], a piece inserted, + *-ish*[1] (and thus equiv. to 'patched'); or an orig. misprint (for *boarish*? *boorish*?).] A doubtful word, found only in the following passage:

May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin they write in their bond. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

goast†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ghost*.

Goa stone (gō'ą stōn). (*a*) Same as *Goa ball*, 1.

The *Goa-stone* was in the 16th (?) and 17th centuries as much in repute as the Bezoar, and for similar virtues. . . . So precious was it esteemed that the great usually carried it about with them in a casket of gold filigree.
C. W. King, Nat. Hist. of Gems, p. 256.

(*b*) Same as *bezoar-stone*. See *bezoar*.

goat[1] (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, *goot*, *got*, *gat*, pl. *gat*, *get*, *geet*, *geit*, etc., < AS. *gāt* (pl. *gāt*, *gēt*), fem. (or common—the masc. word being *bucca* or *gāt-bucca*: see *buck*[1]), = D. LG. *geit*, MLG. *geite* (rare) = OHG. *geiz*, MHG. *geiz*, G. *geiss* = Icel. *geit* = Sw. *get* = Dan. *ged* = Goth. *gaits*, f., a goat, dim. *gaitein*, n., a kid, = L. *hædus*, m., a kid. Cf. *Capra* (*caper*[1]) and *Hircus*.] 1. A horned ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra* (or *Hircus*). The horns are hollow, erect, turned backward, annular, scabrous, and anteriorly ridged. The male is generally bearded under the chin. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. They are sprightly, capricious, and wanton, and their strong odor (technically called *hircine*) is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of several species, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat (*C. hircus*) is descended, though opinion favors the Persian pasang, *C. ægagrus*. (See cut under *ægagrus*.) It is quite likely that more than this one feral stock has contributed to the domestic breeds. Goats are all indigenous to the eastern hemisphere, though now raised in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool, as the Cashmere goat, the Angora goat, the dwarf or Guinean goat, the Egyptian or Nubian, the Maltese, the Nepál, the Syrian, etc. Some of them are hornless. The nearest wild relative of the goat is the ibex. The so-called Rocky Mountain goat belongs to a different group (see below). The name *goat* is often extended to some goat-like antelopes, as the dzeren. The male of the goat is called a *buck*, and the young a *kid*. The sexes are distinguished as *he-goats* and *she-goats*, or colloquially as *billy-goats* and *nanny-goats*.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, the *Caprinæ* as a subfamily of *Bovidæ* or *Antilopidæ*. There are several genera and species. See *Ægocerus*, *Capra*, *Hemitragus*, *Kemas*.—3. Same as *goatskin*, 2.—4. A stepping-stone. [Prov. Eng.]—**Angora goat**, a variety of goat, *Capra angorensis*, native to the district surrounding Angora in Asia Minor, distinguished for its long and beautiful silky hair. The yarn is known as *Turkey yarn* or *camel-yarn*. See *Angora wool*, under *wool*. Sometimes incorrectly called *Angola goat*.—**Goat's-hair cloth**, cloth made of goat's hair, or of the finer wool that is mingled with the long hair of some species of goats. See *cashmere*, *mohair*, *rampoor*.—**Goat's-hair gloss**, the beautiful luster peculiar to certain pile-carpets of India and northern Persia, supposed to be a property of the soft goat's hair of which the pile is made.—**Rocky Mountain goat**, *Haplocerus montanus*, a kind of antelope inhabiting the higher mountain-ranges of western North America, with a thick fleece of long white hair or wool, and short, sharp, and smooth black horns, like those of the chamois, of which it is a near relative. It is the only American representative of its kind, and not a goat in any proper sense. See *Haplocerus*.—**Yellow goat.** Same as *dzeren*.

goat[2] (gōt), *n.* Another spelling of *gote*.

goat-antelope (gōt'an'tē-lōp), *n.* A goat-like antelope of the genus *Nemorhedus*, as the goral, *N. goral*, or *N. crispus* of Japan. *P. L. Sclater.* See cut under *goral*.

goat-beard (gōt'bērd), *n.* Same as *goat's-beard*.

goat-buck (gōt'buk), *n.* A he-goat.

goat-chafer (gōt'chā'fėr), *n.* A kind of beetle, probably the chafer *Melolontha solstitialis*, the favorite food of the goatsucker.

goatee (gō-tē'), *n.* [< *goat* + *-ee*[2]; the thing being likened to the beard of a goat.] A tuft of beard left on the chin after the rest has been shaved off; an imperial, especially one extending under the chin. [Colloq.]

goat-fish (gōt'fish), *n.* 1. The European file-fish, *Balistes capriscus*.—2. A West Indian and South American mulloid fish, *Upeneus maculatus*, of a red color with bluish longitudinal lines on the sides of the head and three black blotches on the body above the lateral line.

goatfold (gōt'fōld), *n.* A fold or inclosure for goats.

goathead (gōt'hed), *n.* An old book-name of a godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*, translating the classic name of this or some similar bird.

goatherd (gōt'hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gotehoard*; < ME. *gootherde*, *gatcheyrd*, < AS. *gāta hyrde* (= Sw. *getherde* = Dan. *gedehyrde*): *gāta*, gen. pl. of *gāt*, a goat; *hyrde*, a herd, keeper.] One whose occupation is the care of goats.

Is not thilke same a *gotehearde* prowde,
That sittes on yonder bancke,
Whose straying heard them selfe doth shrowde
Emong the bushes rancke?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

The *goatherd*, blessed man! had lips
Wet with the muses' nectar.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

goatish (gō'tish), *a.* [< *goat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Characteristic of or resembling a goat; hircine.

To kepe him from pikinge it was a greate paine;
He gased on me with his *goatishe* berde;
When I loked on him, me purse was half aferde.
Skelton, The Bouge of Court.

On's shield the *goatish* Satires dance around
(Their heads much lighter then their nimble heels).
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

Hence—2. Wanton; lustful; salacious.

An admirable evasion of whore master man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the charge of a star.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

I should strike
This steel into thee, with as many stabs
As thou wert gazed upon with *goatish* eyes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

goatishly (gō'tish-li), *adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.

goatishness (gō'tish-nes), *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness; salaciousness.

goatland (gōt'land), *n.* The land of goats; a mountainous region. [Rare.]

Pray you, sir, observe him;
He is a mountaineer, a man of *goatland*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

goat-marjoram (gōt'mär'jō-ram), *n.* Goat's-beard.

goat-milker (gōt'mil'kėr), *n.* Same as *goat-sucker*.

goat-moth (gōt'môth), *n.* A large dark-colored moth, *Cossus ligniperda*, belonging to the family *Cossidæ*. It is from 3 to 3½ inches in expanse of wings. See cut under *Cossus*.

goat-owl (gōt'oul), *n.* The goatsucker or nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. *Montagu.*

goat's-bane (gōts'bān), *n.* The plant wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

goat's-beard (gōts'bērd), *n.* 1. The *Tragopogon pratensis*, a European composite plant with long and coarse pappus.—2. The *Spiræa Aruncus*: so called from the arrangement of its many slender spikes of small flowers in a long panicle. A very similar plant, *Astilbe decandra*, is known as *false goat's-beard*.—3. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Clavaria*.—**Gray goat's-beard**, a species of fungus belonging to the genus *Clavaria*.

goat's-foot (gōts'fůt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The plant *Oxalis caprina*, a South African species cultivated in greenhouses.

II. *a.* Resembling a goat's foot.—**Goat's-foot lever.** See *lever*.

goat's-horn (gōts'hôrn), *n.* The *Astragalus Ægiceras*, a plant of southern Europe, sometimes cultivated.

goatskin (gōt'skin), *n.* 1. The detached skin of the goat, with or without the hair.

They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*; being destitute, afflicted, tormented. Heb. xi. 37.

2. Tanned or tawed leather from the skin of the goat. The best dyed morocco, used in bookbinding and for fine shoes, etc., consists of goatskin. Tawed goatskin is used for wash-leather, gloves, etc. Also called *goat*.

goat's-rue (gōts'rö), *n.* A plant, *Galega officinalis*. See *rue*[2].

goat's-thorn (gōts'thôrn), *n.* An evergreen plant of southern Europe and the Levant, *Astragalus Poterium* and *A. Massiliensis*, sometimes cultivated.

goatstone (gōt'stōn), *n.* The bezoar of a goat.

goatsucker (gōt'suk'ėr), *n.* The European night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from the vulgar notion that it sucks goats; by extension, any bird of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. The above-named species is also called *goat-owl*, *night-churr*, *churn-owl*, *fern-owl*, and



Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

by other names. The best-known American goatsuckers are the whippoorwill, chuck will's-widow, and night-hawk. The word was first a book-name, translating the Latin *caprimulgus*, itself a translation of the earlier Greek αἰγοθήλας. Also called *goat-milker*. See *Caprimulgidæ*.

goatweed (gōt'wēd), *n.* 1. The plant goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.—2. In the West Indies, one of the scrophulariaceous weeds *Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*.—**Goatweed butterfly.** See *butterfly*.

goave, *v. i.* See *gore*[2].

goaves, *n.* Plural of *goaf*.

gob[1] (gob), *n.* [Also dial. *gab*; < Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird, the mouth, = Ir. *gob*, *gab*, *cab*, the beak, snout, mouth; cf. W. *gwp*, the head and neck of a bird. Cf. *jobl*[1], which is an assibilated form of *gob*[1].] The mouth. [Provincial.]

gob[2] (gob), *n.* [An abbr. of the older *gobbet*, q. v., which is ult., as *gob*[1] is directly, of Celtic origin.] A mouthful; hence, a little mass or collection; a dab; a lump. [Colloq.]

It were a gross *gob* would not down with him.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

Lordy massy, these 'ere young uns! There's never no contentin' on 'em: yo tell 'em one story, and they jest swallows it as a dog does a *gob* o' meat; and they're all ready for another. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 5.

gob[3] (gob), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *gob*[2], but cf. *goaf*, *goff*[2].] In *coal-mining*, the refuse or waste material from the workings in a mine; attle. It is used to pack the gonves, so as to support the roof.

gob[3] (gob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gobbed*, ppr. *gobbing*. [< *gob*[3], *n.*] In *coal-mining*, to pack away refuse so as to get rid of it and at the same time to help to keep the workings from caving in.—**To gob up**, to become choked in working: said of a blast-furnace when it becomes obstructed by the chilling or insufficient fluxing of the contents, or the peculiar quality of the coal used. Gobbing up in the blast-furnaces of South Wales, where anthracite is used, is due to the running together of the slag and the decrepitated particles of the coal into unfusible masses. See *bear*[2], 7, *scaffolding*, and *slip*[1].

gobang (gō-bang'), *n.* [Jap. *goban*, Chinese *k'i pan*, chess- or checker-board.] A game played on a checker-board with different-colored counters or beads, the object being to get five counters in a row. It is called by the Japanese *go-moku narabe*, or "five eyes in a row," the counters being placed on the intersections of the lines forming the squares, and not on the squares.

gobbe (gob), *n.* A name given in Surinam to the *Voandzeia subterranea*, a leguminous plant which ripens its pods underground, like the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*, and is extensively cultivated in Africa and South America.

gobber-tooth†, *n.* [Also *gabber-tooth*; cf. *gab-tooth*, *gag-tooth*.] A projecting tooth. *Davies.*

Duke Richard was low in stature, crook backed, with one shoulder higher than the other, having a prominent *gobber-tooth*, [and] a war-like countenance which well enough became a soldier. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 8.

gobbet (gob'et), *n.* [< ME. *gobette*, *gobet*, a small piece, a lump, fragment, < OF. *gobet*, *gobbet*, F. *gobet*, a morsel of food, dim. of OF. *gob*, a gulp, gobbet, < *gober*, gulp, devour, feed greed-

ily; of Celtic origin: see *gob*[3]. Cf. *jobbet*, a dial. assibilated form of *gobbet*.] 1. A mouthful; a morsel; a lump; a part; a fragment; a piece. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> He seide he hadde a *gobet* of the seyl
> That seynt Peter hadde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 696.

> And alle eten and weren fulfild, and thei token the relifes *of* broken *gobettis* twelve cofyns ful.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 20.

> May it burst his pericranium, as the *gobbets* of fat and turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old dragon in the Apocrypha. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. A block of stone. *Imp. Dict.*

gobbet† (gob'et), *v. t.* [< *gobbet*, *n.*] 1. To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls; gobble. [Vulgar.]

> Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To gut (fish). *Jul. Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

gobbetly† (gob'et-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gobetliche*; < *gobbet* + *-ly*[2].] In gobbets or lumps. *Huloet.*

> His fader was islawe . . . and ithrowe out *gobetliche*. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 103.

gobbetmealt, *adv.* [< ME. *gobetmele*; < *gobbet* + *-meal*.] Piecemeal.

> He comaundide the tunge of vnpitous Nychanore kitt off, for to be zouen to briddis *gobetmele*. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. xv. 33 (Oxf.).

> He slew Hamon neare to a hauen of the sea, and threw him *gobbet meale* therein. *Stow*, Chron., The Romaynes, an. 21.

gobbing, gobbin (gob'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gob*[3], *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

> *Gobbin*, or gobb-stuff, is stones or rubbish taken away from the coal, pavement or roof, to fill up that excavation as much as possible, in order to prevent the crush of superincumbent strata from causing heavy falls, or following the workmen too fast in their descent. *Ure*, Dict., III. 330.

gobbin-stitch (gob'in-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, same as *pearl-stitch*.

gobble[1] (gob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Freq. of *gob*[2], q. v.] 1. To swallow in large pieces; swallow hastily: often with *up* or *down*.

> The time too precious now to waste,
> And supper *gobbled up* in haste,
> Again afresh to cards they run.
> *Swift*, Lady's Journal.

2. To seize upon with greed; appropriate graspingly; capture: often with *up* or *down*. [Slang, U. S.]

> Nearly four hundred prisoners were *gobbled up* after the fight, and any quantity of ammunition and provisions *Chicago Evening Post*, July, 1861.

> I happen to know—how I obtained my knowledge isn't important—that the moment Mr. Pringle should propose to my daughter she would *gobble* him *down*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 344.

=Syn. 1. To *devour*, etc. (see *eat*); bolt, gulp.

gobble[2] (gob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Approximately imitative, the form being suggested by *gobble*[1].] To make the loud noise in the throat peculiar to the turkey-cock.

> Fat Turkeys *gobling* at the Door. *Prior*, The Ladle.

gobble[2] (gob'l), *n.* [< *gobble*[2], *v.*] The loud rattling noise in the throat made by the turkey-cock: sometimes used of the dissimilar vocal sounds of other fowls.

> Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant *gobble*. *Mrs. Gore.*

> The turkeys added their best *gobbles* in happy proclamation of the warm time coming. *The Century*, XXXVI. 148.

gobble-cock (gob'l-kok), *n.* Same as *gobbler*[2].

gobbler[1] (gob'lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

gobbler[2] (gob'lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*[2] + *-er*[1].] A turkey-cock. Also called *gobble-cock* and *turkey-gobbler*.

> I had gone some fifty yards up the fork, when I saw one of the *gobblers* perched, with his bearded breast to me, upon a horizontal limb of an oak, within easy shot. *Ruxton*, Adventures in the West, p. 347.

gobelin (gō-bē-lan'), *n.* and *a.* [So called from the *Gobelins*, a national establishment in Paris for decorative manufactures, especially celebrated for its tapestry and upholstery, founded as a dye-house in 1450 by a family named *Gobelin*, and bought by the government about 1662.] I. *n.* A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the French national factory called the Gobelins, or resembling what is done there.—**Gobelin stitch**, in *embroidery*, a short stitch used in very fine work and requiring great care, as all the stitches must be of the same length and height. It is intended to resemble the stitch of tapestry, and is sometimes called *tapestry-stitch*.—**Gobelin tapestry.** (*a*) Tapestry made at the Gobelins in Paris. See *tapestry*. (*b*) A kind of fancy work made in imitation of such tapestry. It is worked from the back with silk or Berlin wool.

gobet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gobbet*.

go-between (gō'bē-twēn'), *n.* 1. One who passes from one to another of different persons or parties as an agent or assistant in negotiation or intrigue; one who serves another or others as an intermediary.

> I shall be with her (I may tell you), by her own appointment; even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

> She had a maid who was at work near her that was a slattern, because her mistress was careless: which I take to be another argument of your security in her; for the *go-betweens* of women of intrigue are rewarded too well to be dirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 502.

2. A servant who assists in the duties of two positions. See the extract. [Eng.]

> A girl seeks a situation as a *go-between*. I am told it is a not uncommon term for a servant who assists, equally, both housemaid and cook. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 37.

gob-fire (gob'fir), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a spontaneous combustion of the gob or refuse.

Gobiesocidæ (gō'bi-e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Gobiesox*, alone representing the superfamily *Gobiesociformes* or the suborder *Xenopterygii*. They have spineless fins and a complicated suctorial apparatus, developed chiefly from the skin of the pectoral region and only partly formed by the ventral fins. They are chiefly small fishes of oblong or elongated conical figure, have no scales, a depressed head, one posterior dorsal fin, with an anal opposite it, and pectorals extended around the front of the sucking-disk.

gobiesociform (gō'bi-e-sos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gobiesox* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiesocidæ* or the *Gobiesociformes*.

Gobiesociformes (gō'bi-e-sos-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the fourteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiesox (gō-bī'e-soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *gobio*, *gobius*, a gudgeon, a goby, + *esox*, a kind of pike.] The typical genus of *Gobiesocidæ*: so



Gobiesox reticulatus.

called from combining the extended snout of a pike and the ventral sucker of a goby. The commonest American species is *G. reticulatus* of California, about 6 inches long.

gobiid (gō'bi-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the family *Gobiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the gobies or *Gobiidæ*.

> On the Californian coast is a *gobiid* (Gillichthys mirabilis) remarkable for the great extension backward of the jaws and [for its] singular habits. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 257.

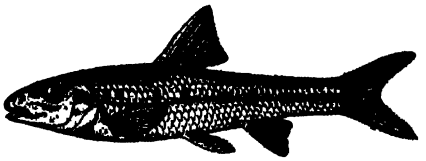
Gobiidæ (gō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing most of the *Gobioidea*; the gobies proper, or gobiids. It was formerly equivalent to that group, but is now restricted to the species with usually a stout body regularly tapering from head to tail, sometimes more elongated, or ovate and compressed; scales diversiform, ctenoid, cycloid, or wanting; no lateral line; generally two spinigerous dorsal fins, sometimes united in one; thoracic ventral fins, mostly 1-spined and 5-rayed, usually contributing to form a ventral sucker; and an anal papilla. The genera are numerous and the species several hundred, mostly small or even of minute size, few reaching a length of a foot. Also *Gobiadæ*, *Gobiida*, *Gobioidæ*.

gobiiform (gō'bi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gobiiformis*, < *Gobius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiidæ*; pertaining to the *Gobiiformes*; gobioid.

Gobiiformes (gō'bi-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gobiiformis*: see *gobiiform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the ninth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiina (gō-bi-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Gobiidæ*, including species with the ventrals united or close together and two dorsal fins. It embraces the subfamilies *Gobiinæ*, *Eleotridinæ*, and *Periophthalminæ* of other authors.

Gobio (gō'bi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *gobio*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius* and *gudgeon*[1].] A Cuvierian genus of cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the gudgeons proper, related to the carp, bream, bleak, roach, tench, etc., but not



Gobio fluviatilis.

to the gobies (*Gobiidæ*). The common European gudgeon is *Gobio fluviatilis*.

gobioid (gō'bi-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gobioidea*; like a goby, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Gobioidea*; a goby or goby-like fish.

Gobioidæ (gō-bi-oi'dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gobiidæ*.

Gobioidea (gō-bi-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of fishes, containing the gobies and goby-like fishes. It includes the families *Gobiidæ*, *Callionymidæ*, *Platypteridæ*, and *Oxydercidæ*.

Gobioides (gō-bi-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oides*.] 1. A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*, 1800. —2. *pl.* In Cuvier's system of classification, the twelfth family of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the length and tenuity of the dorsal spines, the presence of a large siphonal intestinal canal without cæca, and the absence of a swim-bladder.

Gobius (gō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *gobius*, also *cobius* and *gobio(n-)* (> ult. E. *gudgeon*[1], q. v.), the gudgeon, < Gr. *κωβιός*, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical or representative, in its modern acceptation, of the *Gobiidæ* or *Gobioidea*. *G. soporator* is found from tropical seas to North Carolina.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goblette* (= MLG. *gobelet*, *kobelet*); < OF. *gobelet*, *goblet*, a goblet, bowl, or wide-mouthed cup, F. *gobelet*, dial. *goubelet* (OF. also *gobelot*, dial. *goubelot*) (= Pr. *gobelet* = Sp. *cubilete*), a goblet, dim. of OF. *gobel*, *gobeau*, *goubeau*, m., *gobelle*, f., a goblet, < ML. *cupellus*, a cup (cf. *cupella*, f., a vat), dim. of *cupa*, a tub, cask, vat: see *cup*, *coop*.] A crater-shaped drinking-vessel of glass or other material, without a handle. (*a*) A large drinking vessel for wine, especially one used in festivities or on ceremonious occasions.

> Ye that drinke wyne out of *goblettes*. *Bible of* 1551, Amos vi. 6.

> We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd. *Denham.*

> No purple flowers, no garlands green,
> Conceal the *goblet's* shade or sheen.
> *Longfellow*, Goblet of Life.

(*b*) In the United States, a glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

goblet-cell (gob'let-sel), *n.* An epithelial cell of crateriform shape. See *cell*.

gobletity (gob-let'i-ti), *n.* [< *goblet* + *-ity*; formed in imitation of Gr. *κυαθότης*, the abstract nature of a cup or goblet (< *κύαθος*, cup, goblet), used by Plato in the passage referred to in the following quotation. So *tableity* or *mensality*, in the same quotation, translates Plato's Gr. term *τραπεζότης*, < *τράπεζα*, a table.] The quiddity or abstract nature of a goblet. See etymology and quotation.

> Plato was talking about ideas, and spoke of mensality [= tableity] and *gobletity*. "I can see a table and a goblet," said the cynic, "but I can see no such things as tableity and *gobletity*." "Quite so," answered Plato, "because you have the eyes to see a goblet and a table with, but you have not the brains to understand tableity and *gobletity*." *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 201.

goblet-shaped (gob'let-shāpt), *a.* Crateriform.

goblin (gob'lin), *n.* [< ME. *gobelyn*, < OF. *gobelin*, a goblin, hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow (cf. ML. *gobelinus*, a goblin, Bret. *goblin*, will-o'-the-wisp), < ML. *cobalus*, *covalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, an impudent rogue, an arrant knave, pl. *Κόβαλοι*, a set of mischievous goblins, invoked by rogues. The W. *coblyn*, a goblin, is an accom. of the E. word to W. *coblyn*, a thumper, pecker (*coblyn y coed*, woodpecker), < *cobio*, thump. The G. *kobold*, a spirit of the earth, is prob. of different origin: see *kobold*, *cobalt*.] An imaginary being supposed to haunt dark or remote places, and to take an occasional capricious interest in human affairs; an elf; a sprite; an earthly spirit; particularly, a surly elf; a malicious fairy; a spirit of the woods; a demon of the earth; a gnome; a kobold.

In manye partes of the seyd land of Poytow hane ben shewed vnto many con right famylerly many manyeres of things the which som called *Gobelyns*, the other Fayres, and the other bonnes dames or good ladyes.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlii.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Be thou a spirit of health or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

=Syn. *Elf, Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

gob-line (gob'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a martingale backrope. Also written *gaub-line*.

goblinize (gob'lin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goblinized*, ppr. *goblinizing*. [< *goblin* + *-ize*.] To transform into a goblin. [Rare.]

Once *goblinized*, Herodias joins them [demons], doomed still to bear about the Baptist's head.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

goblinry (gob'lin-ri), *n.* [< *goblin* + *-ry*.] The arts or practices of goblins. *Imp. Dict.*

gobly-gossit (gob'li-gos'it), *n.* The night-heron or qua-bird, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*. [Local, New Eng.]

gobonated (gob'ō-nā-ted), *a.* [As *gobone* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *componé*.



A Bordure Gobonated Argent and Gules.

The bordure *gobonated* or componé is now a mark of bastardy in Britain, by our late practices.
Nisbet, Heraldry (ed. 1816), II. 25.

gobone, gobony (gob-ō-nā', gō-bō'ni), *a.* [Appar. corruptions of *componé*, q. v.] In *her.*, same as *componé*.

gob-road (gob'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a passage or gangway in a mine carried through the gob or goaves.—**Gob-road system**, a form of the long-wall system of coal-working, in which all the main and branch roadways are made and maintained in the goaves, or in that part of the mine from which the coal has been worked out. [Eng.]

gobstick (gob'stik), *n.* 1. In *angling*, an instrument for removing a hook from a fish's mouth or throat; a disgorger; a gulleting-stick; a poke-stick.—2. A spoon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A silver fork or spoon. [Thieves' cant.]

goby (gō'bi), *n.*; pl. *gobies* (-biz). [< L. *gobio, gobius*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius*.] A fish of the genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidæ*; a gobiid.

Certain *gobies* of the genera Aphya and Crystallogobius have been shown by Professor Collett to be annual fishes.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 726.

go-by (gō'bī), *n.* [< *go by*, verbal phrase.] 1†. An evasion; an escape by artifice.—2. A passing without notice; an intentional disregard, evasion, or avoidance: in the phrase *to give* or *get the go-by*.

Becky *gave* Mrs. Washington White *the go by* in the ring. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

They cannot afford to *give the go-by* to their public pledges, and offer new pledges to be in turn repudiated hereafter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 124.

3. The act of passing by or ahead in motion.

The *go-bye*, or when a greyhound starts a clear length behind his opponent, passes him in the straight run, and gets a clear length in front. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.

4†. The second turn made by a hare in crossing. *Halliwell.*

go-by-ground†, *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A diminutive person. *Narcs.*

Indeede sir . . . I had need have two eyes, to discerne so pettie a *go-by-ground* as you.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

II. *a.* Petty; insignificant.

Such mushroome magistrates, such *go-by-ground* Governours. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 521.

go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* 1. A small framework with casters or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

Another taught their Babes to talk,
Ere they cou'd yet in *Goe-carts* walk.
Prior, Alma, ii.

My grandmother appears as if she stood in a large drum, whereas the ladies now walk as if they were in a *go-cart*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

2†. A cabriolet formerly in use in England.

Old Chariot bodies were cut down, and numberless transformations made, and the truth is, they all more or less bear a strong resemblance to the vehicles called *Go-Carts*, which ply for hire, as a sort of two-wheeled stages, in the neighborhood of Lambeth, the deep-cranked axle being the principal distinction.
Adams, English Pleasure Carriages, p. 278.

The Sultan Gilgal, being violently afflicted with a spasmus, came six hundred leagues to meet me in a *go-cart*.
Character of a Quack Doctor, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

3. A light form of village-cart.—4. A small vehicle such as a child can draw.

I used to draw her to school on a *go-cart* nearly half of a century ago. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

5. A hand-cart. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

Goclenian (gō-klē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Goclenius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the German logician Rudolf Goclenius (1547–1628).—**Goclenian sorites**, a chain-syllogism in which the premises are arranged as in the following example: An animal is a substance; a quadruped is an animal; a horse is a quadruped; Bucephalus is a horse; therefore Bucephalus is a substance.

god[1] (god or gŏd), *n.* [< ME. *god, godd*, pl. *godes, goddes*, < AS. *god*, m. (pl. *godas*), also *god*, n. (pl. *godu*), rarely **goda* (in gen. pl. *godena*), m., = OS. OFries. D. *god* = MLG. *got*, LG. *god* = OHG. *got, cot*, MHG. *got*, G. *gott* = Icel. *godh*, neut. pl., later *gudh*, m. (pl. *gudhir*), = Sw. Dan. *gud* = Goth. *guth*, m., *guthá, guda*, neut. pl., a god, God: a word common to all Teut. tongues, in which it has numerous derivatives, but not identified outside of Teut. It was orig. neuter, and generally in the plural, being applied to the heathen deities, and elevated to the Christian sense upon the conversion of the Teutonic peoples. Popular etymology has long derived *God* from *good;* but a comparison of the forms (see *good*) shows this to be an error. Moreover, the notion of goodness is not conspicuous in the heathen conception of deity, and in *good* itself the ethical sense is comparatively late.] 1. [*cap.*] The one Supreme or Absolute Being. The conceptions of God are various, differing widely in different systems of religion and metaphysics; but they fall, in general, under two heads: *theism*, which is most fully developed in Christianity, and in which God is regarded as a personal moral being, distinct from the universe, of which he is the author and ruler; and *pantheism*, in which God is conceived as not personal, and as identified with the universe. See *theism, pantheism*. [In this sense used only in the singular.]

Ther-fore is seide a proverbe, that *god* will haue saued, no man may distroye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 524.

God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. 1 John i. 5.

God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth. *Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 4

By the name *God*, I understand a substance infinite (eternal, immutable), independent, all-knowing, all-powerful, and by which I myself, and every other thing that exists, if any such there be, were created
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

For as original and infinite power does not of itself constitute a *God*, neither is a *God* constituted by intelligence and virtue unless intelligence and goodness be themselves conjoined with this original and infinite power.
Sir W. Hamilton.

His [Spinoza's] philosophy, therefore, begins with the idea of *God* as the substance of all things, as the infinite unity, which is necessarily presupposed in all consciousness of finitude and difference.
E. Caird, Philos of Kant, p. 47.

By *God* we understand the one absolutely and infinitely perfect spirit who is the creator of all. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 377.

2. In *myth.*, a being regarded as superior to nature, or as presiding over some department of it; a superior intelligence supposed to possess supernatural or divine powers and attributes, either general or special, and considered worthy of worship or other religious service; a divinity; a deity: as, the *gods* of the heathen; the *god* of the thunder or of riches; the sun-*god;* a fish-*god*.

Suche fayned *goddys* noght is to cal on,
Thing agayne our feith and but fantisie;
No help ne socour to cal thaim vppon;
I lay theim apart and fully denye.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 57.

For none shall move the most high *gods*,
Who are most sad, being cruel. *Swinburne*, Félise.

3. Figuratively, a person or thing that is made an object of extreme devotion or sought after above all other things; any object of supreme interest or admiration.

The old man's *god*, his gold, has won upon her.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man,
The county *God*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. An image of a deity; an idol.

Thou shalt make thee no molten *gods*. Ex. xxxiv. 17.

He buys for Topham drawings and designs;
For Pembroke, statues, dirty *gods*, and coins.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 8.

5. One of the audience in the upper gallery of a theater: so called from the elevated position, in allusion to the gods of Olympus. [Slang.]

Hear him yell like an Indian, or cat-call like a gallery *god*. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

Act of God, in *law*. See *act*.—**Church of God**. See *church*.—**Father in God**. See *father*.—**Finger of God**. See *finger*.—**Friends of God**. See *friend*.—**God-a-mercy**†. (*a*) God have mercy.

Gru. Take thou the bill, give me thy mete-yard, and spare not me.
Hor. God-a-mercy, Grumio! then shall he have no odds.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

(*b*) God be thanked; thank God.

Pol. How does my good lord Hamlet?
Ham. Well, *god-a-mercy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

God bless the mark. See *mark*.—**God forbid**, an exclamation or answer of earnest deprecation or denial. In the New Testament it is used to render a Greek phrase μὴ γένοιτο, literally "be it not," translated in the margin of the revised version "be it not so" (Latin *absit*).—**God forbid else**†. See *else*.—**God ild you**†, **God 'ield you**†. See *God yield you*.—**God payt, God to payt**, God will pay: a canting expression much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. *Nares.*

Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays*. *London Prodigal*, ii. 3.

He is undone,
Being a cheese-monger,
By trusting two of the younger
Captains, for the hunger
Of their half-starved number;
Whom since they have shipt away,
And left him *God to pay*
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

God's acre. See *God's-acre*.—**God's advocate.** See *advocate*.—**God's board**†, the Lord's table; the communion-table or altar.

Then shall the Priest, turning him to *God's board*, kneel down. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

God's day. (*a*) Sunday: more commonly called *the Lord's day*. (*b*) Easter Sunday.

In a manuscript homily entitled "Exortacio in die Pasche," written about the reign of Edward IV., we are told that the Paschal Day "in some place is callede Esterne Day, and in sum place *Godes Day*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 186.

(*c*) Corpus Christi day.

God's day, the great June corpus Domini. *Browning.*

God's footstool. See *footstool*.—**God's forbode**†. See *forbod*.—**God's good**†, a blessing on a meal. *Nares.*

Hee that for every qualme will take a receipt, and cannot make two meales, unlesse Galen bee his *Gods good*, shall bee sure to make the physition rich and himselfe a begger. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

God's hicheit, a cake given to godchildren at their asking blessing. *Dunton*, Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.—**God's mark**†, a mark placed on houses as a sign of the presence of the plague. *Nares.*

Some with *gods markes* or tokens doe espie,
Those marks or tokens shew them they must die.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

God's Sunday†, Easter Sunday.

Easter Day is called *God's Sunday* in an ancient homily In Die Pasce: "Goode mene and wommen as ye Knowen alle welle this is callede in some place Astur Day, & in sum place Pasche Day, & in summe place *Godeis Sunday*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 184 (glossary).

God's truce. See *truce of God*, under *truce*.—**God's truth**, absolute truth; a positive fact: used in strong asseveration of the truth of an utterance.—**God toforet**, or **God beforet**, God going before, assisting, guiding, or favoring. *Nares.*

Else, *God toforе*, myself may live to see
His tired corse lie tolling in his blood.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iii.

God yield you† (also variously *God ild, God 'ield, God dild you*, Middle English *God yelde yow*, etc.), God give you some recompense or advantage; God reward you, or be good to you.

"I have," quod he, "had a despit this day,
God yelde you! adoun in youre village."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 477.

God dylde you, master mine.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the *gods yield you* for't. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2.

Household gods. (*a*) In *Rom. myth.*, gods presiding over the house or family; Lares and Penates. Hence—(*b*) Objects endeared to one from being associated with home.

Bearing a nation, with all its *household gods*, into exile.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

House of God. See *house*.—**Mother of God.** See *mother*.—**Name of God.** See *name*.

god[1]† (god), *v. t.* [< *god*[1], *n.*] To deify.

Some 'gainst their king attempting open treason,
Some *godding* Fortune (idol of ambition).
Sylvester, Miracle of Peace.

This last old man . . .
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Not that the saints are made partakers of the essence of God, and so are *godded* with God, and christed with Christ. *Edwards*, Works, III. 60.

god[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *good*.

Godartia (gō-där'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lucas, 1842), named after M. *Godart*, a French entomologist.] 1. A genus of Madagascan butterflies, of one species, *G. madagascariensis*.—2. A genus of lucanid beetles: same as *Sclerognathus*. *Chenu*, 1860.

godbote (god'bōt), *n.* [Used historically, referring to the AS. period, repr. AS. *godbōt*. < *god*, God, + *bōt*, compensation, boot: see *boot*[1] and *bote*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine paid to the church.

godchild (god'child), *n.*; pl. *godchildren* (-chil'-dren). [< ME. *godchild* (cf. AS. *godbearn*, a godchild); < *God* + *child:* in ref. to the spiritual relation assumed to exist between them.] In the liturgical churches, one for whom a person

becomes sponsor (godfather or godmother) at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

Goddam (god'dam'), *n.* [< F. *goddam*, dial. *godemo*, OF. *godon*, *goudon*, an Englishman, used as a term of contempt or reproach (hence also *goddon*, a glutton, a swiller), < E. *God damn*, the characteristic national oath of Englishmen.] An Englishman: a term of reproach applied by the French. *Davies.*

We will return by way of the bridge, and bring back with us a prisoner, a *Goddam*.
Quoted in *Lord Stanhope's* Essays, p. 30.

goddard†, **goddart**† (god'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [< OF. *godart*, with suffix *-art* (= E. *-ard*), equiv. to *godet*, a tankard: see *goddet*.] A tankard; a drinking-bowl: same as *goddet*.

Lucrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered *goddard* of gold.
R. Wilmot, Tancred and Gismunda, ii., Int.

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice bowl,
Drank off by th' gossips.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 5.

goddaughter (god'dâ'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *goddoghter*, *goddowter*, < AS. *godd*ōhtor (= Icel. *guðdóttir* = Sw. *gudotter* = Dan. *guddatter*), < *god*, God, + *dōhtor*, daughter.] A female godchild.

For with my name baptised was she,
And such as it is devised I sure,
My *goddaughter* I may calle hir in vre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3722.

How doth . . . your fairest daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

god-dent, *n.* A variant of *good-den*.

goddess (god'es), *n.* [< ME. *goddesse*, *goddes*; < *god* + *-ess*, fem. term. (cf. F. *déesse*). The AS. word is *gyden* (= D. *godin* = OHG. *gutin*, *gutinna*, MHG. *gütinne*, *gotinne*, *götinne*, G. *göttin* = Dan. *gudinde* = Sw. *gudinna*), < *god* + fem. term. *-en*.] A female god or deity.

Celestial Dian, *goddess* argentine,
I will obey thee!
Shak., Pericles, v. 2.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.
Addison.

goddesshood (god'es-hûd), *n.* The state or dignity of a goddess.

Should not my beloved, for her own sake, descend by degrees from *goddess-hood* into humanity?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 360.

goddess-ship (god'es-ship), *n.* [< *goddess* + *-ship*.] Rank, state, condition, or attribute of a goddess.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddess-ship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 51.

goddet†, *n.* [Also *godet*; < OF. *godet*, *goudet*, *goudet*, *codet*, a tankard. Cf. *goddard*.] A tankard, generally covered, made of earthenware, metal, or wood. *Florio.*

goddikin†, *n.* [< *god*[1] + dim. *-i-* + dim. *-kin*. Cf. *manikin*.] A little god. *Davies.*

For one's a little *Goddikin*,
No bigger than a skittle-pin.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 281.

goddize†, *v. t.* [< *god*[1] + *-ize*.] To deify.

Proserpin her offence,
Growen, through misguides, veniall perhaps,
We censure in suspence,
And faire, loued, fear'd, Elizabeth
Here *goddiz'd* euer since.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 44.

godenda† (gō-den'dä), *n.* [ML. also *godendus*, *godardus*, *godandardus*.] See *golendag*.

godendag†, *n.* [OF., also *godendac*, *godandac*, *godandart*, *goudendart* (ML. *godenda*, *godendus*, etc.), < OFlem. *goedendag*, lit. good-day: so called appar. in humorous allusion to its effective use in 'saluting' or bidding farewell to the person attacked: see *good-day*.] A weapon used in the middle ages by foot-soldiers and light-armed men. The Flemings are mentioned as using them in the fourteenth century, under the name of *goedendac*. It seems to have been a heavy halberd or partizan; it was perhaps in some cases a pike having a point only and no other blade. Also called *good-day*.

godendart†, *n.* Same as *godendag*.

godet†, *n.* See *goddet*.

Godetia (gō-dē'shiȧ), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Godet*, a Swiss botanist.] An onagraceous genus of plants of nearly 20 species, natives of western America, sometimes united with *Œnothera*. The species are annuals with usually showy lilac-purple or rose-colored flowers. Several are found in cultivation.

go-devil (gō'dev'l), *n.* 1. A device for exploding a dynamite cartridge in an oil-well. See the extract. [U. S.]

A queer-looking, pointed piece of iron, called the *go-devil*, is dropped down the well, and, striking a cap on the top of the torpedo, causes a terrific explosion at the bottom of the well.
St. Nicholas, XIV. 48.



Go-devil (def. 2).

2. A movable-jointed contractible apparatus, with interior springs secured to iron plates in overlapping sections, something like an elongated cartridge in shape and about three feet long, introduced into a pipe-line for the purpose of freeing it from obstructions. The motion of the oil carries it along, and its flexibility allows of its turning sharp angles and going through narrow spaces.

3. A rough sled used for holding one end of a log in hauling it out of the woods, etc., the other end dragging on the snow or ice. Also called *tieboy*. [Northwestern U. S.]

godfather (god'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *godfader*, < AS. *godfæder* (= OS. *godfader* = MD. *godvader* = Icel. *guðfaðir* = Sw. Dan. *gudfader*), < *god*, God, + *fæder*, father.] 1. In the liturgical churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. See *sponsor*.

Sin he will not leue the boke he began,
Hys *god fader*, to whom God gif pardon!
By hym of it gret laud and presting wan.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6309.

There shall be for every Male-child to be baptised . . . two *Godfathers* and one Godmother; and for every Female, two Godmothers and one *Godfather*.
Book of Common Prayer.

2†. A juryman, as jocularly held to be godfather to the prisoner.

In christening, thou shalt have two *godfathers*:
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten more,
To bring thee to the gallows, not to the font.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

I had rather see him remitted to the jail, and have his twelve *godfathers*, good men and true, condemn him to the gallows.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass.

God-fearing (god'fēr'ing), *a.* Reverencing and obeying God.

Enoch as a brave *God-fearing* man
Bow'd himself down, and . . .
Pray'd for a blessing on his wife and babes,
Whatever came to him.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

God-forsaken (god'fôr-sā'kn), *a.* 1. Seeming as if forsaken by God; hence, forlorn; desolate; miserable.

I have rarely seen anything quite so bleak and *God-forsaken* as this village. A few low black huts, in a desert of snow—that was all.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 117.

2. Cast out or abandoned by God; supremely wicked; utterly reprobate: as, a *God-forsaken* community or band of pirates.

godful (god'fûl), *a.* [< *god*[1] + *-ful*.] 1†. Inspired. *Davies.*

Homer, Museus, Ouid, Maro, more
Of those *god-full* prophets longe before,
Holde their eternall fiers.
Herrick.

2. Godly. [Rare.]

He is a true *godful* man, though in his love for the ideal he disregards too much the actual.
C. Francis, quoted in Andover Rev., VIII. 380.

godget†. A contraction of *God give*.

Godge you good morrow, sir.
Chapman, May-Day.

godhead (god'hed), *n.* [< ME. *godhed*, *godhede* (also *godhod*, > E. *godhood*) (= D. *godheid* = OHG. *gothoit*, MHG. *gotheit*, G. *gottheit*); < *god*[1] + *-head*.] 1. The state of being God or a god; divine nature; deity; divinity.

For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, . . . even his eternal power and *Godhead*.
Rom. i. 20.

That was the way to make his [Cupid's] *godhead* wax.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The essential being or nature of God; the Supreme Being in all his attributes and relations.

We ought not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto gold, or silver, or stone.
Acts xvii. 29.

In him dwelleth all the fulness of the *Godhead* bodily.
Col. ii. 9.

3. A deity; a god or goddess.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden, Æneid.

godhood (god'hûd), *n.* [< ME. *godhod*; < *god*[1] + *-hood*. Cf. *godhead*.] Divine character or quality; godlike nature; godship.

Woodst thou have *godhood*?
I will translate this beauty to the spheres,
Where thou shalt shine the brightest star in heaven.
Heywood, Silver Age.

The world is alive, instinct with *Godhood*.
Carlyle.

godless (god'les), *a.* [< ME. *godles* (= D. *godeloos* = G. *gottlos* = Icel. *gudhlauss*, *godhlauss* = Sw. Dan. *gudlös* = Goth. *gudalaus*), < *god* + *-les*.] 1. Having or acknowledging no God; impious; atheistical; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

He deceaueth himselfe, and maketh a mocke of himself vnto the *godles* hypocrites and infidels.
Tyndale, Works, p. 99.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment.
Dryden.

2. [*cap.*] Lacking the presence of God; removed from divine care or cognizance; God-forsaken. [Rare.]

The *Godless* gloom
Of a life without sun.
Tennyson, Despair.

=Syn. 1. *Ungodly*, *Unrighteous*, etc. See *irreligious*.

godlessly (god'les-li), *adv.* In a godless manner.

godlessness (god'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being godless, impious, or irreligious.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness, to a lawless course of *godlessness*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 87.

godlike (god'lik), *a.* [< *god*[1] + *like*. Cf. *godly*, *a.*] Like God or a god in any respect; of divine quality; partaking of or exercising divine attributes; supremely excellent.

Sure, he that made us . . . gave us not
That capability and *godlike* reason
To fust in us unus'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4.

The most *godlike* impersonality men know is the sun.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

godlikeness (god'lik-nes), *n.* The state of being godlike.

godlily (god'li-li), *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.

Requiring of him [Calvin] that by his grave councill and godly exhortation he would animate her majesty constantly to follow that which *godlily* she had begun.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, an. 1558.

godliness (god'li-nes), *n.* [< *godly* + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being godly; conformity to the will and law of God; piety.

Godliness with contentment is great gain.
1 Tim. vi. 6.

Godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou [Milton] travel on life's common way,
In cheerful *godliness*.
Wordsworth, London, 1802.

=Syn. *Saintliness*, *Holiness*, etc. See *religion*.

godling (god'ling), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little or inferior deity.

Shew thy Self gratious, affable and meek;
And be not (proud) to those gay *godlings* like,
But once a year from their gilt Boxes tane,
To impetrate the Heav'ns long wisht-for raine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

godly (god'li), *a.* [Not in ME. or AS. (AS. *gōdlic* = OS. *gōdlīc*, goodly: see *goodly*); = OFries. *godlik* = D. *goddelijk* = OHG. *gotelīh*, *kotelīh*, *gotlīh*, MHG. *gotelich*, *götelich*, *götlīch*, G. *göttlich* = Icel. *gudhligr* = Sw. *gudlig* = Dan. *gudelig*; as *god*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; controlled by religious motives.

Help, Lord; for the *godly* man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men.
Ps. xii. 1.

I'll ne'er be drunk whilst I live again, but in honest, civil, *godly* company.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. Conformed to or influenced by God's laws: as, a *godly* life.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a *godly* peace concluded of
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. Of or pertaining to a god; characteristic of a god; godlike.

The grace divinest Mercury hath done me . . .
Binds my observance in the utmost term
Of satisfaction to his *godly* will.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Holy, devout, saintly. See *religion*.

godly (god'li), *adv.* [= D. *goddelijk* = OHG. **gotelīcho*, MHG. *gotelīche*, *gotlīche*; as *god*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a godly manner; piously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution.
2 Tim. iii. 12.

By the means of this man and some few others in that University many became *godly* learned.
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1540.

godlyhead†, *n.* [< *godly* + *-head*.] Goodness.

god-maker (god'mā'kėr), *n.* One who formulates or originates an image or conception of God, or of a god or gods. [Rare.]

No man finds any difficulty in being his own *God-maker*.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, ii. 6.

God-man (god'man), *n.* A divine man; an incarnation of Deity in human form: an epithet of Jesus Christ.

godmother (god'muтн'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *godmoder*, < AS. *godmōdor* (= MD. *godmoeder* = Icel. *guđmōđhir* = Sw. *gudmoder*, *gumor* = Dan. *gudmoder*), < *god*, God, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See *godfather*, 1.

Thou art no gudfader ne *godmoders!*
To on art thou swet, another bitter to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

go-down (gō-doun'), *n.* 1. A draught of liquor.

And many more whose quality
Forbids their toping openly,
Will privately, on good occasion,
Take six *go-downs* on reputation.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, iv.

We have frolick rounds,
We have merry *go-downs*,
Yet nothing is done at random.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

2. A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling animals to cross or to get to the water. [Western U. S.]

godown (gō-doun'), *n.* [< Malay *godong*, a warehouse.] In India, China, Japan, etc., a warehouse or storehouse.

When the cotton has been picked, it is thrown upon the floor of a room in some *godown* and thrashed.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 71.

These buildings, which are known to the foreigners as *godowns*, have one or two small windows and one door, closed by thick and ponderous shutters.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 645.

godphere†, *n.* [< *God* + *phere*, a bad spelling of *fere*, *feer*[2], a companion, here intended appar. for *pere*, father. Cf. *beaupere*.] A godfather.

My *godphere* was a Rabian or a Jew.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

godroon (go-drön'), *n.* [< F. *godron*, a plait, ruffle, godroon.] A curved ruffle or fluted ornament of great variety in form, used in costume, and in architectural and other artistic decoration. Also, erroneously, *gadroon*.

godrooned (go-drönd'), *a.* [< *godroon* + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with godroons; hence, ornamented with any similar pattern. Also, erroneously, *gadrooned*.

God's-acre (godz'ā'kėr), *n.* [Not an old or native E. term, but recently imitated from G. *Gottesacker* (= D. *godsakker*), i. e., 'God's field': see *god*[1] and *acre*.] A burial-ground.

A . . . green terrace or platform on which the church stands, and which in ancient times was the churchyard, or, as the Germans more devoutly say, *God's-acre*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

It was an old Indian taste that nature should do its part toward the adornment of the *God's-acre*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 449.

godsend (god'send), *n.* [< *God* + *send*.] 1. Something regarded as sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.

It was more like some fairy present, a *godsend*, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received where the benefactor was unknown. *Lamb*, Valentine's Day.

In despite of Wolsey's financial ability, . . . the policy of the whole reign in this respect was a hand-to-mouth policy, assisted by occasional *godsends* in the shape of forfeitures and benevolences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 252.

2. A sending by God. [Rare.]

As thou didst call on death, death shalt have —
Ay, with *godsend* quick to hell!
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 192.

god's-eye (godz'ī), *n.* [< ME. *godesseie*: see *god*[1] and *eye*[1].] 1. The herb clary. *Halliwell.*— 2. The plant speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

godship (god'ship), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Anaxagoras, asserting one perfect mind ruling over all (which is the true Deity), effectually degraded all those other pagan Gods, the sun, moon, and stars, from their *godships*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 233.

Odin and Freya maintained their *godships* in Gaul and Germany. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 267.

2. A titular appellative of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.
Prior, The Ladie.

Godshouse† (godz'hous), *n.* [= OFries. *godshus*, *godeskus* = D. *godshuis*, church, hospice, asylum, = MLG. *godes-hūs* = MHG. *gotteshūs*, G. *gotteshaus*, church, temple, cloister, = Dan. *gudshus*, the house of God (cf. Goth. *guđ-hūs*, temple).] 1. A church: in this sense usually as two words, *God's house*.—2. An almshouse.

Built, they say, it was by Sir Richard de Abberbury, Knight, who also under it founded for poore people a *godshouse*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 284.

godsib†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gossip*.

godsmith† (god'smith), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *smith*.] 1. A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size
That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 50.

2. A divine smith.

For Æneas was actually wounded in the twelfth of the *Æneis*, though he had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had Achilles. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

godson (god'sun), *n.* [= Sc. *gudeson*; < ME. *godson*, *godsone*, also assimilated *goseon* (cf. *gossip*), < AS. *godsunu* (= Sw. *gudson*, *guson* = Dan. *gudsön*), < *god*, God, + *sunu*, son.] A male godchild.

His name was cleped Dionas, and many tymes Diane com to speke with hym, that was the goddesse, and was with hym many dayes, for he was hir *godsone*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 307.

Tell a' your neebours whan ye gae hame,
That Earl Richard's your *gude-son*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 399).

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar?
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

God-speed (god'spēd'), *n.* [< *God speed you*, i. e., 'I wish that God may speed or prosper you,' mixed with *good speed*, i. e., 'I wish that you may have good speed or success.' See *good speed*, under *good*.] A wish of success or prosperity; specifically, as a wish in behalf of another, a prosperous journey.

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God speed* [and give him no greeting, R. V.] 2 John 10.

He slit her nose by this light, and she were ten ladies; twas not for nothing my husband said hee should meete her this evening at Adonis chappell; but and I come to the *God-speed* on 't, He tell em on 't soundly.
Ile of Gulls (1633).

To him your summons comes too late
Who sinks beneath his armor's weight,
And has no answer but *God-speed*.
Whittier, The Summons.

godspelt, **godspeller**†, etc. Middle English forms of *gospel*, etc.

God's-penny† (godz'pen'i), *n.* [= D. *godspenning* = MLG. *godespenninк* = ODan. *gudspenninge*.] 1. Money given in alms to the poor or to the church.

The arrha was called "weinkauf," because it was usually spent for wine drunk by the witnesses of the sale; or *God's penny*, because it was devoted to charity.
J. L. Laughlin, Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law, p. 189, note.

2. An earnest-penny.

"Give me the gold, good John o' the Scales,
And thine for aye my lande shall bee"
Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he cast him a *gode-pennie*.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 62).

Come strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings. There's a *God's-penny* for thee.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady.

god-tree (god'trē), *n.* The cotton-tree of the tropics, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*: so called from the superstitious veneration in which it is held by the natives.

Godward, Godwards (god'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* Toward God; as, to look *Godward*.—**To Godward** [that is, *to God -ward*, a variation by tmesis of *toward God*. see *toward*, *-ward*], toward God.

All manner virtuous duties that each man in reason and conscience *to Godward* oweth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

Such trust have we through Christ *to God-ward*.
2 Cor. iii. 4.

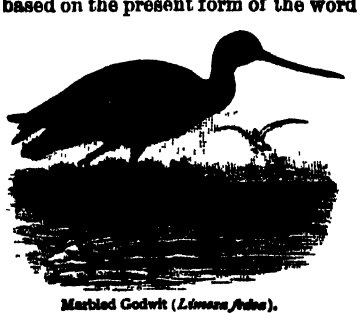
What the Eye of a Bat is to the Sun, the same is all human Understanding *to Godwards*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

godwin (god'win), *n.* Same as *godwit*. [Prov. Eng.]

Godwinia (god-win'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Godwin* (AS. *Godwine*, < *god*, God, + *wine*, a friend).] A genus of plants, natural order *Araceæ*: same as *Dracontium*, 1.

godwit (god'wit), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (cited, in a Latinized form *goduuitta*, by Turner, 1544); appar. a native E. word, but not found in ME. or AS. The conjectured derivation based on the present form of the word and reflected in Casaubon's translation (1611) "*Dei ingenium*," and that which makes it 'good creature' (< AS. *gōd*, good, + *wiht*, wight, creature), "from the excellence of their flesh" or for some other reason, are improbable; and absence of early record makes it hazardous to assume a popular corruption of a ME. form *goathead* (through **gothed*, **godded*, > **goddet*, > **goddit*, > *godwit*). The dial. *godwin* is later, appar. conformed to the surname *Godwin*.] A bird of the genus *Limosa*; a barge; a goathead. The godwits resemble curlews, but the bill is slightly recurved instead of decurved. There are several species, of world-wide distribution. The species originally called *goathead* is the black-tailed godwit of Europe, *Limosa ægocephala* or *L. melanura*. The European bar-tailed godwit is *L. lapponica*. (See cut under *Limosa*.) The largest known species is the marbled godwit of North America, *L. fedoa*. The Hudsonian godwit, *L. hæmastica*, is a smaller and scarcer species of the same country.

Your eating
Pheasant and *god-wit* here in London, haunting
The Globes and Mermaids! wedging in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.



Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

Cinereous godwit. Same as *greenshank*.—**Godwit day**, May 12th, when the godwits begin to move south, on Breydon water, England.—**New York godwit**, a book-name of the dowitcher or red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831.

goe†. An obsolete form of *go* or *gone*.

goel†, *a.* [E. dial. (East.), a form of *yellow*, < AS. *geolu* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*: see *yellow*.] Yellow.

Hop-roots . . .
The *goeler* and younger the better I love.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

goent. An obsolete form of *gone*, past participle of *go*.

goer (gō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *goere*; < *go*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, etc.: often applied to a horse or a locomotive, etc., with reference to speed or gait, or to a watch or clock, with reference to time-keeping qualities: as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer*.

And so thei eten every day in his Court, mo than 30000 persones, with outen *goeres* and comeres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

Is the rough French horse brought to the dore?
They say he is a high *goer*; I shall soon try his mettle.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, ii. 1.

The Tally-ho was a tip-top *goer*, ten miles an hour including stoppages, and so punctual that all the road set their clocks by her. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4

A dog with a broad, bull-dog cheek is never a good *goer*.
The Century, XXXI. 871.

2†. A foot.

A double mantle cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goere* graced
With fitted shoes. *Chapman*.

Goëra (gō-ē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1854), < Gr. γοερός, mournful, distressful, < γόος, mourning, wailing: see *goety*.] A genus of caddis-flies, of the family *Sericostomatidæ*, having the interclaval area in the fore wings suddenly dilated and denudated at the end. The sole species is *G. pilosa* of Europe, common in swift-running streams.

goer-between (gō'ėr-bē-twēn'), *n.*; pl. *goers-between* (gō'ėrz-). Same as *go-between*. [Rare.]

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name; call them all — Pandars.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

goer-by (gō'ėr-bī'), *n.*; pl. *goers-by* (gō'ėrz-bī'). One who goes or passes by; a passer-by. [Rare.]

These two long hours I have trotted here, and curiously Survey'd all *goers-by*, yet find no rascal,
Nor any face to quarrel with.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Goërius (gō-ē'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832), < Gr. γοερός, mournful, distressful: see *Goëra*.] A genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*. *G.* (or *Oxyporus*) *olens* is the singular beetle known as the *devil's coach-horse* in England. See cut of *devil's coach-horse*, under *devil*

goes (gōz). The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *go*.

Goethian, Goethean (gē'ti-ạn, gē'tē-ạn), *a.* [< *Goethe* (see def.) + *-ian*, *-ean*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the great German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832).

A true *Goethian* sentence, which it is difficult to render in English.
Max Müller, in Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 787.

Went to Grove Hill, where we found Ritter, a most remarkable object, with a most *Goethean* countenance.
Caroline Fox, Journal.

goethite (gē'tīt), *n.* [< *Goethe* (see *Goethian*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also massive. It is found with other ores of iron, for example hematite or limonite, as at the Lake Superior mines.

goetic (gō-ē'tik), *a.* [< *goety* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to goety; dark and evil in magic.

The theurgic or benevolent magic, the *goetic*, or dark and evil necromancy.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 147.

goety (gō′ē-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *goetie*; < OF. *goetie*, the black art, magic, witchcraft, < Gr. γοητεία, witchcraft, jugglery, < γοητεύειν, bewitch, beguile, < γόης (γοητ-), a wizard, a sorcerer, an enchanter, a juggler, lit. a howler, wailer, < γοᾶν, wail, groan, weep, γόος, wailing, mourning.] Invocation of evil spirits; black magic; sorcery, in a bad sense.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or *goety*.
Hallywell, Melampronoea (1681), p. 51.

gofer (gō′fėr), *n.* [Also *gopher* (cf. *gopher* in other senses); < F. *gaufre*, a waffle: see *goffer*, *gopher*.] A waffle. [Prov. Eng.]

Here too I found a man selling *gophers*. Now, I do not know the American name for this vanishing-into-nothing sort of pastry, but I do know that there is one man in London who declares that he, and he alone in all the world, is aware of the secret of the *gopher*.
P. Robinson, Sinners and Saints, p. 14.

gofering-iron (gō′fėr-ing-ī′ėrn), *n.* [Cf. *goffering-iron*.] A waffle-iron.

goff[1] (gof), *n.* [Also *guff*, a fool, ME. only in adj. *gofissho* (see *goffish*), < OF. *goffe*, a., dull, doltish, blockish, = Sp *gofo* = It. *goffo*, a. awkward, stupid, dull, n. a blockhead, > G. dial. (Bav.) *goffo*, a blockhead; origin obscure.] A fool; a foolish clown. [Prov. Eng.]

goff[2], *n.* Same as *gouf*.

goff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *golf*.

There are many games played with the ball that require the assistance of a club or bat, and probably the most ancient among them is the pastime now distinguished by the name of *goff*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 170.

goffan (gof′an), *n.* In *mining*, same as *coffin*, 8. [Cornwall, Eng.]

goffer (gof′ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *gauffer*; < OF. *gauffrer*, crimp, deck with puffs, F. *gaufrer*, crimp, figure (cloth, velvet, etc.), < OF. *goffre*, also *gaufre*, *gauffre*, oldest form *waufre*, a wafer, a honeycomb (> E. *wafer*), F. *gaufre*, a honeycomb, waffle: see *gopher*, *wafer*, and *waffle*.] 1. To plait, flute, or crimp (lace, etc.).

"What's the matter with your ruff?" asked Lady Betty; "it looks very neat, I think." "Neat! . . . I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, xx.

2. To raise in relief, especially for ornamental purposes, as thin metal, starched linen, or the like.—**Goffered edge**, an indented decorative design on the edges of a book, an old fashion in bookbinding, applied to gilded or silvered edges.—**Goffered elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra of certain beetles having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinæ, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge toward the tip.

goffer† (gof′ėr), *n.* [< *goffer*, *v.*] An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc. *Fairholt.*

goffering (gof′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *goffer*, *v.*] Flutes, plaits, or crimps collectively.

goffering-iron (gof′ėr-ing-ī′ėrn), *n.* A crimping-iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, etc.

goffering-press (gof′ėr-ing-pres), *n.* A fluting-, plaiting-, or crimping-press, especially for imparting a crimped appearance to artificial leaves, flowers, etc.

goffish† (gof′ish), *a.* [ME. *gofissho*, *goofish*; < *goff*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Foolish; stupid. *Chaucer.*

go-free† (gō′frē′), *n.* See the extract.

Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Mr. Charles Whiting under the name of *go-frees*, in 1830. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 586.

gog[1]† (gog), *n.* [Chiefly in the phrase *on gog*, *agog*: see *agog*. The relation, if any, to W. *gog*, activity, = Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (see *goggle*), is uncertain.] Activity; eager or impatient desire (to do something).

Or, at the least, yt setts the harte *on gogg*.
Gascoigne, Grief of Joye.

Nay, you have put me into such a *gog* of going,
I would not stay for all the world.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

gog[2] (gog), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bog. [Prov. Eng.]

gog[3] (gog), *n.* A perversion of *God*, used in oaths, as *Gogs passion*, *Gogs wounds*, etc. [Obsolete or provincial.]

goget (goj′et), *n.* [Appar. the same, with different (dim.) suffix, as *gobion*, ME. *gojoun*, mod. *gudgeon*: see *gudgeon*[1] and *goby*.] A goby.

goggle[1] (gog′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *goggled*, ppr. *goggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gogle*; < ME. *gogelen*, look asquint, a freq. verb, of Celtic origin: < Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (= W. *gog*, activity: see *gog*[1]), *gogach*, wavering, nodding, etc., *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed (*suil*, the eye, look, glance), the verb being Ir. *gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate.] I. *intrans.* 1. To strain or roll the eyes in a squinting, blinking, or staring way; roll about staringly, as the eyes.

They *gogle* with their eyes hither and thither.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, i.

Such sight have they that see with *goggling* eyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

You have eyes,
Especially when you *goggle* thus, not much
Unlike a Jew's, and yet some men might take 'em
For Turk's. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

2†. To roll or shake about loosely.

Robin did on the old mans hood,
Itt *goggled* on his crowne.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

II. *trans.* To roll (the eyes) about blinkingly and staringly.

He *goggled* his eyes, and groped in his money-pocket.
Walpole, Letters, III. 174.

goggle[1] (gog′l), *n.* [< *goggle*[1], *v.*] 1. A strained, blinking, or squinting rolling of the eye.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.
Lord Halifax.

2. *pl.* (*a*) An instrument worn like spectacles, with plain or colored glasses fixed in short tubes spreading at the base over the eyes, for their protection from cold, dust, sparks, etc., or from too great intensity of light, or so contrived as to direct the eyes straight forward, in order to cure squinting.

I nearly came down a-top of a little spare man who sat breaking stones by the roadside. He stayed his hammer, and said, regarding me mysteriously through his dark *goggles* of wire, "Are you aware, sir, that you've been trespassing?" *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxii.

(*b*) Spectacles. [Slang.] (*c*) Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

goggle[2]† (gog′l), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gobble*, perhaps by mixture with *guggle*, *gurgle*.] To swallow; gobble.

Goularder [F.], to eat greedily, . . . to ravine, *goggle*, glut up or swallow down huge morsels. *Colgrave.*

goggled (gog′ld), *a.* Prominent and squinting or staring, as the eye.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 50.

goggle-eye (gog′l-ī), *n.* [< ME. *gogul-eye*, a squint-eyed person. Cf. *goggle-eyed*.] 1. A prominent squinting or staring eye.

Th' Ethnik's a-fire, and from his *goggle eyes*
All drunk with rage and blood the Lightning flies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

It [the sea-lion] has a great *goggle-eye*, the teeth 3 inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683.

The long, sallow visage, the *goggle-eyes*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. Squinting; strabismus.—3. The rock-bass, a centrarchid fish.

goggle-eyed (gog′l-īd), *a.* [Formerly also *goggle-cied*; < ME. *gogyleyid*, *gogiliged*, squint-eyed (used once by Wyclif, improperly, to translate L. *luscus*, one-eyed, prob. with thought of L. *cocles*, one-eyed); < *goggle*[1] + *eyed*.] Having prominent squinting or rolling eyes; squint-eyed.

He was of personage tall and of body strong, . . . great and *goggle-eied*, whereby he saw so clearly as is incredible to report. *Speed*, The Romans, VI. iv. § 6.

And giddy doubt, and *goggle-ey'd* suspicion,
And lumpish sorrow, and degen'rous fear,
Are banish'd thence, and death's a stranger there.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

Goggle-eyed jack, a name of the big-eyed scad, *Trachurops crumenophthalmus*, a carangoid fish, resembling the common scad of Europe, having goggle-eyes. It is widely distributed in tropical seas, and is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as New England Also called *goggler*.

goggle-nose (gog′l-nōz), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*; the spectacle-coot: so called from the pair of round black spots on the bill, resembling goggles. Also *goggle-nose*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine, U. S.]

goggler (gog′lėr), *n.* [< *goggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which goggles; specifically, a fish, the goggle-eyed jack.

goglet (gog′let), *n.* [Also *guglet*, *gugglet*; appar. < *guggle* + *-et* (perhaps simulating *goblet*), and so called with ref. to the gurgling sound of water poured through a narrow neck.] A globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck, used as a water-cooler; also, the quantity contained in such a jar.

I perfectly remember having said that it would not be amiss for General Carnac to have a man with a *goglet* of water ready to pour on his head whenever he should begin to grow warm in debate. *Lord Clive*, Fort William.

The flavor [of Zemzem water] is a salt bitter. . . . For this reason Turks and other strangers prefer rain-water collected in cisterns and sold for five farthings a *guggle*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 391.

gogmagog†, *n.* [In allusion to two large wooden statues in the Gildhall, London, called *Gog* and *Magog* (see Rev. xx. 8).] A big or strong person. [Humorous.]

Be valiant, my little *gogmagogs*, I'll fence with all the justices in Hertfordshire. *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

gogmagogical†, *a.* [< *gogmagog* + *-ic-al*.] Large; monstrous. *Nares.*

Be it to all men by these presents knowne,
That lately to the world was plainely showne,
In a huge volume *gogmagogicall*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gogol (gō′gol), *n.* [< Russ. *gogolĭ* = Little Russ. *kokol*, the goldeneye; cf. OBulg. *gogotati* = Russ. *gogotatĭ*, cackle, gaggle: see *cackle*, *gaggle*.] The Russian name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*.

go-harvest (gō′här′vest), *n.* [Cf. *go-summer*.] The season following harvest. [North. Eng.]

Go-Harvest, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 188 (glossary).

going (gō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *goynge*; verbal n. of *go*, *v.*] 1. The act of moving in any manner.

Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

2. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 290.

3†. Time of pregnancy; gestation.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight, that is the twentieth part of their *going*. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Way; shape; behavior; deportment: used chiefly in the plural.

And as thow by-gyledest godes ymage in *goynge* of an addre,
So hath god by-gyled ous alle in *goynge* of a wye [man].
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 228.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. Job xxxiv. 21.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God; even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. Ps. lxviii. 24.

5. Condition of paths and roads for walking or driving. [U. S.]

The *going* was bad, and the little mares could only drag the wagon at a walk; so, though we drove during the daylight, it took us two days and a night to make the journey.
The Century, XXXVI. 51.

When they got within five miles of the place, the horse fell dead, . . . and they took another horse at a farm-house on the road. It was the spring of the year, and the *going* was dreadful. *S. O. Jewett*, Cunner-Fishing.

6. A right of pasturage for a beast on a common. [Prov. Eng.]—**Going forth.** (*a*) Extension; continuation. Num. xxxiv. 4, 8. (*b*) An outlet.

Mark well the entering in of the house, with every *going forth* of the sanctuary. Ezek. xliv. 5.

(*c*) A starting; a departure: as, the *going forth* of the house of Israel.—**Going out.** (*a*) The act or place of exit.

And Moses wrote their *goings out* according to their journeys by the commandment of the Lord.
Num. xxxiii. 2.

The border shall fetch a compass from Azmon unto the river of Egypt, and the *goings out* of it shall be at the sea.
Num. xxxiv. 5.

(*b*) Expenditure; outlay.

But when the year is at an end,
Comparing what I get and spend,
My *goings out*, and comings in,
I cannot find I lose or win. *Swift*, Riddles, iv.

Goings-on, behavior; actions; conduct: used (like *carryings-on*) mostly in a depreciative sense. [Colloq.]

The family did not, from his usual *goings-on*, expect him back again for many weeks.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v.

Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on*, I dare say, Mr. Caudle.
D. Jerrold, Caudle Lectures.

going-barrel (gō′ing-bar′ėl), *n.* A barrel containing the mainspring of a watch, and communicating, by gearing on its outer edge, the movement of the spring to the works.

going-fusee (gō′ing-fū-zē′), *n.* A mechanical device for keeping in motion watches and spring-clocks while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-wheel*.

going-wheel (gō′ing-hwēl), *n.* An arrangement invented by Huyghens, which keeps in motion a clock actuated by a weight while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-fusee*.

goiter, goitre (goi′tėr), *n.* [< F. *goitre*, goiter, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttural*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland on the front part and side or sides of the neck; struma. It is due to increase in the size and number

of the alveoli, to accumulation in them of more or less serous, colloid material, to hyperplasia of the connective tissue, or to dilatation of the blood-vessels. The name is also somewhat loosely applied to a similar enlargement from any cause, as from carcinoma or sarcoma. The disease is frequently met with in Derbyshire, England, whence it is called *Derbyshire neck*, and it is extremely prevalent in cold, moist valleys of the Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and other similar regions, as in South America. Also called *bronchocele*.—**Exophthalmic goiter.** See *exophthalmic*.

goitered, goitred (goi'tėrd), *a.* [< *goiter* + *-ed*[2].] Having a goiter, or some formation resembling a goiter.—**Goitered antelope.** Same as *dzeren*.

goiter-stick (goi'tėr-stik), *n.* The stem of certain coarse olivaceous seaweeds, as *Sargassum*, and a species belonging to the *Laminarieæ*, supposed to be useful as a remedy for goiter, and for this purpose chewed by inhabitants of South America, where the disease is prevalent. The curative element in these seaweeds is thought to be the iodine which they contain. The mucus of *Fucus vesiculosus* has similar medicinal properties.

goitre, goitred. See *goiter, goitered*.

goitrous (goi'trus), *a.* [< F. *goitreux*, < L. *guturosus*, having a tumor on the throat, < *guttur*, the throat: see *goiter*.] 1. Pertaining to or connected with goiter; favorable to the production of goiter.

> The *goitrous* localities where there is no cretinism.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 196.

2. Affected with goiter.

> Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe.*

goket, *n.* An obsolete form of *gawk*.

goket, *v. t.* [< *goke*, *n.* Cf. *gowk*.] To stupefy.

> Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gakt!*
> She's lost if you not haste away the party.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 6.

gola (gō'lä), *n.* See *gula*.

golaba (gō-lä'bä), *n.* [< Pers. and Hind. *gulāb*, rose-water (*gulāb-pāsh*, a rose-water sprinkler, Pers. *pāsh*, a sprinkling), < *gul*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A bottle-shaped vase or "rose-water bottle," usually of metal-work, made in British India.

golader, golder (gol'a-dėr, gol'dėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *goladār*, Beng. *goldār*, a wholesale grain-merchant or salt-dealer, a storekeeper, < *gola*, a granary, a storeroom (in Bengal usually a circular structure of mats or clay) (same as *gola*, a ball, a cannon-ball; < Hind. *gol*, a ball, a circle, etc., < *gol*, round), + Pers. Hind. *-dar*, one who holds, keeps, possesses, etc.] In the East Indies, a storehouse-keeper.

golandaas, golandause (gol-an-dâs'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *golandāz*, a gunner, < *gola*, a cannon-ball (see *golader*), + *andāz*, measure, weighing, in comp. throwing.] In the East Indies, an artilleryman.

gold (gōld), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *gould, goold*; < ME. *gold, goold, guld*, < AS. *gold* = OS. *gold* = OFries. *gold, goud* = D. *goud* = MLG. *golt* = OHG. *gold, cold*, MHG. *golt*, G. *gold* = Icel. *gull, gull* = Sw. Dan. *guld* = Goth. *gulth* = OBulg. Sloven. Bohem. Serv. Russ. *zlato* = Pol. *złoto*, etc. (Finn. *kulta*, < OHG.; Hung. *izlot*, < Slav.), gold: with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *cold, old, loud, god*, etc.), a different suffix appearing in Skt. *hiranya* = Zend *zaranya, zaranu*, gold, appar. so named from its yellow color, being prob. akin to AS. *geolu, geolo*, E. *yellow*, L. *helvus*, grayish-yellow, Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, Skt. *hari*, yellow (see *yellow, chlorin*, etc.). Whether the Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, is cognate is doubtful; the L. word is different: see *aurum*. Hence *gild*[1], *gilt*[1], *gilden*[1], and ult. *gilden*[2], *gulden*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Au; atomic weight, 197.3. A precious metal remarkable on account of its unique and beautiful yellow color, luster, high specific gravity, and freedom from liability to rust or tarnish when exposed to the air. The specific gravity of pure gold is 19.3. Gold stands first among the metals in point of ductility and malleability. Its tenacity is almost equal to that of silver, two thirds that of copper, and twelve times that of lead. It may be beaten into leaves thin enough to transmit a greenish light. It stands next to silver and copper as a conductor of heat and electricity; its melting-point is about 1,100° C. (or 2,000° F.); it is not attacked by any of the ordinary acids, but combines readily with chlorin; and it is dissolved by a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. The crystalline form of gold is isometric, but crystallized gold is a rarity, and it is extremely uncommon to find crystals with smooth faces and sharp edges. Neither have any very large crystals ever been noticed, nor one so much as an inch in diameter. Arborescent masses, showing irregularly developed crystalline planes, are occasionally found, and such forms are sometimes aggregated into large masses; but much the larger part of the native gold found is entirely destitute of any appearance of crystallization, being usually in the form of small scales, which are often so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Larger rounded masses, called *nuggets*, are occasionally met with, and these are sometimes many pounds in weight. A specimen from the Ural preserved in the collection of the mining school at St. Petersburg weighs nearly a hundred pounds. The largest nugget of which there is any record was found in Australia, and was called the "Welcome." It weighed over 184 pounds, contained by assay 99.2 per cent. of gold, and netted a value when melted of $46,625. Gold is a widely disseminated metal, but does not occur anywhere in large quantities, as compared with the ordinary useful metals. There is no proper ore of gold, this metal being never, so far as known, mineralized by sulphur or oxygen. Although gold is disseminated in fine and usually invisible particles through various ores of the other metals, and in many cases in quantity great enough to be separated with profit, most of the gold of the world is obtained either in the form of native gold, from washing the superficial detritus (sand and gravel), or by separating it from quarts, with which mineral it is almost invariably associated when occurring in veins or segregations in the solid rocks. Native gold is, however, in fact, an alloy of gold with silver, and traces of copper and iron are often associated with it. No native gold entirely free from silver has ever been found. The amount of the latter metal present in the gold varies greatly in different regions. The gold of California usually contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of silver; that of Australia rather less than half as much. The native gold of Mount Morgan, Queensland, approaches more nearly to chemical purity than any hitherto discovered, since it contains 99.7 per cent. of gold, and only a minute trace of silver. Pure gold is very rarely used in the arts. All gold coin and gold ornaments in use are alloys of gold with copper, or with copper and silver. The alloy is used, in the case of coin, because pure gold is too soft to bear rough usage; and for the same reason, as well as to diminish the cost, in the case of gold used for personal ornaments. The coin of England is composed of 11 parts of gold and 1 of copper; that of France and the United States of 9 of gold and 1 of copper. The so-called gold used for jewels and watch-cases varies from 8 or 9 to 18 carats fine. (See *carat*, 3.) The alloys of gold with copper and silver are given various shades of color by treatment with chemicals, according to fashion or fancy. Gold has been in use for ornamental purposes from the earliest times. The world's output of gold during recent years, according to the reports of the United States mint, has been as follows: 1890, $118,840,000; 1891, $130,650,000; 1892, $146,297,000; 1893, $157,228,000; 1894, $181,510,000; 1895, $200,288,000; 1896, $202,082,300; 1897, $237,504,800. In the United States the output has increased from over $33,000,000 in 1890 to $46,610,000 in 1895 and $57,363,000 in 1897. The total amount of gold coin in circulation in the United States at the end of 1898 is estimated as about $625,000,000. See *gold-standard*.

> I counsel thee to buy of me *gold* tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich. Rev. iii. 18.
>
> *Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!*
> Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
> Molten, graven, hammer'd and roll'd.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

Hence, figuratively—2. Money; riches; wealth.

> For me—the *gold* of France did not seduce.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.
>
> The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker.
>
> Judges and senates have been bought for *gold*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 187.

3. Anything very valuable or highly prized; anything regarded as very precious, or as of pure or sterling quality.

> The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
> A lad of life, an imp of fame *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A bright-yellow color, like that of the metal gold; also, gilding: as, a flower edged with *gold*.

> The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
> His painted wings, and breast that flames with *gold*.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 118.
>
> The Princeps copy, clad in blue and *gold*.
> *J. Ferriar*, Illustrations of Sterne, Bibliomania, l. 6.

5. In *archery*, the exact center of the target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold color; hence, a shot that strikes the center: as, to secure a *gold*.—6. [E. dial. also *goolds* (cf. Sc. *gool, gule, gules*, the corn-marigold), < ME. *gold, goold, guld*, merely a particular use of *gold*, the metal. Cf. *marigold*.] (*a*) The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

> Onyons, myntes, gourdes, *goldes*,
> Nowe secondly to sowe or kest in molde is,
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

(*b*) The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

> The crimson damel flower, the blue-bottle, and *gold*,
> Which though esteemed but weeds, yet for their dainty hues
> And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 166.

(*c*†) The turnsol; heliotrope.

> She [Leucothoë] sprong up out of the molde
> Into a flour was named *golde*,
> Which stant governed of the sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 356.

Goolde, herbe, solsequium, quia sequitur solem, elitropium, calendula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 202.

Angel gold†. See *angel-gold*.—**Cloth of gold.** See *cloth*.—**Cyprus gold.** See *cyprus*[2].—**Dead gold**, gold or gold-leaf applied to any object and left unburnished. Also called *matt*.—**Ducat gold.** See *ducat*.—**Dutch gold.** See *Dutch*.—**Etruscan, Roman, or colored gold**, in *jewelry*, gold (of any fineness) the superficial alloy of which has been removed by boiling in nitric acid, leaving a surface of fine gold with a rich, satiny yellow luster.—**Fools' gold**, iron pyrites, a mineral of metallic luster and light-yellow or golden color, often mistaken for gold, whence the name.—**German gold**, an inferior gold-powder prepared from gold-leaf.—**Gold and silver certificates.** See *certificate*.—**Graphic gold**, an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver, found in Transylvania. Also called *graphic ore* and *sylvanite* (which see).—**Green gold**, in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with silver.—**Hammered gold.** See *hammer*, *v. t.*—**Lined gold**, gold having a backing of other metal.—**Mannheim gold**, a cheap brass alloy used by jewelers to imitate gold, named from Mannheim, in Baden, where it was originally made. It varies somewhat in its composition, but a usual formula includes 80 parts of copper and 20 of zinc, sometimes with a trace of tin.—**Mock gold**, a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum, and other materials in various proportions.—**Mosaic gold.** (*a*) An alloy of copper and zinc, also called *ormolu*. (*b*) A sulphid of tin, the *aurum musivum* of the ancients.—**Old gold**, a dull brassy yellow color supposed to resemble old tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics.—**Red gold**, in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with copper.—**Rolled gold**, a film of gold joined to a backing of other metal by rolling.—**To cut the gold.** See *cut*.—**White gold**, an alloy of gold in which silver predominates, say 20 parts of silver to 4 of gold.

II. *a.* Made of, consisting of, or like gold; golden; gilded: as, a *gold* chain; *gold* color.

> The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
> In their *gold* coats spots you see.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.
>
> For so the whole round earth is every way
> Bound by *gold* chains about the feet of God.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Gold blond, blond-lace, the flowers or sprigs of which are composed of gold thread.—**Gold blue.** See *purple of Cassius*, under *purple*.—**Gold chlorid**, a name of the trichlorid $AuCl_3$ and of chlor-auric acid, $HAuCl_4$. Solutions of gold chlorid are used in gilding by the wet way, also in combination with tin sesquichlorid, or the double tin and ammonium chlorid, in the preparation of purple of Cassius.—**Gold cloth.** Same as *cloth of gold* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Gold lac, gold lacquer**, a variety of Japanese lacquer-work; properly, that in which the surface is entirely of gold, sometimes uniform, sometimes in patterns of different tints of gold, and often having patterns in relief; less properly, that which has a certain amount of gold ornamentation or which is covered with aventurin.—**Gold lace.** See *lace*.—**Gold latten.** (*a*) Gold in thin plates. See *latten*. (*b*) Thin plates of gilded metal, especially of yellow metal or brass gilded.—**Gold luster**, a variety of metallic luster which has the color of gold. See *luster*.—**Gold plate, thread, wire**, etc. See the nouns.—**Gold reserve.** See *reserve*.—**Gold tooling**, in *bookbinding*, ornamental work made by the pressure of a hot tool upon gold-leaf laid on a book-cover.

gold-bank (gōld'bangk), *n.* A national banking association of a class organized under United States Revised Statutes (limit of circulation enlarged by act of January 19th, 1875) to issue notes payable in gold coin. There were but few of these banks, and these were chiefly established to meet the wishes of the people of the Pacific coast States, who objected to paper currency not redeemable in gold.

goldbasket (gōld'bas'ket), *n.* Same as *gold-dust*, 2.

gold-bearing (gōld'bār'ing), *a.* Containing gold; auriferous.

> The distribution of *gold-bearing* deposits is world-wide; although the relative importance of different localities is very different, their geological range is also very extensive. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 742.

gold-beaten† (gōld'bē'tn), *a.* [< ME. *gold-beten*.] Embossed or enchased in gold.

> *Gold-beten* helmes, hauberkes, cote-armures.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1642.

gold-beater (gōld'bē'tėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. See *gold-leaf*.—2. A common predaceous caraboid beetle, *Carabus auratus*, found in all parts of Europe. [Eng.]—**Gold-beaters' mold**, a collection of about 850 leaves of parchment, vellum, and gold-beaters' skin, each of double thickness, fixed on a metal mold, and between which flattened pieces of gold are placed to be hammered out to the full size of the leaf.—**Gold-beaters' skin**, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, which is of extreme tenacity and is used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it. The membrane is thus reduced to great thinness, and is fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

gold-beating (gōld'bē'ting), *n.* The art or process of beating out gold into gold-leaf.

gold-book (gōld'bůk), *n.* A thin pamphlet containing between the leaves sheets of gold-leaf. See *gold-leaf*.

gold-bound (gōld'bound), *a.* Bound or encompassed with gold.

> Thou art too like the spirit of Banquo; down!
> Thy crown does sear mine eyeballs:—and thy hair,
> Thou other *gold-bound* brow, is like the first.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

goldbreast (gōld'brest), *n.* A small striped finch-like bird of the genus *Pytelia*, as *P. subflava*: a book-name.

gold-bug (gōld'bug), *n.* An advocate of the single gold standard in finance. [Opprobrious and slang.]

goldcrest (gōld'krest), *n.* A golden-crested bird of the genus *Regulus*. The common European



Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*)

species is *R. cristatus*, that of the United States is *R. satrapa*.

goldcup (gōld'kup), *n.* One of various species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Also called *buttercup*, *kingcup*.

gold-cushion (gōld'kúsh'on), *n.* Same as *cushion*, 2 (*a*).

A *gold-cushion*, which can be made by stretching a piece of calf leather, rough side upwards, over a pad of wadding on a board 10 inches by 8.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 397.

gold-digger (gōld'dig'ėr), *n.* One who digs for or mines gold. This word is almost exclusively used to designate *placer miners*, or those who dig and wash auriferous detrital material (gravel and sand). Those who are engaged in mining in the solid rock are called *quartz miners*.

gold-dust (gōld'dust), *n.* 1. Gold occurring naturally in a state of fine subdivision.—2. A plant, *Alyssum saxatile*, so called from the profusion of its small yellow flowers. Also called *goldbasket*. [Properly *golddust*.]

golden (gōl'dn), *a.* [< ME. *golden*, a restored form of earlier *gulden*, *gylden*, *gilden*, < AS. *gylden* (with umlaut) (= OS. *guldin* = OFries. *gelden*, *golden*, *gulden* = D. *gouden* = MLG. *golden* = OHG. *guldin*, *euldin*, MHG. *guldīn* (also used as a noun, > G. *gulden*, florin), G. *gülden*, usually *golden* = Icel. *gullinn* = Sw. *gyllen*, *gylden* = Dan. *gylden* = Goth. *gultheins*), of gold, < *gold*, gold: see *gold* and *-en*[2]. Cf. *gilden*[1], a doublet of *golden*, and *gilden*[2], *gulden*.] 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

Thy state is taken for a joint-stool, thy *golden* sceptre for a leaden dagger. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii 4.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain,
The *golden* opes, the iron shuts amain
Milton, Lycidas, l. 111.

Then was I ware of one that on me moved
In *golden* armour with a crown of gold.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Of the color or luster of gold; yellow; bright; shining; splendid: as, the *golden* sun; *golden* fruit: sometimes poetically used of blood.

The weary sun hath made a *golden* set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a goodly day to morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin lac'd with his *golden* blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

To see thee, laying there thy *golden* head,
My pride in happier summers, at my feet.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence—3. Excellent; most valuable; very precious: as, the *golden* rule.

I will recite a *golden* sentence out of that Poete, which is next vnto Homer. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 107.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, i 7.

This mistress [Affliction] lately plucked me by the ear,
And many a *golden* lesson hath me taught.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

4. Most happy or prosperous; marked by great happiness, prosperity, or progress: as, the *golden* age.

A goodly place, a goodly time,
For it was in the *golden* prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

That was in *golden* summer-time;
The winter wind is howling now.
R. T. Cooke, En Espagne.

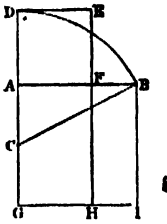
The IV. century witnessed the blooming of Syrian literature into its *golden* age. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 204.

5. Preëminently favorable or auspicious: as, a *golden* opportunity.

When that is known, and *golden* time conventa,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

The State has a *golden* chance—the opportunity of getting the whole manufacture and sale . . . into its own hands. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 333.

Figure of the golden rule. See *rule*.—**Golden age.** See *ages in mythology and history*, under *age*.—**Golden balls**, the three gilt balls used as a pawnbroker's sign. The golden balls form the arms of Lombardy, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money-lenders.—**Golden beetle**, a chrysomelid; a beetle of the genus *Chrysomela* or family *Chrysomelidæ*: so called from their metallic luster. See cut under *Chrysomela*.—**Golden bull.** See *bull*[3].—**Golden carp**, the gold carp or goldfish.—**Golden cudweed.** See *cudweed*.—**Golden cuticy**, the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*. [Hants, Eng.]—**Golden daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Golden division**†. See *division*.—**Golden dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Golden eagle, fleece.** See the nouns.—**Golden fly.** Same as *goldwasp*.—**Golden Friday, haddock, Horde, house, ide, legend, lungwort, maidenhair, mean, mole, mouse-ear**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden number**, the number of any year in the Metonic cycle of 19 years. The rule for finding it is to add 1 to the number of the year after Christ, according to the ordinary reckoning, and divide by 19, when the remainder will be the golden number. The name is said to be derived from the fact that, on the discovery of the Metonic cycle, about 432 B. C., an inscription in letters of gold was set up in Athens, and others in other cities of Greece; the numbers were also marked in gold in the ancient calendars. The golden numbers are used in ecclesiastical computations, with the exact, to determine the day on which the Easter full moon occurs, the date by which all the movable feasts in the church year are determined. See *Easter*[1].—**Golden pheasant, plover, robin.** See the nouns.—**Golden rose**, a rose made of pure gold, blessed by the Pope on Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent, used by him in blessing the people, and occasionally sent as a mark of especial honor to Catholic sovereigns and other notable persons, to churches, cities, etc. Originally it consisted of a single rose of wrought gold; the form finally adopted is a thorny branch with flowers and leaves, surmounted by one principal rose.—**Golden rule.** (*a*) The rule of conduct: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Mat. vii. 12. (*b*) In *arith.*, the rule of three. See *rule*.—**Golden samphire, saxifrage, shiner**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden section**, the division of a line in extreme and mean ratio, which is solved by Euclid II. 11.—**Golden Spur**, a papal order existing since the sixteenth century. It consists of two classes, commanders and knights. The present name is *Order of St. Sylvester*.—**Golden star**, a form of monstrance in which during the papal mass on Easter day the bread is exhibited to the people for adoration. *Walcott.*—**Golden sulphid**, a sulphid of antimony, prepared by precipitating a sulphantimoniate by sulphuric acid.—**Golden thistle, wedding, wrasse**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden warblers**, several species of the genus *Dendræca*, which resemble the common summer warbler of the United States, *D. æstiva*, in being almost entirely of a bright-yellow color. See *yellow-bird*.—**Golden wasp.** See *goldwasp*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight*.—**Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece*.



The Golden Section of Euclid II 11. AB is the given line. The side of the square ABIG is bisected in C. CD is taken equal to BC, and the square ADEF is constructed.

golden (gōl'dn), *v. t.* [< *golden*, *a.*] To become golden in color. [Rare.]

Like loose mists that blow
Across her crescent, *goldening* as they go.
Lowell, Endymion, iv.

goldenback (gōl'dn-bak), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.

goldenbough (gōl'dn-bou), *n.* The mistletoe, *Viscum album*.

goldenbug (gōl'dn-bug), *n.* The seven-spotted ladybird, *Coccinella septem-punctata*. Also called *goldenknop*.

goldenchain (gōl'dn-chān), *n.* The laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*: so called from its long racemes of yellow flowers.

golden-cheeked (gōl'dn-chēkt), *a.* Having yellow lores: as, the *golden-cheeked* warbler, *Dendræca chrysoparia*.

goldenclub (gōl'dn-klub), *n.* The *Orontium aquaticum*, an aquatic plant of the United States, bearing a yellow club-shaped spadix.

golden-crested (gōl'dn-kres'ted), *a.* Having a yellow crest: specifically applied to several kinglets or golderests.

golden-crowned (gōl'dn-kround), *a.* Having a yellow crown: as, the *golden-crowned* thrush, *Siurus auricapillus*; the *golden-crowned* sparrow, *Zonotrichia coronata*.

gold-end-man†, *n.* A man who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweler.

Re-enter Higgen, disguised as a *gold-end-man*.
Hig. Have ye any ends of gold or silver?
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

goldenear (gōl'dn-ēr), *n.* A noctuid moth, *Hydræcia nictitans*.

goldeneye (gōl'dn-ī), *n.* 1. A sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ* and genus *Clangula*; a garrot. The common goldeneye is *C. glaucion* or *C. clangula* of Europe and America. Barrow's goldeneye is the Rocky Mountain garrot, *C. barrovi*. See cut under *garrot*.

In the interior, and perhaps at some points on the coast, the *golden-eyes* decoy readily, but this is not the case on our southern New England shore, where they rarely pay the slightest attention to the stools.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 222.

2. A fish, *Hyodon chrysopsis*, having a large eye with yellow iris.—3. One of various neuropterous insects of the genus *Chrysopa*: so called in allusion to their golden or bronze-colored eyes. The larvæ are often called *aphis-lions*. Also called *golden-eyed fly*.

golden-eyed (gōl'dn-īd), *a.* Having yellow eyes.—**Golden-eyed fly.** See *fly*[3] and *goldeneye*, 3.

golden-flower (gōl'dn-flou'ėr), *n.* The cornmarigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. See *Chrysanthemum*, 2.

goldenhead (gōl'dn-hed), *n.* The male widgeon, *Mareca penelope*; the yellowpoll. [East coast of Ireland.]

goldenknop (gōl'dn-nop), *n.* Same as *goldenbug*. *E. D.*

goldenly† (gōl'dn-li), *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

goldenmaid (gōl'dn-mād), *n.* A fish, the conner or gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops*.

During this frost [the great frost of 1814, in England] a great number of the fish called *golden maids* were picked up on Brighton beach. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 108.

goldenpert (gōl'dn-pėrt), *n.* The *Gratiola aurea*, a low scrophulariaceous herb of the Atlantic States, with golden-yellow flowers.

goldenrod (gōl'dn-rod), *n.* [< *golden* + *rod*.] A plant of the genus *Solidago*, the species of which have numerous small golden heads: these in the original species, *S. Virgaurea* of Europe, are arranged in a wand-like spike. See *Solidago*.

But on the hills the *golden-rod*, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook, in autumn beauty stood. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

False goldenrod, *Brachychæta cordata*, a plant of the Alleghanies, closely resembling *Solidago*.—**West India goldenrod**, the *Neurolæna lobata*, a tall composite with a panicle of yellow flowers.

goldenrod-tree (gōl'dn-rod-trē), *n.* The *Bosia Yervamora*, a peculiar chenopodiaceous shrub of the Canary islands.

goldenseal (gōl'dn-sēl), *n.* The yellowroot or yellow puccoon, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a ranunculaceous plant of the United States.

golden-slopt† (gōl'dn-slopt), *a.* Wearing slops or nether garments embroidered or adorned with gold.

Some shy *golden-slopt* Castalio. *Marston.*

golden-spoon (gōl'dn-spōn), *n.* In Jamaica, the *Byrsonima cinerea*, a small malpighiaceous tree, named from the shape and color of the petals.

golden-swift (gōl'dn-swift), *n.* The hepialid moth *Hepialus humuli*.

golden-winged (gōl'dn-wingd), *a.* Having yellow wings, or wings marked with yellow: applied to sundry birds: as, the *golden-winged* woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*; the *golden-winged* warbler, *Helminthophila chrysoptera*.

golder, *n.* See *golader*.

gold-fern (gōld'fėrn), *n.* A fern in which the under surface of the frond is covered with bright-yellow powder, giving a golden color. This occurs in many species of *Gymnogramme* and *Notholæna*. When the powder is white the fern is called *silver-fern*. Different fronds of the same species may have either color, as in the California gold- and silver-fern, *Gymnogramme triangularis*.

gold-field (gōld'fēld), *n.* A district or region where gold-mining is carried on.

Auriferous materials from our *gold-fields*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 413.

goldfinch (gōld'finch), *n.* [< ME. *goldfinch*, < AS. *goldfinc* (= ODan. *guldfink* = G. *goldfink*), < *gold*, gold, + *finc*, finch.] 1. An elegant European siskin or thistle-bird, *Carduelis elegans*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having wings conspicuously marked with yellow, and a crimson face.



American Goldfinch (*Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*).

Canara byrds come in to beare the bell,
And *Goldfinches* do hope to get the gole.
Gascoigne, Philomene, [l. 34.

Two *goldfinches*, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual solace long,
Liv'd happy prisoners there.
Cowper, Faithful Bird.

2. The American thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris tristis*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having a yellow body, with black cap, wings, and tail, the latter marked also with

white.—3. Some finch like or likened to either of the above, as the Arkansan goldfinch, *Chrysomitris psaltria*.—4. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*: a misnomer.—5†. A gold piece; a sovereign. [Old slang.]

Sir H. Don't you love singing-birds, madam?
Angel. (Aside.) That's an odd question for a lover. (Aloud.) Yes, sir.
Sir H. Why then, madam, here is a nest of the prettiest *goldfinches* that ever chirped in a cage.
Farquhar, Constant Couple, ii. 2.

Tidley goldfinch, the golden-crested wren or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

gold-finder (gōld'fin'dėr), *n.* 1. One who finds gold.—2†. One who empties privies.

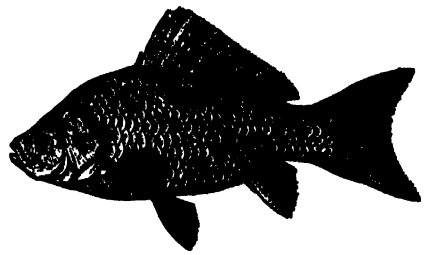
If his acres, being sold for a marvedi a turf for larks in cages, cannot fill this pocket, give 'em to *gold-finders*.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

As our *gold-finders*, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive on stench and excrements.
Feltham, Resolves.

gold-finished (gōld'fin'isht), *a.* In *bookbinding*, decorated in gold, as distinguished from decorated by blind stamping, or stamping in ink.

goldfinny (gōld'fin'i), *n.*; pl. *goldfinnies* (-iz). 1. A variety of the conner, *Crenilabrus melops*. [Eng.] Also *goldsinny*.—2. The *Crenilabrus rupestris*, a fish specifically named *Jago's goldfinny*.

goldfish (gōld'fish), *n.* [= D. *goudvisch* = G. *goldfisch* = Dan. Sw. *guldfisk*.] 1. A fish of the carp family *Cyprinidæ*, *Cyprinus* or *Carassius auratus*, originally a Chinese species, now



Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

domesticated and bred everywhere for ornament in ponds, tanks, and aquariums. The rich red, golden, silver, black, and other colors are artificially produced and propagated by selection; in a state of nature the fish is of a dull olivaceous green, to which it tends to revert if left to itself on escaping from cultivation.
2. Same as *garibaldi*, 2.

goldflower† (gōld'flou'ėr), *n.* Golden cudweed. *Halliwell.*

goldfoam†, *n.* [ME. *goldefome*.] Copper.

gold-foil (gōld'foil), *n.* Gold beaten into thin sheets, especially for the use of dentists. It is, however, many times thicker than gold-leaf.

goldhammer (gōld'ham'ėr), *n.* [= G. *goldhammer*; < *gold* + *hammer* in *yellowhammer*, q. v.] Same as *yellowhammer*.

gold-hammer (gōld'ham'ėr), *n.* A gold-beaters' hammer.

gold-house† (gōld'hous), *n.* [ME. *goldehous*.] A treasury. *Halliwell.*

On the morowe, tho hyt was day,
The kyng to hys *golde-hows* toke hys way.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

goldie, *a.* and *n.* See *goldy*.

goldilocks, goldylocks (gōl'di-loks), *n.* 1. A species of buttercup, *Ranunculus auricomus*.—2. A book-name for cultivated species of *Chrysocoma*, composite plants from South Africa, with heads of yellow flowers.—3. The *Linosyris vulgaris*, a native of Europe, resembling goldenrod, with small heads of yellow flowers.—4. The filmy fern, *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*.—5. The moss *Polytrichum commune*.

golding (gōl'ding), *n.* [< *gold* + *-ing*[1].] 1. One of various plants with yellow flowers, especially the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.—2. A variety of apple of a golden-yellow color.

goldish† (gōl'dish), *a.* [< ME. *goldish*; < *gold* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat golden in color.

Gret torment to hir ther gan she purchas,
Hir *goldish* herre tering, breking, euermore,
For hir fader and lord lying hir before.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1348.

goldish-hue†, *a.* [ME. *goldissho-hewe*; < *goldish* + *hue*[1].] Of a somewhat golden hue or color.

All is not gold that shynethe *goldissho-hewe*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 190.

gold-knife (gōld'nif), *n.* A long straight knife made to cut gold-leaf.

gold-leaf (gōld'lēf), *n.* Gold beaten into the form of a very thin leaf or sheet. An ounce of gold may be beaten out so as to cover 200 square feet or more, the leaf used for gilding being often much thinner than this. The gold is rolled into a ribbon not thicker than ordinary paper; it is then cut into pieces an inch square, piled up with much larger square pieces of goldbeaters' skin, and beaten until it reaches their size. It is then cut up again, interleaved with fresh pieces of the skin, and again beaten, and so on. A book of gold-leaf measures 3⅜ by 3¼ and a leaf of gold 3⅜ by 3⅜ inches. There are 25 leaves in a book, and 20 books in a pack.—**Gold-leaf electroscope**. See *electroscope*.

goldless (gōld'les), *a.* [< *gold* + *-less*.] Destitute of gold.

The *goldless* age, where gold disturbs no dreams.
Byron.

gold-lily (gōld'lil'i), *n.* The yellow lily. See *lily*.

She moves among my visions of the lake, . . .
While the *gold-lily* blows, and overhead
The light cloud smoulders on the summer crag.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

gold-mine (gōld'min), *n.* 1. A place where gold is or may be mined. Hence—2. Anything productive of great wealth.

gold-miner (gōld'mī'nėr), *n.* One who mines for gold.

gold-mole (gōld'mōl), *n.* The Cape chrysochlore, *Chrysochloris aureus*, or any other insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridæ*. See cut under *Chrysochloris*.

goldney, goldny (gōld'ni), *n.*; pl. *goldneys, goldnies* (-niz). [Perhaps contr. of *goldeneye*, which is also used as the name of a duck.] The goldenmaid, golden wrasse, gilthead, or conner, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*.

gold-note (gōld'nōt), *n.* A bank-note in the general form of other national-bank notes, but payable only in gold coin. See *gold-bank*. [U. S.]

gold-of-pleasure (gōld'ov-plezh'ūr), *n.* The *Camelina sativa*, an annual cruciferous plant of Europe, a weed in grain- and flax-fields, and sometimes cultivated for the oil expressed from its seeds. Its fibers can be used in the manufacture of packing, sailcloth, and other coarse fabrics.

gold-paint (gōld'pānt), *n.* Same as *bronze-paint*.

gold-powder (gōld'pou'dėr), *n.* A preparation consisting of gold-leaf ground in a mortar with honey or thick gum-water until the gold is reduced to an extremely fine powder. The honey or gum is then washed out with warm water, and the gold-powder remains.

gold-proof (gōld'prōf), *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money. [Rare.]

Art thou *gold-proof*? there's for thee; help me to him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

gold-shell (gōld'shel), *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, a shell coated on the inside with a thin layer of gold-paint, soluble in water.—2. *Anomia ephippium*, a bivalve mollusk, so called from one of its varieties having a golden luster. It is one of several species, all known as *clink-shells* and *jingle-shells*, common on tide-rocks near low-water mark, firmly attached by one valve, and not distantly resembling limpets. The attachment is by a sort of stem or peduncle issuing through an opening in the side of the under valve. Also called *silver-shell*.

goldsinny (gōld'sin'i), *n.* Same as *goldfinny*, 1.

gold-size (gōld'sīz), *n.* [< *gold* + *size*[2].] 1. A size laid on to form a surface on which gold-leaf can be applied. It is of different composition according to the manner in which the gold is to be applied, the size of the surface to be gilded, the material upon which it is applied, and the like. That used in burnish-gilding is a composition of pipe clay, red chalk, black-lead, suet, and bullocks' blood, thinned with a solution of gelatin.
2. A mixture of chrome-yellow and varnish used in gold-printing and for other purposes.

goldsmith (gōld'smith), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmith*, < AS. *goldsmith* (= D. *goudsmid* = OHG. *goldsmid, goltsmid*, MHG. *goltsmit*, G. *goldschmied* (as a proper name also *Goldschmidt*, etc.) = Icel. *gullsmiðr* = Sw. Dan. *guldsmed*), < *gold*, gold, + *smith*, smith.] 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold; a worker in gold. Goldsmiths formerly acted also as bankers, managing the pecuniary concerns of their customers. The first circulating notes having been issued by bankers of this class, they were called *goldsmiths' notes*.

Goldsmythes furst ande ryche Iewelercs,
Ande by hemself crafty Broderes.
Douce MS., Oxford, quoted in Destruction of [Troy (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

Are there nae *goudsmiths* here in Fife,
Can make to you anither knife?'
Lessome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a goldsmith-beetle.

goldsmith-beetle (gōld'smith-bē'tl), *n.* 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, *Cotalpa lanigera*: so called from its beautiful appearance, the wing-covers being of a golden color with metallic luster. The insect is nearly an inch long. It is very abundant in the United States in early summer, feeding upon the foliage of various trees. The larva closely resembles in habits and appearance the common white grub. See cut under *Cotalpa*.
2. A name of some or any of the cetonians, a group of scarabæoid beetles.

goldsmithery, goldsmithry (gōld'smith-ėr-i, -smith-ri), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmithry*, < *goldsmith* + *-ry*. Cf. AS. *goldsmiþu*, the art of the goldsmith.] Goldsmiths' work. *Chaucer.*

Even in early times the *goldsmithry* of the Irish was very beautiful.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 10.

goldspink (gōld'spingk), *n.* [< *gold* + *spink*. Cf. *goldfinch*.] The goldfinch. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

gold-standard (gōld'stan-dārd), *a.* Using gold alone as full legal tender. In the United States both gold and silver are (1897) legal tender (see *silver*); but since the demonetization of silver in 1873 the country has been on a gold basis, the purchasing-power of the depreciated silver dollar having been maintained by the policy of the government which has preserved its parity with gold. The situation in other double-standard countries is similar. The countries in which the gold standard prevails both in theory and practice are (1899) Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, Portugal, Brazil, Canada, Newfoundland, Egypt, Chile, Japan, and Russia. For countries having a double or a silver standard, see *silver standard*.

gold-stick (gōld'stik), *n.* A title given to those members of the British royal household who bear gilded rods when attending the sovereign on occasions of state.

goldstone (gōld'stōn), *n.* Same as *aventurin*, 1.

goldtail (gōld'tāl), *n.* An arctiid moth, *Porthesia auriflua*: so called from the yellow anal tuft.

goldthread (gōld'thred), *n.* A ranunculaceous evergreen plant, *Coptis trifolia*, growing in the United States and Europe: so called from its fibrous yellow roots. See *Coptis*.

gold-tressed†, *a.* [ME. *golde-tresged*.] Having tresses or hair of a golden color.

gold-washer (gōld'wosh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes sand or gravel, as in a cradle, to obtain the gold which it contains.—2. An instrument or apparatus employed in washing the refuse from gold.

gold-washing (gōld'wosh'ing), *n.* A place where refuse is washed from gold.

goldwasp (gōld'wosp), *n.* A parasitic hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, which vies with the humming-birds in the richness of its colors. The common European species, *Chrysis ignita*, is about as large as the house-fly, of a rich deep blue green color on the head and thorax, the abdomen burnished with a golden-coppery hue. The goldwasps deposit their eggs in the nests of other hymenopters, their larvæ destroying those of these insects. Also called *golden wasp, golden fly, ruby-tailed fly*, and *cuckoo-fly*. See cut under *Chrysididæ*.

gold-water (gōld'wâ-ter), *n.* A liquid distilled from a mixture of spices, spirits of wine, and water, and mixed with pulverized gold-leaf. Also called *Dantzic brandy*.

gold-weight† (gōld'wāt), *n.* 1. Precise weight; hence, exact estimate or limit.

A man, believe it, that knows his place, to the *gold-weight*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage.

2. *pl.* Scales for weighing gold.

goldworm (gōld'wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm.

goldy (gōl'di), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *goldy*, adj.; < *gold* + *-y*[1].] I.† *a.* Of a gold color. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* [Sc.; also written *goldie, gooldie, gowdie*. Cf. *goldfinch, goldspink*.] 1. The goldfinch *Carduelis elegans*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Local, Eng.]

goldylocks, *n.* See *goldilocks*.

gole[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *goal*[1].

gole[2] (gōl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gool*, < ME. *gole*, < OF. *gole, goule, gule*, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gullet, gules*.] 1†. The throat; hence, what comes from the throat, as voice, utterance, or saying.

The water foulis han here hedis leid
Togedere, and of a short avysement.
Whan everyche hadde his large *gole* [var. *golee*] seyd,
They seyden sothly al be on assent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 556.

2. A narrow valley; a hollow between hills.—3. A ditch; a small stream.—4. A flood-gate; a sluice. [Prov. Eng. in last three senses.]

gole[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

golet[1]† (gō'let), *n.* A Middle English form of *gullet*.

golet[2] (gō'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Californian trout: same as *Dolly Varden*, 2.

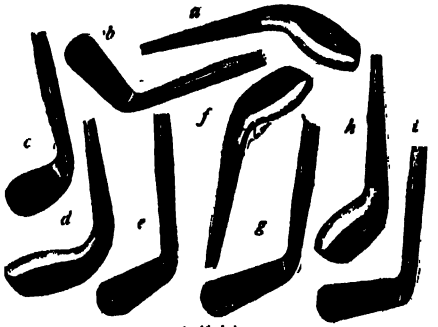
golf (golf or gof), *n.* [Dial. *goff*, Sc. also *gouff*; prob. < D. *kolf* = MLG. *kolve* = OHG. *cholbo, cholpo*, a club, MHG. *kolbe*, G. *kolbe, kolben*, a club, knob, butt-end of a gun, a retort, = Icel. *kōlfr*, the clapper of a bell, a bulb, a bolt, *kylfa*, a club, = Sw. *kolf*, a butt-end, bolt, retort, = Dan. *kolv*, a bolt, shaft, arrow (*kolbe*, the butt-end of a weapon, < G.). There may be a remote connection with *club*[1] and *clump*[1], q. v.] A game played over an extensive stretch of ground in which holes about 4 inches in diameter are placed at distances from 100 to 500 yards apart. It is played by one or two on a side, with special implements called *clubs*, and with balls of gutta-percha weighing 1⅔ oz., or a little less. The object is to drive the ball from each hole to and into the next, and the hole or the round (usually of 9 or 18 holes) is won by the player or side that accomplishes this in the fewest strokes. A considerable variety of clubs is used (the *driver, spoon, cleek, niblick, putter*, etc.), according to the exigencies of the game. Golf had its birth on the grass-covered sandy downs or "links" of the seaboard of Scotland, but is now extensively played in England and in the United States.

That in na place of the realme thair be vsit fut-ballis, *golf*, or vther sic unprofitabill sportis.
Acts James IV., 1491, c. 53 (ed. 1566, c. 32, Murray). (*Jamieson.*)

golf (golf), *v. i.* [< *golf*, *n.*] To play at golf.

Excellent *golfing* sport is to be had.
Encyc. Brit., X. 766.

golf-club (golf'klub), *n.* 1. An implement for



Golf clubs.

a, long spoon (wood), *b*, lofting iron (iron), *c*, niblick (iron); *d*, putter (wood), *e*, mashy (iron), *f*, driver or play-club (wood); *g*, cleik (iron); *h*, brassy niblick (wood), *i*, putter (iron)

driving the ball in golf.—2. A club or company of golfers.

golfer (gol'fėr), *n.* One who plays golf.

golia (gō'li-ą), *n.* [E. Ind.] A bracelet of lacquered work, richly colored, and decorated with tin-foil, worn by women in India. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts.*

goliard (gō'li-ärd), *n.* [OF. *goliard, golliard, gouliard, goulard*, a buffoon, jester, glutton (> ML. *goliardus*), < *gole, golle, goule*, the gullet, mouth, F. *gueule*, the mouth, jaws: see *gole*[2], *gullet*.] 1. A buffoon or jester; specifically, one of an order or class of inferior monks who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics as professional jesters or buffoons. "They appear to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unthrifty scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." *Wright*, Walter Mapes, Pref., p. x. (*Halliwell.*) 2. One of the writers of the satirical poems collectively known as *goliardery*.

goliardeis†, *n.* [ME., also *gulardous*; < *goliard*: see *goliard*.] Same as *goliard*.

He was a janglere and a *golyardeys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 560.

Thanne greued hym a *goliardeys*, a glotoun of wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 139.

goliardery (gō'li-är-dėr-i), *n.* [< *goliard* + *-ery*.] A series of Latin poems written in the thirteenth century, satirizing the abuses of the church. *Milman.*

goliardic (gō-li-är'dik), *a.* [< *goliard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the goliards or to goliardery.

Goliardic poetry is further curious as showing how the classics even at that early period were a fountainhead of pagan inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 383.

goliath (gō-lī'ath), *n.* [< *Goliath*, the Philistine giant (1 Sam. xvii.).] 1. Same as *goliath-beetle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the giant heron, *Ardea goliath*, of Africa.—3. In *mech.*, a form of crane of exceptional power.

goliath-beetle (gō-lī'ath-bē'tl), *n.* A huge cetonian lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Goliathus*, such as *G. giganteus* of Africa, or some other member of the *Goliathidæ*.

Goliathidæ (gō-li-ath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goliathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Goliathus*; the goliath-beetles.

Goliathus (gō-lī'ą-thus), *n.* [NL., < *Goliath*, the Philistine giant: see *goliath*.] A genus of African cetonian lamellicorn beetles of enormous size; the goliath-beetles. *G. giganteus* is some 4 inches long and 2 inches broad, being thus one of the largest coleopters known. The species are African, but other related genera contain species also called goliath-beetles.

golilla†, **gollillet**, *n.* [Sp. *golilla*, dim. of *gola*, neck, throat, *gulą*, throat: see *gole*[2].] A little starched band sticking out under the chin, like a ruff. *Davies.*

Oh, I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish *golilla*.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

golion†, *n.* [< ME. *golion, golione, gulion*, < OF. **golion*, aug. of *goule, gole*, orig. a collar, a particular use of *goule, gole*, the throat: see *gole*[2], *gullet*.] A cloak, cape, or wrap.

goll†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hand; a fist. [Old cant.]

Fie, master constable, what *golls* you have! Is Justice so blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 6.

gollach (gol'ach), *n.* [Sc., also written *golach, goloch*; < Gael. *gobhlach*, forked, < *gobhal*, also *gabhal*, a fork: see *gable*[1].] The common earwig, *Forficula auricularis*: so called from the forked tail. The name is also given to some similar insects.

goloe-shoest, *n. pl.* [An accom. form, like *galloshoes*, simulating *shoe*, of *goloshes, galoshes*: see *galosh*.] Galoshes. See *galosh*.

goloret (go-lōr'), *adv.* Same as *galore*.

golosh (go-losh'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *galosh*.

golp, golpe (golp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a roundel of a purple color.

"Wyndowa," i. e. "wounds." Roundles purpure are so called by Boaswell, the derivation being obvious. Most heralds prefer the name "*golpes*."
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 104.

golt (golt), *n.* Same as *galt*[1].

gom†, *n.* See *goom*[2].

Gomarist (gō'mąr-ist), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Francis Gomarus (1563–1641), a Dutch disciple of Calvin. The Gomarists, otherwise called *Supralapsarians* and *Antiremonstrants*, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin. Also *Gomarite*.

gomarite (go-mar'i-tī), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian garden-wagtail, *Nemoricola indica*.

Gomarite (gō'mąr-īt), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see *Gomarist*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Gomarist*.

gombeenism (gom-bēn'izm), *n.* The practice of resorting to or depending on money-lenders.

gombeen-man (gom-bēn'man), *n.* [Ir.] A usurious money-lender.

gombo, *n.* See *gumbo*[1].

gome[1]†, *n.* See *gum*[1].

gome[2]†, *n.* See *goom*[2].

gomer[1] (gō'mėr), *n.* Same as *homer*.

We will no more murmur, good Lord, but . . . fill up our *gomers* daily, till we come into the land of promise.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 316.

gomer[2] (gō'mėr), *n.* [Named after its inventor, *Gomer*.] A particular form of chamber in ordnance, consisting in a conical narrowing of the bore toward its inner end. It was devised for the service of mortars in the wars of the first Napoleon.

Gomera (gō-mā'rą), *n.* A wine made in the Canary islands, of which the best closely resembles Madeira.

gomerel (gom'ėr-el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *gomrell, gomral, gamphrell*; origin obscure. Cf. *gump*.] I. *n.* A stupid or senseless person; a blockhead.

Ye was right to refuse that clavering *gomeril*, Sir John.
Saxon and Gael, III. 72. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *a.* Stupid; foolish.

gomlah (gom'lą), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *gamlā*, a flower-pot.] In India, a water-jug or ewer, usually of earthenware. Also *gamla*.

gommet, *n.* An obsolete form of *gum*[2]. *Chaucer.*

gommeline (gom'el-in), *n.* [Cf. *gommer*.] Same as *dextrine*.

gommer (gom'ėr), *n.* [G. dial.] Amel-corn (*Triticum amyleum*) deprived of its husks by the action of millstones, much esteemed, especially in Darmstadt, in the preparation of soups.

gomphi, *n.* Plural of *gomphus*, 2.

gomphiasis (gom-fī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γομφίασις, toothache or gnashing of the teeth, < γομφίος, a grinder-tooth, molar; cf. γόμφος, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening: see *Gomphus*.] In *pathol.*, looseness of the teeth (particularly the molars) in their sockets.

Gomphinæ (gom-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gomphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Æschnidæ*, typified by the genus *Gomphus*.

Gomphocarpus (gom-fō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόμφος, a bolt, nail, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs, distinguished from *Asclepias* merely by the absence of a horn or crest on the hood. The species are chiefly African, though two are found in California. Several are used medicinally, and *G. frutescens* is frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

gomphodont (gom'fō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. γόμφος, a bolt, nail, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*; cf. *gomphosis*.] In *zoöl.*, having the teeth inserted by gomphosis; socketed, as teeth.

gompholite (gom'fō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. γόμφος, a bolt, nail, + λίθος, stone.] A name suggested by Brongniart as the equivalent of *nagelfluh*.

Gompholobium (gom-fō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόμφος, a bolt, nail, + λοβός, the pod or capsule of legumes, a lobe of the ear: see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, with terminal red or yellow flowers and club- or wedge-shaped pods, all natives of Australia, several of which have been in cultivation as ornamental plants. *G. uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gomphosis (gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόμφωσις, a bolting together, a mode of articulation, < γομφοῦν, fasten with bolts or nails, < γόμφος, a bolt, a nail.] A kind of synarthrosis or immovable articulation in which one part enters into another like a peg or nail. The socketing of the teeth in the jaws is an example. It is also called *engomphosis* and *articulation by implantation*.

Gomphrena (gom-frē'nä), *n.* [NL., a corrupt form of L. *gromphæna* (Pliny), a kind of amaranth. Cf. L. *gromphena* (Pliny), a Sardinian bird of the crane species.] A genus of herbs or undershrubs, of the order *Amarantaceæ*, including about 80 species, especially abundant in the warmer parts of America, but found also in southern Asia and Australia. The small flowers are crowded with their firm scarious-colored bracts into usually globose heads, which retain their form and color after drying. The globe-amaranth or bachelor's-buttons, *G. globosa*, a native of India, with round heads of a white, rose, or crimson color, is common in gardens.

Gomphus (gom'fus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gomphus*, < Gr. γόμφος, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening; cf. γομφίος, a grinder, molar; Skt. *jumbha*, the teeth.] 1. The typical genus of *Gomphinæ*, having the eyes remote and the ocelli in a line. *G. fraternus* is a dragon-fly, yellow, spotted with black, and having black feet.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gomphi* (-fī).] A kind of sponge-spicule.

The dermal spicules [of *Rossellidæ*] are *gomphi*, stauri, and oxeas. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 422.

gomuti, gomuto (gō-mō'ti, -tō), *n.* [Malay.] 1. The sago-palm, *Arenga saccharifera*.—2. The black fiber obtained from the sago-palm, remarkable for its power of resisting decay in water. This fiber is manufactured into cordage, plaited into ornaments, employed for thatching, and put to various other similar uses.

gont, *v.* A Middle English form of the infinitive *go* and of the past participle *gone*.

gonad (gon'ad), *n.* [< NL. *gonas* (*gonad-*) (see pl. *gonades*), < Gr. γονή or γόνος, generation, seed, < γίγνεσθαι, γενέσθαι, be produced, = L. *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce, beget: see *genus, generate*, etc.] In *biol.*, a germ-gland; a germinal or reproductive gland or organ, in the widest sense, producing sperm-cells or egg-cells; an ovary or a spermary, of whatever kind, in a primitive or an indifferent state.

The generative products, detached, as is usual in Cœlomata, from definite *gonads* developed on its [the cœloma's] lining membrane.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 492.

gonad-duct (gon'ad-dukt), *n.* See *gonaduct*.

gonades (gon'ą-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gonas*: see *gonad*.] In *physiol.*, the essential sexual organs of either sex, as distinguished from the accessory genitals; the sexual glands, whether ovary or testis or both together.

gonaduct (gon'ą-dukt), *n.* [Contr. of *gonad-duct*, < *gonad* + *duct*.] The duct of a gonad; the special tube which conveys the product of generation in either sex from the place where it is generated to the exterior. The oviducts and sperm-ducts are both gonaducts. Preferably *gonad-duct*.

They possess a well-developed coelom, blood-vessels with red blood, a segmental series of nephridia (modified in some as *gonaducts*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 182.

gonagra (gō-nag'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἀγρα*, a taking (used for 'gout,' as in *podagra*).] In *pathol.*, an affection of the knee; gout or rheumatism in the knee.

gonakie (gon'ạ-kē), *n.* [African.] The *Acacia Arabica*, which yields a hard and durable wood.

gonal (gō'nal), *a.* [< *gon-ys* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the gonys of a bird's bill; gonydeal: as, the *gonal* angle. *Coues.*

gonalgia (gō-nal'ji-ạ), *n.* Same as *gonyalgia*.

gonangia, *n.* Plural of *gonangium*.

gonangial (gō-nan'ji-al), *a.* [< *gonangi-um* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonangium; gonothecal.

gonangium (gō-nan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonangia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] In *zoöl.*, an organ of some *Hydrozoa*. It is formed upon the blastostyle by the splitting of the ectoderm into an inner layer, which invests the central axis formed by the endoderm with the prolongation of the somatic cavity, and an outer layer, chiefly or entirely chitinous. Budding gonophores project into or emerge from the interspace between these layers. See cut under *Campanularia*.

In Dicoryne conferta, the gonophore contained in a *gonangium* . . . is set free as a ciliated bitentaculate body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

gonapophyses, *n.* Plural of *gonapophysis*.

gonapophysial (gon'a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a gonapophysis.

gonapophysis (gon-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *gonapophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, process: see *apophysis*.] One of the paired pieces forming the external genital organs of insects. In the female they are appendages of the eighth and ninth ventral abdominal segments, which form the ovipositor or sting; in the male they are attached to the ninth or tenth segment and become the clasping-organs.

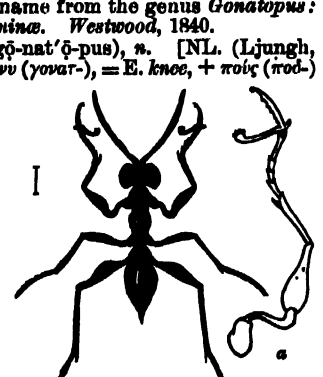
In the female [cockroach], . . . on the sternal region behind the vulva, between it and the anus, arises a pair of elongated processes, divided into two portions. . . . They embrace and partly ensheath two other processes having somewhat the shape of knife-blades. . . . Of these, which may be termed *gonapophyses*, the study of their development shows that the posterior bifid pair belong to the ninth somite, while the anterior pair belong to the eighth. . . . These plates and hooks [of the male cockroach] terminate processes of the sternal region of the tenth somite, on each side of the aperture of the vas deferens; and therefore though they are of the same nature as the *gonapophyses* of the female, they are not their exact homologues. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 349, 350.

gonarthritis (gon-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonarthrocace (gon-är-throk'ạ-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *κάκη*, badness: see *arthrocace*.] In *pathol.*, cancerous condition or ulceration of the knee-joint.

Gonatopides (gon-ạ-top'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonatopus* + *-ides*[2].] A group of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gonatopus*: same as *Dryininæ*. *Westwood*, 1840.

Gonatopus (gō-nat'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ljungh, 1810), < Gr. *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), = E. *knee*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies of the family *Proctotrupidæ* and subfamily *Dryininæ*, having raptorial fore tarsi and no wings. They are parasitic on leaf-hoppers. There are several European and North American species, as *G. contortulus* of Connecticut.



Gonatopus contortulus. (Line shows natural size.) *a*, right fore leg, highly magnified.

Gond (gond), *n.* [E. Ind.] One of an aboriginal race in central India and the Deccan, believed to be of Dravidian stock.

gondelo (gon'de-lō), *n.* See *gondola*, 2.

gondola (gon'dō-lạ), *n.* [Early mod. E. and E. and U. S. dial. *gondolo*, *gondelo*, *gundelo*, etc.; = D. G. *gondel* = Dan. Sw. *gondol* = F. *gondole* = Sp. *góndola* = Pg. *gondola*, < It. *gondola*, dim. of *gonda*, formerly used in the same sense (cf. ML. *gandeia*, a kind of boat), prob. < Gr. *κώνδυ*, a drinking-vessel: said to be a Pers. word; prob. < Pers. *kandū*, an earthen vessel, a butt, vat.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, formerly almost the exclusive means of conveyance in Venice, on the canals, but now superseded in part on the chief canals by small omnibus-steamers. A gondola of middle size is about 30 feet long and 5 feet broad, terminating at each end in a sharp elevated point or peak, and is usually propelled by a single rower. (See *gondolier*.) Toward the center there is in some a curtained cabin for the passengers. Gondolas are now always black throughout, in consequence of an old law against extravagance in ornamentation.



Venetian Gondola.

He saw whereas did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glaunce of eye,
A little *Gondelay*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 2.

A *gondola* with two oars at Venice is as magnificent as a coach and six horses with a large equipage in another country. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

Didst ever see a *Gondola*? for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long cover'd boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd "Gondolier,"
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.
Byron, Beppo, st. 19.

2. A lighter or large flat-bottomed boat on the rivers of New England. In this use also *gondelo*, *gundelo*.—3†. A small boat used to transport the passengers or crew of a ship to and from the shore.

They found that the captain, his wife, and principal passengers had forsaken the bark, and were gone ashore in the *gondelo*. *J. Barrow*, Sir F. Drake, p. 59.

4. On a railroad, a gondola car. See below. [U. S.]—5. A vase or bowl of decorative character having a wide mouth, and usually of greater breadth than height: a term applied especially to carved vessels in crystal, agate, and similar materials.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Cymbium*, 1. *Férussac*, 1821.—**Gondola car**, a railroad freight-car with low sides secured by stanchions to a platform body. Sometimes the sides are hinged to the body. [U. S.]

gondolet, *n.* [< F. *gondole*, < It. *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] Same as *gondola*.

Rowing upon the water in a *gondole*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

gondolet (gon'dō-let), *n.* [< It. *gondoletta*, dim. of *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A small gondola.

That grand Canale, where (stately) once a yeare
A fleete of bridall *gondolets* appeare.
Dekker, London's Tempe.

gondolier (gon-dō-lēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *gondoleer*; = F. *gondolier*, < It. *gondoliere*, < *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A man who rows a gondola. When there is but one, he stands at the stern; there is sometimes a second at the bow. Gondoliers were formerly celebrated for their songs, and are noted for the dexterity with which they manage their craft.

I meane those seducing and tempting *gondoleers* of the Rialto bridge. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 211.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless *gondolier*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

gondolo (gon'dō-lō), *n.* See *gondola*.

Gondula (gon'dū-lạ), *n.* [NL., < It. *gondola*, a boat: see *gondola*.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Gondulidæ*. The type is *G. mirabilis*, which is obtained by dredging off the Norwegian coast at a depth of 180 fathoms.

Gondulidæ (gon-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gondula* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pennatulida*, with a fixed stalkless bilateral polypidom, having a rachis with a hollow canal divided by four convergent longitudinal septa, and on each side subspiral polypigerous ridges strengthened with calcareous spicules.

gone (gôn), *p. a.* [See *go*.] 1. Lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery: in *a gone case* and similar phrases.

When it is come to that, it is commonly *a gone case* with persons [backsliders] as to those convictions. *J. Edwards*, Works (1856), IV. 411.

2. Characterized by a sinking sensation, as if about to faint; weak and faint: as, a *gone* feeling.—3. In *archery*, wide of the mark or beyond bounds: said of an arrow.

Eschewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 18 (reprint).

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it may from its flight be judged to fall wide of, or far from, the mark.
Encyc. Brit., II. 378.

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it will fly beyond the target. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 53.

A gone case. See def. 1.—**A gone coon.** See *coon*.

goneness (gôn'nes), *n.* [< *gone* + *-ness*.] A faint or sinking sensation; faintness: as, a feeling of *goneness*. [Colloq.]

I . . . excused myself upon the plea that I had no appetite so early in the morning. "Ah," said Mrs. Bent, "just like you was, cousin Mandy Jane a *goneness*."
Atlantic Monthly, LIII. 633.

Gonepteryx (gō-nep'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., badly formed, more correctly *Goniopteryx*, and prop. *Goniopteryx*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of pierian butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*: so called from the angulation of the wings. *G. rhamni* is the common European brimstone-butterfly, of a yellow color, expanding about 2¼ inches. Its larva feeds on the buckthorn. *G. cleopatra* is a widely diffused old-world species. *G. clorinde* and *G. mærula* are two large Mexican forms. Also written *Gonopteryx*. See cut of *brimstone-butterfly*, under *brimstone*.

goner (gôn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which is lost, ruined, or past recovery. [Colloq.]

gonfalon (gon'fạ-lon), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanon*, q. v.] Originally, a banderole or small pennon attached to a lance or spear; an ensign or standard, especially one having two or three streamers or tails, fixed on a frame made to turn like a ship's vane, or suspended from a cross-yard, as in the case of the papal or ecclesiastical gonfalon. See *labarum*. The person intrusted with the gonfalon in the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief person in the state.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanced,
Standards and *gonfalons* 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 589.

There came an image in Life's retinue
That had Love's wings and bore his *gonfalon*.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, Death-in-Love.

gonfalonier (gon'fạ-lo-nēr'), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanonier*, q. v.] 1. The bearer of a gonfalon; a chief standard-bearer.—2. In the middle ages, the title of the chief magistrate of Florence and other Italian republics, elected by the people. In some Italian cities the title continued in use till modern times, the gonfaloniers being in some instances mayors and in others officers of police. The dukes of Parma and of some other cities bore the title of "gonfaloniers of the church."

Had she [Florence] not her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier*?
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, x.

It was enacted that the *gonfalonier* should always reside with the signori, and have four thousand armed men under his command. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 20.

gonfanon† (gon'fạ-non), *n.* [< ME. *gonfanon*, *gonfanoun*, *gonfaynoun*, etc., < OF. *gonfanon*, *gunfanun*, F. *gonfalon* = Pr. *gonfano*, *gonfano*, *golfaino*, etc., = Sp. *gonfalon* = Pg. *gonfalão* = It. *gonfalone*, < ML. *gonfano*(*n*-), *guntfano*(*n*-), a banner, < OHG. *gundfano* (= AS. *gūthfana* = Icel. *gunnfani*), a battle-standard, < *gund*, *gunt* (= AS. *gūth* = Icel. *gunnr*, *gudhr*), battle, + *fano*, *vano*, MHG. G. *fahne* (= AS. *fana*), a banner: see *fane*[1], *vane*. Now *gonfalon*, q. v.] The earlier form of *gonfalon*.

And that was he that bare the ensaigne
Of worship, and the *gaufanoon* [read *gonfanoun*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1201.

The fallen *gonfanon* of Harold, on which the skill of English hands had so vainly wrought the golden form of the Fighting Man.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 40.

gonfanonier†, *n.* [Cf. ME. *gunfanour*, < OF. *gonfanier*; later OF. *gonfanonnier*, *gonfalonnier*, < *gonfanon*, a banner: see *gonfanon*.] The earlier form of *gonfalonier*.

gong[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gang*.

gong[2] (gong), *n.* [< Malay *agóng* or *góng*, a gong.] 1. A musical instrument, of Asiatic origin, consisting of a large shallow metallic bowl, made of an alloy of copper and tin, which is struck with a stick having a stuffed leather head. The tone produced is composite, and useful only for emphasis or for an overpowering noise; and the gong has been much used as an instrument of call where a far-reaching sound is required, as in hotels and steamboats. Also called *gong-gong*.

2. A stationary bell in the form of a shallow bowl, which is struck with a hammer.

gong-bell (gong'bel), *n.* Same as *gong*[2], 2.

gong-gong (gong'gong), *n.* Same as *gong*[2], 1.

gong-hammer (gong'ham'ėr), *n.* The hammer by which a gong is struck.

gong-metal (gong'met'al), *n.* The metal of which gongs are made: an alloy consisting of about four parts of copper and one of tin.

Gongora (gong'gō-ra), *n.* [In honor of Don A. Caballero y *Góngora*, a viceroy of New Granada.] A singular genus of epiphytic orchids of tropical America, including about 20 species, several of which are in cultivation. They have large plaited leaves and drooping racemes of rather large flowers.

Gongoresque (gong-gō-resk'), *a.* [< *Góngora* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Resembling Góngora, a Spanish poet, or his style. See *Gongorism.*

He is *Gongoresque* in his style, as is Quintana.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Gongorism (gong'gō-rizm), *n.* [< Sp. *Gongorismo*, < *Góngora* (see def.) + *-ismo*, E. *-ism.*] A kind of affected elegance of style introduced into Spanish literature in imitation of that of the Spanish poet Góngora y Argote (1561–1627).

A folio volume, with numerous plates, . . . notwithstanding the *Gongorism* of its style, is a book to be read for the history of Spanish art. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 32.

Tales . . . told in that euphuistic language which more or less corresponded in date or character with *gongorism* in Spain. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

gong-stand (gong'stand), *n.* An open frame used for suspending a Chinese gong, so that it can be sounded with convenience.

gongyli, *n.* Plural of *gongylus*, 1.

Gongylospermeæ (gon'ji-lō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γογγύλος*, round, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In the systems of classification of Agardh and Harvey, a division of the cryptogamic order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are heaped together without order: distinguished from the *Desmiospermeæ*, in which the spores are arranged in a definite manner. The distinction has less value than was formerly supposed.

gongylus (gon'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γογγύλος*, round.] 1. Pl. *gongyli* (-lī). In *bot.*: (*a*) A name given to a spore of certain fungi. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain seaweeds. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Thunberg*, 1812. (*b*) A genus of lizards, of the family *Sepidæ*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Gonia (gō'ni-a), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), so called from the angled antennal bristle, < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle.] 1. A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are rather large black or blackish-brown species, with the abdomen usually reddish-yellow. They occur in Europe and America, and are parasitic. *G. fasciata* of Europe is found in bumblebees' nests, while other species infest the larvæ of lepidopterous insects.

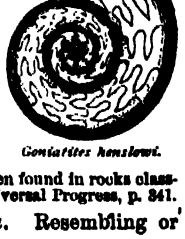
2. A genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidæ*. The sole species is the German *G. pudorina*. *Heineman*, 1870.—3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *gonion*.

Goniaster (gō-ni-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, angle, + *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *aster*[1].] A genus of starfishes, giving name to the family *Goniasteridæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Goniasteridæ (gō'ni-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, of pentagonal shape, with slightly projecting arms, two rows of suckers, usually two rows of comparatively large marginal plates, and the skeleton at least in part formed of rounded or polygonal ossicles. It includes some particularly large and handsome species, known as *cushion-stars*.

goniatite (gō'ni-a-tīt), *n.* [< NL. *Goniatites.*] A fossil cephalopod of the family *Goniatitidæ*.

Goniatites (gō'ni-a-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), appar. an error for **Gonalites*, irreg. < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *λίθος*, a stone (see *-lite*).] A genus of fossil ammonites, giving name to the family *Goniatitidæ*, having a discoid shell with angulated lobed sutures.



Goniatites henslowi.

Until some twelve years ago, *Goniatites* had not been found lower than the Devonian rocks; but now, in Bohemia, they have been found in rocks classed as Silurian. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 341.

goniatitic (gō'ni-a-tit'ik), *a.* Resembling or related to the goniatites.

goniatitid (gō-ni-at'i-tid), *n.* A member of the *Goniatitidæ*.

Goniatitidæ (gō'ni-a-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Goniatites*.

goniatitinula (gō'ni-a-ti-tin'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *goniatitinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-ina* + *-ula.*] The larval stage of development among ammonoids in which they resemble the adults of the *Goniatitidæ*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

gonidangium (gon-i-dan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidangia* (-ą). [NL., < *gonidium* + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, receptacle, < *ἄγγος*, a vessel.] In *mycol.*, a sporangium within which asexual spores (gonidia, conidia) are produced, as in *Mucor*.

gonidia, *n.* Plural of *gonidium*.

gonidial (gō-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a gonidium: as, the *gonidial* grooves of a sea-anemone, serving to convey ova.

The spores produced from the ostensible fructification in this Class are all non-sexual or *gonidial*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 818.

Gonidial layer or stratum, in heteromerous lichens, the layer or stratum in which the gonidia are situated, next beneath the upper cortical layer.

The colourable material in the Parmeliæ is found underneath the *gonidial layer*.
W. L. Lindsay, Chemical Reaction in Lichens.

gonidic (gō-nid'ik), *a.* Same as *gonidial*.

gonidimium (gon-i-dim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidimia* (-ą). [NL., < *gonid*(*ium*) + (*gon*)*imium.*] A gonidioid cell that is smaller than a gonidium proper, and intermediate between a gonidium and a gonimium. Gonidimia occur in *Peltigera* and some other genera of lichens. To these also belong hymenial gonidia, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium. Also called *leptogonidium*. See *gonidium*.

Green cells gonidia rather than gonimia; but Nylander takes them for intermediate between the two sorts—*gonidimia*, Nyl. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, I. 103.

gonidiogenous (gō-nid-i-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< *gonidium* + Gr. *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing or having the power to produce gonidia.

The origin of the first cortical *gonidiogenous* cellules.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 557.

gonidioid (gō-nid'i-oid), *a.* [< *gonidium* + *-oid.*] Resembling the gonidia of lichens: said of certain algæ.

Many of these forms are more or less similar to *gonidioid* algæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonidiophore (gō-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonidium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *mycol.*, a conidiophore.

The Basidiomycetes are wholly asexual forms, their so-called fruit representing a complex *gonidiophore*.
Nature, XXXV. 578.

gonidiose (gō-nid'i-ōs), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-ose.*] Containing or provided with gonidia.

Plants of some lower tribes, e. g., Graphidei and Verrucarie, in which the thallus is but sparingly *gonidiose*, and the life consequently is shorter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 558.

gonidium (gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γονή*, generation, seed, + dim. term. *-ιδιον.*] 1. In *algol.*, a reproductive body produced asexually, as a tetraspore or zoöspore. By some authors the term is made to include also the asexual reproductive bodies of fungi and other cryptogams, being in this sense synonymous with *conidium*.

2. In *bryol.*, a cell filled with granules. *Braithwaite.*—3. One of the green or chlorophyl-bearing elements of lichens, usually occurring in the thalli in a distinct layer, but sometimes not definitely arranged. They are usually variously rounded cells, distinct or in chains or filaments, and multiply by fission. They were formerly supposed to be produced by the hyphæ of the thallus at their tips; but some recent observers hold that they are formed endogenously in all parts of the lichen and its fruit; others believe that they originate entirely outside and independently of the lichen. The various forms of gonidia are found to resemble closely various forms of fresh-water algæ. The Schwendenerian hypothesis asserts that the gonidia are algæ, and that the fungoid part of the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon them. Several forms have been named, as follows: (*a*) *Eugonidia*, or gonidia proper, those having a pure chlorophyl-green color. They are subdivided into (1) *haplogonidia*, resembling *Protococcus*; (2) *platygonidia*, depressed and variously membranously connected gonidia; (3) *chrolepogonidia* or *chrysogonidia*, which contain orange granules; (4) *confervogonidia*, resembling *Confervæ*. (*b*) *Gonidimia*, smaller than gonidia proper, and intermediate between them and gonimia. They include hymenial gonidia. (*c*) *Gonimia*, which are glaucous-green or bluish. They include varieties named and characterized as follows: (1) *haplogonimia*, large, simple, or in small groups; (2) *stirogonimia*, which are scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid, tunicated, and are characteristic of *Ephebaceæ*; (3) *hormogonimia*, the commonest form, which are smaller, in moniliform chains, are contained in syngonimia, and occur in *Collemaceæ*; (4) *spirogonimia*, like the preceding, but not moniliform, and in globose syngonimia. Also called *chromidium*.

The primordial cell should be referable either to hyphæ or *gonidium*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, Int.

But after this confusion and the non-reproductive character of Wallroth's *gonidia* had long been recognised, the expression was still retained in an altered sense for the Algæ of the Lichen-thallus, and with it the terms gonidial layer or gonimic layer (stratum gonimion), hymenial *gonidia*, and others of the same kind.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 417.

Hymenial *gonidia*, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium (destitute of paraphyses) of various Pyrenocarpei. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimia, *n.* Plural of *gonimium*.

gonimic (gō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ic.*] Relating to gonimia; containing gonimia: as, the *gonimic* tissue of *Collema*. Also *gonimous*.

Thallus not gelatinous, with a gonidial, rarely *gonimic* stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

Gonimic layer, a gonidial layer in which the algoid cells are gonimia.

gonimium (gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonimia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γόνιμος*, able to produce (cf. *γόνος*, generation, seed), < *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, generate, produce: see *gonad*. Cf. *gonidium.*] In *lichenology*, a gonidium that is not grass-green, but usually bluish-green. Gonimia are often arranged in moniliform chains, and resemble algæ of the family *Nostochineæ*, with which they are believed by some lichenologists to be identical. Also called *glaucogonidium*. See *gonidium*.

Gonimia (or the gonidial granules already mentioned), which are naked, pale greenish, glaucous greenish or bluish. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimous (gon'i-mus), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ous.*] Same as *gonimic*. *E. Tuckerman.*

gonioautœcious (gō'ni-ō-â-tē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *αὐτός*, same, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *bryology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former bud-like and axillary on a female branch.

Goniobasis (gō-ni-ob'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle, + *βάσις*, base.] A large genus of tænioglossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Melaniidæ* and subfamily *Strepomatinæ*, containing most of the species of the latter. *G. impressa* is an example.

Goniodes (gō-ni-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνιώδης*, angular, < *γωνία*, an angle, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A genus of mallophagous insects, of the family *Nirmidæ* (or *Philopteridæ*), containing bird-lice. *G. numidianus* infests the guinea-fowl; *G. stylifer*, the turkey; *G. falcicornis*, the peacock; *G. colchicus*, the pheasant; *G. gigas* and *G. dissimilis* are found on the common hen. *Nitzsch*, 1818.

2. A genus of staphylinid beetles. *Kirby.*

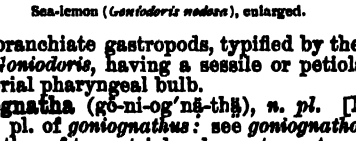
goniodont (gō'ni-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Goniodontidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Goniodontidæ*; a loricariid.

Goniodontes (gō'ni-ō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A family of nematognath fishes having slender angulated teeth: same as *Loricariidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1829.

Goniodontidæ (gō'ni-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodontes* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes: same as *Loricariidæ*.

Goniodoridide (gō'ni-ō-dō-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodoris* (< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *Doris*, a generic name) + *-idæ.*] A family of



Sea-lemon (*Goniodoris nodosa*), enlarged.

nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Goniodoris*, having a sessile or petiolated suctorial pharyngeal bulb.

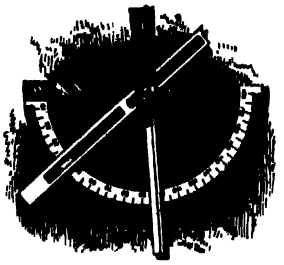
Goniognatha (gō-ni-og'nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *goniognathus*: see *goniognathous.*] A section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, having the jaw composed of several pieces obliquely joined together side by side. It includes the family *Orthalicidæ*.

goniognathous (gō-ni-og'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *goniognathus*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of separate contiguous plates; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Goniognatha*.

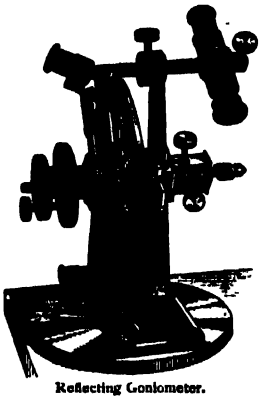
Goniolepidoti (gō'ni-ō-lep-i-dō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaly, also the name of a fish, < *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale.] An order of fishes: an alternative name of the *Ganoidei*. *Agassiz.*

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of

planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. A *contact-* or *hand-goniometer* consists of a graduated circle or half-circle, with two arms movable about a center, and either attached or free. The edges of these arms are brought in close contact with the two surfaces, and the angle is then read off on the graduated arc. A *reflecting goniometer* consists of a graduated circle supported in either a vertical or a horizontal position upon a stand, and provided, first, with a more or less elaborate arrangement for adjusting and centering the crystal to be measured, so that the intersection edge shall be exactly in the axis of rotation of the circle, and, second, with one or (better) two telescopes; in the latter case one serves to project a signal, as a hair cross, upon the surface to be measured, and the other to observe this signal as reflected. The angle through which the graduated circle—that is, the crystal—must be revolved to make the signal visible, first from one plane and then from the other, is the supplement of the true internal angle between the two faces. A *contact-lever goniometer* is provided with a graduated circle, like the last form, but a point connected with a delicate lever-system takes the place of the telescopes and eye to fix the position first of one and then of the other plane.



Hand-Goniometer.



Reflecting Goniometer.

goniometric, goniometrical (gō′ni-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *goniometer* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to the measurement of angles.—**Goniometrical line**, the value of a trigonometrical function expressed by a line of suitable length relative to an assumed radius.—**Goniometrical problem**, a problem in trigonometry, to be solved analytically or synthetically.—**Goniometric function**. See *function*.

goniometry (gō-ni-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *goniometer* + *-y.*] The art of measuring solid angles.

gonion (gō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *gonia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, corner.] The angle of the lower jaw; the mandibular angle: chiefly used in craniology. See *craniometry*.

Goniopholididæ (gō-ni-of-ō-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniopholis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of amphicœlous crocodilians, typified by the genus *Goniopholis*. The species are extinct.

Goniopholis (gō-ni-of′ō-lis), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen), < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *φολίς*, a horny scale, as of reptiles.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ: so called from the angular scales. *G. crassidens* is the Swanage crocodile, found in the parish of Swanage in England.

Goniosoma (gō′ni-ō-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of colubriform serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ*, or tree-snakes. *G. oxycephalus* is a large Bornese species, which attains a length of nearly 7 feet. —2. A genus of arachnidans.

goniostat (gō′ni-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] A device for cutting the facets of diamonds.

Goniostomata (gō′ni-os-tō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Goniostoma*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of five families of *Paracephalophora*, composed of the genera *Solarium* and *Trochus*, in a broad sense.

goniotheca (gō′ni-ō-thē′kȧ), *n.*; pl. *goniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *θήκη*, a case.] In the botanical genus *Selaginella* and its allies, same as *macrosporangium*.

goniotropous (gō-ni-ot′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, quadrangular, with two of the angles anterior and posterior, and the others lateral, in distinction from *plewotropous*, where the sides occupy corresponding positions: applied to the stems of *Selaginella*, etc.

goniozygomatic (gō′ni-ō-zī-gō-mat′ik), *a.* [< NL. *gonion* + *zygoma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the gonion and to the zygoma. See *craniometry*.

The *gonio-zygomatic* index . . . is 72.4 and 73.3 respectively in the Yasinese skulls.
Anthropol. Jour., XVIII. 24.

gonitis (gō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonne[1], **gonnent**. Middle English preterits plural of *gin*[1].

gonne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*[1].

gonoblast (gon′ō-blast), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, sex (see *gonad*), + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, any cell which takes part in reproduction.

gonoblastic (gon-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *gonoblast* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a gonoblast; pertaining to a gonoblast.

gonoblastidia, *n.* Plural of *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidial (gon′ō-blas-tid′i-al), *a.* [< *gonoblastidi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a gonoblastidium; blastostylar.

gonoblastidion (gon′ō-blas-tid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ȧ). Same as *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidium (gon′ō-blas-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *βλαστός*, germ, + dim. term. *-ιδιον.*] In *Hydrozoa*, an offshoot or a process which bears the reproductive receptacles or gonophores, and the bunch of gonophores so borne. When it is branched, and the male and female gonophores are borne upon different branches, those bearing the former are called *androphores*, those bearing the latter *gynophores*. The gonoblastidium is called by Allman *blastostyle*.



Gonoblastidium of *Athorybia rosacea*, bearing three hydrocysts, *a*, a gynophore, *b*, and two androphores, *c*. (Enlarged.)

In Athorybia, groups of gonophores . . . are borne upon a common stem, and constitute a *gonoblastidium*. The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the *gonoblastidium* (androphores and gynophores). *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 130.

gonocalyces, *n.* Latin plural of *gonocalyx*.

gonocalycine (gon-ō-kal′i-sin), *a.* [< *gonocalyx* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a gonocalyx; pertaining to a gonocalyx.

gonocalyx (gon-ō-kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *gonocalyxes*, *gonocalyces* (-lik-sez, -kal′i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *κάλυξ*, a cup.] In *zoöl.*, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore which is not detached.

gonocheme (gon′ō-kēm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ὄχημα*, vehicle, < *ὀχεῖν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *ἔχειν*, hold, have: see *hectic*.] Allman's name of those medusæ of hydrozoans which produce genitalia, as distinguished from blastochemes, which produce buds.

gonochorismal (gon′ō-kō-riz′mal), *a.* [< *gonochorism-us* + *-al.*] Pertaining to gonochorismus.

gonochorismus (gon′ō-kō-riz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, sex, + *χωρισμός*, separation, < *χωρίζειν*, separate: see *chorisis*.] 1. In *biol.*, separation of sex; sexual distinction.—2. In *ontogeny*, the assumption by a primitively indifferent generative organ of the characters of the male or female.—3. In *phylogeny*, the acquisition of distinct sex by different individuals of a group or species of animals which were before hermaphrodite or of neither sex.

gonococcus (gon-ō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *gonococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + NL. *Coccus*, q. v.] A cell (coccus) of the micrococcus found in and among the pus-cells of the gonorrheal discharge.

Gonodactylus (gon-ō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] A notable genus of stomatopodous crustaceans, related to *Squilla*, but having the subchelate claw without teeth or spines. *G. chiragra* is an example. Their larvæ are among those called *glass-shrimps*.

gonof, gonoph (gon′of), *n.* [Said to be < Heb. *ganȧbh*, a thief, as used by German Jews in London. Regarded as a humorous term for *gonoff*, with an allusion similar to that in the name of the "Artful Dodger" in Dickens's story of "Oliver Twist."] A thief or an amateur pickpocket. [Slang.]

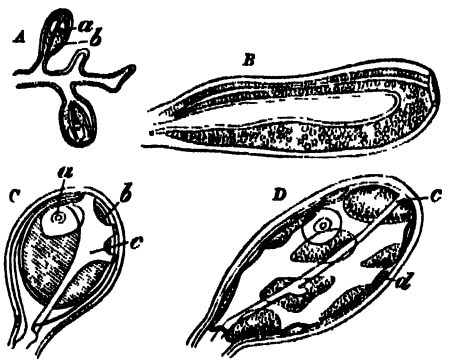
I am obliged to take him into custody; he's as obstinate a young *gonoph* as I know; he won't move on.
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

Gonoleptes (gon-ō-lep′tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptes*.

Gonolobus (gō-nol′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *λοβός*, the capsule or pod of leguminous plants: see *lobe*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of twining or trailing perennial herbs or woody plants, including about 70 species, all of tropical and northern America. They have mostly cordate opposite leaves and dull or dark-colored flowers, followed by follicles like those of *Asclepias*. Some tropical species referred to this genus have been used in medicine.

gonoph, *n.* See *gonof*.

gonophore (gon′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonophorus*, < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a prolongation of the axis of a flower, bearing the stamens and pistil above the perianth, as in *Gynandropsis*.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoans or zoöphytes. *Allman*.



A, female gonophores of *Athorybia rosacea* on their common stem or gynophore. *a*, ovum; *b*, radial canals. *B*, male gonophore. *C*, *D*, female gonophores, enlarged: *a*, genital vesicle; *b*, vitellus; *c*, *c*, radial canals; *d*, canal of manubrial cavity. (All magnified.)

In its simplest condition the *gonophore* is a mere sac-like diverticulum, or outward process of the body wall. But, from this state, the *gonophore* presents every degree of complication, until it acquires the form of a bell-shaped body, called, from its resemblance to a Medusa or jelly-fish, a medusoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 116.

3. In *physiol.*, any accessory organ of generation which serves to convey or detain the generative products of the gonads or essential sexual organs of either sex. Oviducts and spermiducts of all kinds, as well as uteri, seminal vesicles, etc., are gonophores.

gonophorus (gō-nof′ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *gonophori* (-rī). [NL.] Same as *gonophore*.

Gonoplacidæ (gon-ō-plas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Gonoplax* (*-plac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Gonoplax*, having a quadrate or rhomboid carapace, of greater width than length.

gonoplasm (gon′ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *Peronosporeæ*, that portion of the protoplasm of the antheridium which passes through the fertilization-tube and fertilizes the oösphere.

Gonoplax (gon′ō-plaks), *n.* [NL., for **gonioplax*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, a corner, + *πλάξ*, anything flat, a plane.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Gonoplacidæ*. *G. angulatus* is a European species.

gonopod (gon′ō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the basal abdominal feet of certain male crustaceans which are specialized as auxiliary reproductive organs, as one of the pair of penes of a crab. *A. S. Packard*.

gonopoietic (gon′ō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ποιητικός*, productive: see *poetic*.] Giving rise to generative products, as ova and spermatozoa; generative; genital: as, the *gonopoietic* organs; a *gonopoietic* process.

Gonoptera (gō-nop′te-rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), prop. **Gonioptera*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Gonopteridæ*. *G. libatrix* is an example, common to Europe and North America.

Gonopteridæ (gon-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonoptera* + *-idæ.*] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Gonoptera*, including several important genera. Most of them are exotics, readily recognized by their singularly shaped wings, whence the name. The number of legs of the caterpillar and the pectinateness of the antennæ have no value in this group, though affording good characters in other noctuids.

Gonopteryx (gō-nop′te-riks), *n.* Same as *Gonepteryx*.

gonorhynchid (gon-ō-ring′kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gonorhynchidæ*.

Gonorhynchidæ (gon-ō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isospondylous malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gonorhynchus;* the sand-eels. They are characterized by an elongate form, entirely covered with spiny scales; the margin of the upper jaw entirely formed by the short intermaxillaries, which are continued downward as thick lips in front of the maxillaries; the dorsal fin opposite the ventrals, and short, like the anal; and the stomach simple, with few pyloric appendages. The only known species, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, is a semi-pelagic fish of the western Pacific and Indian oceans, and is called *sand-eel* in New Zealand.

Gonorhynchus (gon-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Gonorhynchus;* < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] The typical and only genus of fishes of the family *Gonorhynchidæ:* so called from the angular produced snout.

gonorrhea, gonorrhœa (gon-ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [LL. *gonorrhœa*, < Gr. *γονόῤῥοια*, < *γόνος*, seed, semen, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a specific, contagious, muco-purulent inflammation of the male urethra or the female vagina and urethra. It may also be communicated to the conjunctival and rectal mucous membranes.

gonorrheal, gonorrhœal (gon-ō-rē'ȧl), *a.* [< *gonorrhea, gonorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with gonorrhea.

gonosomal (gon'ō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *gonosome* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a gonosome.

gonosome (gon'ō-som), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *σῶμα*, the body.] In *zoöl.*, a collective term for the reproductive zoöids of a hydrozoan. *Allman.*

Zoöids [in *Hydroida*] are of two kinds; . . . the other gives origin to the generative elements — ova and spermatozoa, and the entire association of these generative zoöids is called a *gonosome*. *Parker*, Zoöl. Class., p. 21.

gonosphærium (gon-ō-sfē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gonospheria* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere*.] See the extract. Also written *gonospherium*.

Gonospharia only differ from oogonia in the condensation of the protoplasm at the center of the cell, consequently leaving an empty space between the cell and the protoplasm.

Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 961.

gonotheca (gon-ō-thē'kȧ), *n.*; pl. *gonothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] The chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoans are produced: same as *gonangium*.

The origin of the reproductive capsules or *gonothecæ* is exactly similar; but their destination is very different.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 520.

gonothecal (gon-ō-thē'kȧl), *a.* [< *gonotheca* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonotheca; gonangial.

gonozoöid (gon-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *ζῷον*.] One of the reproductive or sexual zoöids of an ascidian.

On this outgrowth the forms (*gonozoöids*) which become sexually mature are attached while still young buds, and after the foster forms are set free these reproductive forms gradually attain their complete development, and are eventually set free and lose all trace of their connexion with the foster forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

gony (gō'ni), *n.*; pl. *gonies* (-niz). 1. A stupid person; a goose. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Formerly they poked sap-headed *gonys* into parliament, to play dummy. *Nature and Human Nature*, p. 142.

2. (*a*) The black-footed albatross, *Diomedea nigripes*. (*b*) The young of the short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*. (*c*) Probably, some other very large dark pelagic bird, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea:* a name in use among sailors in the northern Pacific.

-gony. [< L., NL., *-gonia*, < Gr. *-γονία*, < *-γονος*, < *γένεσθαι*, produce. Cf. *-gen*, *-geny*.] A terminal element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'generation,' 'production,' as in *cosmogony, theogony*, etc.

gonyalgia (gon-i-al'ji-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the knee. Also *gonalgia*.

gonydeal (gō-nid'ē-al), *a.* [< *gonys* (assumed stem *gonyd-*) + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the gonys or mandibular symphysis of a bird's bill; gonal: as, the *gonydeal* eminence; the *gonydeal* angle. *Coues.*

Gonyleptes (gon-i-lep'tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptus*.

Gonyleptidæ (gon-i-lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonyleptus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnids with a broad depressed body and spinose palps and femora. They resemble *Phalangiidæ*, but the body is larger and more angular, the legs are less attenuate and shorter, the cephalothorax is disproportionally large, and the pedipalps are highly developed. The hind legs are separate from the other pairs, and the tarsi are not multiarticulate. See cut under *Phrynus*.

Gonyleptus (gon-i-lep'tus), *n.* [NL., also written *Gonoleptus, Gonoleptes*, and *Gonyleptes;* < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *λεπτός*, slim, slender.] The typical genus of the family *Gonyleptidæ*. *G. curvipes* is a Chilian harvest-spider or daddy-long-legs.

gonyocele (gon'i-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *κήλη*, a swelling, tumor.] In *pathol.*, white swelling. See *swelling*.

gonyoncus (gon-i-ong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ὄγκος*, an angle: see *angle*[3].] Swelling or tumor of the knee. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gonys (gō'nis), *n.* [NL., first applied to a part of a bird's bill by Illiger in 1811; appar. a slip of the pen or a misprint (simulating Gr. *γόνυ* = E. *knee*), and doubtless intended by Illiger to be *genys*, < Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, = E. *chin*. See *genys, geneial, genial*[2].] In *ornith.*, the keel or lower outline of the bill as far as the mandibular rami are united; the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw. See first cut under *bill*.

At their point of union there is a prominence, more or less marked; . . . this point is *gonys* proper; but the term is extended to apply to the whole line of union of the rami, from *gonys* proper to the tip of the under mandible. . . . The *gonys* is to the under mandible what the keel is to a boat; it is the opposite of the ridge or culmen of the upper mandible. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 103.

goober (gö'bėr), *n.* [Supposed to be of W. Ind. or African origin (?).] The peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*. Also spelled *gouber*. [Southern U. S.]

From the handling of our orchard crops to raking *goobers* out of the ground, there is probably no product more easily manipulated or readily marketed than cocoa.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. liv. (1885), p. 382.

Peanuts, known in the vernacular as *goobers*.

The Century, XXXVI. 770.

good (gůd), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [I. *a.* Sc. *guid, gude;* < ME. *good, god*, < AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *gōd, guod, gued, gūd* = MD. *göd*, D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *guot, cōt, kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gut* = Icel. *gōðr* = Sw. Dan. *god* = Goth. *gōds*, good. II. *n.* (*a*) < ME. *good, god*, < AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = D. *goed* (*het goede*) = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *guot, göt, cōt, kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gutes* (*das gute*) = Icel. *gōðr* = Dan. *gode* (*et gode*) = Sw. *goda*, n., good (that which is good as opposed to that which is bad); (*b*) < ME. *good, god*, pl. *goodes, godes*, < AS. *gōd*, pl., = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *god, gud, gued* = D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *guot*, G. *gut*, neut. sing., = Icel. *gōðs, gōz* = Sw. Dan. *gods* (orig. gen. sing.), property, goods; neut. of the adj. (cf. L. *bonum*, good, pl. *bona*, goods, property); (*c*) cf. OS. *gōdi* = OHG. *guoti, kuoti*, MHG. *güete*, G. *güte* = Goth. *gōdei*, f., goodness; from the adj. The adj., which is common Teut., prob. meant orig. 'fit, suitable,' from a root meaning 'fit, suit,' appearing also in *gather, together, gadling*[1], and their cognates: see *gather*, etc. Cf. OBulg. *godŭ*, fit, time, Russ. *godno*, suitably, *godnuii*, suitable. Not related to *god*[1], q. v., nor to Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good.] **I.** *a.* 1. Serving as a means to a desired end or a purpose; suited to need or requirement; fit; suitable; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; profitable.

Goods it were yow to a-rayе in soche maner that we were not surprised ne blamed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 582.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

What were girls *good for* but to undertake this sort of thing, and set more important persons free?

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

2. Satisfactory in kind, quantity, quality, or degree. (*a*) Of a kind to give satisfaction or pleasure; possessing valuable or desirable qualities; gratifying to the mind or the senses: as, a *good* book; *good* looks; *good* food; to have a *good* time; a *good* deliverance.

Every *good* tree bringeth forth *good* fruit. Mat. vii. 17.

If it be true that "*good* wine needs no bush," 'tis true that a *good* play needs no epilogue.

Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

The *good* things of life are things which give pleasure, whether sensual or emotional: either directly, as *good* food, *good* wines, *good* poems, pictures, music: or indirectly, as *good* instruments of all kinds.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 96.

(*b*) Adequate; sufficient; without shortcoming or defect; thorough: as, to give *good* security; to take *good* heed.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; *good* measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi. 38.

3. Suitable in state or condition; sufficient in character or capacity; competent; qualified; fit: as, he is *good*, or his credit is *good*, for the sum required; a horse *good* for five years' service.

My meaning in saying he is a *good* man is, to have you understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

4. Of full measure or amount; reckoned to the utmost limit; without abatement; full; complete: as, a *good* bushel; it is a *good* day's journey from here.

This place is four *good* hours beyond Jebilee.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

"He [the horse] may drink well," said the stranger, speaking with a Moorish accent; "it is a *good* year since he had his last draught." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 289.

5. Considerable; more than a little; rather large, great, long, or the like: as, a *good* way off; a *good* deal.

Sir Tho. Wentworth hath been a *good* while Lord President of York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

There was *good* part of the Church remaining, with several pieces of painting entire.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 86.

6. Not a counterfeit or imitation; real; genuine; hence, actual; serious: as, a *good* dollar; in *good* earnest.

All his men were easily entreated to cast downe their Armes, little dreaming any durst in that manner haue vsed their King: who then to escape himselfe bestowed his presents in *good* sadnesse.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

If they speak in jest, he takes it in *good* earnest.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 237.

7. Competent; skilful; dexterous; handy; clever; apt: as, a *good* lawyer; a *good* workman; a *good* oarsman; to be *good* at riming.

You were ever *good* at sudden commendations,
Bishop of Winchester. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

I did not see many Operas, not being so *good* a French-Man as to understand them when sung.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 170.

Those who have been long *good* advocates are not afterwards on that account the better judges.

Descartes, Discourse on Method (tr. by Veitch), p. 67.

8. Possessing or characterized by moral excellence; free from evil or wickedness; virtuous; righteous; pure: applied to persons, or to their nature, conduct, thoughts, etc.: as, a *good* man; *good* conduct; *good* thoughts.

Why callest thou me *good?* there is none *good* but one, that is, God. Mat. xix. 17.

I have ever perceived that where the mind was capacious, the affections were *good*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

Allston was a *good* man, with a soul refined by purity, exalted by religion, softened by love.

Sumner, Orations, I. 164.

One must be *good* in order to do good; but it is a case where the fountain is deepened by the outflow of its waters. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 157.

Always, then, acts are called *good* or bad, according as they are well or ill adjusted to ends; and whatever inconsistency there is in our uses of the words arises from inconsistency of the ends. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 8.

9. Kind; friendly; gracious; hence, humane; merciful; benevolent: as, a *good* old soul; to do one a *good* turn; *good* nature.

The men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt, neither missed we any thing. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Sneer can't even give the public a *good* word!

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

The door opened, and a half-dressed ewe-milker, who had done that *good* office, shut it in their faces.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

10. Fair; untarnished; honorable; becoming a virtuous person: as, a *good* nature.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment.

Eccl. vii. 1.

11. Worthy: used in complimentary speech or address, as in *good* sir, *good* madam, my *good* man, etc.

Sparkles this stone as it was wont? or is 't not
Too dull for your *good* wearing?

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Accord, *good* sir, the light
Of your experience to dispel this gloom.

Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

A good conscience. See *conscience*.—**A good deal.** See *deal*[1], 2.—**A good fellow.** See *fellow*, 5.—**A good few.** See *few*.—**As good as.** (*a*) Equal or conformable to; not inferior to in value, quality, or action: as, his word is *as good as* his bond.

The stranger he said, "This must be repaid,
I'll give you *as good as* you bring."

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 219).

Hassan Abou Cuffi was *as good as* his word in one respect. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 78.

(*b*) Practically the same as; on the verge of being or becoming, or in an equivalent state to being.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude.

Heb. xi. 12.

You are a married man — or *as good as* a married man.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiii.

(*c*) In effect; by clear implication; practically: as, he *as good as* promised it to me. [Colloq.]—**During good behavior.** See *behavior*.—**Era of good feeling.** See *era*.—**Good bond, cheapt, consideration.** See the nouns.

—**Good day, good evening (good even†, good e'en†, good den†, gooden†, god den†, etc.), good morning, good morrow, good night,** forms of friendly salutation at meeting, and also (except *good morrow*), along with other expressions, *good speed, good luck*, etc., at parting; the original forms being *Haes* (that is, I wish that you may have), or *I wish you, I bid you*, or *God gives you*—a *good day, evening*, etc.

> The Admiral he bid *god day*,
> And thonkede Claris that faire may.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.
>
> *Good even!*
> Friar, where is the provost?
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.
>
> Pack, clouds, away, and welcome, day;
> With night we banish sorrow;
> Sweet air, blow soft; mount, lark, aloft,
> To give my love *good-morrow*.
> *Heywood*, Song.

Nor could they humour the custom of *good night, good morrow, good speed;* for they knew the night was good, and the day was good, without wishing of either.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Good delivery, earth, faith, fellowship, Friday. See the nouns.—**Good folk, neighbors, people,** fairies or elves: a euphemism in rustic superstition. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For hanting and repairing with the *gude neighbours*, and queene of Elfland, . . . as she had confest.
Trial of Alison Pearson, an. 1588.

Good graces. See *grace*.—**Good gracious.** See *gracious*.—**Good humor.** See *humor*.—**Good lack.** [Appar. a variation of *good Lord*, assimilated to *alack*. The syllable *lack* has been supposed to stand for *lakin*, a contraction of *ladykin*, dim. of *lady*, with ref. to the Virgin Mary, called "Our lady," who was often invoked in oaths; but the expression 'good lady' does not seem to have been used with ref. to her.] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or pity. [Archaic.]

Mess. 'Twas not to be done, indeed, Mr. Trip.
Trip. Good lack, you surprise me!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Ye Gods, *good lack*, is it so dull in Heaven,
That ye come pleasuring to Thok's iron wood?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Good nature, sense. See the nouns.—**Good speed.** (*a*) Good success; prosperity. (*b*) Considerable rapidity: used elliptically as an adverb.—**Good temper, Templar,** etc. See the nouns.—**In good certainty, earnest, faith, sooth, time,** etc. See the nouns.—**One's good days†,** one's life. *Nares.*

> Wasting her goodly hew in heavie teares,
> And *her good dayes* in dolorous disgrace.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 38.

Occidi, I am undone: my joy is past to this world: *my good daies* are spent: I am at deaths dore.
Terence in English (1614).

The Good Shepherd. See *shepherd*.—**To be as good as one's word,** to do all that was promised; to fulfil an engagement literally.

> "Now, Johnie, *be as good as your word*."
> *Johnie Cope* (Child's Ballads, VII. 274).

I promised to call upon him . . . when I should pass Sheikh Ammer, which I now accordingly did; and by the reception I met with, I found they did not expect I would ever have *been as good as my word*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 142.

To be good company, to get a good offing, to keep good hours, to keep a good house, to make a good board, etc. See the nouns.—**To make good.** (*a*) To perform; fulfil: as, to *make good* one's word or promise.

> That I may soon *make good*
> What I have said, Blanca, get you in.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) To confirm or establish; prove; verify: as, to *make good* a charge or an accusation.

> Thou that hadst the name
> Of virtuous given thee, and *made good* the same
> Even from thy cradle.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

(*c*) To provide or supply; make up: as, I will *make good* what is wanting.

The Councell in England . . . appointed a hundred men should at the Companies charge be allotted and provided to serue and attend the Gouernour during the time of his gouernment, which number he was to *make good* at his departure.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 40.

(*d*) To supply an equivalent for; make up for: as, if you suffer loss, I will *make* it *good* to you.

That alle the costages that be mad aboute hym be *mad good* of the box, yif he were nat of power to pele therfore hymself. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

(*e*) To maintain; defend; preserve intact.

I'll either die or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

[He] commanded Lieutenant Percie, Master West, and the rest to *make good* the house.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

(*f*) To carry into effect; succeed in making or effecting: as, to *make good* a retreat.—**To make good cheer†.** See *cheer*[1].—**To stand good,** to be or remain firm or valid; be as sure or binding as at first: as, his word or promise *stands good*.—**To think good, to see good,** to think or believe it to be good or proper; be willing; think it to be expedient.

If ye *think good*, give me my price. Zech. xi. 12.

To wield a good baton. See *baton*.—**With a good grace.** See *grace*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is desirable, or is an object of desire.

It is a most unjust ambition to desire to engross the mercies of the Almighty, not to be content with the *goods* of mind, without a possession of those of body or fortune.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18.

> Cherished peaceful days
> For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief *good*,
> And only reasonable felicity.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

Our notion of Ultimate *Good*, at the realisation of which it is evidently reasonable to aim, must include the *Good* of every one on the same ground that it includes that of any one. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 360.

2. That which has worth or desirable qualities, and is or may be made advantageous or beneficial; whatever is adapted and conduces to happiness, advantage, benefit, or profit; that which contributes to pleasure, or is a source of satisfaction; a good thing, state, or condition.

There be many that say, Who will shew us any *good?*
Ps. iv. 6.

To deny them that *good* which they, being all Freemen, seek earnestly and call for, is an arrogance and iniquity beyond imagination rude and unreasonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

As far as the distant provinces were concerned, it is probable that the imperial system was on the whole a *good*.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 281.

3. Advantage; benefit; profit; satisfaction: opposed to *evil, harm*, etc.: as, it does me *good* to hear you laugh; it will do no *good;* hence, welfare; well-being; advancement of interest or happiness: as, to labor for the common *good*. [In old English sometimes used in the plural.]

By richesses ther comen many *goodes*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Hee meanes no *good* to either Independent or Presbyterian. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

> He hoped it would be for her *good*.
> *The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

There is no *good* in arguing with the inevitable.
Lowell, Democracy.

4†. A personal possession; a thing, or things collectively, belonging to one.

Somtym his *good* is drenched in the see.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 896.

When the gode man sye his *goods* go to so grete myschef, he gan to be angry, and seide a worde of grete ire, for he yaf to the deuell all the remenant that was lefte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

> He that was lately drench'd in Danae's show'r
> Is master now of neither *good* nor trust.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

5. *pl.* Movable effects or personal chattels; articles of portable property, as distinguished from money, lands, buildings, ships, rights in action, etc.: as, household *goods*.

Also alle the *Godes* of the Lond ben comoun, Cornes and alle other thinges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 179.

All thy *goods* are confiscate. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

A book which was the most valuable of all his *goods* and chattels. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 37.

Specifically—6. *pl.* (*a*) Articles of trade; commodities; wares; merchandise.

Her Majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attacked by the Duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh*, Essays.

They had much adoe to have their *goods* delivered, for some of them were chaunged, as bread & pease.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 293.

(*b*) A piece of dry-goods; a textile fabric; cloth of any kind: as, will these *goods* (that is, this piece of *goods*) wash? [Colloq.]—7. A full ending or conclusion; a closing act; a finality: only in the phrase *for good*, or *for good and all*.

> No, no, no, no, no kissing at all;
> I'll not kiss, till I kiss you *for good and all*.
> *Newest Acad. of Complements.*

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet, as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved to keep me *for good and all*, she would do the little gentlewoman more harm than good.
Defoe, Fortunes of Moll Flanders (1722).

He [Sydney Smith] left Edinburgh *for good* in 1803, when the education of his pupils was completed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 177.

Alien good. See *alien*.—**Allotment of goods.** See *allotment*.—**Collation of goods.** See *collation*.—**Common good.** See *common*.—**Community of goods.** See *community*.—**Contraband goods, debentured goods.** See the adjectives.—**Dry goods.** See *dry-goods*.—**Duress of goods.** See *duress*.—**External good,** a good situated without the person of the object for whom it is a good, as wealth and friends.—**Fancy goods, first good,** etc. See the adjectives.—**For any good†,** for any reward; on any account.

Sir Thomas Moore, hearing one tell a monstrous lie, said, I would not *for any good* heare him say his creed, lest it should seeme a lie. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

For good. See def. 7.—**God's good†.** See *god*[1].—**Goods and chattels,** or **goods, wares,** and **merchandise,** a phrase commonly used to indicate property other than real estate.—**Gray goods.** Same as *gray cotton* (which see, under *cotton*[1]).—**Green goods,** counterfeit greenbacks.—**Internal good,** a good residing either in the soul or in the body of the object.—**Marking of goods.** See *marking*.—**Measurement goods.** See *measurement*.—**The good,** good or virtuous persons in general.

It was assumed . . . that the wicked are successful, and *the good* are miserable. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

To color goods†. See *color*.—**Syn. 5.** *Effects, Chattels,* etc. See *property*.

good (gůd), *adv.* [< ME. *goode* = D. *goed* = G. *gut* = Dan. Sw. *godt*, adv.; from the adj. The reg. adv. of *good* is *well:* see *well*[2].] Well.

Dwelleth with us while you *goods* list in Troye.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 119.

As good, as well.

As good almost kill a Man as kill a good Book.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 6.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds and the government of the waves.
South, Sermons.

I will provide for you, as I would have done before this, but that I thought (the charges of sending and hazard considered) you were *as good* provide . . . [the clothes] there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 407.

good (gůd), *interj.* That is good: an elliptical exclamation of satisfaction or commendation.

> Sir Aylmer half forgot his lazy smile
> Of patron. "*Good!* my lady's kinsman! *good!*"
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

good (gůd), *v. t.* [< ME. *goden*, < AS. *gōdian*, intr. be or become good, improve, tr. make good, improve, enrich, < *gōd*, good: see *good*, *a.* In def. 2, Sc. also *guid*, < Sw. *göda* (= Dan. *gjöde*), manure, dung, appar. lit. make good, i. e., better, improve, < *god*, good.] 1†. To make good.

When Platoes tale was done, then Tullie prest in place:
Whose filed tongue with sugred talke would *good* a simple case. *Turberville*, An Answere in Dispraise of Wit.

Greatness not *gooded* with grace is like a beacon upon a high hill. *Rev. T. Adams*, Sermons, I. 151.

2. To manure. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath *gooded* and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for a harvest?
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 121.

good-bodied† (gůd'bod'id), *a.* Having a good figure. *Davies.*

Saw all my family up, and my father and sister, who is a pretty *good-bodied* woman, and not over thick.
Pepys, Diary, May 31, 1666.

good-brother (gůd'brůth'ėr), *n.* A brother-in-law. [Scotch.]

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *interj.* [A corruption (with change of *God-* to *good-*, by confusion with *good day, good den*, etc.) of an Elizabethan E. formula variously printed *Godby, God-by'e, Godbwy, God b'w'y, God buy yee, God buy you, God be wi' you, God be with you*, the last being the full formula of which the preceding are contractions.] God be with you: originally a pious form of valediction, used in its full significance, but now a mere conventional formula without meaning, used at parting.

> *Good-bye*, proud world! I'm going home:
> Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
> *Emerson*, Good-Bye.
>
> And so, sir sheriff and priest, *good-bye!*
> *Whittier*, The Exiles.

—**Syn.** *Adieu, Farewell,* etc. See *adieu*.

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *n.* and *a.* [< *good-by, interj.*] **I.** *n.* A farewell: as, to say or bid *good-by;* to utter a hearty *good-by;* when the *good-bys* were said.

II. *a.* Valedictory; parting.

The old Turcoman thereupon gave a shrug and a grunt, made a sullen *good-by* salutation, and left us.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 288.

good-conditioned (gůd'kon-dish'ond), *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

good-day (gůd-dā'), *n.* 1. A form of salutation. See *good day*, etc., under *good*.—2†. Same as *godenday*.

good-deed† (gůd-dēd'), *adv.* In very deed; in good truth; indeed.

> Yet, *good deed*, Leontes,
> I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
> What lady she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

good-den† (gůd-den'), *n.* [In Elizabethan E. (Shakspere, etc.) variously printed *good-den, good den, gooden, goddon*, or in fuller form, *give you good den, God ye good den, God (give) you good den*, contr. *Godyigoden, Godigeden; good den* being a corruption of *good e'en*, also much in use, a contr. of *good even*.] A contraction of *good even* (*good e'en*), a kind wish or salutation. See *good day*, etc., under *good*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?*
Mer. 'Tis no less, I tell you. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

> We thank you, gentle boy. *Gooden!*
> We must to our flocks agen.
> *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

Goodenia (gu̇-dē′ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Goodenough*, Bishop of Exeter and an amateur botanist (1743–1827).] A genus of Australian herbs and shrubs, type of the order *Goodeniaceæ*. There are about 70 species.

Goodeniaceæ (gu̇-dē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goodenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, closely allied to the *Lobeliaceæ*, and belonging with few exceptions to Australia and Oceanica. There are 12 genera and about 200 species, herbaceous or rarely shrubby. The leaves and the fruit of some species are eaten, and the pith of *Scævola Koenigii* furnishes the rice-paper of the Malay archipelago.

Goodenoveæ (gu̇d-ē-nō′vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Goodeniaceæ*.

good-even, good-evening (gu̇d-ē′vn, -ēv′ning), *n.* See *good day, good evening*, etc., under *good*.

good-faced (gu̇d′fāst), *a.* Pretty.

Clo. Shall I bring thee on the way?
Aut. No, *good-faced* sir; no, sweet sir.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

good-fellow (gu̇d′fel′ō), *n.* 1. A boon companion; a jolly fellow; a reveler. [Now properly written as two words. See *fellow*, 5.]

It was well known that Sir Roger had been a *Good fellow* in his youth. *Ascham*, Scholemaster, p. 60.

Lop. I assure you, a close fellow.
Both close and scraping, and that fills the bags, sir.
Bar. A notable *good-fellow* too.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2†. A thief. [Old cant.]

Good fellows be thieves. *Heywood*, Edw. IV.

good-for-little (gu̇d′fȯr-lit′l), *a.* Of little account or value.

The little words in the republic of letters are most significant. The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three, are but the *good-for-little* magnates.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 298.

good-for-nothing (gu̇d′fȯr-nuth′ing), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of no value or use; worthless; shiftless; idle.

I have not a guest to-day, nor any besides my own family, and you *good-for-nothing* ones.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 187.

A *good-for nothing* fellow! I have no patience with him.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

II. *n.* An idle, worthless person.

But an unquestionable injury is done by agencies which undertake in a wholesale way to foster *good-for-nothings*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 346.

good-for-nothingness (gu̇d′fȯr-nuth′ing-nes), *n.* Idle shiftlessness; uselessness.

These poor families . . . have not kept such elaborate records of their *good-for-nothingness*.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 54.

good-Henry (gu̇d′hen′ri), *n.* Same as *good-King-Henry*.

good-humored (gu̇d′hū′mȯrd), *a.* 1. Characterized by good humor; of a cheerful, tranquil, or unruffled disposition or temper; actuated by good or friendly feeling.

'Tis impossible that an honest and *good-humoured* man should be a schismatic or heretic.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, ii 3.

I want you to be in a charming sweet temper at this moment. Do be *good-humoured* now, and let me have two hundred pounds, will you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Uttered or done in a pleasant, kindly way, without malice or ill nature: as, a *good-humored* remark.

good-humoredly (gu̇d′hū′mȯrd-li), *adv.* In a good-humored manner; in a pleasant, cheerful way.

goodie, *n.* See *goody*².

goodiness (gu̇d′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being "goody" or priggish; canting morality or piety.

The last, although tinged with something like *goodiness*, . . . is not so obtrusive as usual in books intended to improve children. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 20.

gooding (gu̇d′ing), *n.* [< *good* + *-ing*¹.] A mode of asking alms formerly in use in England, and in one form still continued. See the first extract.

To go a-*gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of evergreens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival. *Todd.*

Thanksgiving . . . is not sanctified or squandered like Merry Christmas in the Old World: it has no *gooding*, candles, clog, carol, box, or hobby horse.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

goodish (gu̇d′ish), *a.* [< *good* + *-ish*¹.] Pretty good; of fair quality, amount, or degree; tolerable: as, *goodish* fruit; *goodish* conduct; a *goodish* distance.

I fetched a *goodish* compass round by the way of the Cloven Rocks. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lviii.

goodjeret, *n.* See *goujeers*.

good-King-Henry, good-King-Harry (gu̇d′-king-hen′ri, -har′i), *n.* The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, a European plant (also naturalized in the United States) with halbert-shaped leaves, which have a mucilaginous saline taste and are used as a pot-herb. Also called *good-Henry*.

goodlesst, *a.* [ME. *godles*, poor, without goods or property, < AS. *gōdlēas*, without good, miserable, < *gōd*, n., good, + *-lēas*, -less.] Without goods or property; destitute.

Gredy is the *godles*. *Proverbs of Hendyng*, l. 117.

goodlicht, *a.* A Middle English form of *goodly*. *Chaucer*.

goodliheadt, *n.* [< ME. *goodlihede, goodelyhede*; < *goodly* + *-hood*.] Goodliness; beauty.

Of trouthe ground, myrour of *goodleyhede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 842.

So far as May doth other months exceed,
So far in virtue and in *goodlihead*
Above all other nymphs Ianthe bears the meed.
Thomson, Hymn to May.

goodliness (gu̇d′li-nes), *n.* 1†. Goodness.

To communicate therefore (not to encrease or receive) his *goodlinesse*, he created the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

2. Goodly quality or condition; beauty of form; pleasing grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.

What travail and cost was bestowed that the *goodliness* of the temple might be a spectacle of admiration to all the world! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

goodly (gu̇d′li), *a.* [< ME. *goodly, goodlich, godlich*, < AS. *gōdlīc* (= OS. *gōdlīk* = OFries. *gōdlīk* = OHG. *guotlīh, kuotilīh, guollīh*, MHG. *guetlich* = Icel. *gōðhligr*), good, goodly, < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ly*¹.] 1. Good-looking; of fair proportions or fine appearance; graceful; well-favored; well formed or developed: as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment.

An evil soul, producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A *goodly* apple rotten at the heart.
O, what a *goodly* outside falsehood hath!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

O but they are a *guidelie* pair!—
True lovers an ye be.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 322).

The King of Norway sent him [King Athelstan] a *goodly* Ship with a gilt Stern. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 10.

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

The spreading branches made a *goodly* show,
And full of opening blooms was every bough.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 105.

This spacious plot
For pleasure made, a *goodly* spot.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Considerable; rather large or great: as, a *goodly* number.

And here, from gracious England, have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

We leave it [philosophy] in possession of quite as *goodly* a realm as that in which our metaphysical predecessors would fain have established it.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 27.

goodlyt (gu̇d′li), *adv.* [< ME. *goodly, godly, godli, gudely, godliche* (= OHG. *guotlicho*, MHG. *guotliche, güetliche*); from the adj.: see *goodly, a.*] 1. In a good manner; gracefully; excellently; kindly.

If thou be so bold as alle burneȝ telleñ,
Thou wyl grant me *godly* the gomen that I ask, bi ryȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

It was her guise all Straungers *goodly* so to greet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 50.

2. Well; properly.

Love, agenis the whiche that no man may
Ne oghte ek, *goodly* maken resistence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 990.

To her guestes doth bounteous banket dight,
Attempred *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 2.

3. Conveniently.

Thomas earl of Kent, 1397, willed his body to be buried as soon as it *goodlich* may in the abbey of Brune.
Test. Vetust., p. 139. (*Nares.*)

goodman (gu̇d′man or, in sense 1, gu̇d′man′), *n.*; pl. *goodmen* (-men). [Common in E. dial. use, also contr. *gomman* (cf. *gommer* for *goodmother, gammer, gaffer*², for *grandmother, grandfather*), < ME. *godeman* (tr. L. *paterfamilias*); < *good* + *man*; lit. the worthy or excellent man, the adj. having become conventional and merged with the noun. The supposition that *goodman* is an accom. of AS. *gumman*, a man (a once-occurring poet. word, < *guma*, a man, = L. *homo*, + *man*, a man, L. *vir*), is quite groundless. Cf. *goodwife*.] 1. The man of the house; master; husband; head of a family. [Now obsolete, or only in rustic use as two words.]

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up.
Mat. xxiv. 43.

Bell my wife she loves not strife,
Yet she will lead me if she can,
And oft, to live a quiet life,
I am forced to yield, though I me *good-man*.
Take thy Old Cloak about Thee.

How can her old *Good-man*
With Honour take her back again?
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A familiar appellation of civility; a term of respect, frequently used to or of a person before his surname: nearly equivalent to *Mr.* or sometimes to *gaffer*. It was sometimes used ironically. [Obsolescent.]

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Goodman coxcomb the citizen, who would you speak withal? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Our neighbor Cole and *goodman* Newton have been sick, but somewhat amended again.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 422.

good-minded (gu̇d′mīn′ded), *a.* Amiable; well-meaning. [Rare.]

Alas, *good-minded* prince, you know not these things.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

good-morning (gu̇d′mȯr′ning), *n.* See *good day, good morning*, etc.; under *good*.

good-morrow (gu̇d′mor′ō), *n.* [In Elizabethan E.; the same as *good-morning*, q. v.] 1. Same as *good-morning, good morning*.—2†. A commonplace compliment; an empty phrase of courtesy.

After this saiyng, the commenaltie of Athenes, which had afore condemned him, were sodainly stricken againe in loue with hym, and saied that he was an honest man again and loued the citee, and many gaie *good morowes*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 376.

She spoke of the domesticall kind of captivities and drudgeries that women are put unto, with many such *good morrows*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 67.

good-natured (gu̇d′nā′tūrd), *a.* Having a good disposition; naturally mild in temper; easily acquiescent.

A man who is commonly called *good natured* is hardly to be thanked for anything he does, because half that is acted about him is done rather by sufferance than approbation. *Tatler*, No. 76.

In that same village . . . there lived many years since . . . a simple *good-natured* fellow, of the name of Rip Van Winkle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 46.

The most *good-natured* host began to repent of his eagerness to serve a man of genius in distress when he heard his guest roaring for fresh punch at five o'clock in the morning. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

=Syn. *Gracious, Kind*, etc. See *benignant*.

good-naturedly (gu̇d′nā′tūrd-li), *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good nature or docility.

good-naturedness (gu̇d′nā′tūrd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being good-natured; good temper. *Talfourd.*

goodness (gu̇d′nes), *n.* [< ME. *goodnesse, godnesse*, < AS. *gōdnes* (= OHG. **guotnassi, cōtnassi*, MHG. *guotnisse*), < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being good, in any sense; excellence; purity; virtue; grace; benevolence.

Wherof be non lyke in any other ȝtles, nether in quãtyte, *goodnes*, ne plente, and specially in *goodnes* of wyne.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

They [certain fishes] seeme the same, both in fashion and *goodnesse*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 189.

The only ultimate Good, or End in itself, must be *goodness* or Excellence of Conscious Life.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 389.

2. [Orig. with ref. to the divine Goodness—that is, God.] In exclamatory use, a term of emphasis; "gracious": as, my *goodness!* no; for *goodness'* sake, tell me what it is. [Colloq.]

For *goodness'* sake, consider what you do.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Goodness knows, I could, if I liked, be serious.
Thackeray.

Moral goodness, the excellence of a being who obeys the moral law.—**Natural goodness,** the excellence of a thing which satisfies the reasonable desires of man.

good-night (gu̇d′nīt′), *n.* See *good day, good night*, etc., under *good*.

He . . . sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his fancies, or his *good-nights*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

good-now† (gůd'nou), *interj.* [Not prop. a compound, but a phrase, *good, now*, the *now* being a continuative adv.; cf. the similar phrase *well, now*.] An exclamation of surprise, curiosity, or entreaty.

Good now, sit down, and tell me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Good-now! good-now! how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

goods (gůdz), *n. pl.* See *good*, *n.*, 5 and 6. *Goods*, in composition, occurs in British use in reference to goods in transit—that is, freight; in the United States, *freight* is used in such compounds.

goods-engine (gůdz'en'jin), *n.* An engine used for drawing goods-trains. [Eng.]

goodship† (gůd'ship), *n.* [ME. *goodschipe*; < *good* + *-ship*.] Favor; grace; kindness.

And for the *goodschips* of this dede,
They graunten him a lusty mede.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

goods-shed (gůdz'shed), *n.* A shed for storage at a railroad-station or on a dock; a dock-warehouse. [Eng.]

goods-train (gůdz'trān), *n.* A train of goods-wagons. [Eng.]

goods-truck (gůdz'truk), *n.* A railway-truck for carrying goods. [Eng.]

goods-wagon, goods-van (gůdz'wag'ǫn, -van), *n.* A goods-truck. [Eng.]

good-tempered (gůd'tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated.

goodwife (gůd'wif'), *n.*; pl. *goodwives* (-wivz'). [< *good* + *wife*, woman. Cf. *goodman* and *housewife*.] The mistress of a household; woman of the house: correlative of *goodman*.

Did not *goodwife* Keech, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

When the *goodwife's* shuttle merrily
Goes flashing thro' the loom.
Macaulay, Horatius.

The pleasant *good-wife* put our potatoes upon the fire to boil. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 420.

good-will (gůd'wil'), *n.* [= MLG. *gůtwille* (cf. OHG. *guotwilligi*) = Icel. *gôdhvild, gôdhvili* = ODan. *godvilje*, good will.] 1. Benevolence; friendly disposition; cheerful acquiescence: now usually, and properly, as two words. See *will*.

The praise of an ignorant man is only *good-will*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

He [James II.] set himself, therefore, to labour, with real *good-will*, but with the *good-will* of a coarse, stern, and arbitrary mind, for the conversion of his kinsman.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

A Zulu slays an ox to secure the *goodwill* of his dead relative's ghost, who complains to him in a dream that he has not been fed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 373.

2. The degree of favor enjoyed by a particular shop or trade as indicated by its custom. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment, beyond the mere value of the capital, stock, funds, or property employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual customers, on account of its local position or common celebrity, or reputation for skill, or affluence, or punctuality, or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. *Story*, J. (*b*) Friendly influence exerted with the view of transferring the custom of any shop or trade to a successor; the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing tenant or occupier.

goody[1] (gůd'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *good* + dim. *-y*[1].] I. *a.* Weakly good in morals or religion; characterized by good intentions or pious phrasing without vital force; pious but futile; namby-pamby: often reduplicated, *goody-good, goody-goody*.

One can't help in his presence rather trying to justify his good opinion; and it does so tire one to be *goody* and talk sense. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, ix.

The art did n't consist either of the water-color studies of the children, or of *goody* engravings.
The Century, XXXVI. 122.

II. *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). A sweetmeat; a bonbon: most frequently used in the plural.

It was in rhyme, even, that the young Charles should learn his lessons. . . . At this rate, all knowledge is to be had in a *goody*, and the end of it is an old song.
R. L. Stevenson, Charles of Orleans.

goody[2] (gůd'i), *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). [Also *goodie*; a reduction of *goodwife*. Cf. *hussy*, contr. of *huswife, housewife*.] 1. A term of civility applied to women in humble life: as, *goody* Dobson.

Old *Goody* Blake was old and poor.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

2. In some colleges, a woman who makes beds, sweeps, and takes general care of students' rooms. [U. S.]

The *Goodies*, hearing, cease to sweep,
And listen, while the cook-maids weep.
The Rebelliad.

3. The spot or lafayette, a scisnoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*: more fully called *Cape May goody*.

goody-bread (gůd'i-bred), *n.* Same as *cracknel bread* (which see, under *cracknel*).

goodyear†, **goodyears**†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *goujeers*.

The *good years* shall devour them, flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Goodyera (gůd'ye-rā), *n.* [Named from John *Goodyer*, an early English botanist.] A genus of low terrestrial orchids, with a creeping rootstock and a tuft of basal leaves, the stem bearing a spike of small white flowers. There are 25 species, distributed through the northern hemisphere, 3 of which are North American. They usually have the leaves prettily reticulated with white veins. *G. repens*, the rattlesnake-plantain, is found in moist woods through northern Europe, Asia, and America.

goody-good, goody-goody (gůd'i-gůd, gůd'i-gůd'i), *a.* Same as *goody*[1].

Goethe used to exclaim of *goody-goody* persons, "Oh! if they had but the heart to commit an absurdity!" This was when he thought they wanted heartiness and nature.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 232.

His recorded answer to the life assurance official who talked *goody-goody* to him seems to me the result of a mistake on both sides. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 435.

goody-goodyism (gůd'i-gůd'i-izm), *n.* The condition or character of one who is goody-goody.

goodyship (gůd'i-ship), *n.* [< *goody*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.]

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 517.

googet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gouge*.

googul (gö'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian name for (*a*) several burseraceous gum-bearing trees, especially of the genus *Commiphora*; (*b*) gum; bdellium.

googwaruck (gög'war-uk), *n.* [Australian.] The mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird (*A. carunculata*) of Australia, a melliphagine bird of the genus *Anthochæra*.

gool[1] (göl), *n.* Same as *goold*, 2.

gool[2] (göl), *n.* [A var. of *gole*[2].] 1. A ditch.—2. A breach in a sea-wall or -bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. *Crabb.*

goold (göld), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal variant of *gold*. Specifically—2†. The corn-marigold: same as *gold*, 6.

The winter *goolde* is sowen in this moone,
That loveth west solute and gravel londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

With Roses dight and *Goolds* and Daffadillies.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 339.

gooldie (göl'di), *n.* A variant of *goldy*.

goolds (göldz), *n.* The plural of *goold*, 2, used as a singular in Great Britain. Also, corruptly, *guills*.

gool-french (göl'french), *n.* A corruption of *goldfinch*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

goom[1] (göm), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gum*[1]. [Still heard in the United States.]

goom[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *gome, gom*; < ME. *goom, gome*, < AS. *guma*, a man, = OS. *gumo*, sometimes *gomo* = OFries. *goma* (only in comp. *breidgoma*, bridegroom) = D. *-gom* (only in comp. *bruidegom*, bridegroom) = OHG. *gomo*, MHG. *gome, gume, gumme*, a man, G. *-gam* (in comp. *brûtigam*) = Icel. *gumi*, a man, = Sw. *-gum* (in comp. *brud-gum*) = Dan. *-gom* (in comp. *brud-gom*) = Goth. *guma*, a man; Teut. stem **guman-* = L. *homo* (*homon-, homin-*), OL. *hemo* (*hemon-*), a man: see *homage, homo, human*. A different word from *groom*[1], q. v.] A man.

Kynges & Eries Echon
Thes were; & many another *goom*
Gret of astaat, & the beste,
Thes were at the Feste.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 166.

A scornful *gom*. *Middleton*, The Widow, i. 2.

goompain, goompana, goompinee (göm'pān, göm'pa-nē, göm'pi-nē), *n.* The *Odina Wodier*, an anacardiaceous tree of tropical India, the heavy wood of which is used for railroad-ties and other purposes. It also yields a gum which is used in cloth-printing and in medicine.

goonch (gönch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.; cf. Hind. *guncha*, a bud, blossom?] A Hindu name for the seeds of the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*. See *Abrus*.

goor (gör), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *gur* (palatal *r*).] 1. The East Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, a kind of coarse or half-made sugar. Also called *jaggery*.—2. Same as *dejgetai*.

gooral (gö'rąl), *n.* Same as *goral*.

goora-nut (gö'rą-nut), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Goorkha, Ghoorka (gör'ką), *n.* A member of the dominant race in the kingdom of Nepâl. The Goorkhas are of Hindu descent, and speak a Sanskritic dialect. They were driven out of Rajputana by the early Mohammedan invaders, and gradually approached Nepâl, which they conquered in 1768, after a long struggle. Some of the best troops in the Anglo-Indian army are recruited from the Goorkhas.

gooroo (gö'rö), *n.* An English spelling of *guru*.

goosander (gö-san'dėr), *n.* [Spelled *gossander* in Drayton; artificially formed, < *goose* + *(g)ander*, in imitation of NL. *merganser* (Gesner), < L. *mergus*, q. v., + *anser*, goose.] Same as *merganser*.

goose (gös), *n.*; pl. *geese* (gēs). [Early mod. E. also *gooce, gose*, Sc. *guse*, < ME. *goos, gos* (pl. *gees, ges*), < AS. *gōs* (pl. *gēs*) = D. *gans* = MLG. *gôs, gûs*, LG. *gos, gas, gaus* (pl. *gôse*) = OHG. *gans, cans*, MHG. G. *gans* = Icel. *gâs* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = Goth. **gans* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived Sp. *ganso*, m., *gansa*, f.: see *ganza*) = L. *ans-er* (orig. **hans-er*) = Gr. *χήν* (orig. **χενς*?) = OBulg. *gąsi* = Slov. *gôs* = Serv. dim. *guska* = Bohem. *hus* = Pol. *gęś* = Little Russ. *hus* = Russ. *gusĭ* = Lith. *zunnis, zûsis* = Lett. *zoss* = Skt. *hansa* (> Hind. *hans*), a goose. Ir. *gosa* is of E. origin. The *-s* seems to be merely formative, the stem *gau-* appearing in the related words *gander* and *gannet*, q. v. As to the use of *goose* for a tailors' smoothing-iron, cf. G. *gans*, a lump of melted iron, the term being used like the equiv. E. *pig* and *sow*; the equiv. F. *queuse* (whence appar. Sw. *gös*, or perhaps < Sw. *gös*?) is a different word. Ill-judged attempts have been made to derive *goose*, in the sense of 'a silly person,' from another source, on the ground that the popular notion as to the stupidity of the bird is erroneous, "it being only ignorance of the darkest hue that ventures to portray the goose as deficient in sagacity or intelligence" (Cornhill Mag., VIII. 203); but popular notions are often based on ignorance. Hence *gooseling, gosling, goshawk*.] 1. Any bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ*, of which there are about 40 species of several genera, as well as different varieties of the domesticated bird. See phrases below. Geese are technically distinguished from swans and from ducks by the combination of feathered lores, reticulate tarsi, stout bill high at the base, and simple hind toe. The neck is shorter than in swans, and usually longer than in ducks; the sexes are usually similar, contrary to the rule among ducks. Geese stand higher and walk better than ducks; as a rule they are less decidedly aquatic and more herbivorous, the cæca being more highly developed in consequence. Geese have a peculiar cry or call known as *honking*, and also utter a hissing sound. The flesh of most geese is highly esteemed. The tame goose in all its varieties is supposed to be descended from the graylag or common wild goose of Europe, *A. ferus*; but some other related species may have contributed to the domestic stock. The pure-white variety is entirely artificial, and not related to the snow-geese of the genus *Chen*. The male of the goose is called *gander*, and the young of either sex *gosling*.

The tame *yese* . . . be heuy in fleinge, gredi at their mete, & diligent to theyr rest.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

We say in English, As wise as a *gooce*, or as wise as her mother's aperon string.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118.

Observing from the *goose* on the table, and the audit-ale which was circling in the loving cup, that it was a feast.
F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, p. 251.

The *goose* is worshipped in Ceylon
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 183.

2. A silly, foolish person; a simpleton: in allusion to the supposed stupidity of the domestic goose, inferred from its somewhat clumsy appearance and motions.

A puny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble *goose*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

Lady P. [to Hotspur]. Go, ye giddy *goose*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Called herself a little *goose* in the simplest manner possible. *Thackeray.*

Some people thought him a *goose*, and some only a bore.
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, xii.

3. A tailors' smoothing-iron: so called from the resemblance of its handle to the neck of a goose.

Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

You
Will carry your *goose* about you still, your planing-iron!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

They had an ancient *goose*; it was an heirloom
From some remoter tailor of our race.
O. W. Holmes, Evening, by a Tailor.

4. A game of chance formerly common in England. It was played on a card divided into small compartments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure

around a central open space, on which, at the beginning of the game, the stakes were laid, and during the game any forfeits paid. It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the compartment by which he might advance his mark or counter. It was called the game *of goose* because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose was depicted on the card, and, if the throw of the dice carried the counter of the player on a goose, he might move forward double the actual number thrown. *Strutt*

The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 232.

5. A piece used in the game of fox and geese.

To play this game [fox and geese] there are seventeen pieces, called *geese*, . . . and the fox in the middle. . . . The business of the game is to shut the fox up, so that he cannot move. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 418.

African goose, a pure-bred variety of the goose, with a large horny knob at the base of the beak and a dewlap beneath the lower mandible. The general color is gray, darker above than beneath the body. The beak and the knob are black, and the shanks of a deep orange color.—**Ammer-goose.** See *ember goose*.—**Bald goose** the white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*.—**Bar-goose.** Same as *barnacle*[1], 1. [Essex, Eng.]—**Bar-headed goose**, *Anser indicus*, an Asiatic species.—**Bass-goose, solan-goose**, names of the gannet, *Sula bassana*.—**Bay-goose**, the common wild or gray goose. [Texas, U. S.]—**Black goose**, the brent-goose. [Essex, Eng.]—**Blue or blue-winged goose**, or **blue snow-goose**, *Anser* or *Chen cærulescens*, a North American goose closely related to the snow-goose, and by some considered specifically identical, but having a variegated plumage in which bluish gray is contrasted with white. Also called *blue wavey*.—**Bremen goose.** Same as *Embden goose*.—**Canada goose**, *Bernicla canadensis*, the common wild goose of North America, gray with black head, neck, feet, and tail, and large white cheek-patches and tail coverts. See cut under *Bernicla*.—**Chinese goose**, a goose (*Anser* or *Cygnopsis cygnoides*) somewhat resembling a swan in form, often seen in domestication. It is a native of China and other Asiatic countries. There are two kinds, the *brown* and the *white*. The variety is distinguished by a curious hump at the base of the beak. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.—**Clatter-goose**, the brent goose: so called from its noisiness. [East Lothian.]—**Common gray** or **wild goose.** (*a*) The Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. [U. S.] Also called *bay-goose, bustard, black-headed goose, Canada brent, cravat-goose, honker*, and *reef-goose*. (*b*) The European graylag-goose.—**Corn-goose.** Same as *bean-goose*. [Local, Eng.]—**Egyptian goose**, a species of the genus *Chenalopex*.—**Embden goose**, a fine variety of domestic goose with pure-white plumage and orange beak and legs.—**Emperor goose.** See *emperor*.—**Eskimo goose**, Hutchins's goose. *Sir John Richardson*.—**Flight-goose**, Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon*. [Maine, U. S.]—**Fox and geese.** See *fox*[1].—**Gambo goose**, a kind of spur-winged goose, *Plectropterus gambrensis*.—**Graylag-goose.** See *graylag*.—**Guinea goose**, the Chinese goose or swan-goose: a misnomer.—**Horra goose**, the brent-goose: so called from the numbers that frequent Horra Sound. *Yarrell*. Also *Horie goose*. [Shetland Isles.]—**Hutchins's goose**, *Bernicla hutchinsi*, a North American goose closely resembling the Canada goose, but smaller and with fewer tail-feathers. Also called *pukashish* and *goose-brant*.—**Lag-goose**, the graylag (which see).—**Laughing goose**, the white-fronted goose: so called from the conformation of the beak, which suggests grinning.—**Lesser Canada** or **little wild goose**, Hutchins's goose.—**Links goose**, the common sheldrake, which frequents the links or sandy places. [Orkney islands.]—**Mexican goose**, the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull*. [Newport, R. I., U. S.]—**Mother Carey's goose**, the great black petrel or giant fulmar of the Pacific. See *petrel*.—**Painted goose**, the emperor goose: so called from Pallas's name of the bird, *Anser pictus*.—**Pink-footed goose**, *Anser brachyrhynchus*, a European species: a book-name.—**Quink goose**, the brent-goose. *C. Swainson*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Red goose**, the snow-goose: so called from the color of the bill and feet. *Alex. Wilson*, 1814. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Sebastopol goose**, a curious variety of domestic goose, many of the feathers of which are curled and spirally twisted.—**Skeelgoose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*. *C. Swainson*. [Scotland.]—**Sly goose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*: so called from its craftiness. [Orkney islands.]—**Solan-goose.** See *bass-goose*.—**Sound on the goose**, orthodox as to opinions and sentiments; on the popular side of a political, moral, or social discussion. [Slang, U. S.]

To seek for political flaws is no use;
His opponents will find he is *sound on the goose*.
Providence Journal, June 18, 1857.

Spectacled goose, the gannet or channel-goose: from the appearance of the bare lores. [Local, British.]—**Spur-winged goose**, one of several geese of the genus *Plectropterus*.—**Texas goose**, the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull*. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**The goose hangs high** [a slang phrase, said to have been orig. "the goose *honks* high," i. e., it cries (and flies) high: wild geese fly higher when the weather is fine or promises to be fine], the prospects are bright; everything is favorable.—**To cook one's goose.** See *cook*[1].—**Tortoise-shell goose**, the European white-fronted goose: so called from the speckled belly. [Ireland.]—**Toulouse goose**, one of the largest and best varieties of the domestic goose, with the plumage of the upper parts in different shades of grayish-brown, and the under parts white. The legs and beak are of a dull-salmon color.—**Wavey** or **wavy goose.** Same as *wavey*.—**White brent-goose**, the snow-goose. [Western U. S.]—**White-cheeked goose**, a goose with white cheeks, as most species of the genus *Bernicla* which are common in North America; a cravat-goose; specifically, *B. leucoparia*.—**White-faced goose**, the white-fronted goose. [British.]—**White-fronted goose**, a goose which has the base of the bill of the adult surrounded by white, as *A. albifrons* of Europe, or the very similar *A. gambeli* of North America.—**White-headed goose**, the blue goose.—**Wild-goose chase.** See *chase*[1].—**Winter goose**, Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon*. [Maine, U. S.]—**Yellow-legged goose**, the American white-fronted goose. [San Diego, California, U. S.] (See also *barnacle-goose, bean-goose, brent-goose, channel-goose, cravat-goose, ember-goose, fen-goose, kelp-goose, marsh-goose, mud-goose, prairie-goose, rain-goose, reef-goose, snow-goose, swan-goose, tree-goose, upland-goose, ware-goose*.)

goose (gös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goosed*, ppr. *goosing*. [< *goose*, *n.*] To hiss at; hiss down; condemn by hissing. [Slang.]

He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last, he was *goosed* to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always *goosed*, and he can't stand it.
Dickens, Hard Times, vi.

goose-arse (gös'ärs), *n.* A low, sharp-sterned, schooner-rigged vessel, used in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

goosebeak (gös'bēk), *n.* A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.

gooseberry (gös'- or göz'ber"i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *gooseberrie, gosberie*; not found earlier than 1570 (Levins); < *goose* + *berry*[1]; prob. so called according to the common custom of naming plants, often without any obvious reason, after familiar birds and beasts; cf. *goosebill, goose-corn, goosefoot, goosegog, goose-grass, goose-tansy, goosetongue, duckweed, crow-foot, crowberry, cowberry, cow-grass, cow-pea*, etc. In another view, there is an allusion to the rough bristly surface of the berry, the comparison being similar to that in *goose-flesh, goose-skin*. According to Skeat, *gooseberry* is prob. an accom. of an assumed **groseberry*, < **grose*, represented by E. dial. *groser*, Sc. *grosert, grossart, groset, grozet* (see *groser*), + *berry*[1]. There is no evidence to support the conjecture that *gooseberry* is an accom. of an assumed **gossberry*, < *goss*, a dial. form of *gorse* (in allusion to the bristly hairs of the fruit, or to the prickles on the bush itself; cf. the G. name *stachelbeere*, lit. 'prickleberry'), + *berry*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *gooseberries* (-iz). 1. The berry or fruit of a plant of the genus *Ribes*, or the plant itself; in *bot.*, a general term for the species of the genus *Ribes* which belong to the section *Grossularia*, as the name *currant* is applied to those of the section *Ribesia*. They are thorny or prickly shrubs, and the fruit is usually hairy. The common cultivated gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*, bearing the fruit of the same name, is a native of Europe and Asia. It is cultivated extensively in northern Europe, but succeeds only moderately in America; and many varieties have been produced, the fruit differing in size, color, and quality, as well as in hairiness. The wild gooseberries of North America include several species, the fruit of which is rarely eaten.

All the other gifts appertinent to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth a *gooseberry*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2†. A silly person; a goosecap. *Goldsmith*.—**American gooseberry**, of Jamaica, the *Heterotrichum niveum*, a melastomaceous shrub bearing a black hairy berry.—**Barbados** or **West Indian gooseberry**, the *Pereskia aculeata*, a cactaceous shrub bearing an edible berry.—**Cape gooseberry**, the *Physalis Peruviana*, a native of tropical America, cultivated in India and elsewhere for the fruit, which is sometimes made into a preserve.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm.** See *fruit-worm*.—**Old gooseberry**, a phrase of no definite meaning, used in humorous emphasis or comparison, and probably originating as a substitute for a profane expression: as, to play *old gooseberry* (that is, to play the devil, to create great confusion); to lay on like *old gooseberry*. [Slang.]

She took to drinking, left off working, sold the furniture, pawned the clothes, and played *old gooseberry*.
Dickens.

You should have a tea-stick, and take them [dogs] by the tail . . . and lay on like *old gooseberry*.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

Otaheite gooseberry, the *Phyllanthus distichus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Java, cultivated in the tropics, its acid fruit being used for pickling.—**To play gooseberry**, to accompany other persons, as lovers, for the sake of propriety. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Relating to or made of gooseberries: as, *gooseberry* wine.—**Gooseberry fool**, an old English dish made of pounded gooseberries and cream. See *fool*[2], 2.—**Gooseberry wine**, a kind of wine made in Great Britain from gooseberries. It is of pleasant flavor when properly prepared.

gooseberry-moth (gös'ber"i-môth), *n.* Same as *magpie-moth*.

goosebill†, *n.* Same as *goose-grass*, 1.

goose-bird (gös'bèrd), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*. [Local, New England.]

goose-brant (gös'brant), *n.* Same as *Hutchins's goose*. *J. P. Leach*. [U. S.]

goosecap† (gös'kap), *n.* [< *goose* + *cap*, taken for 'head.' Cf. *madcap*.] A silly person.

Some of them prove such *goose-caps* by going thither, that they leave themselves no more feathers on their backs than a goose hath when she is plucked.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 94).

Not take me into a bond! as good as you shall, goodman *goosecap*. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

goose-corn (gös'kôrn), *n.* A species of rush, *Juncus squarrosus*.

goose-egg (gös'eg), *n.* In athletic and other contests, a zero, indicating a miss or failure to score: from the resemblance of the zero-mark 0 to an egg: called in Great Britain a *duck's-egg*, and in the United States sometimes a *round O*.

The New York players presented the Boston men with nine unpalatable *goose eggs* in their [base-ball] contest on the Polo Grounds yesterday. *New York Times*, July, 1886.

goose-fish (gös'fish), *n.* The fishing-frog or angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Local, New England.]

goose-flesh (gös'flesh), *n.* [< ME. *gosefleschc*; < *goose* + *flesh*.] A rough condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, caused by the contraction of the erector muscles of the superficial hairs (arrectores pilorum), and induced by cold, fear, and other exciting causes. Also called *goose-skin* (and in New Latin *cutis anserina*). See *horripilation*.

goosefoot (gös'fůt), *n.* 1. A plant of some species of the genus *Chenopodium*: so called from the shape of the leaves.—2. The formation of the facial nerve in spreading into a leash of nerves in three principal divisions after its exit from the stylomastoid foramen: translating the technical term *pes anserinus*.—**Sea-goosefoot**, the *Suæda maritima*, a fleshy chenopodiaceous plant of salt marshes.

goose-footed (gös'fůt"ed), *a.* Web-footed: applied, for example, to the otter.

goosegog (gös'gog), *n.* A gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-grass (gös'gràs), *n.* 1. Cleavers, a species of bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*.—2. The silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.—3. The darnel, *Bromus mollis*.—4. The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

goose-green (gös'grēn), *a.* or *n.* Of a yellowish-green hue like that of a young goose, or the hue itself.

A delicate ballad o' the ferret and the coney, . . .
Another of *goose-green* starch, and the devil.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

goose-gull (gös'gul), *n.* See *gull*[2].

goose-hawk† (gös'hâk), *n.* See *goshawk*.

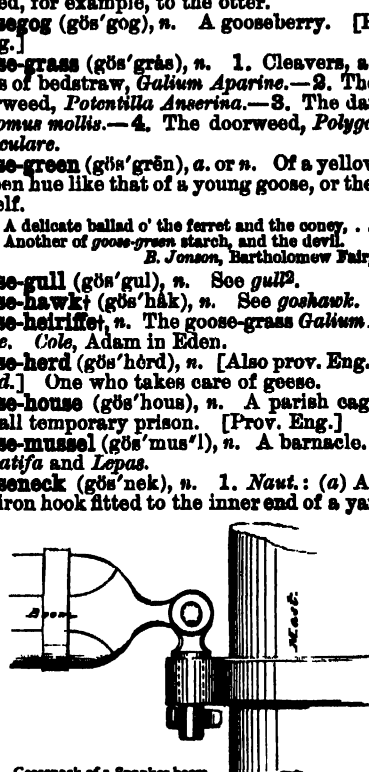
goose-heiriffe†, *n.* The goose-grass *Galium Aparine*. *Cole*, Adam in Eden.

goose-herd (gös'hėrd), *n.* [Also prov. Eng. *gozzerd*.] One who takes care of geese.

goose-house (gös'hous), *n.* A parish cage, or small temporary prison. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-mussel (gös'mus"l), *n.* A barnacle. See *Anatifa* and *Lepas*.

gooseneck (gös'nek), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of iron hook fitted to the inner end of a yard or



Gooseneck of a Spanker-boom.

boom, for temporary attachment to a clamp of iron or an eye-bolt. (*b*) A davit.—2. In *mach.*, a pipe shaped like the letter S; a flexible coupling.

A conducting tube, called a *goose-neck*, which it resembled in shape, placed on the mouth of the tubing at the top of the [flowing] well, conducted the oil to the wooden receiving tanks. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 165.

3. A nozle with a universal joint used on a fire-engine stand-pipe.—**Quarter-turn gooseneck**, a pipe-coupling with a bend of 90°, used to connect a nozle with a discharge-pipe.

goose-pimples (gös'pim"plz), *n. pl.* The pimples of goose-flesh.

goose-quill (gös'kwil), *n.* One of the large feathers or quills of the goose, the barrels of which are cut to make writing-pens.

goosery (gö'sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gooseries* (-iz). [< *goose* + *-ery*.] 1. A place for the keeping of geese.—2. Silliness or stupidity like that attributed to the goose.

There will not want divers plaine and solid men . . . who will soone look through and through both the lofty nakednesse of your Latinizing Babarian, and the finicall *goosery* of your neat Sermon-actor.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

goose-skin (gös'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a goose.—2. A kind of thin soft leather resembling the "chicken-skin" used for gloves in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The ladies [at the hunt of Easter Monday, 1826] all wore a *goose-skin* underdress. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 461.

3. Same as *goose-flesh*.

Her teeth chattered in her head, and her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, ii.

goose-step (gös'step), *n.* *Milit.*, the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without making progress. [Eng.]

goose-tansy (gös'tan'zi), *n.* Silverweed. Also called *goose-grass*. [North. Eng.]

goosetongue (gös'tung), *n.* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*.

goose-winged (gös'wingd), *a.* *Naut.*: (*a*) Having, as a course or topsail, only one clue set, the middle of the sail and the other clue being securely furled. (*b*) Having, as a fore-and-aft rigged vessel running before the wind, the foresail set on one side and the mainsail on the other: an epithet applied also to the sails. Also *wing-and-wing*.

goosey-gander (gö'si-gan'dėr), *n.* [< *goosey*, dim. of *goose*, + *gander*. Cf. the "Mother Goose" rime, "*Goosey, goosey, gander*, whither dost thou wander?" etc.] 1. A childish term for *goose* or *gander*.—2. A blockhead. [Colloq.]

That *goosey-gander* Alwright. *Macmillan's Mag.*

goot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *goat*. *Chaucer*.

gootoo (gö'tö), *n.* [Jamaica negro speech.] One of two species of fish found on the coast of Jamaica. One, the edible gootoo, is a species of *Scarus;* the other, the sand-gootoo, a species of *Tetraodon*.

go-out (gō'out), *n.* Same as *gout*[2], 3.

gope (gōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goped*, ppr. *goping*. [Cf. Icel. *gopi*, a vain person. See *goppish*.] 1. To talk loud.—2. To snatch or grasp.

gopher (gō'fėr), *n.* [A partly phonetic spelling (prop. *gofer*, as in another sense: see *gofer*) of F. *gaufre*, a gopher, a name applied among the French settlers in America to any small burrowing animal, so called from its honeycombing the earth, being a particular use of *gaufre*, a honeycomb, a waffle, formerly *gauffre, goffre*, > E. *gauffer, goffer*, crimp, etc.: see *goffer*, and *wafer, waffle*.] 1. One of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, sundry species of the rodent family *Geomyidæ* and genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See these words, and cut under *Geomyidæ*.—2. One of the spermophiles, burrowing squirrels, or ground-squirrels of the family *Sciuridæ*, subfamily *Spermophilinæ*, and genera *Cynomys, Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*. The animals of the genus *Cynomys* are prairie-dogs. (See *prairie-dog*.) The spermophiles are of numerous species in the western United States and Territories, such as *S. 13-lineatus, S. franklini, S. richardsoni*, etc. See cut under *Spermophilus*.
3. The *Testudo* (or *Xerobates*) *carolina*, a tortoise from 12 to 15 inches long, of gregarious nocturnal and fossorial habits, abundant in the southern Atlantic States. The burrows are dug to the depth of several feet. These tortoises lay eggs about as large as those of pigeons in hollows at the mouth of the burrow.
4. A snake, *Spilotes couperi*. Also called *gopher-snake*.—5. In some parts of the southern United States, a plow.—6. A kind of waffle. See *gofer*.

gopher (gō'fėr), *v. i.* [< *gopher*, *n.*] In *mining*, to begin or carry on mining operations at haphazard, or on a small scale; mine without any reference to the possibility of future permanent development. Such mine-openings are frequently called *gopher-holes* and *coyote-holes*. [Pacific States.]

gopher-man (gō'fėr-man), *n.* A safe-blower. [Thieves' slang.]

gopher-root (gō'fėr-rūt), *n.* A low rosaceous shrub, *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius*, with extensively creeping underground stems, found in the sandy pine-barrens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

gopher-snake (gō'fėr-snāk), *n.* Same as *gopher*, 4.

Spilotes couperi, inhabiting the Gulf states and Georgia, . . . is of a deep black, shading into yellow on the throat. It is known by the negroes as the indigo- or *gopher-snake*, . . . sometimes reaching the enormous length of ten feet.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 267.

gopher-wood (gō'fėr-wud), *n.* [< Heb. *gôpher*, a kind of wood not identified, + E. *wood*[1].] 1. A kind of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, according to the account in Genesis, but whether cypress, pine, or other wood is a point not settled.

Make thee an ark of *gopher wood*. Gen. vi. 14.

2. The yellow-wood, *Cladrastis tinctoria*, of the United States.

goppish (gop'ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gope* + *-ish*[1].] Proud; pettish. *Ray*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

gopura (gō'pö-rą), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, especially in the south, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple. Also *gopuram*.

The oblong raths were halls or porticos with the Buddhists, and became the *gopuras* or gateways which are frequently — indeed generally — more important parts of Dravidian temples than the vimanas themselves.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 332.

goracco (gō-rak'ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] Tobacco prepared with aromatics in the form of paste, smoked in hookahs by the natives of western India.

goral (gō'ral), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope, *Antilope* or *Nemorhædus goral*, inhabiting the Himalaya mountains. It has short, conical, inclined, recurved horns, and short fur of a grayish-brown color minutely dotted with black, the cheeks, chin, and upper part of the throat being white. The goat-antelope of Japan is similar. Also *goural*.



Goral, or Goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus goral*).

goramy, gourami (gō'-, gö'rą-mi), *n.* [Javanese.] A fish of the genus *Osphromenus* (*O. olfax*) and of the family *Anabantidæ* or *Labyrinthibranchidæ*. It is a native of China and the Malay archipelago, but introduced into Mauritius, where it has multiplied rapidly, and into the West Indies and Cayenne. Its flesh is of excellent quality and flavor; in Java it is kept in jars and fattened on water-plants. It is deep in proportion to its length, and the dorsal and anal fins have numerous short spines, while the first ray of the ventral is protracted into a filament of extraordinary length. It is one of the few fishes that build nests, which it does by interweaving the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

gorbellied† (gôr'bel'id), *a.* [< *gorbelly* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *gorrel-bellied*.] Big-bellied.

1 *Trav.* O, we are undone, both we and ours, for ever.
Fal. Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves: are ye undone?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

O 'tis an unconscionable vast *gorbellied* Volume, bigger bulkt than a Dutch Hoy.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

gorbelly† (gôr'bel'i), *n.* [= Sw. dial. *gårbälg*, a fat paunch; < E. *gore*[1], ME. *gore, gorre*, filth, dirt (= Sw. dial. *går*, Sw. *gorr*, dirt, the contents of the intestines: see *gore*[1]), + *belly* (= Sw. *bälg*).] A prominent belly; also, a person having a big belly.

The belching *gor-belly* hath well nigh killed me.
A. Brewer, Lingua.

gorbuscha (gôr'bush-ą), *n.* A kind of salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. Also *garbusa*.

gorce† (gôrs), *n.* [< AF. *gorse*, OF. *gorge*, < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool: see *gorge*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a weir. *Wright*.

gorcock (gôr'kok), *n.* [< *gor-* (origin obscure; supposed to be orig. *gorse*, but perhaps of Gael. origin: cf. Gael. *gorm*, a green or grassy plain, or *gort*, standing corn, a garden, a field?) + *cock*[1].] The Scotch moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. Also *garcock*.

The *gor-cock* nichering flew. *Hogg*, Witch of Fife.

gor-crow (gôr'krō), *n.* [Also *gore-crow*; < *gore*[1], filth, dirt, carrion (see *gore*[1]), + *crow*[2].] The common carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*. Also *garcrow*.

It was formerly distinguished from the rook, which feeds entirely on grain and insects, by the name of the *gor* or *gorecrow*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Carrion Crow.

The black blood-raven and the hooded *gore-crow* sang amang yere branches.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 283.

gord†, *n.* Same as *gourd*.

Gordiacea (gôr-di-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius*, q. v., + *-acea*.] Same as *Gordiidæ*. *Siebold*, 1843.

gordiacean (gôr-di-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gordiacea* or *Gordiidæ*.
II. *n.* A gordian or hairworm.

gordiaceous (gôr-di-ā'shius), *a.* Same as *gordiacean*.

Gordiadæ (gôr-di'ą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gordiidæ*.

Gordian (gôr'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gordius*, a. (*nodus Gordius*, the Gordian knot), < *Gordius*, < Gr. Γόρδιος, a king of Phrygia.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia (father of Midas, called by some the first king), or to an inextricable knot tied by him.—**Gordian knot.** (*a*) In *Gr. legend*, a knot tied by Gordius in the cord that connected the pole and the yoke of the ox cart in which he was riding when he or his son Midas was chosen king of Phrygia. It was so intricate as to defy all attempts to untie it; and the oracle of the temple in which the cart was preserved declared that whoever should succeed in undoing it would become master of Asia. Alexander of Macedon solved the difficulty by cutting the knot with his sword, and the oracle was fulfilled. Hence the phrase is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot*, or *the knot*, is to overcome a difficulty in a bold, trenchant, or violent way.

Sin and shame are ever tied together
With *gordian knots*, of such a strong thread spun,
They cannot without violence be undone.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

The *knot* which you thought a *Gordian* one will untie itself before you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 286.

(*b*) In *her.*, a name sometimes given to the Navarre knot, or the figure of interlinked chains which forms the bearing of the kings of Navarre.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1†. A complication; a Gordian knot.

An insolent,
To cut a *gordian* when he could not loose it.
Chapman, Busy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

My title
Needs not your school-defences, but my sword,
With which the *gordian* of your sophistry
Being cut, shall shew th' imposture.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

2. [< *Gordius* + *-an*.] A hairworm; one of the *Gordiidæ*.

gordian (gôr'di-an), *v. t.* [< *Gordian*, *a.*, in allusion to the *Gordian knot*.] To tie or bind up; knot. [Only in the following passage.]

Locks bright enough to make me mad;
And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided,
Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orbed brow.
Keats, Endymion, i.

gordii, *n.* Plural of *gordius*, 2.

Gordiidæ (gôr-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms; the hairworms. They have an elongated filiform body with a ventral cord and without oral papillæ, the mouth and anterior part of the alimentary canal obliterated in the adult, the paired ovaries and testes opening with the anus near the posterior end of the body; the tail of the male is forked, without spicules. Also *Gordiadæ, Gordiacea*.

In the young stage they live in the body cavity of predatory insects, and are provided with a mouth. At the pairing time they pass into the water, where they become sexually mature. The embryos, which are provided with a circle of spines, bore through the egg membrane, migrate into insect larvæ, and there encyst. Water beetles and other predatory aquatic insects eat . . . the encysted young forms, which then develop in the body cavity of their new and larger host to young *Gordiidæ*.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 356.

Gordius (gôr'di-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gordius* (sc. *nodus*), the Gordian knot, in allusion to the complex knots into which these animals twist themselves: see *Gordian*.] 1. The typical genus of threadworms of the family *Gordiidæ;* the hairworms or hair-eels. A common species is called *G. aquaticus*. These creatures are so slender that they are popularly supposed to be animated horse-hairs, or to be produced from horse-hairs which fall into the water.



The Young Variable Gordius, after escaping from the egg, highly magnified.

a, the worm beginning to protrude the oral apparatus; *b*, the first circle of hooklets bordering the collar reflected, and protrusion of the second circle of hooklets and the style; *c*, complete protrusion of both circles of hooklets and the style. (After Leidy.)

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gordii* (-i).] A species or an individual of the genus *Gordius;* a gordian.

Gordonia (gôr-dō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after James *Gordon*, a London nurseryman of the 18th century.] A ternstrœmiaceous genus, of two species, very ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees of the southern United States, with large white flowers. The loblolly bay, *G. Lasianthus*, is found near the coast from Virginia to the Mississippi, and its light, soft, reddish wood



Flower of *Gordonia pubescens*.

is used to some extent in cabinet-work. *G. pubescens* (also known as *Franklinia*), originally from near the Altamaha river, Georgia, is now known only in cultivation.

gore[1] (gōr), *n.* [< ME. *gore, gorre*, mud, filth, < AS. *gōr*, dung, dirt, = OHG. MHG. *gor*, mud, = Icel. Norw. ODan. *gor*, gore, the cud in animals, the chyme in men, = Sw. *gorr*, dirt, matter, pus, Sw. dial. *gār*, dirt, the contents of the intestines (cf. D. *goor*, dirty, nasty, rusty, sour, etc.); prob. akin to Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnar, garnir*, guts, and further to E. *yarn*, L. *hira*, gut, *hernia*, hernia, Gr. *χορδή*, a string of gut, a cord: see *yarn, hernia, chord, cord*[1].] 1. Dirt; mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Blood that is shed or drawn from the body; thick or clotted blood.

They will be all on a *gore* of blood, most sad and grievous to behold.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 175.

Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with *gore*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 264.

gore[2] (gōr), *n.* [Formerly also *goar;* = Sc. *gusr, gare,* < ME. *gore, gare*, a gore of cloth, also a garment, < AS. *gāra*, a projecting point of land, = OFries. *gāre*, a gore of cloth, a garment, = D. *geer*, a gusset, gore, = MLG. *gore*, a point of land, a gusset, = OHG. *gēro*, MHG. *gēre*, a wedge-shaped piece of cloth, a promontory, G. *gehre*, a wedge, a gusset, gore, = Icel. *geiri* = Norw. *gjere* = ODan. *gere*, a gore of cloth or of land, < AS. *gār*, etc., a spear: see *gar*[1]; cf. *gar*[2], *v.*] 1. A relatively long and narrow triangular strip or slip; a projecting point. Specifically—2. A triangular piece or tapering strip of land. A gore is often a small tract which, commonly by error in description of the boundaries or in their location in surveying, fails to be included in the possession, maps, or muniments of two or more tracts, or either of them, which would otherwise be adjacent. Gores may also be produced by various other exigencies in the surveying or division of land, as the diagonal crossing of streets in a city, the divisional lines or variations of soil on a farm, etc.

I wasn't born in any town whatever, but in what New Englanders call a *gore*, a triangular strip of land that gets left out somehow when the towns are surveyed.
G. W. Sears, Forest Runes, p. vii.

Corners of the fields which, from their shape, could not be cut up into the usual acre or half-acre strips, were sometimes divided into tapering strips pointed at one end, and called "*gores*," or "gored acres."
Scribner, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 6.

3. In Maine and Vermont, and formerly in Massachusetts, an unorganized and thinly settled subdivision of a county.—4. A triangular piece or strip of material inserted to make something, as a garment or a sail, wider in one part than in another; especially, in *dressmaking*, a long triangle introduced to make a skirt wider at the bottom or hem than at the waist. See *goring*.

The balloon shall consist of a specific number of *gores*, or sections. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 138.

5†. A part of the dress; hence, the dress itself; a garment.

An elf-queene shal my lemman be,
And slepe under my *goore*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 78.

6. An angular plank used in fitting a vessel's skin to the frames.—7. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse-point. Also called *gusset*.—**Under gore**†, under the clothing; inwardly.

Geynest *under gore* [= fairest of form],
Herkne to my roun.
Alisoun (Lyric Songs), l. 37.

Glad *under gore*. *Wright*, Lyric Poetry, p. 20.

gore[2] (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [< *gore*[2], *n.*] 1. To shape like a gore; cut or treat so as to form a gore.—2. To furnish with a gore or gores, as a dress-skirt or a sail.

gore[3] (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and perhaps formed directly from *gore*[2], a projecting point, and only ult. < AS. *gār*, early ME. *gar*, a spear: see *gore*[2], *gar*[1].] 1. To pierce; penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear or a horn; wound deeply.

If an ox *gore* a man or a woman, that they die.
Ex. xxi. 28.

Doth any hid sin *gore* your conscience?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

He's like Gilos Heathertap's auld boar; ye need but shake a clout at him to make him turn and *gore*.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

2†. To scoop; dig. *Davies*.

Mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters aggested the earth *goared* out of the hollow valleys. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix., Ded.

goré (gō-rā'), *a.* [< *gore*[2] + *-é*.] In *her.*, same as *gored*.

gorebill (gōr'bil), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *gore*[2], ult. AS. *gār*, a spear, + *bill*[1].] The garfish. [Local, Eng.]

gored (gōrd), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Composed of convex curves larger than in invected. (*b*) Bounded by a line as in (*a*). Also *goared, goré, gory*.—**Fesse gored.** Same as *fesse arrondi*. See *fesse*.

gore-strake (gōr'strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, a strake which does not reach as far as the stern or stern-post.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [< ME. *gorge*, the throat, < OF. *gorge*, the throat, gullet, F. *gorge*, the throat, a narrow pass, a gorge, = Pr. *gorga, gorja* = Sp. Pg. *gorja* = It. *gorga, gorgia*, the throat, gullet (ML. *gorgia*, the throat, a narrow pass, ML. *gorga, gurga*, a whirlpool), < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool, an abyss. Cf. L. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Skt. *gargara*, a whirlpool, a redupl. form < √ *gar*, swallow. Cf. *gargle*[1], *gargoyle, gurgle*, etc.] 1. The throat; the gullet.

He with him closd, and, having mightie hold
Upon his throte, did gripe his *gorge* so fast,
That wanting breath him downe to ground he cast.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 22.

They haue certaine Sea-Crowes or Cormorants, wherewith they fish, tying their *gorges* that they cannot swallow the fishes which they take. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 487.

The golden *gorge* of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hence—2. That which is swallowed or is provided for swallowing; the material of a meal.

What though? because the Vulture had then but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge*?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. The act of gorging; inordinate eating; a heavy meal: as, to indulge in a *gorge* after long abstinence. [Colloq.]—4. A jam; a mass which chokes up a passage: as, a *gorge* of logs in a river; an ice-*gorge*.—5. A feeling of disgust, indignation, resentment, or the like: from the sympathetic influence of such emotions, when extreme in degree, upon the muscles of the throat.

So insolent and mutinous a request would have been enough to have roused the *gorge* of the tranquil Van Twiller himself. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 448.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) The narrow part of the Tuscan and Roman Doric capitals, between the astragal above the shaft of the column and the echinus; the necking or hypophyge. It is found also in some provincial Greek Doric, as at Pæstum. See cut under *column*. (*b*) A cavetto or hollow molding.—7. A narrow passage between steep rocky walls; a ravine or defile with precipitous sides.

Downward from his mountain *gorge*
Stept the long-hair'd long-bearded solitary.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See cut under *bastion*.—9. In *masonry*, a little channel or up-cut on the lower side of the coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.—10. The groove in the circumference of a pulley.—11†. A pitcher of earthenware or stoneware. Also *george*.

In the year 1684 Mr. John Dwight established a manufactory of earthenware known under the name of white *gorges*.
Faulkner, Hist. Acct. of the Parish of Fulham (Marryat).

To bear full gorge†, in *falconry*, said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure. *Nares*.

No goake prevailes, shee will not yeeld to might,
No lure will cause her stoope, she *beares full gorge*.
T. Watson, Sonnets, xlvii.

To have the gorge rise, to be filled with disgust or indignation.

Now how abhorrd my imagination is; my *gorge rises* at it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

And now at last our *gorge was risen* and our hearts in tumult. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxx.

To heave the gorge, to retch, as from nausea or disgust; hence, to take a strong dislike.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to *heave the gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

=Syn. 7. *Ravine, Defile.* See *valley*.

gorge (gôrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gorged*, ppr. *gorging*. [< ME. *gorgen*, intr., gorge, < OF. (also F.) *gorger*, devour greedily, < *gorge*, the gullet: see *gorge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness or by gulps.

So it be eaten with a reformed mouth, with sobriety, and humbleness; not *goryed* in with gluttony or greediness.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

You must fish for him [trout] with a strong line, and not a little hook; and let him have time to *gorge* your hook, for he does not usually forsake it, as he oft will in the day-fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 117.

Hence—2. To glut; fill the throat or stomach of; satiate.

He *gorged* himself habitually at table, which made him bilious, and gave him a dim and bleared eye and flabby cheeks. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,
Dropt off *gorged* from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* To feed greedily; stuff one's self.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their carnival,
Gorging and growling o'er carcass and limb.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvi.

gorgeaunt†, *n.* [< F. *gorgeant*, ppr. of *gorger*, gorge: see *gorge*, *v.*] In *hunting*, a boar in the second year.

gorge-curtain (gôrj'kėr'tān), *n.* In *fort.*, the defensive wall of a gorge or entrance, as between the faces of a bastion, redoubt, etc. See cut under *bastion*.

The blindages over the casemates of the *gorge-curtain* [were] splintered and shivered.
New York Tribune, April 19, 1862.

gorged (gôrjd), *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat; throated. [Rare.]

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up a-height; the shrill-*gorg'd* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, bearing something around its neck; especially and more accurately, having a crown or coronet round its neck: as, a swan ducally *gorged*. Also *collared*.—3. Glutted; over-fed; stuffed.

As the full-fed hound or *gorged* hawk,
Unapt for tender smell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 694.

gorge-hook (gôrj'hůk), *n.* A leaded fish-hook with two barbs, to the upper end of which a twisted wire is fastened. The small end of the wire is run into the mouth and through the whole body of the minnow used as bait, which is worked along the hook until the leaded part occupies the belly of the little fish.

gorgelet (gôrj'let), *n.* [< OF. *gorgelette*, dim. of *gorge*, throat: see *gorge*, *n.*, and cf. *gorget*.] Same as *gorget*, 4.

The exquisite *gorgelets* . . . of humming-birds.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

gorgeous (gôr'jus), *a.* [Formerly also *gorgious;* with accom. term. *-eous*, < OF. *gorgias, gourgias*, gorgeous, gaudy, flaunting, gallant, gay, fine; appar. from or connected with *gorgias*, a gorget, a ruff for the neck, < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge*. Cf. F. *se rengorger*, G. *sich brüsten*, lit. 'breast oneself,' bridle up, assume airs of importance.] 1. Sumptuously adorned; superbly showy; resplendent; magnificent.

The houses be curiously builded after a *gorgeous* [*gorgious*, ed. 1551] and gallant sort, with three stories one over another. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

Like *gorgeous* hangings on the wall
Of some rich princely room.
Drayton, Description of Elysium.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Inclined to splendor; given to gorgeousness.

His taste was *gorgeous*, but it still was taste.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 53.

=Syn. 1. Superb, brilliant, dazzling; rich, costly.

gorgeously (gôr'jus-li), *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence; splendidly.

They will rule and apparel themselves *gorgeously*, and some of them far above their degrees, whether their husbands will or no. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Who can be more *gorgeously* and splendidly apparelled than the flowers of the field? *Sharp*, Works, IV. 1.

gorgeousness (gôr'jus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gorgeous; splendor of dress, adornment, or decoration; magnificence.

It seem'd to outvye whatever had been seene before of gallantry and riches, and *gorgeousness* of apparel.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1661.

Its false appearance of richness and solidity, and flaunting *gorgeousness*, is in fact one of the charms of Indian jewelry, especially in an admiring but poor purchaser's eyes. *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 24.

gorger[1]†, *n.* [ME. *gorger, gorgere*, < OF. *gorgiere, gorgere, gourgere* (= Pr. It. *gorgiera*), a gorget, wimple, also the throat; cf. *gorgier*, the throat; < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge*, *n.*, and cf. the dim. *gorgeret*.] 1. Same as *gorget*, 1.

Hys vyser and hys *gorgere*. *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 521.

2. A gorget or wimple.

That other [dame] wyth a *gorger* wats gered ouer the swoyre [throat].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

The *gorger* or wimple is stated first to have appeared in Edward the First's reign, and an example is found on the monument of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, who died in

1389. From the poem, however, it would seem that the *gorger* was confined to elderly ladies.
Sir F. Madden, quoted in Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 92.

gorger[2] (gôr'jėr), *n.* [< *gorge* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *gorgeour*, a glutton.] One who or that which gorges; specifically (*naut.*), a big haul or heavy deck of fish.

gorgeret (gôr'jėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *gorgeret*, *gorgiert*, m., *gorgerette*, f., a ruff, gorget, dim. of *gorgier*, *gorgere*, etc., a gorger: see *gorger*[1].] In *surg.*, same as *gorget*, 5.

And now, over the probe I pass a little *gorgeret*: . . . this has its blade directed upward.
Medical News, XLIX. 315.

gorgerette (gôr-jė-ret'), *n.* [OF., < *gorge*, throat: see *gorger*[1].] In *armor*: (*a*) Same as the standard of chain-mail. (*b*) A variety of the plate gorget of which the hausse-col was the latest form.

gorgerin (gôr'jėr-in), *n.* [< F. *gorgerin*, < *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.*, *gorger*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the neck of a capital, or more commonly a feature forming the junction between the shaft and the capital; a necking.—2. A name for the gorget, plastron, or hausse-col—that is, for any piece of armor covering the throat; especially, a second thickness bolted upon the cuirass of tilting-armor at the throat.

gorget (gôr'jet), *n.* [< OF. *gorgette*, *gorgete*, the throat, F. dial. *gorgette*, a collar, a bib, dim. of *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.* Cf. the earlier *gorger*[1].] 1. A piece of armor protecting the



Gorgets.
1, Hausse-col (*a*) attached to the brigandine, 15th century. 2, Hausse-col (*a*) worn over mail, early 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. When of chain-mail it usually formed part of the camail, and such a mail gorget remained in use even after the adoption of the breastplate of hammered steel. The plate gorget forms a part of the plastron in the armor of the fifteenth century. The latest form was the hausse-col. In later days it dwindled in size till it became the small badge of an officer on duty.

A shaft which some too lucky hand doth guide,
Piercing his *gorget*, brought him to his end.
Drayton, Agincourt.

Undo the visor's barred band,
Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp,
And give him room for life to gasp!
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 22.

The *gorgets* [worn by North American Indians] consist of plates of shell having holes bored for suspension, being also elaborately carved and ornamented.
A. W. Buckland, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 156.

2. A variety of wimple in use in the fourteenth century. It was worn very tight and close.—3. An ornamental neck-band having a considerable breadth, especially in front.

Breeches and black gaiters, with coats open from the top button and showing a waistcoat, were worn [in 1788]; also a *gorget*, an indication of an officer being on duty.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 375.

4. In *ornith.*, a throat-patch in any way distinguished by the color or texture of the feathers. Also *gorgelet*.

Both races also possess brilliant plumage, with metallic crests or *gorgets*. *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 53.

5. In *surg.*, a grooved instrument used in operations for anal fistula and in lithotomy. It serves as a guide, and in some instances is furnished with a blade for cutting. Also *gorgeret*.


Gorgon.—Perseus and Medusa. Archaic metope from Selinous, Sicily.

gorgon (gôr'gon), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Gorgona*, *Gorgo(n-)*, < Gr. Γοργώ, < γοργός, grim, fierce, terrible.] I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, one of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, whose heads were covered with writhing serpents instead of hair, and the sight of whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone. Only Medusa was mortal, and she alone is meant when the Gorgon is mentioned singly.

What new *Gorgon's* head
Have you beheld, that you are all turn'd statues?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 2.

Worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceived,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Here was the retreat of the *Gorgon*, with snaky tresses, turning all she looked upon into stone.
Sumner, White Slavery.

2. The head of Medusa, after she was killed by Perseus, placed on the shield of Pallas, and, according to the legend, still capable of petrifying beholders; hence, a representation of Medusa's head; a gorgoneion.

What was that snaky-headed *Gorgon* shield,
That wise Minerva wore? *Milton*, Comus, l. 447.

As if the dire goddess that presides over it [war], with her murderous spear in her hand and her *gorgon* at her breast, was a coquette to be flirted with.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

3. Something very ugly; specifically, a woman of repulsive appearance or manners.

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that *gorgon*, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar.
Disraeli, Young Duke, i. 2.

4. A type of direct-acting marine engine for paddle-steamers. See *marine engine*, under *marine*.—5. A name, generic or specific, of the brindled gnu. Also *Gorgona*.

II. *a.* Like one of the Gorgons; pertaining to a gorgon; very ugly or repulsive.

Why did't thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into statue? *Dryden*.

gorgonean, gorgonian (gôr-gō'nē-an, -ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. γοργόνειος (> L. *gorgoneus*), pertaining to the Gorgon, < Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *gorgon*.] Like or characteristic of a Gorgon; pertaining to the Gorgon.

Medusa with *Gorgonian* terrour guards
The ford. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 611.

Still the sound
Of her *gorgonian* shield my ears retain,
Whilst earnest, striking on its rim her spear,
The virgin warrior spake. *Glover*, Athenaid, xi.

gorgoneion (gôr-gō-nī'on), *n.*; pl. *gorgoneia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. γοργόνειον, the Gorgon's head, neut. of γοργόνειος, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] A mask of the Gorgon; the head of Medusa; in *classical myth.*, such a mask or head as an attribute of Pallas, who bore it on her breast in the midst of her ægis, and also on her shield. See cut under *ægis*. It is a familiar attribute in Greek art, and was much used in Greek architecture for acroteria, antefixes, etc., often in the precise type of the head of Medusa in the cut under *Gorgon*.

On the ægis of Athena in the west pediment had been a *gorgoneion* of metal.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 153.

The goddess appeared with the *gorgoneion* on her chiton.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 292.

gorgonesque (gôr-gon-esk'), *a.* [< *Gorgon* + *-esque*.] Gorgon-like; repulsive; terrifying.

We are less ready to believe in his quailing before a mother-in-law so *Gorgonesque* even as the ex-coryphée.
Athenæum, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 426.

Gorgonia (gôr-gō'ni-ą), *a.* [L., coral, so called in allusion to its hardening in the air, fem. of *gorgonius*, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] 1. A Linnean genus of polyps, typical of the family *Gorgoniidæ*; the sea-fans with arborescent sclerobase. See cut under *coral*.—2. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of gnus. See *gnu*. Also *Gorgon*. *J. E. Gray*.

Gorgoniacea (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia*, 1, + *-aceæ*.] An order of alcyonarian actinozoans, permanently rooted, with smooth cœnenchyma and erect, branched, horny or calcareous sclerobasic axis. The group contains several families, as *Gorgonidæ*, *Gorgonellidæ*, and *Briareidæ*, as well as *Coralliidæ*, the latter constituted by the red coral of commerce. Various forms of the order are known as *sea-shrubs*, *sea-fans*, and *fan-corals*. See cuts under *coral* and *Coralligena*.

gorgoniacean (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gorgoniaceæ*; gorgonian.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Gorgoniaceæ*, as a gorgonid.

gorgoniaceous (gôr-gō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gorgoniaceæ*.

Gorgoniadæ (gôr-gō-nī'ą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gorgoniaceæ* or *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgonian[1], *a.* See *gorgonean*.

gorgonian[2] (gôr-gō'ni-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Gorgonia*.

Gorgonian corals of many species. *Nature*, XXX. 281.

gorgonid (gôr'gō-nid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Gorgonidæ*: as, a *gorgonid* coral.

Gorgonidæ (gôr-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] See *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgoniid (gôr-gō'ni-id), *n.* One of the *Gorgoniidæ*.

Gorgoniidæ (gôr-gō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of *Gorgoniacea*, formerly conterminous therewith, now variously restricted. Other groups more or less exactly the same are known as *Gorgoniadæ*, *Gorgonidæ*, *Gorgoniea*, *Gorgonina*, and *Gorgonineæ*.

gorgonize (gôr'gon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gorgonized*, ppr. *gorgonizing*. [< *gorgon* + *-ize*.] To affect as a Gorgon; turn into stone; petrify. Also spelled *gorgonise*.

Gorgonised me from head to foot
With a stony British stare.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

Gorgonocephalus (gôr'gō-nō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γοργόνη, Γοργώ, Gorgon, + κεφαλή, the head.] A genus of euryalean ophiurians, or branching sand-stars, of the family *Astrophytidæ*: so called from the popular name *gorgon's-head*. The genus resembles *Astrophyton* proper, but is less branched, with the arms narrow at the base, and the discal plates differently arranged.

gorgon's-head (gôr'gonz-hed), *n.* A kind of basket-fish; a many-rayed ophiurian, as of the genus *Astrophyton*. One species of gorgon's-head, *A. scutatum*, is called the *Shetland argus*.

gorhen (gôr'hen), *n.* [See *gorcock*.] The female of the gorcock.

gorilla (gō-ril'ą), *n.* [NL., E., etc.; a name recently applied to this ape, being taken from an African word mentioned (in the Gr. form Γορίλλα) in the *Periplus* (i. e., 'Circumnavigation'), an account of a voyage made along the northwestern coasts of Africa in the 5th or 6th century B. C. by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator, as the native name of a wild creature found on those coasts. The account, written orig. in the Punic language and translated into Greek, says that the voyagers found an island, in a lake near a bay called the "Southern Horn," "full of wild people (*ἀνθρώπων ἀγρίων*), the greater part of whom were females (*γυναῖκες*, women), hairy on their bodies, whom our interpreters called *Gorillas* (Γορίλλας). We pursued them, but could not capture the males (*ἄνδρας*, men); they all escaped, climbing the cliffs and hiding among the rocks; but we captured three females (*γυναῖκας*), who, biting and scratching their captors, refused to go along with them. We killed and skinned them and brought the skins to Carthage." (Periplus, xviii., in *Geographi Græci Minores*, ed. C. Müller, I. 13, 14.) These creatures, apparently not regarded by the Carthaginians as human beings, though spoken of in such terms, are supposed to have been apes, probably chimpanzees.] 1. The largest known anthropoid ape, *Troglodytes*


Gorilla (*Troglodytes gorilla* or *Gorilla savagei*)

gorilla, of the family *Simiidæ*, suborder *Anthropoidea*, and order *Primates*, most closely resembling man, especially in the form of the pelvis

and in the proportion of the molar teeth to the incisors. It has 13 ribs. The tail is even more rudimentary than in man, having but 3 coccygeal bones instead of 4. The gorilla is also called the *great chimpanzee*, and is a near relative of the chimpanzee, *Troglodytes niger* or *Anthropopithecus niger*. It attains a height of about 5½ feet, is found in the woody equatorial regions of Africa, is possessed of great strength, has a barking voice, rising when the animal is enraged to a terrific roar, lives mostly in trees, and feeds on vegetable substances. Gorillas make a sleeping-place like a hammock, connecting the branches of the sheltered and thickly leafed part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the broad dried fronds of palms or with long grass. This hammock-like abode is constructed at different heights from 10 to 40 feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. The animal was unknown to Europeans, except from vague report, until it was described in 1847 by Dr. T. S. Savage, an American missionary in western Africa. The first skeletons of the gorilla seen in Europe were brought by the American traveler Du Chaillu in 1860. The living specimens since brought to Europe and America have soon died.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Simiidæ*, having the gorilla, *Gorilla gina* or *G. savagei*, as type and only species. *Isid. Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

goring (gōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gore*[2], *v.*] A piece of textile material cut diagonally so as to increase the width of the part to which it is applied, or in a sail to give the required sweep. Also called *goring-cloth*.

goring (gōr'ing), *a.* Cut or made so as to have a broadening slope; of a sail, cut sloping, so as to be broader at the clue than at the earing.

gorm (gôrm), *v. t.* Same as *gaum*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

gormand, gourmand (gôr'-, gör'mand), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gurmond*; < F. *gourmand*, a glutton, gormand; origin unknown.] I. *n.* 1. A glutton; a greedy feeder.

This *gourmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom that were not so by nature. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

2. A dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.

And, surely, let Seneca say what he please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course into this country.
Healde, Disc. of New W., l. 5. (*Nares.*)

I am no *gourmand*; I require no dainties; I should despise the board of Heliogabalus, except for its long sitting.
Lamb, Edax on Appetite.

=Syn. *Gourmet*, etc. See *epicure*.

II. *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous. *Pope.*

gormand†, gourmand† (gôr'-, gör'mand), *v. t.* [= F. *gourmander*; from the noun.] To eat greedily or gluttonously; gormandize.

Woe vnto you, for whan bothe these corporal meates and drinkes wherwith ye so delicately and voluptuously fede yourselfes, yea and the bealy too whiche *gourmaundeth*, shall bee consumed, than shal ye bee hongrie and finde no relief. *J. Udall*, On Luke vi.

gormander†, gourmander† (gôr'-, gör'man-dėr), *n.* Same as *gormand*.

Now Pardie (quoth he), the Persians are great *gourmanders* and greedy gluttons. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 885.

gormandic, gourmandic (gôr'-, gör'man-dik), *a.* [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ic.*] Gluttonous.

gormandise[1]†, gourmandise[1]†, *n.* [Also *gourmandize*; < OF. *gourmandise*, < *gourmand*, glutton: see *gormand*.] Gluttony; voraciousness.

Foreseene alway, that they eate without *gourmandyse*, or leaue with somme appetyte.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 1.

Which only with the fish which in your banks do breed,
And daily there increase, man's *gourmandize* can feed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 140.

gormandise[2], gourmandise[2], *v.* See *gormandize*.

gormandism, gourmandism (gôr'-, gör'man-dizm), *n.* [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ism.*] Gluttony.

gormandize, gourmandize (gôr'-, gör'man-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gormandized, gourmandized*, ppr. *gormandizing, gourmandizing*. [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* To eat greedily; devour food voraciously.

Mod'rate Fare and Abstinence I prise
In publick, yet in private *Gormandize*.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

II. *trans.* To devour; take in greedily.

The enterprising group who have taken all the best seats in the bow, with the intention of *gormandizing* the views, exhibit little staying power.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Also spelled *gormandise, gourmandise*.

gormandizer, gourmandizer (gôr'-, gör'man-di-zėr), *n.* A voracious eater; a glutton.

gormaw (gôr'mâ), *n.* A cormorant.

Gormogon (gôr'mō-gon), *n.* [Origin unascertained.] A member of a brotherhood, somewhat similar to the freemasons, which existed in England from 1725 to 1738.

One
Rose a Gregorian, one a *Gormogon*.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 576.

gorrel† (gor'el), *n.* [< OF. *gorel*, later *gorreau*, a pig, dim. of *gore, goure, gaure, waure*, a sow.] A fat person. *Cotgrave.*

gorrel-bellied† (gor'el-bel'id), *a.* [< *gorrel* + *belly* + *-ed*[2]; appar. as a modification of *gorbellied*.] Same as *gorbellied*.

Gorrel-bellyed Bacchus, gyant-like,
Bestrid a strong-beere barrell.
Tom of Bedlam (old song).

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [= E. dial. *goss* and *gorst*, the latter the orig. form, < ME. *gorst*, < AS. *gorst* (once *gost*, in a gloss), gorse, furze, bramble-bush; as no cognates are known, the word is prob. a native formation, perhaps orig. **grōst*, lit. 'growth' (undergrowth?), with noun-formative *-st*, < *grōwan*, grow: see *grow*. Cf. AS. *blǣst*, blast, < *blāwan*, blow[1], AS. *blōsma* (for **blōstma*), blossom, < *blōwan*, blow, etc.] The common furze or whin, *Ulex Europæus*.

Prickly *gorse*, that shapeless and deform'd,
And dang'rous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold.
Cowper, Task, i. 527.

Furze and *gorse* are synonymous terms, one being used in the north and the other in the south [of England].
The Century, XXIV. 490.

gorse-duck (gôrs'duk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

gorsehatch (gôrs'hach), *n.* The whinchat or gorsehopper. [Local, Eng.]

gorsehopper (gôrs'hop'ėr), *n.* The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Cheshire, Eng.]

gorst (gôrst), *n.* A dialectal and the earlier form of *gorse*.

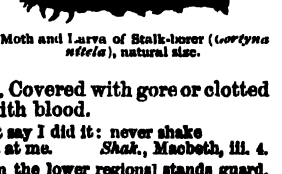
gorsty (gôr'sti), *a.* [< *gorst* + *-y*[1].] A dialectal form of *gorsy*.

gorsy (gôr'si), *a.* [< *gorse* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *gorsty*.] Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

The heath with its . . . lovely distances of far-off waters and *gorsy* hollows. *Mrs. Ritchie*, Book of Sibyls, p. 4.

Gortonian (gôr-tō'ni-an), *n.* One of a sect, followers of Samuel Gorton, a religious fanatic in New England, who died in 1677. He held various mystical doctrines, and rejected ecclesiastical forms.

Gortyna (gôr-ti'nȧ), *n.* [NL., < *Gortyna*, Gr. Γόρτυν, an ancient city in Crete.] A Hübnerian genus of noctuid moths. *G. nitela* is the stalk-borer, expanding about 1½ inches, of a mouse-gray color sprinkled with yellow, and with a pale curved line across the outer third of the fore wings. *G. flavago* is known as the *frosted orange*.



Moth and Larva of Stalk-borer (*Gortyna nitela*), natural size.

gory[1] (gōr'i), *a.* [< *gore*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with gore or clotted blood; smeared with blood.

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

The hero [Ulysses in the lower regions] stands guard, with his drawn sword, to drive away the shade of his own mother from the *gory* trench over which she hovers, hankering after the raw blood. *Everett*, Orations, II. 221.

2†. Bloody; murderous.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

3. Resembling gore; bloody-looking.

Waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron-bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their *gory* spray high in the air.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

gory[2] (gō'ri), *a.* [< *goré*, < *gore*[2] + *-é.*] In *her.*, same as *gored*.

gory-dew (gōr'i-dū), *n.* A reddish slime which appears on the dark parts of some hard substances. It consists of a minute fresh-water alga, *Palmella cruenta*, which is closely allied to the plant to which the phenomenon of red snow is due.

gost, *n.* A Middle English form of *goose*.

gosh (gosh), *n.* and *interj.* [A variation of *God*.] A minced oath, commonly in the phrase *by gosh*. [U. S. and Scotch.]

gosha (gosh'ȧ), *a.* [Hind. *gosha*, a corner, closet, retirement.] Secluded; not appearing in public. [Anglo-Indian.]

A similar hospital "for caste and *gosha* women" was established in Madras in 1885.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 702.

goshawk (gos'hâk), *n.* [With orig. long vowel *o* shortened before two consonants; < ME. *goshawk, goshauk*, < AS. *gōshafoc* (= OHG. *gans-habich*, G. *gänsehabicht* = Icel. *gáshaukr*), i. e., 'goose-hawk,' so called from being flown at geese, < *gōs*, goose, + *hafoc*, hawk.] A large noble hawk, *Astur palumbarius*, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ* and family *Falconidæ*; the goose-hawk. The female is 23 or 24 inches long, the male smaller. The sexes are similar in color, slaty-blue on the upper parts, cross-barred below with dark color on a whitish ground, the wings and tail barred. The young are dark-brown above, streaked lengthwise below. This bird flies low, and pursues its prey in a line after it, or in the manner called "raking" by falconers. The female is generally flown by falconers at rabbits, hares, etc., and the larger winged game, while the male is usually flown at the smaller birds, principally partridges. The American goshawk is *A. atricapillus*, a larger and handsomer species than the European, very destructive to poultry, and hence commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*. There are several others. See cut under *Astur*.

A gay *goss-hawk*,
A bird o' high degree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, geese, pheasants, and partridges.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Goshawk.

goshenite (gō'shen-it), *n.* [< *Goshen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of beryl found at Goshen in Massachusetts.

gosherd† (gos'hėrd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *goose-herd*.

Simon Bluff, a *gosherd*, ten years old.
Youth's Companion.

goslarite (gos'lär-it), *n.* [< *Goslar* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Native hydrous sulphate of zinc, or zinc vitriol, found in the mines near Goslar in the Harz. Also called *white copperas*.

goslet (goz'let), *n.* [< *goose* (reduced as in *gos-ling*) + dim. *-let*.] A very small goose of the genus *Nettapus*, about as large as a teal, of which there are several species in India, South Africa, Australia, etc.

gosling (goz'ling), *n.* [Formerly also rarely in fuller form *gooseling*; < ME. *goslyng*, also *geslyng, guslyng* (= Dan. *gæsling* = Sw. *gäsling*; cf. MLG. *gosselen*, LG. *gossel, gössel*, G. *gänslein*), < *gos*, goose, + dim. *-ling*[1].] 1. A young goose; a goose before it has attained its full plumage.

By the common prouerbe, a woman will weepe for pitie to see a *gosling* goe barefoote.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 243.

Keip weill the *gaislingis* fra the gled.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

2. The catkin of the willow: so called from its yellow color and fluffy texture. *Halliwell.*

gosling-green (goz'ling-grēn'), *n.* A yellowish-green color.

His [Moses's] waistcoat was of *gosling-green*.
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, xii.

gosmick (gos'nik), *n.* The saury. [Scotch.]

gospel (gos'pel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gospel, gospell*, earlier *godspel, godspell*, < AS. *godspel, godspell* (= OS. *godspell* = OHG. *gotspel* = Icel. (after AS.) *guðspjall*, rarely *godhspill*), the gospel; appar. orig. with long *o*, *gōdspel*, i. e., *gōd spel*, 'good spell,' that is, good tidings, intended to translate Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, good tidings, evangel (see *evangel*) (cf. "Euuangelium, id est, bonum nuntium, *godspel*," 'Evangel, that is, good tidings, gospel'—AS. Vocab., ed. Wright and Wülcker, col. 314, l. 9; "Goddspell onn Enngliss nemmnedd iss god word and god tithennde," 'gospel is named in English good word and good tiding'—Ormulum, Introd., l. 157), but through the shortening of the vowel *o* before the three consonants soon taking the form of *gŏdspel*, i. e., 'God-story' (the history of Christ), to which form the OS., OHG., and Icel. words belong (cf. OS. "*god-spell* that *guoda*," 'the good gospel,' where the forms and sense show *god* to be the first element of the compound), < *god*, God, + *spel*, speech, story: see *god*[1] and *spell*[1], *n.* Cf. the similar compounds, AS. *godspræc, god-sprǣc, god-gesprǣc*, an oracle, lit. 'god-speech,' *godsibb*, a sponsor, lit. 'God-kinsman,' now reduced to *gossip*, contracted and assimilated like *gospel*.] I. *n.* 1. Glad tidings, especially the glad tidings that the Messiah expected by the Jews has appeared in the person of Christ.

The ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the *gospel* of the grace of God. Acts xx. 24.

Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the *gospel*. 2 Tim. i. 10.

2. The story of Christ's life, teachings, sufferings, death, resurrection, and ascension; hence, one of the books in which that story was originally told: as, the *Gospel* of Matthew. [Preferably with a capital letter when used in a titular sense, but not in the general senses.]

The gospels are four in number—those of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Of these four, those of Matthew and John were written by apostles and eye-witnesses, that of Luke is avowedly gathered from others who were wit-

senses, and that of Mark has been from a very early age believed to be written by a disciple of the apostle Peter. The first three gospels are known as the *synoptic gospels*, because combined they present a general and harmonized view of Christ's life. The Johannine origin of the fourth has been much disputed. Matthew and Mark confine themselves chiefly to Christ's ministry in Galilee; Luke adds an account of his ministry in Perea; John alone records his ministry in Judea, except that portion of it connected with the Passion. There are also apocryphal gospels which are not regarded as genuine by any scholars, either Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Greek. The more important of these are: the *Gospel of the Birth of Mary*, an account of Mary's birth, youth, and espousals; the *Pro-evangelion*, a somewhat similar account; the *Gospels I. and II. of the Infancy of Jesus Christ*; and the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, also called the *Acts of Pontius Pilate*, being an account of the crucifixion of Christ and his experiences in Hades.

Thei knewen him in brekynge of Bred, as the *Gospelle* seythe; Et cognoverunt eum in fractione Panis.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 116.

He [Luke] seith in his *godspel*,
And scheweth hit by ensaumple vr soules to wisse.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 112.

The Testimony of every one of these Churches did shew the concurrence of all the Apostles as to the Doctrine contained in the several *Gospels*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

3. The doctrine and precepts inculcated by Christ and recorded in the original accounts of his life and teachings.

The *gospel* of Christ. Phil. i. 27.

Taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the *gospel* of our Lord Jesus Christ. 2 Thes. i. 8.

Remember that Jesus Christ of the seed of David was raised from the dead according to my *gospel*. 2 Tim. ii. 8.

A distinct conception of the spirit of the Apostolic age is necessary for a right understanding of the relation of the *Gospel* to the Gospels — of the divine message to the lasting record — at the rise of Christianity
Westcott, Introd. to the Study of the Gospels, iii.

Hence — **4.** Any doctrine, religious or secular, maintained as of great or exclusive importance.

We have had somewhat too much of the "*gospel* of work." It is time to preach the *gospel* of relaxation.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 358.

The revolt of the American provinces of the British empire forced the idea of self-government, not as a local British invention, but as a sort of political *gospel*, upon general belief. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226.

5. A portion of Scripture taken from one of the four gospels, and appointed to be read in liturgical churches as a part of the church service. The gospel is the last and principal of the two or more eucharistic lections in all liturgies. In the Western churches the portions are selected with reference to their appropriateness to the day or season; in the Eastern they are read in consecutive order except on special festivals. In ancient times the gospel was read in the West, as in the East, from the ambo, sometimes from a distinct ambo of its own, later from a desk on an elevated place between nave and choir, called the "pulpit" (*pulpitum*), which developed, as it was made more and more lofty, into the rood-loft or jube. In later times it was read from a lectern on the floor of the sanctuary, or from the north side of the altar — that is, from that part of the front of the altar which is at the right hand of the altar crucifix, or of the priest, if he stands in the middle and faces the people. The north side is therefore called the *gospel side* of the altar, and in Latin this side, or, more strictly, the corner beyond it, is termed *cornu Evangelii*, the horn of the gospel, or *gospel horn* of the altar. In the Anglican Church the deacon, or person who acts as deacon, at the celebration of the holy communion, is called the *gospeler*, from his function of reading the gospel. The custom of delivering a book of the gospels to a deacon at his ordination originated in England, and afterward became a usage in the whole of the Western Church.

6. That which is infallibly true; absolute truth. [Colloq.]

Oates was encourag'd, and every thing he affirm'd taken for *gospel*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 1, 1678.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the gospel; accordant with the gospel; evangelical.

Weel prosper a' the *gospel* lads
That are into the west countrie,
Aye wicked Claver'se to demean.
Battle of Loudon Hill (Child's Ballads, VII. 145).

Gospel side of the altar (*eccles.*), the side on which the gospel is read; the north side. See I., 5. — **Gospel truth**, something absolutely true: as, he took it all for *gospel truth*. [Colloq.]

gospel (gos'pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gospeled* or *gospelled*, ppr. *gospeling* or *gospelling*. [< ME. **godspellien* (not found, but cf. *gospeler*), < AS. *godspellian* (= OHG. *gotspellôn*), intr., preach the gospel (tr. LL. *evangelizare*, evangelize), < *godspel*, gospel: see *gospel*, *n.*] To instruct in the gospel; fill with sentiments of piety. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Are you so *gospell'd*,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

gospelary†, **gospellary**† (gos'pel-ȧ-ri), *a.* [< *gospel* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological.

Let any man judge how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles. *The Cloak in its Colours* (1679), p. 8.

gospeler, gospeller (gos'pel-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gospelere, gospellere, godspellere*, < AS. *godspellere*, an evangelist, < *godspellian*, preach the gospel: see *gospel*, *v.*] **1**†. A writer of one of the four gospels.

What men may in the gospel rede
Of Seynt Mathew, the *gospelere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6987.

And the foure *gospellers*
Standand on the pelers.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

2. One who lays particular stress upon the gospel and strict adherence to its doctrines, more or less narrowly conceived, in opposition to ecclesiastical usages or traditions; a fervently evangelical Protestant; a Puritan: at the time of the Reformation and later, a term of reproach in the mouths of persons of ecclesiastical or rationalistic sympathies.

He was a *gospeller*, one of the new brethren, somewhat worse than a rank papist.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The band of the early Cambridge *Gospellers*; of which Stafford, Bilney, Barnes and Warner were the leaders.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Get the swine to shout Elizabeth.
You gray old *Gospeller*, sour as mid-winter,
Begin with him. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 2.

3. A deacon, or a bishop or priest acting as deacon, at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical gospel, in distinction from the *epistler* or subdeacon, who reads the epistle. See *gospel*, *n.*, 5.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the *gospeller* and epistler agreeably.
Canons of Church of Eng., xxiv.

When the bishop celebrates the Holy Communion the *gospeller* shall be an archdeacon, or else the member of the chapter highest in order present.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 171.

4. An earnest preacher of the gospel; an evangelist; a missionary.

The solemn sepulchral piety of certain North Eastern *gospellers*. *Prof. Blackie.*

gospel-gossip† (gos'pel-gos'ip), *n.* An over-zealous talker about religion.

gospelize†, **gospellize**† (gos'pel-īz), *v. t.* [< *gospel* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make accordant with the gospel.

This command, thus *gospellis'd* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

2. To instruct in the gospel; evangelize.

In the mean time give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the corporation (whereof you are a member) for *gospellising* (as they phrase it) the natives of New England. *Boyle*, Works, I. 109.

gospellary†, **gospeller**, etc. See *gospelary*, etc.

goss (gos), *n.* A dialectal form of *gorse*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

gossamer (gos'ą-mėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also written *gossomer, gossamere, gossamear, gossymear, gossamour, gossamore, gossummer*; < ME. *gossomer, gossummer*, earliest form *gooscsomer* (not in AS.), lit. 'goose-summer,' < ME. *gos*, goose, + *somer*, summer (cf. equiv. E. dial. *summer-goose*, also *summer-gauze*, accom. to *gauze*); a name of popular origin, alluding to the downy appearance of the film, and to the time of its appearance. Cf. the equiv. D. *zomerdraden*, pl., = Sw. *sommartråd*, 'summer-thread'; G. *sommerfäden*, pl., 'summer-threads.' The Sc. *go-summer*, the latter end of summer, is appar. an ingenious adaptation of *gossamer, gossummer*, to denote the time when summer *goes*; cf. *go-harvest*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fine filmy substance, consisting of cobweb formed by various small spiders, and only, according to some, when they are young. It is seen in stubble-fields and on low bushes, and also floating in the air in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. Threads of gossamer are often spun out into the air several yards in length, till, catching a breeze, they lift the spider and carry it on a long aërial voyage.

Betwene wolle and *gossomer* is a grete difference.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 55.

A louer may bestride the *gossamours*,
That ydles in the wanton Summer ayre,
And yet not fall. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6 (fol. 1623).

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamers*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

2. A variety of gauze, softer and stronger than the ordinary kind, much used for veils. — **3.** Any thin or light material or fabric; also, a garment made of such material; specifically, a thin water-proof outer wrap, especially for women.

Quilts fill'd high
With *gossamore* and roses cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

Afore the brim went it was a werry handsome tile. How's'ever it's lighter without it, that's one thing, and every hole lets in some air, that's another — ventilation *gossamer*, I calls it. *Dickens*, Pickwick (1836), xii.

"Thanks, yes," said the young man, flinging off his *gossamer*, and hanging it up to drip into the pan of the hat rack. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 139.

4†. A mere trifle; a flimsy, trivial matter.

"Greve gow noghte," quod Gawayne, "for Godis luffe of hevene;
Afore this [wound] es bot *gossomere*, and gyffene one erles [given as an earnest]."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2688.

II. *a.* Thin and light as gossamer; light: as, a *gossamer* waterproof or coat.

As for the white one [an Indian shawl], the priceless, the *gossamer*, the fairy web, which might pass through a ring, that, every lady must be aware, was already appropriated to cover the cradle. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, ii.

Some *gossamer* wall, invisible to all but her, but against her strong as adamant. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xix.

gossamery (gos'ą-mėr-i), *a.* [< *gossamer* + *-y*[1].] Like gossamer; filmsy; unsubstantial.

gossan, gozzan (goz'an), *n.* [E. dial. (Corn.); cf. *gozzan*, an old wig grown yellow from age and wearing.] In *mining*, the ferruginous quartzose material which often forms a large part of the outcrop of a lode in which the metallic contents at depths exist chiefly in the form of sulphids, among which pyrites, a combination of sulphur and iron, is rarely wanting, and is often present in large quantity. These sulphids becoming oxidized, the resulting brown oxid of iron remains mixed with the gangue, of which the larger part is usually quarts; and this dark, rusty-brown material is the *gossan* of the Cornish miner, a term also in very common use in other mining regions. It is the *eisenhut* of the German and the *chapeau de fer* of the French miners; and, indeed, the corresponding term in English, the *iron hat*, is not unfrequently heard in the United States.

gossaniferous (goz-ą-nif'ė-rus), *a.* [< *gossan* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing or producing gossan.

gossat (gos'at), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The three-bearded rockling. [Local, Eng. (Folkestone).]

gossip (gos'ip), *n.* [< ME. *gossyp, gossib, godsib*, a sponsor, also (only in the later form *gossyp*) a tattling woman, < AS. *godsibb*, m. (pl. *godsibbas*), a sponsor, lit. 'God-relative,' related in God, < *god*, God, + *sib* (ONorth. pl. *sibbo*), *gemb*, a., related: see *sib*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather or godmother. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A woman may in no lesse sinne assemble with hire *godsib* than with hir owen fleshly brother.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

After dinner, my wife and Mercer by coach to Greenwich, to be *gossip* to Mrs. Daniel's child.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

The other day a woman residing in a village about four miles north of Lancaster informed the clergyman, in reply to a query about a baptism, that it would not take place until a certain hour, "because Mrs. ——'s *gossip* cannot come till then." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 486.

A new kin was created for child and parents in the *gossip* of the christening. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 9.

2. A friend or neighbor; an intimate companion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ich haue good ale, *godsyb* Glotton, wolt thow assaye?
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 357.

I sorrow for thee, as my friend and *gossip*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Steenie, in spite of the begging and sobbing of his dear dad and *gossip*, carried off Baby Charles in triumph to Madrid. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

3. One who goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler.

The dame reply'd: "'Tis sung in every street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 903.

I know there are a set of malicious, prating, prudent *gossips*, both male and female, who murder characters to kill time. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Idle talk, as of one friend or acquaintance to another; especially, confidential or minutely personal remarks about other people; tattle; scandal; trifling or groundless report.

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the *gossip* of swallows through all the sky.
Bryant, Gladness of Nature.

Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!
And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with *gossip*, scandal, and spite. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 2.

Gossip's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1. = Syn. 4. See *prattle*, *n.*

gossip (gos'ip), *v.* [< *gossip*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be a boon companion.

With all my heart, I'll *gossipeat* this feast.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2. To talk idly, especially about other people; chat; tattle.

And the neighbours come and laugh and *gossip*, and so do I. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

II. *trans.* 1†. To stand godfather to.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. To repeat as gossip: as, to *gossip* scandal.

gossiper (gos'ip-ėr), *n.* [< *gossip*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who gossips; a gossipmonger.

"I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse," said the great noble, loving gossip, though he despised the *gossiper*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 4.

gossiping (gos'ip-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gossip*, *v.*] 1†. A christening feast or other merry assemblage.

At *gossipings* I hearken'd after you,
But amongst those confusions of lewd tongues
There's no distinguishing beyond a Babel.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

You'll to the *gossiping*
Of master Allwit's child?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter; scandal-mongering.

All that I aim at, by this dissertation, is to cure it of several disagreeable notes, and in particular of those little jarrings and dissonances which arise from anger, censoriousness, *gossiping*, and coquetry. *Spectator*, No. 147.

gossipmonger (gos'ip-mung'gėr), *n.* A chatty or gossiping person; a scandal-bearer.

The chief *gossipmonger* of the neighborhood.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 235.

The quotation from that *gossip-monger*, Suetonius, does not help us to form a clearer notion of the use of glass in the time of Augustus. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 430.

gossipred† (gos'ip-red), *n.* [< ME. *gossiprede*, *gossybrede*, *godsibrede*, spiritual relationship, < *gossip*, *godsib*, a sponsor, gossip, + *-rede*, AS. *-rǣden*, condition, a suffix appearing also in AS. *sibrǣden*, kindred, and in E. *kindred* and *hatred*: see *-red*.] 1. Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity; sponsorship.

Be wel ware of feyned cosynage and *gossiprede*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 36.

Gossipred, spiritual parentage, the connection between sponsor and godchild, has the same effects among the South Slavonians [operates as a bar to intermarriage] which it once had over the whole Christian world.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 257.

2. Idle talk; gossip.

Now, this our poor fellow-citizen, Oliver Proudfute, having been active in spreading these reports, as indeed his element lay in such *gossipred*, some words passed betwixt him and me on the subject. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

gossipry (gos'ip-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gossipric*; < *gossip* + *-ry*.] 1†. Intimacy.

As to that bishoprick, he would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the Generall Assembly, & nevertheless er the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossipric* gade up betwixt him and my uncle Mr. Andrew. *Melvill's MS.*, p. 86.

2. Gossipy conversation; current talk or report.

And many a flower of London *gossipry*
Has dropped whenever such a stem broke off.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

gossipy (gos'ip-i), *a.* [< *gossip* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or characterized by gossip; hence, chatty; entertaining by a light, pleasing style of conversation or writing.

The politicians of the lobby . . . came dangerously near to *gossipy* prophecy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 1.

gossomer†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *gossamer*.

gossoon (go-sōn'), *n.* [A corruption of F. *garçon*, a boy, a servant: see *garçon*, *garcion*.] A boy; a male servant. [Ireland.]

In most Irish families there used to be a bare-footed *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers.
Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent, p. 93.

gossypine (gos'i-pin), *a.* [< *Gossypium* + *-ine*1.] In *bot.*, cottony; resembling cotton.

Gossypium (go-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gossypion*, *gossipion*, also called *gossympinus*, the cotton-tree; the word has a Gr. semblance, but is prob. of Eastern origin.] A malvaceous genus of herbs and shrubs, natives of the tropics, and important as yielding the cotton of commerce. They have usually 3- to 5-lobed leaves, showy axillary flowers surrounded by 3 large cordate bracts, and a 3- to 5-celled capsule, the seeds densely covered by long woolly hairs. Four species are generally recognised, though many others have been proposed. The cultivated species are natives of Asia and Africa, where they have been planted from very early times, and many varieties have been produced. All the cotton manufactured in civilised countries is the product of several varieties of *G. herbaceum* and *G. Barbadense*, but *G. arboreum* is also cultivated in some tropical regions. The fourth species, *G. Davidsonii*, is native upon the western coast of Mexico, and is remarkable in having its seeds wholly naked; it is known only in a wild state. See *cotton*1 and *cotton-plant*.

gost†, **gostly**†, etc. The more correct but obsolete spellings of *ghost*, *ghostly*, etc. *Chaucer*.

gosudar, *n.* See *hospodar*.

go-summer† (gō'sum'ėr), *n.* [*Cf. go-harvest*, and see *gossamer*.] The latter end of summer; the last warm and fine weather. [Scotch.]

The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 34.

got (got). Preterit of *get*1.

got, **gotten** (got, got'n). Past participles of *get*1.

gota (gō'tȧ), *n.* [E. Ind.] Lace: its name in the north of India, where its manufacture is but recent. (*a*) A gold or silver lace, the variety being indicated by some qualifying word. (*b*) A lace made of white cotton thread.

gotch (goch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. (?) It. *gozzo*, a kind of bottle, a cruet, *gotto*, a goblet, cup, bowl.] A water-pot; an earthen jug; a pitcher.

He repaired to the kitchen and seated himself among the rustics assembled over their evening *gotch* of nog, joined in their discourse. *The Village Curate*.

gote1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*1.

gote2 (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, a drain, = OD. *gote*, a ditch, channel, gutter, sewer, = G. *gosse*, a drain; akin to E. *gut*, which is used in a similar sense: see *gut*.] 1†. A drain, sluice, ditch, or gutter.

There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the Fenn.
Dugdale's Imbanking (1662), p. 248. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A deep miry place. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *goat*.

goter, *n.* An obsolete form of *gutter*1. *Chaucer*.

Goth (goth), *n.* [= D. *Goth* = G. *Gothe* = Sw. *Göter* = Dan. *Goter* = F. *Goth* = Sp. Pg. *Godo* = It. *Goto*, < LL. *Gothus*, Gr. Γότθος, usually in pl., LL. *Gothi*, Gr. Γόθοι, prob. the same name, etymologically, as L. *Gothones*, *Gotones* (Tacitus), *Gutones* (Pliny), Gr. Γύτωνες (Ptolemy), etc., applied to Teut. peoples, being accom. forms (LL. better **Goti*) of Goth. **Guti*, pl. **Gutos*, inferred from Goth. *Gut-thiuda*, the 'Goth-people,' < **Guti*, Goth, + *thiuda* = AS. *theód*, people: see *Dutch*.] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race which appeared in the regions of the lower Danube in the third century A. D. A probable hypothesis identifies them with the Gothones or Guttones who dwelt near the Baltic; but there is little reason to believe in their relationship with the Getæ or in their Scandinavian origin. They made many inroads into different parts of the Roman empire in the third and fourth centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths) and the Ostrogoths (East Goths). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Mœsia (the present Servia and Bulgaria), and were hence called Mœsogoths; and their apostle Wulfila (Ulfilas) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. The Visigoths formed a monarchy about 418, which existed in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy and neighboring regions from 493 to 555. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman empire.

I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the *Goths*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

Shall he [the gladiator] expire,
And unavenged? Arise! ye *Goths*, and glut your ire!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one defective in taste: from the character of the Goths during their early irruptions into Roman territory.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 62.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits!
Chesterfield.

Gothamist (gō'tham-ist), *n.* [< *Gotham* in Nottinghamshire, England, + *-ist*. The village of Gotham became proverbial for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants ("the wise men of Gotham"), of which many ludicrous stories were told.] A simple-minded person; a simpleton. See the etymology.

Gothamite (gō'tham-īt), *n.* [< *Gotham* + *-ite*2.] An inhabitant of Gotham in England, and, by transfer, of the city of New York, to which the name was humorously applied in allusion to the stories of "the wise men of Gotham." See *Gothamist*. [The term was first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi," 1807.]

A most insidious and pestilent dance called the Waltz . . . was a potent auxiliary; for by it were the heads of the simple *Gothamites* most villainously turned.
Salmagundi, No. 17.

Gothiant†, *n.* [< *Goth* + *-ian*.] A Goth.

More like vnto the Grecians than vnto the *Gothians* in handling of their verse.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 145.

Gothic (goth'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Gothique* = Sp. *Gotico* = Pg. *Gothico* = It. *Gotico* (cf. D. G. *Gothisch* = Dan. *Gotisk* = Sw. *Götisk*), < LL. *Gothicus*, < *Gothus*, pl. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Goths: as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.

The term *Gothic*, as applied to all the styles invented and used by the Western Barbarians who overthrew the Roman Empire and settled within its limits, is a true and expressive term both ethnographically and architecturally.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 397.

Hence—2. Rude; barbarous.

That late, and we may add *gothic*, practice of using a multiplicity of notes. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Hist. World.

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old *Gothic* hour of four o'clock, I suppose.
Mrs. Marsh, Emilia Wyndham, xxi.

3. An epithet commonly applied to the European art of the middle ages, and more particularly to the various Pointed types of architecture generally prevalent from the middle of the twelfth century to the revival of study of classical models in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This epithet was originally applied in scorn (compare def. 2), by Italian Renaissance architects, to every species of art which had existed from the decay of Roman art until the outward forms of that art were revived as patterns for imitation; but, although no longer used in a depreciative sense, the adjective is inappropriate as applied to one of the noblest and completest styles of architecture ever developed, which owes nothing whatsoever to the Goths, and is seldom now described as Gothic in other languages than English. See *mediæval* and *Pointed*.

The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called bartisans, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a *Gothic* watch-tower. *Scott*, Waverley, viii.

The principle of *Gothic* building, that every part, including what might seem at first sight as mere ornament, should have a constructive value, was never adopted by Italian builders.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

4. In *liturgics*, an epithet sometimes applied to the Mozarabic liturgy, or to the Gallican family of liturgies, in accordance with an incorrect theory that they were first introduced into Gaul and Spain by the Visigoths, or from the fact that they were in use in Gallican and Spanish churches at the time of Gothic domination. An ancient manuscript of the Gallican liturgy still extant is entitled a *Gothic Missal* (*Missale Gothicum*) by a later hand.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Goths. The Goths spoke various forms of a Teutonic tongue now usually classed with the Scandinavian as the eastern branch of the Teutonic family, though it has also close affinities with the western branch (Old High German, Anglo-Saxon, etc.). All forms of Gothic have perished without record, except that spoken by some of the western Goths (Visigoths), who at the beginning of the fourth century occupied Dacia (Wallachia, etc.), and who before the end of that century passed over in great numbers into Mœsia (now Bulgaria, etc.). Revolting against the Roman empire, they extended their conquests even into Gaul and Spain. Their language, now called *Mœsogothic* or simply *Gothic*, is preserved in the fragmentary remains of a nearly complete translation of the Bible made by their bishop, Wulfila (a name also used in the forms *Ulfila*, *Ulphila*, *Ulfilas*) (who lived in the fourth century A. D.), and in some other fragments. These remains are of the highest philological importance, preceding by several centuries the next earliest Teutonic records (Anglo-Saxon and Old High German). The language bears a primitive aspect, indicating its existence under practically undisturbed linguistic conditions for a long period before its appearance in the records. Apart from the Latin and Greek words introduced with Christianity, Gothic shows little trace of foreign influence except in the presence of a few words borrowed from the neighboring Slavs. As the oldest recorded Teutonic tongue, and usually but not always nearest the original Teutonic type, it stands at the head of the languages of its class, to which it bears a relation like that of the Sanskrit to the other languages of the Indo-European family.

2. In *bibliography*, an early form of black-faced and pointed letters, as shown in printed books and manuscripts.—3. [*l. c.*] The American name for a style of square-cut printing-type without serifs or hair-lines, after the style of old Roman mural letters. What is called simply *gothic* in America is known in England as *grotesque*, and lighter faces known in England as *sans-serif* are in America called *gothic condensed*, *light-face gothic*, etc.

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC.

4. The so-called Gothic style of architecture. See I., 3.

The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the *Gothic* of the time of Edward IV.
Pennant, London, Lambeth Church.

Gothical (goth'i-kal), *a.* [< *Gothic* + *-al.*] Same as *Gothic.* [Rare.]

Gothicism (goth'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Gothic* + *-ism.*] 1. A Gothic idiom.—2. Resemblance or conformity to, or inclination for, the so-called Gothic style of architecture: a term generally used disparagingly.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle; it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it.
Gray, Letters.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; barbarism.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again. *Shenstone.*

Without ranging myself among classics, I assure you, were I to print any thing with my name, it should be plain Horace Walpole; Mr. is one of the *Gothicisms* I abominate. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 322.

Gothicize (goth'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gothicized*, ppr. *Gothicizing.* [< *Gothic* + *-ize.*] To make Gothic; hence, to render barbaric. Also spelled *Gothicise.*

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized.* *Strutt*, Queenhoo Hall.

They have lately *gothicised* the entrance to the Inner Temple-hall, and the library front. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Gothish (goth'ish), *a.* [< *Goth* + *-ish*[1].] Like the Goths; hence, rude; uncivilized. [Rare.]

gotiret, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *guitar.*] A guitar. *Davies.*

Touch but thy lire, my Harrie, and I heare
From thee some raptures of the rare *gotire.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 296.

go-to-bed-at-noon (gō'tŭ-bed'at-nön'), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis:* so called from the early closing of its flowers.

go-to-meeting (gō'tŭ-mē'ting), *a.* Proper to be worn to church; hence, best: applied to clothes. [Colloq. and humorous.]

Brave old world she is after all, and right well made; and looks right well to-day in her *go-to-meeting* clothes.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

I want to give you a true picture of what every-day school life was in my time, and not a kid-glove and *go-to-meeting* coat picture.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

gouache (gwäsh), *n.* and *a.* [F., water-colors, water-color painting, < It. *guazzo*, ford, puddle, splash, water-colors, < *guazzare*, stir, shake, agitate, ford, water (a horse), etc., = F. *gâcher*, temper, bungle, < OHG. *wascan*, G. *waschen* = E. *wash:* see *wash*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A method of painting with water-colors mixed and modified with white, so as to be opaque and to present a dead surface. This process is much used in Italy to supply at a small price views of landscapes, ancient monuments, etc. It is well adapted to produce, in skilful hands, an excellent effect with little labor, especially when the observer is at some distance. The method is useful also for scenery in theaters and the like.

2. Work painted according to this method.—3. A pigment used in such painting.

The Orientals paint, as it were, with translucid *gouache;* they lay on their tones with a vitreous fluid mixed with coloring matter. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 660.

II. *a.* Noting the method of painting known as gouache, or a work executed by that method.

gouaree (gō-ą-rē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian name for the *Cyamopsis psoralioides*, a stout, erect leguminous annual, cultivated generally on the plains of India. Its pods and seeds are used as an article of food. Also *gowar.*

gouber (gō'bėr), *n.* Same as *goober.*

goud[1] (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold.*

goud[2]†, *n.* [Appar. an error, repr. OF. *gaide*, *waide*, dial. *vouède*, mod. F. *guède*, woad, q. v.] Woad.

gouf (gouf), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin unknown.] To remove soft earth from under a structure, substituting sods cut square and built regularly; underpin. [Scotch.] *Imp. Dict.*

gouge (gouj or gūj), *n.* [Formerly also *googe;* < ME. *gowge*, < OF. *gouge*, a gouge, = Pr. *gubio* = Sp. *gubia* = Pg. *goiva* = It. *gorbia*, < ML. *guvia*, *gubia*, also written *gulvia*, *gulbia*, a kind of chisel. Origin unknown; perhaps (?) < Basque *gubia*, a bowl.] 1. A chisel with a longitudinally curved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone, or for turning wood in a lathe.—2. In *bookbinding*, a gilders' tool intended to make the segment of a circle.—3. A local name for a shell which gouges or cuts the foot when trodden on; specifically, in the Gulf of Mexico, a shell of the genus *Pinna* or *Vermetus.*—4. A stamp for cutting leather or paper.—5. In *mining*, the band or layer of decomposed country rock or clayey material (fucan) often found on each side of a lode. It is so called because it can be easily removed or gouged out with a pick, thus greatly facilitating the removal of the contents of the lode. See *selvage* and *fucan.*

6. An effect of gouging; an excavation or a hole made by or as if by scooping out matter. [Colloq.]—7. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor. [Colloq., U. S.]

Another *gouge* was to charge the women a nominally cost price per spool for the thread furnished them, while as a matter of fact it was got wholesale from the manufacturers for considerably less. *The American*, XIV. 344.

gouge (gouj or gūj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gouged*, ppr. *gouging.* [< *gouge*, *n.*] 1. To scoop out or turn with a gouge.

I will save in cork,
In my mere stop'ling, above three thousand pound
Within that term; by *gouging* of them out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

Hence—2. To scoop or excavate as if with a gouge; dig or tear out by or as if by a scooping action: as, to *gouge* a loaf of bread; to *gouge* a hole in a garment. [Gouging out the eyes of an antagonist with the thumb or finger has been a practice among brutal fighters in some parts of both Europe and America, but is now probably rare everywhere.

In these encounters [formerly in Norway] such feats as who could first *gouge* his opponent's eye out were included.
B. Björnson, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 648.]

3. To cheat in a bold or brutal manner; overreach in a bargain. [Colloq., U. S.]

Very well, gentlemen! *gouge* Mr. —— out of the seat, if you think it wholesome to do it.
New York Tribune, Nov. 20, 1845.

gouge-bit (gouj'bit), *n.* A bit shaped like a gouge, with the piercing end sharpened to a semicircular edge for shearing the fibers round the margin of the hole. It removes the wood almost in a solid core. Also called *shell-bit* and *quill-bit.*

gouge-chisel (gouj'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel with a concave cutting edge; a gouge.

gouge-furrow (gouj'fur'ō), *n.* See *furrow.*

gouger (gou'jėr or gū'jėr), *n.* 1. One who gouges or stabs. *Davies.*—2. An insect that gouges: applied to numberless insects, designated by some specifying term: as, the plum-*gouger.*—3. The bow oar of a flatboat. [Mississippi river and tributaries.]—4. A cheat. [Colloq., U. S.]

It is true there are gamblers and *gougers* and outlaws.
Flint, Recollections of the Mississippi, p. 176.

gouge-slip (gouj'slip), *n.* An oil-stone or hone for sharpening gouges or chisels.

goujeerst, goujerest, *n.* [Also, corruptly, *goodjere*, *goodyears*, *goodyear*, etc., from an alleged OF. **goujere*, supposed to be from OF. *gouge*, a soldier's mistress, a camp-follower, dial. *gouye* = Pr. *gouqeo*, a girl. Cf. OF. *goujat*, a soldier's servant, in mod. F. hodman, blackguard. Origin unknown.] Venereal disease: much used formerly, especially in the form *goodyear*, *goodyears*, as a vulgar term of emphasis (like *pox*) without knowledge or thought of its meaning.

goujon (gū'jon), *n.* [= F. *goujon*, a gudgeon: see *gudgeon*[1].] The flat-headed or mud catfish, *Leptops olivaris*, a large fish of the United States interior waters, attaining a weight of 75 pounds.

gouk (gouk), *n.* See *gowk.*

goul†, *v.* and *n.* See *gowl.*

gouland† (gou'land), *n.* Same as *gowlan*, *gowan.*

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Goulard water. See *water.*

Gouldia (gōl'di-ą), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named for Augustus A. *Gould*, an American naturalist (1805–66); in def. 2, named for John *Gould*, an English ornithologist (1804–81).] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Astartidæ.*—2. A genus of humming-birds.

gouldring (gōl'dring), *n.* The yellowhammer.

goule, *n.* See *ghoul.*

goulest, *n.* See *gules.*

gound[1] (gound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gownd;* < ME. *gownde*, < AS. *gund*, matter, pus, poison. Hence, in comp., with a disguise of the orig. form, *groundsel*, q. v.] Gummy matter in sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

gound[2] (gound), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gown.*

goundy (gonn'di), *a.* [E. dial., also *gundy*, *gunny;* < ME. *goundy*, *gundy;* < *gound*[1] + *-y*[1].] Gummy or mattery, as sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

gounet, *n.* See *gown.*

goungt, *n.* [An obs. var. of *gong*[1], *gang.*] Dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under paine of forty shilling.
Stow, London (ed. 1633), p. 606.

goupen, gowpen (gou'pn), *n.* [Also written *goupin*, *gouping;* < Icel. *gaupn* = Sw. *göpen* = Dan. *göen*, both hands held together in the form of a bowl, a handful (cf. MLG. *gespe*, *gepse*, LG. *göpse*, *göpsch*, *gepse*, *gepe*), = OHG. *coufana*, MHG. *goufen*, G. dial. *gauf*, dim. *gaufel*, the hollow hand.] 1. The hollow of the hand, or of the two hands held together; hence, a clutch or grasp.

Hold me fast, let me not go,
Or from your *goupen* break.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

2. A handful: as, a *goupen* o' meal.

The multure was the regular exaction for grinding the meal. The lock (signifying a small quantity), and the *goupen*, a handful, were additional perquisites demanded by the Miller. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii., note 2.

[Scotch in both senses.]

gour, *n.* See *gaur*[2].

Goura (gou'rą), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), from a native name.] The typical genus of crown-



Crown-pigeon (*Goura coronata*).

pigeons of the Papuan subfamily *Gourinæ.* The best-known species is *G. coronata.* *G. albertisi* inhabits New Guinea, while *G. victoria* is found in the adjoining islands of Jobie and Misory. Also called *Lophyrus*, *Megapelia*, and *Ptilophyrus.*

The singular genus *Goura* . . . is outwardly distinguished by its immense umbrella like crest, and possesses anatomical peculiarities which entitle it to stand alone as type of a subfamily or family.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 563.

gourami, *n.* See *goramy.*

gourd (görd or görd), *n.* [< ME. *gourd*, *gourde*, *goord*, < OF. *gourde*, contr. of *gouhourde*, *cougourde* (> D. *kauwoerde*), F. *gourde* and *courge* = Pr. *cougourdo* = It. *cucuzza* (ML. prob. abbr. **curbita*, > OHG. *churbiz*, MHG. *kurbiz*, *kürbes*, G. *kürbis*, > Sw. *kurbis*, *kurbits* = AS. *cyrfet*), < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *Cucurbita.*] 1. (*a*†) Formerly, the fruit of one of the usually cultivated species of various cucurbitaceous genera, including what are now distinguished as melons, pumpkins, squashes, etc., as well as gourds in the present sense; the plant producing such fruit. (*b*) Now, in a restricted sense, the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris;* the plant itself, in its several varieties. The fruit varies greatly in form, but is usually club-shaped, or enlarged toward the apex; its hard rind is used for bottles, dippers, etc. Different varieties are known as *bottle-*, *club-*, or *trumpet-gourd*, or *calabash.*

And there growethe a maner of Frnyt, as thoughe it weren *Gourdes*, *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 204.

Gourdes for seede til Wynter honge stille.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. A dried and excavated gourd-shell prepared for use as a bottle or dipper, or in other ways.

I hope the squaw who owns the *gourd* has more of them in her wigwam, for this will never hold water again.
J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxix.

Dozens of *gourds* hang also suspended from the tops of long and leaning poles, each *gourd* the home of a family of martins. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 188.

3†. A gourd-shaped vessel; hence, any vessel with a small neck for holding liquids; a roughly shaped bottle, especially a flask carried by travelers or pilgrims.

I have heer, in a *gourde*,
A draught of wyn, ye, of a rype grape.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 82.

4. *pl.* [A particular use of *gourd*, with ref. to their hollowness.] A kind of false dice, having a concealed cavity which affects the balance. See *fullam*, 1.

What false dyse use they? as dyse stopped with quicksilver and hoares, dyse of vauntage, flattes, *gourds*, to chop and chaunge when they liste.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 50.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd and fullam holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now,
But *gords* or nine pins.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Bitter gourd, or **colocynth-gourd**, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—**Egg** or **orange gourd**, the *Cucurbita ovifera* (now considered a variety of *C. Pepo*), with a small orange-like fruit, cultivated for ornament.—**Noah's gourd** or **bottle**, a kind of flat circular bottle of Oriental make (Damascus, Persia, etc.), resembling a pilgrim-bottle, but without the rings, occasionally found by explorers in the Levant, and thought to be of considerable antiquity.—**Snake-** or **viper-gourd**, or *snake-cucumber*, the *Trichosanthes colubrina* and *T. anguina*, with a snake-like fruit several feet in length.—**Sour gourd**, species of *Adansonia*.—**Towel-gourd** or **dish-cloth gourd**, the fruit of species of *Luffa*, the fibrous network of which is used as a sponge or scrubbing-brush.—**White gourd**, of India, the *Benincasa cerifera*.

gourdal (gour'dal), *n.* Same as *gourder*.

gourde (gȯrd), *n.* [F. *gourde*, fem. of *gourd*, OF. *gourd*, numb, slow, heavy, dull, etc., = Sp. *gordo*, thick, large, gross, fat, plump, = Pr. *gord*, thick, fat, < L. *gurdus* (said to be of Hispanic origin), dull, slow, obtuse, etc.] The Franco-American name for a dollar, in use in Louisiana, Cuba, Hayti, etc.

gourder (gour'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.* Also *gourdal*. [Local, British.]

gourdiness (gȯr'- or gȯr'di-nes), *n.* In *farriery*, the state of being gourdy.

gourdmouth (gȯrd'mouth), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the genus *Cycleptus*. [Mississippi valley.]

gourdseed-sucker (gȯrd'sēd-suk'ėr), *n.* Same as *gourdmouth*.

gourd-shaped (gȯrd'shāpt), *a.* Having the general form of a gourd—that is, having a slender neck, small mouth, and large swelling body; lageniform. The epithet is applicable even when the cross-section is not curvilinear: as, an eight-sided *gourd-shaped* bottle.

gourd-shell (gȯrd'shel), *n.* The rind of a gourd, especially one used as a vessel. See *gourd*, 2.

gourd-tree (gȯrd'trē), *n.* The calabash-tree, *Crescentia Cujete*.

gourdworm (gȯrd'wėrm), *n.* A fluke. See *fluke*², 2.

gourdy (gȯr'- or gȯr'di), *a.* [< *gourd* + *-y*¹.] In *farriery*, having the legs swollen, as after a journey: said of a horse.

Gouridæ (gou'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-idæ*.] The *Gouridæ* rated as a family.

Gourinæ (gou-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-inæ*.] A beautiful group of very large and stately terrestrial pigeons of the Papuan archipelago; the crown-pigeons. They have an erect compressed crest of fastigiate feathers, with decompounded webs, 16 rectrices, reticulate tarsi; no cæca, gall-bladder, ambiens muscle, or oil gland; and intestines 4 or 5 feet long. There are several species. See *Goura*.

gourmand, gourmandic, etc. See *gormand*, etc.

gourmet (gȯr-mā' or gȯr'met), *n.* [< F. *gourmet*, a wine-taster, a judge of wine, hence an epicure, formerly a wine-merchant's broker; in OF. a serving-man, shopman, groom: see *gromet* and *groom*¹.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Awabi, a kind of shell-fish much affected by Japanese *gourmets*.
Cornhill Mag.

Four *gourmets* brought lemons and spoons.
The Century, XXVIII. 921.

=**Syn.** *Gourmand*, etc. See *epicure*.

gournet, *n.* Same as *gurnard*.

goush (goush), *r.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *gush*.

goussett, *n.* In *milit. armor*, same as *gusset*.

gouster (gous'tėr), *n.* [Cf. *gousty*, *gust*¹.] A violent or unmanageable person; a swaggering fellow. [Scotch.]

goustrous (gous'trus), *a.* [As *gouster* + *-ous*. Cf. *gousty*.] Stormy; boisterous; rude; violent; frightful. [Scotch.]

A *goustrous*, determined speaking out of the truth.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 176.

gousty (gous'ti), *a.* [Sc., also written *goustie*; = E. *gusty*, q. v.] 1. Tempestuous.

Cauld, mirk, and *goustie* is the night,
Loud roars the blast ayont the hight.
Old ballad.

2. Waste; desolate; dreary.

I will not go to Lilias's *gousty* room.
Scott, Abbot, iii.

gout¹ (gout), *n.* [< ME. *goute*, *goute*, the gout, < OF. *goute*, *goutte*, F. *goutte*, a drop, the gout, = Sp. Pg. *gota* = It. *gotta*, a drop, the gout, < L. *gutta*, a drop, in ML. applied to the gout, also to dropsy, to catarrh, and (with a distinctive epithet) to various other diseases ascribed to a defluxion of humors: see *gutta*¹, *gutta serena*, etc.] 1. A drop; a clot; a coagulation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I see these still:
And on thy blade, and dudgeon, *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

If he [a physician] did not satisfy me that he had a right sense of the right-hand and the left-hand defections of the day, not a *gouttе* of his physic should gang through my father's son.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

2†. In *falconry*, a spot on a hawk.—3. A disorder characterized by uricemia, by very painful acute or chronic inflammations in the joints, chiefly the smaller joints, and especially in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe, and by the deposition of crystals of sodium urate in the inflamed joint-tissues, in nodules in the pinna of the ear, under the skin in the hands and feet, and elsewhere. It is strongly hereditary, but a proper regimen has great efficacy in preventing its development and recurrence. Gout is specifically called, according to the part it chiefly affects, *podagra* (in the feet), *gonagra* (in the knees), *chiragra* (in the hands), etc.

The *goute* lette [prevented]
Hir nothing for to daunce.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 20.

And so he fill in a grete sekenesse of the *goute* in handes and feet.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 91.

My late Fit of the *Gout* makes me act with Pain and Constraint.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

His luxurious and sedentary life brought on the *gout*, and hurt his fortune.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

4. See the extract.

The larvæ which hatch out from these [eggs of *Chlorops tæniopus* and *Chlorops lineata*] bore their way down the stem [of grain] from the base of the ear to the first joint, and there they form swellings known to the farmer as the "*gout*."
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 535.

Diaphragmatic gout. Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

gout² (gout), *n.* [Also *gowt*; a dial. var. of *gote*².] 1. A drain.—2. A gateway bridge over a watercourse.—3. A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land-waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. Also written *go-out*. [Local, Eng.]

gout³ (gȯ), *n.* [< F. *goût*, < L. *gustus*, taste: see *gust*².] Taste; relish.

Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your *goût*.
Gray, Letters, I. 7.

There is no amusement so agreeable to my *goût* as the conversation of a fine woman. . . . I have an absolute tendre for the whole sex.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke.

[Now little used except in French phrases, as *haut goût*, high flavor or flavoring. See *hautgout*.]

goutify (gou'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goutified*, ppr. *goutifying*. [< *gout*¹ + *-i-fy*.] To make gouty; afflict with gout. [Rare.]

We perceived the old *goutified* canon, buried as it were in an elbow chair, with pillows under his head and arms, and his legs supported on a large down cushion.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

goutily (gou'ti-li), *adv.* In a gouty manner.

goutiness (gou'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being gouty; a gouty affection.

goutish (gou'tish), *a.* [< *gout*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Having a predisposition to gout; somewhat affected by gout; gouty.

The dice are for the end of a drum among souldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints.
Drummond, Epistles, xx. (*Latham.*)

goutous†, *a.* [ME. *gowtus*, *gowtous*, *gotows*, < OF. *gutus*, *guteux*, F. *goutteux* = Pr. *gotos* = Sp. Pg. *gotoso* = It. *gottoso*, < ML. *guttosus*, gouty, < *gutta*, the gout: see *gout*¹.] 1. Gouty.

A quene *gowtus* and croket.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 196.

2. Such as to cause gout: said of rich meats.

Luk ay that he otte no *gowtous* mette.
MS. Med. Line., f. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

gout-stone (gout'stōn), *n.* A nodule of sodium urate formed in some tissue as the result of gout; chalkstone.

goutte (gōt), *n.* [F., a drop: see *gout*¹.] A drop: used in heraldry with a qualifying term, as *d'or*, *de larmes*, etc.

goutte d'or (gōt dȯr). A white wine of Burgundy, of the second class.

goutweed (gout'wēd), *n.* Same as *goutwort*.

goutwort (gout'wėrt), *n.* The *Ægopodium Podagraria*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly believed to be a specific for gout.

gouty (gou'ti), *a.* [< *gout*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Diseased with or subject to the gout: as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* constitution.

Not giving like to those whose gifts, though scant,
Pain them as if they gaue with *gouty* hand.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

2. Pertaining to the gout: as, *gouty* matter.—3. Figuratively, swollen out of proper proportion; tumid; protuberant.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 105.

Rustic masonry, ill-formed festoons, and *gouty* balus trades.
Encyc. Brit., II. 441.

4†. Boggy: as, *gouty* land.—**Gouty concretions.** See *concretion*.—**Gouty gall.** See *gouty-gall*.—**Gouty-stem tree**, the Australian baobab, *Adansonia Gregorii*.

gouty-gall (gou'ti-gâl), *n.* A gall or an excrescence on the raspberry, produced by the red-necked buprestid, *Agrilus ruficollis*. See *Agrilus*.

Gov. An abbreviation of *governor* as a title.

gove¹ (gōv), *n.* Same as *goaf*. [Prov. Eng.]

gove² (gōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, ppr. *goving*. [< *gove*¹, *n.*, = *goaf*, q. v.] To put up in a gove or mow, as hay. [Prov. Eng.]

Seed barley, the purest, *gove* out of the way;
All other nigh hand, *gove* just as ye may.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

gove³ (gōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, ppr. *goving*. [Sc., also written *goave* and *goif*; cf. *goff*¹, *n.*] To go about staring like a fool; stare stupidly.

How he star'd and stammer'd,
When *goavan*, as if led wi' branks, . . .
He in the parlour hammer'd.
Burns, On Meeting with Basil, Lord Daer.

The wild beasts of the forest came,
Broke from their lughts and faulds the tame,
And *goved* around charmed and amazed.
Hogg, Kilmeny, l. 306.

govern (guv'ėrn), *v.* [< ME. *governen*, < OF. *governer*, *gouverner*, *gouverner*, later and mod. F. *gouverner* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *governar* = Sp. *gobernar* = It. *governare*, < L. *gubernare*, orig. **cubernare*, < Gr. κυβερνᾶν, steer or pilot a ship, direct, govern; ulterior origin unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To exercise a directing or restraining power over; control or guide: used of any exertion of controlling force, whether physical or moral.

Will you play upon this pipe? . . . *govern* these ventages with your fingers and thumb, give it breath with your mouth.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

'Tis not folly,
But good discretion, *governs* our main fortunes.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

My Lord Sandwich was prudent as well as valiant, and always *govern'd* his affaires with successe and little losse.
Evelyn, Diary, May 31, 1672.

Specifically—2. To rule or regulate by right of authority; control according to law or prescription; exercise magisterial, official, or customary power over: as, to *govern* a state, a church, a bank, a household, etc.

But if ony widowe hath sones or children of sones, lerne sche first to *gouerne* hir hous.
Wyclif, 1 Tim. v. 4 (Oxf.).

Can thy flocks be thriving, when the fold
Is *govern'd* by the fox?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

I have no fear but that the result of our experiment will be, that men may be trusted to *govern* themselves without a master.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 174.

3. In *gram.*, to cause or require to be in a particular form: as, a transitive verb or a preposition *governs* a noun or pronoun in the objective case; the possessive case is *governed* by the thing possessed; the subject *governs* the verb in number and person.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Rule*, *Control*, *Govern*, *Regulate*, *Manage*; conduct, supervise, guide; command, sway, curb, moderate. Of the first five words, *rule* is the most general, and is the only one that can stand for the exercise of an arbitrary or a loose kind of sway. *Control* implies a firm *rule*, which may not attend to the details of administration, but holds persons in check and prevents things from going in a way not desired: as, to *control* expenditures; to *control* fierce tribes. *Govern* implies the constant use of knowledge and judgment, like the close attention given by a pilot to his wheel. To *regulate* is to bring under rules, hence to make exact; it is not ordinarily used to express continued action, but it may mean to keep under rule: as, to *regulate* a watch, one's movements, one's conduct, the administration of a province. *Manage* enlarges the notion of handling a horse or caring for the affairs of a household to greater things, as a ship, a business, a nation; it implies great attention to details, constant watchfulness, and much skill or at least adroitness; it is rather a small word to be used as a synonym for *govern*. See *guide*, *v. t.*, and *manage*.

II. *intrans.* To exercise or have control; practise direction or guidance; especially, to exercise legal or customary authority.

To instruct ourselves in all the amazing lessons of God's *governing* providence, by which he holds the balance of nations, and inclines it which way he pleases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*.
Dryden.

The limits which separate the power of checking those who *govern* from the power of governing are not easily to be defined.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

governable (guv'ėr-na-bl), *a.* [< *govern* + *-able*.] Capable of being governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; amenable to law or rule.

The causes of these effects remain unknown, so as not to be *governable* by human means.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl. note.

It [the storm] came on very fierce, and we kept right before the wind and sea, the wind still increasing: the ship was very *governable* and steered incomparably well.
Dampier, Voyages, III., an. 1699.

So little a while ago that face had moved with every change of sentiment, that pale mouth had spoken, that body had been all on fire with *governable* energies.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

governableness (guv'ėr-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being governable.

governail†, *n.* [< ME. *governail, governaille, governayle*, < OF. *governail, gouvernail*, F. *gouvernail*, m. (OF. also *governaile, governaille*, f.), direction, = Sp. *gobernalle, gobernallo* = Pg. *governalho, governalho* = It. *gubernacolo, gobernaculo*, < L. *gubernaculum*, the helm or rudder of a ship, direction, government, < *gubernare*, steer, direct, govern: see *govern*, *v.*] 1. A rudder; a helm.

Lo! shippes . . . sothelt they ben born aboute of a litel *governayle*.
Wyclif, Jas. iii. 4.

2. Government; management; mastery.

Sharply tak on yow the *governaille*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1136.

Other gift bere hens shall hy no *gouernaill;*
Then grett mischaunce to purchace and haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5561.

He of this Gardin had the *governail*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 48.

governance (guv'ėr-nans), *n.* [< ME. *governance, governaunce*, < OF. *governance, gouvernance*, F. *gouvernance* = Pg. *governança*, < ML. *gubernantia*, < L. *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*, *v.*] 1. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management. [Now chiefly poetical.]

The first determination of God for the attainment of his end must needs be creation, and the next unto it *governance*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Under the Angel's *governance* benign
The happy island danced with corn and wine.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Why should we venture teach Him [God] *governance?*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

2†. Behavior; manners.

Perilous fallyngis of hiz placis, to myche abstynence, and othere yuel *gouernaunce* agens kynde.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

He likest is to fall into mischaunce
That is regardles of his *gouernaunce*.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 384.

governante (guv'ėr-nânt), *n.* [< F. *gouvernante* (= Sp. *gobernante* = Pg. *governante* = It. *governante*), a governor's wife, a governess, a housekeeper, fem. of *gouvernant*, ppr. of *gouverner*, govern: see *govern*, *v.*] A woman who has the care and management of children or of a house; a governess. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your nobleman's houses.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, p. 38.

Appears the *Governante* of th' House;
For such in Greece were much in use.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

governation†, *n.* [< ME. *governacioun*, < OF. *governacion, gouvernacion* = Sp. *gobernacion* = Pg. *governação* = It. *governazione*, < ML. as if **gubernatio(n-)*, < L. *gubernare*, govern: see *govern* and *-ation*.] Management; control.

Aron, that hadde the temple in *governacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 186.

governess (guv'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *govern* + *-ess*.] 1. A woman invested with authority to control and direct; a female ruler: also used figuratively.

Most select Princesse, . . . most wise *governesse* of all the affaires and businesses of the people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 295.

A matron's sober staidness in her eye,
And all the other grave demeanour fitting
The *governess* of a house.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Specifically — 2. A woman who has the care of instructing and directing children; an instructress: generally applied to one who teaches children in their own homes.

Mrs. Sydney turned school-mistress, to educate my girls, as I could not afford a *governess*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

governess (guv'ėr-nes), *v.* [< *governess*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the governess; act as governess: as, to go out *governessing*. [Colloq.]

"You will give up your *governessing* slavery at once." "Indeed! begging your pardon, sir, I shall not. I shall go on with it as usual."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

II. *trans.* To control or direct as a governess.

Tutored and *governessed* out of all the pleasantness of being natural.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 855.

government (guv'ėrn-ment), *n.* [Not in ME. (where the equiv. word was *governance*, q. v.); < OF. *governement, gouvernement*, F. *gouvernement* = Pr. *governament* = OSp. *gubernamiento* = Pg. It. *governamento*, < ML. as if **gubernamentum*, government, < L. *gubernare*, govern: see *govern* and *-ment*.] 1. Guidance; direction; regulation; management; control: as, the *government* of one's conduct.

The house of God must have orders for the *government* of it, such as not any of the household but God himself hath appointed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thy eyes' windows [shall] fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part, deprived of supple *government*,
Shall, stiff, and stark, and cold, appear like death.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

2. The exercise of authority in the administration of the affairs of a state, community, or society; the authoritative direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states.

Why has *government* been instituted at all? Because the passions of men will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice without constraint
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 15.

Man is so constituted that *government* is necessary to the existence of society, and society to his existence, and the perfection of his faculties.
Calhoun, Works, I. 4.

Government exists for the purpose of keeping the peace, for the purpose of compelling us to settle our disputes by arbitration instead of settling them by blows, for the purpose of compelling us to supply our wants by industry instead of supplying them by rapine.
Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

3. The system of polity or body of principles and rules by which the affairs of a state, community, or society are administered; an established or prescribed method of guiding, directing, or managing affairs: as, representative or constitutional *government*, monarchical or republican *government;* the presbyterian, episcopal, or congregational form of church *government*.

The *government* of the United States is a limited *government*, instituted for great national purposes, and for those only.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 25.

4. The governing body of persons in a state or community; the executive power; the administration. In Great Britain *government* is used specifically to signify the cabinet or ministry, apart from the sovereign; and in speaking of any joint action of this body the article is often omitted: as, the Liberal *government* was defeated by a large majority; *government* brought in a bill.

The Cabinet, the body to which in common use we have latterly come to give the name of *Government*, is simply a body of those privy councillors who are specially summoned.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 297.

5. A state or body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor. Specifically (*a*) One of the military divisions of France before the revolution. (*b*) In Russia, a province or governorship: as, the *government* of Perm.

For the purposes of territorial administration Russia Proper . . . is divided into forty-six provinces or *Governments* (gubernii).
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 198.

6. Right of governing; administrative authority; the office or function of one charged with the direction and control of affairs.

Warwick, . . .
I here resign my *government* to thee,
For thou art fortunate in all thy deeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

7†. Conduct or behavior; self-control or restraint.

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

How did the University applaud
Thy *government*, behaviour learning, speech,
Sweetness, and all that could make up a man!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

8. In *gram.*, the established usage which requires that one word in a sentence should cause another to be of a particular form; grammatical regimen.

governmental (guv-ėrn-men'tal), *a.* [< *government* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to government or the government: given, made, or issued by the government: as, *governmental* interference with trade; *governmental* order; *governmental* policy.

Upon the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, however, *Governmental* encouragement of literature almost absolutely ceased.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

There is no more possibility of intervention, or of *governmental* aid.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 731.

Governmental theory of the atonement. See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).

governor (guv'ėr-nor), *n.* [Also *governour;* < ME. *governor*, usually *governour*, < OF. *governeor, governour, governeur, gouvernour, gouverneur*, F. *gouverneur* = Pr. *governador* = Sp. *gobernador* = Pg. *governador* = It. *governatore*, < L. *gubernator*, a steersman, pilot, director, governor, < *gubernare*, steer, pilot, direct: see *govern*, *v.*] 1†. A steersman; a pilot.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governor* listeth.
Jas. iii. 4.

2. The person invested with the supreme executive power in a state or community; specifically, as a personal title, the chief magistrate of a state or province: as, the *governor* of Connecticut; the *governor* of Newfoundland. As a title, abbreviated *Gov.*

Her grace [Queen Elizabeth] likewise on her side, in all her graces passage, shewed herselfe generallye an image of a worthy lady and *gouernour*.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1559.

To day the *Governor* is everywhere chosen by the people directly, instead of through the Legislature; his term has generally been much lengthened.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 477.

3. One who is charged with the direction or control of an undertaking or institution: as, the *governors* of the Bank of England; the *governor* of a prison or hospital.

Thorie of Northumberland should be chefetaine and supreme *gouernour* of the armie.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Out of Machir came down *governors*, and out of Zebulun they that handle the pen of the writer.
Judges v. 14.

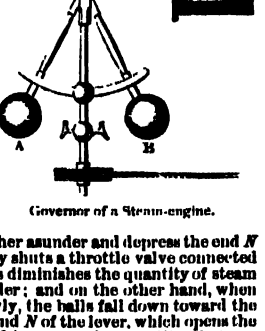
These seven angels are, by antiquity, called the seven *governors* or bishops of the seven churches.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 160.

4. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners. Compare *governess*, 2. [Obsolete or rare.]

And thus by the Chylde yee shall perceiue the disposytion of the *Gouernour*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage and form the mind.
Locke, Education, § 94.

5. A father; a master or superior; an employer; an elderly person. [Slang.] — 6. In *mach.*, a self-acting regulator which controls a supply of steam, gas, or water; especially, any device for automatically regulating the amount of power developed in a machine, as in a steam-engine. Governors are made in a variety of forms and with different methods of action. A form of governor for the steam-engine which illustrates well the general function of such devices is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. *A* and *B* are two centrifugal balls, *C A* and *C B* the rods which suspend the balls, crossing each other and passing through the spindle at *C*, where the whole is connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods, and serving as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass, *M*, is fitted to slide up and down upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece the end of the lever *N O*, whose fulcrum is at *P*, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball-rods by two short pieces and joints, *D E*, *F G*. When the engine goes too fast, the balls fly further asunder and depress the end *N* of the lever, which partly shuts a throttle valve connected with the end *O*, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder; and on the other hand, when the engine goes too slowly, the balls fall down toward the spindle and elevate the end *N* of the lever, which opens the throttle valve wider, and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder, thus causing it to be proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and keeping the variation of velocity within narrow limits. A similar contrivance is employed in mills to equalize the motion of the machinery. When any part of the machinery is suddenly started or checked, and the moving power remains the same, an alteration in the velocity of the mill will take place, which alteration the governor serves to limit. See *gas-governor*. — **Atmospheric, chronometric, etc., governor.** See the adjectives. — **Electric governor**, in *mach.*: (*a*) A governor in which the spread of revolving balls or the spread of the rim of a wheel by centrifu-



Governor of a Steam-engine.

gal action may act as a circuit-closer and sound an alarm or control some other part of the mechanism. (*b*) The regulator used in arc-lamps to control the current. See *regulator*. —**Governors' Act**, an English statute of 1699 (11 and 12 William III., c. 12), making governors, their deputies, etc., of plantations beyond sea answerable in England for crimes committed within such plantations. —**Governor's council**. See *council*. —**Gyroscope governor**. See *gyroscope*. —**Marine governor**, a governor for marine engines intended to overcome the effects of the motion of a vessel on a governor of ordinary construction. Many such governors have been invented, in which the centrifugal balls are replaced by other contrivances. —**Screw-propeller governor**, a form of governor in which the throttle-valve is regulated by the action of a screw-propeller device working in a resisting fluid.

governor-block (guv'ėr-nor-blok), *n.* In the railway automatic compression-brake, one of a pair of cast-iron blocks pivoted to the axle-clamp. They are driven by centrifugal force when the axle of the brake is revolved, and serve, by means of a pin on the extremity, to actuate the mechanism which throws the brake into gear. *Car Builder's Dict.*

governor-general (guv'er-nor-jon'ę-ral), *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy: as, the *governor-general* of Canada.

The *Governor-General* of India has absolute control over, and command of, the army in the field, so far as the direction of the campaign and the points of operation are concerned. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 211.

governor-generalship (guv'ėr-nor-jon'ę-ral-ship), *n.* [< *governor-general* + *-ship*.] The office, functions, sphere of authority, etc., of a governor-general.

Desirous that he should assume an absolute *governor-generalship*. *Motley*, United Netherlands, I. 399.

governorship (guv'ėr-nor-ship), *n.* [< *governor* + *-ship*.] The office of governor.

govinda (gō-vin'dą), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of an Indian kite, *Milvus govinda*.

gov't. A contraction of *government*.

gow (gou), *n.* A Scotch form of *gull*[2].

gowan (gou'an), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. and Ir. *gugan*, a bud, flower, daisy.] In Scotland, one of several different yellow flowers, as the dandelion, the common marigold, the hawkweed, the globe-flower, etc., but generally the daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also *gowlan*.

We twa hae run about the braes,
An' pu'd the *gowans* fine.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

They [the sheets] were washed wi' the fairy-well water, and bleached on the bonnie white *gowans*, and beetled by Nelly and herself. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

Lapper or **lockin gowan**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. **Meadow-gowan**, or **open gowan**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

gowany (gou'ą-ni), *a.* [< *gowan* + *-y*[1].] Decked with gowans; covered with mountain daisies. [Scotch.]

Sweeter than *gowany* glens, or new mown hay.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 2.

gowar (gou'ar), *n.* Same as *gouarce*.

gowd (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold*.

gowden (goud'dn), *a.* A Scotch form of *golden*.

gowdie, gowdy (gou'di), *n.* [Sc., = E. *goldy*; a dim. name applied to various animals having yellow or yellowish color or spots.] 1. The gemmous dragonet.—2. The gray gurnard.—3. The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucum*. Also *gowdie-duck*.—4. A cow. **Heels o'er gowdy**. See *heel*[1].

gowdnook (goud'nŏk), *n.* [Sc., also *gowdanook*, *gaufnook*.] A fish, the skipper or saury, *Scomberesox saurus*.

gowdy, *n.* See *gowdie*.

gowff† (gouf), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *goff*; < *gouf*, a common pronunciation and old spelling of *golf*: see *golf*, *goff*[3].] To strike with the flat of the hand; strike as in playing at handball; cuff.

North, Fox, and Co.
Gowff'd Willie like a ba', man.
Burns, The American War.

gowk (gouk), *n.* [Sc., also *gouk*, = E. *gawk*, q. v.] 1. A cuckoo.—2. A stupid fellow; a gawk. See *gawk*, 2.—**To give one the gowk**, to befool one.

Ye hae *gi'en me the gowk*, Annet,
But I'll gie you the scorn;
For there's no a bell in a' the town
Shall ring for you the morn
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 96).

gowk† (gouk), *v. t.* [< *gowk*, *n.*] To make (a person) look like a fool or gawk; puzzle.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowked*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

gowkit (gou'kit), *a.* [< *gowk* + *-it*[2] = *-ed*[2].] Foolish; stupid; giddy. [Scotch.]

gowkmeat (gouk'mēt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

gowky†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gawky*.

gowl[1] (goul), *v. i.* [< ME. *goulen*, *gowlen* (also *gowlen*, *gaulen*, *gawlen*, > E. *yawl*[1], *yowl*), < Icel. *gaula*, low, bellow: see *yawl*[1], *yowl*.] 1. To howl, either threateningly or in weeping. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For unnethes es a chylde borne fully,
That it ne begynnes to *goule* and crye.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 25. (*Halliwell*.)

May ne'er misfortune's *gowling* bark
Howl thro' the dwelling o' the clerk.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

2. In *coal-mining*, to break down: said of the roof or sides of a mine. *Gresley*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gowl[2]†, *n.* Another spelling of *ghoul*.

gowlan, *n.* Same as *gowan*.

gowlee (gou'lē), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *gauli*, a cowherd, a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk, < Hind., etc., *gau*, *gao*, also uninflected *go*, a cow, ox, bull, < Skt. *go*, a cow, = Gr. *βοῦς* = L. *bos* = E. *cow*: see *cow*[1].] The cowherd caste in Hindustan.

gown (goun), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *gownd*, *gound*; < ME. *goune*, a gown, either (1) < OF. *gune*, *gone* = Pr. *gona* = OSp. *gona* = It. *gonna* (ML. *gunna*, MGr. *γούνα*, Albanian *gunë*), a gown, a petticoat; or (2) < W. *gwn* = Corn. *gun* = Manx *goon* = Ir. *gunn* = Gael. *gun*, a gown. The Rom. forms are themselves prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. W. *gwnio*, sew, stitch.] 1. An outer garment, generally long and loose, of various shapes and uses. Specifically—(*a*) A long and loose outer robe usually worn by men at the beginning of the fifteenth century and later, and by women continuously from an early date in the middle ages; essentially, a garment meant to be girded at the waist, somewhat close-fitting above and large and loose below.

He came with all speed,
In a *gownd* of green velvet from heel to the head.
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

1 [Dogberry] am a wise fellow, . . . and one that hath two *gowns* and everything handsome about him.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

(*b*) Same as *dress*, 2. [*Dress* is preferred for a garment cut to fit the person, the *gown* being more properly a loose garment hanging from the shoulders. Compare (*c*).]

She pat on her back her silken *gown*,
An' on her breast a siller pin.
Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

The Queen, I hear, is now very well again, and that she hath bespoke herself a new *gown*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 61.

She clad herself in a russet *gown*,
She was no longer Lady Clare.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

(*c*) A loose garment worn in the house; a wrapper: as, a dressing-*gown*; a night *gown*.

My skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose *gown*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

2. A long and loose over-dress, of varying styles, worn distinctively on official occasions in Europe, and less commonly in America, by clergymen, judges, lawyers, and university professors and students; hence, the emblem of civil power or place, as opposed to the *sword*.

We hear
The lawyers plead in armour 'stead of *gowns*.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 47.

There is a reverence due
From children of the *gown* to men of action.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

I saw two grave auncient Judges . . . in their Scarlet *gownes*, . . . with many other Civilians . . . in blacke *gownes*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

I past beside the reverend walls
In which of old I wore the *gown*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3†. The toga.

Then were the Roman fashions imitated, and the *Gown*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

The toga, or *gown*, seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, different in largeness according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer, and used only upon occasion of appearing in publick.
Kennet, Roman Antiquities, II. v. 7.

Geneva gown, the form of preaching-gown, academic rather than ecclesiastical in character, affected by the early Genevan reformers, and adopted generally among Puritans and Low-churchmen. It is made to fit the body loosely, has full sleeves, and can be worn with or without a cassock. It is now seldom worn in the Anglican Church, the surplice or the masters' gown being used instead; but it is still the common form of pulpit-gown among Presbyterian and other dissenting ministers. —**Guarded gown**†. See *guard*, *v.* —**Town and gown**, at Oxford and other university and college towns in Great Britain, the citizens or townspeople on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other. At Oxford quarrels and riots between town and gown were of frequent occurrence in the middle ages, and have broken out occasionally in later times.

gown (goun), *v.* [< *gown*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To invest with a gown; clothe or dress in a gown; hence, to impart the function represented by the gown to.

The person that is *gowned* is by his gowne putt in mynd of gravitye. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The comparison then is briefly between a *gowned* man and a souldier's condition in respect of expedition.
Holyday, Juvenal, Illus. of the Sixteenth Satyre.

For travel girt, for business *gowned*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 20.

II. *intrans.* To put on a gown.

gown-cloth†, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Tell, quod the lord, and thou shalt have anon
A *goune-cloth*, by God and by Saint John.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 552.

Paid to John Pope, draper, for 2 *gown-cloths*, eight yards, of 2 colors. [Time of Henry VI.]
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 367.

gownman (goun'man), *n.*; pl. *gownmen* (-men). Same as *gownsman*.

A *gownman* learn'd. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 138.

gown-piece (goun'pēs), *n.* A piece of cloth fit to make a gown of, and sufficient in quantity.

gownsman (gounz'man), *n.*; pl. *gownsmen* (-men). 1. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, or a professor or student of a university, especially the last.

We used to meet *gownsmen* in High Street reading the goodly volume as they walked — pensive with a grave and sage delight. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 92.

The townsmen came on with a rush and shout, and were met by the *gownsmen* with settled, steady pluck.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in distinction from a soldier; a citizen.

gowpen, *n.* See *goupen*.

gowt (gout), *n.* See *gout*[2].

goyazite (go-yaz'it), *n.* [< *Goyaz*, a large inland province of Brazil, noted for gold and diamonds, + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring, in rounded grains of a yellowish-white color, in the diamond-bearing gravels of Brazil.

gozzan, *n.* See *gossan*.

gozzard, gozzerd (goz'ard, -ėrd), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *gosherde*, a goosherd: see *goosherd*, and cf. *goshawk*, *gosling*.] 1. One who herds geese. *Malme*. [Prov. Eng.]

A person called a *gozzard*, i. e., goose-herd, attends the flocks, and twice a day drives the whole to water.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Gray Lag Goose.

The man who tended them was called a goosherd, corrupted into *gozzerd*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 777.

2. A fool; a silly fellow. *Poppe*. [Prov. Eng.]

G. P. O. An abbreviation of *General Post-office*.

gr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *grain* or *grains*; (*b*) of *gram* or *grams*; (*c*) of *groschen*.

Gr. An abbreviation of *Greek*.

Graafian follicle. See *follicle*, 2.

graal†, *n.* See *grail*[2].

grab[1] (grab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grabbed*, ppr. *grabbing*. [< Sw. *grabba* = MLG. *grabben*, grasp; a secondary verb (cf. its freq. *grabble*) connected with *grub*, *grope*[1], *grasp*, and ult. *gripe*[1], but not with *grapple*.] To seize forcibly or roughly; grip suddenly; snatch; hence, to get possession of rudely, roughly, forcibly, or illegally. [Colloq.]

The desire to *grab* the lands of the weaker races is also less enveloped now than it was earlier in the century in such specious forms of words as "the blessings of civilisation." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 1.

grab[1] (grab), *n.* [< *grab*[1], *v. t.*] 1. The act of grabbing; a sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; hence, acquisition by violent, dishonest, or corrupt means.

The girls wonder how those gunners sit so straight with folded arms, and never make hysterical *grabs* at the bars or at each other, as they would do under like circumstances. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

The late session has left a record singularly free from scandals, and the results of its work will be searched in vain for "big *grabs*" or "jobs" out of which to make campaign thunder. *The Nation*, July 10, 1884, p. 31.

2. Something that is grabbed or obtained by grabbing.—3. A mechanical device for gripping an object; a grip. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, a tool intended for extricating broken rods or other articles from a boring. (*b*) A pair of iron hooks or grapples for gripping an object.—**Back-pay grab, salary grab**, in *U. S. hist.*, a retroactive congressional act of 1873 for the increase of the salaries of congressmen: an opprobrious name.

grab[2] (grab), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Ar. *gharāb*, Marathi *gurāb*, *ghurāb*.] A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

grab-bag (grab'bag), *n.* A bag containing articles to be obtained by thrusting the hand within and seizing one, the privilege of doing so being previously bought, a common money-getting device at charitable fairs; figuratively, any unscrupulous device for gain or

spoils, into which the element of uncertainty enters.

It is a *grab-bag* from which every disappointed politician hopes to draw a prize.
New York Tribune, Sept. 23, 1879.

grabber (grab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grabs, grasps, or snatches.

grabble (grab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grabbled*, ppr. *grabbling*. [= D. *grabbelen*, snatch, scramble for, = LG. (> G.) *grabbeln*, grope, fumble (cf. LG. *grubbeln*, grope, fumble); freq. of *grab*[1]: see *grab*[1] and *grab*.] To grope about; feel with the hands; make tentative grasps or clutches.

And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible paines, and in much danger of his life, *grabling* all night in the dark without moonlight, through wild olive trees and high rocks.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 294.

He puts his hands in his Pockets, and keeps a *grabling* and a fumbling, and shaking, at last tells you he has left his Money at home. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It was a new style of salmagundi; some of the boys were doused into each other, some were rolled against the tree, some sent *grabbling* on their faces down the hill.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

grab-game (grab'gām), *n.* A method of swindling or theft, consisting in snatching anything exposed, as the stakes in gambling, or a purse, and making off with it.—**To practise the grab-game**, to raise a disturbance, as in gambling, for the sake of plunder. [Slang.]

grab-hook (grab'hůk), *n.* In *angling*, a hook made by fixing four large fish-hooks in a piece of lead; a pull-devil. [Colloq.]

grab-iron (grab'ī'ėrn), *n.* One of the handles attached to freight-cars for the use of trainmen in boarding the cars. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grab-line (grab'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope hanging on shipboard in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary. Specifically—(*a*) A rope hung along a ship's side, near the water's edge, so that boatmen can seize and hold on to it when coming alongside. (*b*) A rope hung over a ship's side and made fast inboard, so that workmen outside of the ship can hold on to it.

grace (grās), *n.* [< ME. *grace*, *grase*, *gras*, < OF. *grace*, *grasce*, F. *grâce* = Pr. *gratia*, *gracia*, *grassia* = Sp. *gracia* = Pg. *graça* = It. *grazia*, < L. *gratia*, (pass.) favor, esteem, hence agreeableness, regard, (act.) favor, gratitude (in pl., personified, *Gratiæ*, the Graces), < *gratus*, (pass.) beloved, dear, (act.) thankful, grateful (> E. *grate*[3]), in form a pp., = Gr. *χαρτός*, that causes delight, welcome, verbal adj. (pp.) of *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χάρις*, favor, grace (in pl. *αἱ Χάριτες*, the Graces), *χαρά*, joy.] 1. That element or quality of form, manner, movement, carriage, deportment, language, etc., which renders it pleasing or agreeable; elegance or beauty of form, outline, manner, motion, or act; pleasing harmony or appropriateness; that quality in a thing or an act which charms or delights: as, to move with easy *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 488.

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden*, Æneid.

So, with that *grace* of hers,
Slow-moving as a wave against the wind, . . .
So she came in. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, the goddesses of the beauty, brightness, and joy in nature and humanity. The Graces are the *Charites* of the Greeks, variously described as daughters of Helios (the Sun) and Aigle (heavenly brightness), or of Zeus (Jupiter) and Eurynome (daughter of Ocean - the Aurora). They were also variously named, but their most familiar names are Aglaïa (the brilliant), Euphrosyne (cheerfulness), and Thalia (the bloom of life). They had in their gift grace, loveliness, and favor, and were attendants in the train of Aphrodite.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne, . . .
Whom lovely Venus at a birth,
With two sister *Graces* more,
To ivy-crowned Bacchus bore.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 15.

The Muses and the *Graces*, group'd in threes,
Euring'd a billowing fountain.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Amenity of disposition or manner; sweetness or amiability; graciousness; politeness; courtesy; civility: as, to yield with good *grace*.

It is a great *grace* in a prince, to take that with conditions which is absolutely her owne.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a man of you
Had so much *grace* [as] to put it in my mind.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. *pl.* A kind of play or game designed to exhibit or develop easy gracefulness in motion. One player, by means of two sticks held one in each hand, throws a small hoop to another, who endeavors to catch it on two similar sticks, and then to throw it back in the same way.

5. A pleasing and attractive quality or endowment; beauty; adornment; embellishment.

An ornament that yieldeth no small *grace* to a roome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

Chastity, good-nature, and affability are the *graces* that play in her countenance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

From vulgar bounds with bold disorder part,
And snatch a *grace* beyond the reach of art
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Every *grace* that plastic language knows
To nameless poets its perfection owes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

6. In *music*, an embellishment, whether vocal or instrumental, not essential to the harmony or melody of a piece, such as an appoggiatura, a trill, a turn, etc. Such embellishments were much more common in music for the harpsichord and the viol than they are for modern instruments; their exact form and even the place of their introduction were often left in the eighteenth century to the taste of the performer.

7. Favor; good will; friendship; favorable disposition to another; favorable regard: as, to be in one's good *graces*; to reign by the *grace* of God.

I suld not attempe thus to commoune,
Bot of ther *graces*, correctioune, and pardoune.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 101.

"Certes" (sayd he) "I n'ill thine offred *grace*,
Ne to be made so happy doe intend."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 33.

Your majesty's high *grace* to poesy
Shall stand 'gainst all the dull detractions
Of leaden souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Victoria, By the *Grace* of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. *Burke's Peerage*.

8. An act of kindness or favor accorded to or bestowed on another; a good turn or service freely rendered.

And whanne twei gheeris werin fillid Felix took a successour Porcius Festus, and Felix wolde give *grace* to Iewis, and left Poul boundun. *Wyclif*, Acts xxiv. 27 (Oxf.).

To othere, that asken him *grace*, suche as han served him, he ne zevethe not but his Signet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

This was a peculiar *grace*, not allowed to any but persons of the highest rank. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 9.

Do me *grace* in sitting by my side.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

9. A faculty, license, or dispensation bestowed by legal authority, the granting of which rests in discretion or favor, and is not to be asked as of right; a privilege; also, in *Eng. law*, a general and free pardon by act of Parliament. Also called *act of grace*.

In duke Ionys house a goman ther was,
For his rewarde prayde suche a *grace*;
The duke gete graunt ther-of in londe,
Of the kyng his fader, I vnduratonde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of that college, after he had received all the *graces* and degrees—the proctorship and doctorship—could be obtained there. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The Irish . . . accordingly offered to pay £120,000 in exchange for 51 privileges or *graces*, . . . and that a parliament should be held to confirm these *graces*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 55.

10. In *Scrip.* and *theol.*: (*a*) The free, unmerited love and favor of God: as, the doctrine of *grace* (that is, the doctrine that all things, including salvation, are received from God as a free gift, and not merited or earned by man).

Shall we continue in sin, that *grace* may abound?
Rom. vi. 1.

(*b*) The enjoyment of the favor of God.

By whom also we have access by faith into this *grace* wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.
Rom. v. 2.

(*c*) Benefit, especially inward spiritual gifts, conferred by God through Christ Jesus; specifically, power or disposition to yield obedience to the divine laws, to practise the Christian virtues, and to bear trouble or affliction with patience and resignation: as, *grace* to perform a duty, or to bear up under an affliction.

With god wille take we the *grace* that God wol us sende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2364.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister *grace* unto the hearers. Eph. iv. 29.

11†. Virtue; power; efficacy.

O mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

12†. Share of favor allotted to one; lot; fortune; luck.

He had at Thebes sory *grace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

13. Mercy; pardon.

Oure greuaunce for-gone we algate,
And we graunte hym oure *grace* with a goode chere.
York Plays, p. 306.

Death is to him that wretched life doth lead
Both *grace* and gaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 11.

Thairfoir the Gordones gaue no *grace*,
Becaus they craved it nought.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 228).

14. Indulgence; forbearance; allowance of time: as, three days' *grace* for the payment of a note.

See, the church empties space. . . .
Hallo, there, sacristan! five minutes' *grace*!
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

15. In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution: as, a *grace* was approved by the Senate at Cambridge for founding a Chinese professorship.

In universities many ungracious *graces* there be gotten.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 22.

All *Graces* (as the legislative measures proposed by the Senate are termed) have to be submitted first to the Caput, each member of which has an absolute veto on the *grace*.
Literary World, XII. 283.

16†. Thanks; thanksgiving.

They . . . answerden ful mekely and benignely, yeldynge *graces* and thankinges to here lord, Melibee.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Sir, now be-holde what oure lorde doth for yow, and for to saue youre peple, mooche ought ye hym honoure and yelde *graces* with goode herte whan he thus you socoured and helpeth in soche nede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 578.

17. A formula of words expressing thanks and craving a blessing on or with a meal or refreshment; a short prayer before or after meals, in which a blessing is asked or thanks are rendered: as, to say *grace*; *grace* before meat.

Lucio. I think thou never wast where *grace* was said.
2 *Gent.* No? a dozen times at least.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

He [Job] said *grace* when he had no meat, when God gave him stones for bread, and scorpions for fish.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

Their Boer was strong; their Wine was port;
Their Meal was large, their *Grace* was short.
Prior, An Epitaph.

18. A title of honor formerly borne by the sovereigns of England, but now used only as a ceremonious title in speaking to or of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop: as, his *Grace* the Duke of Wellington.

How fares your *Grace*? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's *Grace* of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A Peasant. But, Sir Thomas, must we levy war against the Queen's *Grace*?
Wyatt. No, my friend; war for the Queen's *Grace*—to save her from herself and Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

Converting grace, grace which effects conversion.—**Cooperant grace**, grace cooperating with the will of the believer.—**Covenant of grace**. See *covenant of works*, under *covenant*.—**Day of grace**, in *theol.*, the time during which mercy is offered to sinners.

Life is the season God hath given
To fly from hell and rise to heaven;
That *day of grace* fleets fast away,
And none its rapid course can stay
Scotch Scripture Paraphrase.

Days of grace. (*a*) In *old Eng. law*, days granted by the court for delay at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant; three days beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned might appear and answer. (*b*) The period beyond the fixed day for payment allowed by law or custom for paying a negotiable note or bill of exchange. In Great Britain and the United States, at common law, three days are allowed, but if the last day of grace falls on Sunday, or any day on which business is not legally carried on, the bill or note is payable on the day preceding. Modern statutes have made some changes in these rules, particularly as regards legal holidays immediately preceding or following Sunday. Bankers' checks are payable on demand without days of grace, and the same rule applies to bills or notes payable on demand.—**Economy or dispensation of grace**, the system or method according to which God dispenses his free gifts, especially his spiritual gifts, to man.—**Good graces**, favor; friendship.

What has the merchant done, that he should be so little in the *good graces* of Sir Roger?
Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

Indwelling grace, grace operating on the believer as a sanctifying power.—**Irresistible grace**, grace independent of and irresistible by the human will. According to some theologians, grace in conversion is *irresistible*; according to others, *cooperant*.—**Means of grace**, the means by which divine influence is exerted on the hearts of men, such as the preaching of the gospel, the reading of Scripture, prayer, meditation, public worship, and the sacraments of the church.

We bless thee . . . for the *means of grace*, and for the hope of glory.
Book of Common Prayer, General Thanksgiving.

Operations of grace, the sanctifying influences ascribed in the Scriptures to the Holy Spirit. - **Prevenient grace**, grace which acts upon the sinner before repentance. - **Saving grace**, those spiritual gifts which are essential to or constitute salvation. **To fall from grace**, to lose the spiritual gifts conferred in conversion, and relapse into a state of apostasy and sin. Arminianism affirms, Calvinism denies, the possibility of falling from grace. **To take heart of grace** (formerly also **at grace** or **a grace** [sometimes written *grasse* and confused with *grass*]), to take courage because of favor or indulgence shown.

And with that she drinking delivered me the glasse, I now *taking heart at grasse* to see her so gamesome, as merille as I could, pledged her in this manner.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. H, 2 b

What it was, after I had eaten a little *heart a grasse*, which grew at my feete, I feared not, and who was the owner I greatly cared not, but boldly accosted him, and desired house-roome. *The Man in the Moone* (1609).

Then spake Achilles swift of pace,
"Fear not" (quoth he), "*take heart of grace*,
What e're thou hast to say, be't best or
Worst, speake it out, thou son of Thestor"
Homer a la Mode (1695).

With a bad grace, ungracefully, ungraciously, with evident reluctance, inappropriateness, or insincerity: as, the apology was made *with a bad grace*. **With a good grace**, gracefully; graciously: now generally implying that the air of graciousness is rather forced: as, he made reparation *with a good grace*.

He does it *with a better grace*, but I do it more natural.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

No man discharges pecuniary obligations *with a better grace* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33.

grace (grās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graced*, ppr. *gracing*. [< *grace*, *n.*] 1. To adorn; decorate; embellish and dignify; lend or add grace to.

Who would have thought that all of them should hope
So much of our connivance as to come
To *grace* themselves with titles not their own?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3

Neither corn nor pasture *graced* the field,
Nor would the vine her purple harvest yield.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*

2†. To confer grace or favor upon; afford pleasure or gratification to.

This place, where we last . . . did *grace* our eyes upon her ever-flourishing beauty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I am persuaded the work will gain upon men's minds in ages, but your *gracing* it may make it take hold more swiftly. *Bacon*, Letter, Oct. 12, 1620.

3. To dignify or gratify by an act of favor; favor or honor (with something).

How with this nod to *grace* that subtle courtier,
How with that frown to make this noble tremble.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

So ye will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er those waste downs whereon I lost myself.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4†. To supply with heavenly grace.

Grace the disobedient. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 50.

5. In *music*, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to: as, to *grace* a melody.

grace-cup (grās'kup), *n.* 1. A cup, generally a standing cup, goblet, hanap, or other large vessel, in which the last draught was drunk at table, being passed from guest to guest.

As a corollary to conclude the feast, and continue their mirth, a *grace cup* came in to cheer their hearts, and they drank healths to one another again and again
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 409

2. A draught from this cup.

And dinner, grace, and *grace cup* done,
Expect a wondrous deal of fun.
Lloyd, To George Coleman.

A shadow of this Anglo Saxon custom [love cup in monasteries] may yet be seen in the *grace-cup* of the universities, and the loving cup passed round among the guests at the great dinners given by the Lord Mayor of London.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 336, note

3. A richly spiced and flavored drink served in the grace-cup. The recipe for the Oxford grace cup provides for strong beer flavored with lemon-peel, nutmeg, and sugar, with very brown toast soaked in it.

graced (grāst), *a.* 1. Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful.

One of the properest and best *graced* men that I ever saw. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. Virtuous; chaste.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

graceful (grās'fûl), *a.* [< *grace* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by grace or elegance; displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant: used particularly of motion, looks, and speech: as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode
Dryden, Æneid.

In both these [postures], to be *graceful* it is requisite that there be no appearance of difficulty.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

He gave himself freely to poetry and other *graceful* accomplishments. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

Why should the man tell truth just here,
When *graceful* lying meets such ready shrift?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2†. Having Christian grace or piety; in a state of grace.

You have a holy father,
A *graceful* gentleman; against whose person,
So sacred as it is, I have done sin.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Elegant*, etc. (see *elegant*), easy, natural, unconstrained.

gracefully (grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety: as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.

Buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, *gracefully* dispos'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 154.

gracefulness (grās'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

Gracefulness is an idea belonging to posture and motion. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

2†. A state of grace; excellence.

If you
Can find no disposition in yourself
To sorrow, yet by *gracefulness* in her
Find out the way, and by your reason weep.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

3†. Graciousness.

"O lady of my life," said he to Zelmane, "I plainly lay my death to you if you refuse me, let not certain imaginative rules, whose truth stands but on opinion, keep so wise a mind from *gracefulness* and mercy, whose never-failing laws nature hath planted in us."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

grace-hoop (grās'höp), *n.* A slender hoop used in playing the game of graces.

graceless (gras'les), *a.* [< ME. *graceles*; < *grace* + *-less*.] Without grace. (*a*) Wanting in propriety or elegance. (*b*) Having departed from or having been deprived of divine grace; hence, villainous; corrupt; depraved.

For God his gifts there plenteously bestowes,
But *graceless* men them greatly do abuse.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 326.

(*c*) Ungracious; ill-mannered, uncivil.

For modes of faith let *graceless* zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 305.

You *graceless* dog, help your mother up.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

(*d*†) Out of grace or favor.

How wostow so that thou art *graceless*?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 781.

Thou dost abhor to dwell
So near the dim thoughts of this troubled breast,
And grace these *graceless* projects of my heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*e*†) Without mercy, pitiless.

I have asked grace of a *graceless* face,
No pardon there is for you and me.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI 43).

gracelessly (grās'les-li), *adv.* In a graceless manner.

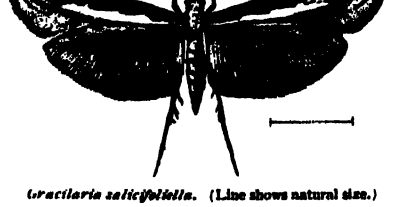
gracelessness (grās'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graceless.

grace-note (grās'nōt), *n.* In *music*, a grace; especially, an appoggiatura. See *grace*, 6.

grace-stroke (grās'strōk), *n.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grâce. *Davies.*

Your intentions led you to our neighbouring Kingdom of Scotland, to perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England
Scotland Characterized, 1701 (Harl. Misc., VII. 377).

Gracilaria (gras-i-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gracilis*, slender, + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of mollusks. —2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Gracilariidæ*, containing very small but beautiful tineid



Gracilaria salicifoliella. (Line shows natural size.)

moths, characterized by the form of the fore wings and the smoothly clothed palpi. It is a large genus, with nearly 50 European and about as many North American species. The genus was named by Haworth in 1829, or earlier.

Gracilariidæ (gras'i-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heineman, 1870), < *Gracilaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths having long slender bodies, small wings, long antennæ, and 3-jointed palpi. It contains the important genera *Cortisetum* and *Ornix* besides *Gracilaria*, which are rich in species and wide-spread. The larvæ are all leaf-miners when young, but quit their mines before pupating, usually rolling the edge of the leaf around the cocoon.

gracile (gras'il), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *grácil* = Pg. (rare) *gracil* = It. *gracile*, < L. *gracilis*, slender, thin.] Slender; thin; hence, gracefully slight in form, development, or manifestation. [A word long recognized, but comparatively recent in use.]

Where in groves the *gracile* Spring
Trembles, with mute orison
Confidently strengthening.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

There are girls in those unfamiliar villages worthy to inspire any statuary — beautiful with the beauty of ruddy bronze — *gracile* as the palmettoes that sway above them
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 733

gracilent† (gras'i-lent), *a.* [= It. *gracilento*, < L. *gracilentus*, equiv. to *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile*.] Same as *gracile*.

graciles, *n.* Plural of *gracilis*.

graciliductor (gras'i-li-duk'tor), *n.*; pl. *graciliductores* (-duk-tō'rēz). [NL., < L. *gracilis* + NL. (*ad*)*ductor*, a muscle of the thigh: see *adductor*.] Same as *gracilis*. *Cones*, 1887. [Rare.]

gracilis (gras'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *graciles* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *gracilis*, slender (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *gracile*.] A muscle of the thigh arising from the descending ramus of the pubis, running along the inner border of the thigh, and inserted in the upper part of the shaft of the tibia, assisting to adduct the thigh and flex the leg: so called from its slenderness in man. It is one of the adductor group.

gracility (grā-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gracilité*, F. *gracilité* = It. *gracilità*, < L. *gracilita(t-)s*, slenderness, thinness, < *gracilis*, slender: see *gracile*.] The character of being gracile; slenderness. [Rare.]

It was accordingly subjected to a process of extenuation, out of which it emerged reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*— a skeleton without marrow or substance. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

gracioso (grā-si-ō'sō; Sp. pron. grä-thē-ō'sō), *n.* [Sp., a buffoon, harlequin, comic actor, < *gracioso*, graceful, facetious, funny, ridiculous, = E. *gracious*, q. v.] 1. A favorite. *Davies.*

The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great *Gratioso*, was put on by the Prince to ask the King's liking to this amourous adventure.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 114.

2. A character in Spanish comedy, corresponding in many respects to the English clown.

At length the *Gracioso* presented himself to open the scene. . . . I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

gracious (grā'shus), *a.* [< ME. *gracious*, *gracios*, < OF. *gracios*, *gracieus*, F. *gracieux* = Pr. *gracios* = Sp. Pg. *gracioso* = It. *grazioso*, < L. *gratiosus*, enjoying favor, popular, agreeable, showing favor, obliging, < *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] 1. Full of grace or favor; disposed to show good will, or to exercise favor or kindness; beneficent; benignant.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful.
Neh. ix. 17.

I know his Majesty is *gracious* to you, and you may well expect some Preferment that way.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting favor or kindness; friendly; kind; courteous: now usually implying condescension.

All bare him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded out of his mouth. Luke iv. 22.

He is a very insignificant fellow, but exceeding *gracious*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

Sir Lancelot, as became a noble knight,
Was *gracious* to all ladies. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. Characterized by or endowed with divine or saving grace; righteous; virtuous.

Ham. Dost know this water-fly?
Hor. No, my good lord.
Ham. Thy state is the more *gracious*, for 'tis a vice to know him. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Many of their children . . . were of best dispositions and *gracious* inclinations.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

He reckons it no abjection to be abased in the face of man, so he may be *gracious* in the eyes of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 340.

4. Attractive; agreeable; acceptable; excellent; graceful; becoming; beautiful.

Therby wende he to be *gracious*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 507.

Toward the Est ende of the Cytee, is a fulle fair Chirche and a *gracyous*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

In dimension, and the shape of nature,
A *gracious* person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

How *gracious* is the mountain at this hour!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Good gracious, goodness gracious, my gracious, gracious me, or simply **gracious**, an exclamation of surprise, originally a mild oath, *good* or *gracious God*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Kind, Good-natured*, etc. (see *benignant*); benevolent, condescending, lenient, affable, familiar, civil, courteous.

graciously (grā'shus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *graciously*; < *gracious* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Favorably; fortunately.

He hadde wel ybought and *graciously*,
Thanked be God, al hool his marchandise.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 344.

2. In a gracious or friendly manner; with kindness or courtesy.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed. *Dryden.*

graciousness (grā'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension; mercifulness.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 325.

Offers of *graciousness*, of cabinet councillor, of chancellor of the exchequer, were made to right and left.
Walpole, Letters, II. 473.

2. Attractiveness; charm; fascination.

Why lyked me thy youthe and thy fairenesse,
And of thy tong, the infynyte *graciousnesse*!
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1675.

He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.

I am almost prepared to go further, and think that bluegrass is a specific for physical beauty and a certain *graciousness* of life.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 259.

grackle (grak'l), *n.* [< L. *graculus, gracculus*, a jackdaw, so named from its note "*gra gra*" (Quintilian). Cf. *crow*[2].] 1. Some or any bird of the genus *Gracula*, or of one of the synonymous genera, of the old world. The birds to which the name usually attaches are those of the genera *Eulabes* and *Acridotheres* in a large sense; but the application is vague and fluctuating. *Gracula* or *Eulabes religiosa* is the religious grackle, or mina (see cut under *Eulabes*); *G. gryllivora* or *Acridotheres tristis* is the Indian paradise-grackle. 2. An American icterine passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and chiefly of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ*: as, the purple *grackle*, or crow-blackbird, *Quiscalus purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed or Texas *grackle*, *Q. major*; the rusty *grackle*, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*.

Our own native blackbirds, the crow blackbird, the rusty *grackle*, the cow bird, and the red-shouldered starling, are not songsters. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 286.

Also spelled *grakle*.

Gracula (grak'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *graculus, gracculus*, a jackdaw: see *grackle*.] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Linnean genus of grackles, insusceptible of definition, comprehending sturnoid passerine birds of the old world and icterine birds of the new. (*b*) A Cuvierian genus of old-world grackles, or sturnoid passerines: same as *Acridotheres* of Vieillot. Also called *Graculus*. (*c*) A genus of rosy starlings: same as *Pastor*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*d*) A genus of old-world sturnoid passerine birds (the same as *Eulabes* of Cuvier), containing the minas, as the religious grackle, *G. religiosa*. See cut under *Eulabes*.

Graculidæ (gra-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

Graculinæ (grak-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graculus* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of supposed corvine birds, or birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, containing various old-world sturnoid passerine birds of the genus *Gracula*, such as the religious grackles and their allies. Also called *Eulabetinæ*. [Obsolescent.] — 2. A subfamily of totipalmate birds, containing the cormorants. See *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

Graculus (grak'ū-lus), *n.* [L.: see *grackle*.] 1. Same as *Gracula* (*b*). — 2. A genus of chonghs. *Koch*, 1816. — 3. A genus of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocorax*.

gracy† (grā'si), *a.* [< *grace* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical.

A *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian.
Pepys, Diary, April 14, 1661.

gradal (grā'dal), *a.* [< *grade*[1] + *-al*.] Having reference to extent, measure, or degree. [Rare.]

He conceives that less weight should be given to spore-differences of a mere *gradal* character.
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. vi.

gradalet, gradalist†, *n.* [ML.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

gradate (grā'dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gradated*, ppr. *gradating*. [< *grade*[1] + *-ate*[3].] I. *trans.* To cause to pass by insensible degrees, as from one tint of color, or from one light or dark tone, to another.

We find that in nature the colours are never allowed to come in contact; but are harmonised either by being separated by neutral colours, or by being imperceptibly *gradated* and blended into each other.
Field's Chromatography (ed. J. S. Taylor), p. 56.

II. *intrans.* To effect gradation, as of color.

If you cannot *gradate* well with pure black lines, you will never *gradate* well with pale ones.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, i. 3.

gradatim (grā-dā'tim), *adv.* [L., < *gradus*, a step, degree: see *grade*[1].] Gradually; step by step; by degrees.

gradation (grā-dā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *gradation* = Pr. *gradatio* = Sp. *gradacion* = Pg. *gradação* = It. *gradazione*, < L. *gradatio(n-)*, an ascent by steps, a gradation or climax, < *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*[1].] 1. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; orderly or continuous arrangement or succession; serial order or sequence according to size, intensity, quality, rank, attainment, or the like

The Chinians therefore do vse a kinde of *gradation* in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 94.

Preferment goes by letter and affection,
And not by old *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to the first. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Hence — 2. Progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step: as, the *gradations* of an argument.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold *gradations* of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way.
Johnson, On Robert Lovet, st. 9.

I could not avoid desiring some account of the *gradations* that led her to her present wretched situation.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

3. A degree or relative position in any order or series.

The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe.
Is. Taylor.

We see . . . with existing monkeys various *gradations* between a form of progression strictly like that of a quadruped and that of a biped or man
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 137.

4. In the *fine arts*, the regular arrangement or subordination to one another of the parts of any work of art, so as to produce the best effect, as, in painting, the gradual blending of one tint into another.

In the production of *gradations* of effect in gold the Japanese stand alone. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 100.

5. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords. — 6. In *philol.*, the relation of the radical vowels in a series of verbal forms or derivatives derived with variation from the same verbal root, as *sing, sang, sung*: same as *ablaut*.

The relation in which the older vowels stand to one another is called *gradation* (German *ablaut*). By the laws of *gradation*, *e* and *o* (together with their weakenings *i* and *u*) are weakenings of *a*.
H. Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (3d ed.), p. xviii.

Gradation of color. See *color*.

gradational (grā-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *gradation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or according to gradation.

There is not only a *gradational* passage from one to the other, but they are often combined in the same individual. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 470.

Along with generic identity between the two [scientific and unscientific knowledge] we have noted five points of *gradational* difference. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 36.

Gradatores (grad-ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gradator*, < L. as if **gradāre* (assumed from the p. a. *gradatus*: see *gradation*) for *gradi*, walk, step: see *grade*[1].] In Blyth's system (1849), an order of grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Cultrirostres* of Cuvier; the stalkers.

gradatory (grad'ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Proceeding step by step; gradual. [Rare.]

Could this *gradatory* apostacy [of Macbeth] have been shown us, could the noble and useful moral which results have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities?
Seward, Letters, iii.

2. Suitable or adapted for progression or forward motion: an epithet formerly applied to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

II. *n.*; pl. *gradatories* (-riz). In *eccles. arch.*, a series of steps from the cloisters into the church.

graddan (grad'an), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *gradan*, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw, the meal obtained from such grain, Gael. also snuff hastily prepared, < Gael. Ir. *grad*, quick, hasty, sudden.] 1. Parched corn; grain burned out of the ear. — 2. Meal ground in the quern or hand-mill. [Scotch in both senses.]

grade[1] (grād), *n.* [In ME. repr. by *gree*[2], q. v.; < F. *grade*, a grade, degree (cf. AS. *grad*, a step), < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, a step in a ladder or stair, a station, position, degree, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, step, walk, go. From L. *gradus* come also E. *gradation, gradual, grail*[2], etc., and from the orig. verb *grade* also ult. E. *gradient, ingredient, grassant, grassation, aggress, congress, digress, egress, ingress, progress, regress, transgress*, etc., *grallatory, retrograde, plantigrade*, etc.] 1. A step, degree, or rank in any series or order; relative position or standing as regards quantity, quality, office, etc.

Teachers of every *grade*, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

Hardly higher made,
Tho' scaling slow from *grade* to *grade*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Through colon's dreamiest *grades*
The yellow sunbeams pause and creep!
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In a road or railroad, the degree of inclination from the horizontal; also, a part of such a road inclined from the horizontal. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in a certain distance. In Great Britain the steepest grade allowed by law on a railway is 1 foot in 70 feet: that is, an ascent or a descent of 1 foot in 70 feet of distance. Also *gradient*. [*Grade* is most common in American use, and *gradient* in British.]

3. In *zoölogical classification*, any group or series of animals, with reference to their earlier or later branching off from the stem or stock from which they are presumed to have evolved. — 4. An animal, particularly a cow or bull or a sheep, resulting from a cross between a parent of pure blood and one that is not pure-bred: as, an Alderney *grade*. [Also used as an adjective.]

— **At grade**, on the same level: as, two railroads crossing each other *at grade*. **Grade crossing.** See *crossing*. — **Grade of a type**, in *alg.*, $ix^i y^j$, where i is the rank (that is, the degree) of the parent quantic, j is the order in the coefficients, and w is the weight in respect to the selected variable.

grade[1] (grād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graded*, ppr. *grading*. [< *grade*[1], *n.*] 1. To sort out or arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, etc.: as, to *grade* fruit, wheat, or sugar; to *grade* the children of a school. — 2. To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used. — 3. To improve the breed of, as common stock, by crossing with animals of pure blood. — **Graded school**, a school divided into departments taught by different teachers, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education.

grade[2] (grād), *a.* Same as *grath*.

gradely (grad'li), *adv.* Same as *graithly*.

grader (grā'dėr), *n.* One who or that which grades. (*a*) One engaged in grading, as on the line of a railroad.

The camps of the *graders* on the railroad line.
The Century, XXIV. 772.

(*b*) A heavy plow or an earth-scraper used in throwing up an embankment or in making a permanent way. (*c*) A grain-separator or -sorter. See *separator*.

From the *grader* the large wheat . . . drops to the top rolls of the first break roller mill.
The Engineer, LXV. 2.

gradient (grā'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, step, go: see *grade*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Moving by steps; walking; gressorial; ambulatory: opposed to *saltatory*: said either of animals or of their gait: in heraldry, said of a tortoise used as a bearing and represented in fesse.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that from spider . . . is more especially remarkable, which . . . did creep up and down as if it had been alive
Bp. Wilkins, Daedalus, ii. 4.

2. In *herpet.*, walking or running on legs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gradientia*: correlated with *salient* and *serpent*. — 3. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination: as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *grade*[1], 2*c*—2. In *physics*, the rate at which a variable quantity, as temperature or pressure, changes in value: as, thermometric *gradient*; barometric *gradient*.

Corresponding to the *gradients* of the normal temperatures of latitude there are also *gradients* of normal pressure of latitude, with corresponding wind velocities and directions. *Report of Chief Signal Officer* (1885), ii. 280.

gradienter (grā'di-en-tėr), *n.* [< *gradient* + *-er*[1].] A small instrument used by surveyors for fixing grades, and for many other purposes. It consists of a small portable telescope, to be mounted on a tripod having a horizontal and a vertical motion, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit-level.

Gradientia (grā-di-en'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), neut. pl. of L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, walk, step: see *gradient*.] Reptiles that walk, as distinguished from those that leap or are salient. At first (in Laurenti's classification) the *Gradientia* included, besides the gradient reptiles proper or lacertilians, such amphibians as newts and salamanders; with the latter excluded, *Gradientia* is sometimes used as equivalent to *Lacertilia*.

gradin, gradine (grā'din, grą-den'), *n.* [< F. *gradin* = It. *gradino*, a step, < L. *gradus*, a step: see *grade*[1].] 1. One of a series of steps or seats raised one above another.

Subsequent excavations disclosed in front of the large bas-relief a slab of alabaster, . . . cut at the western end into steps or *gradines*. *Layard*, Nineveh, v.

2. An altar-ledge or altar-shelf; one of the steps, ledges, or shelves above and back of an altar, on which the altar-cross or crucifix, flower-vases, candlesticks, etc., are placed. The term *gradin* seems to have been recently introduced from the French. Before the Reformation the simple name *shelf* was used. The gradin or gradins collectively are sometimes called a *superaltar*, or by some confusion of terms a *retable* (this being distinguished from a *reredos*).

3. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gradino (grā-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *gradini* (-nē). [It.: see *gradin*.] 1. Same as *gradin*, 2.—2. A piece of ornamentation, painting, sculpture, or the like intended for the front of an altar-ledge or raised superaltar: as, a *gradino* of mosaic.

The four small bas reliefs of the Nativity, the Annunciation, the Epiphany and the Presentation, in the *gradino*, are sweet and tender in feeling, and simple in composition. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 143.

gradual (grad'ū-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*, < ML. **gradualis*, only as neut. n. *graduale*, also *gradale*, *gradalis* (> ult. E. *grail*[1]), a book of hymns and prayers, such as were orig. sung on the steps of a pulpit, < L. *gradus* (*gradu-*), a step: see *grade*[1]. For the noun, cf. *grail*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Marked by or divided into degrees; proceeding by orderly stages or sequence; graduated.

So from the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; from thence the leaves
More aery; last the bright consummate flower
Spirits odorous breathes: flowers and their fruit,
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

2. Moderate in degree of movement or change; proceeding with slow regularity; not abrupt or sudden: as, a *gradual* rise or fall of the thermometer; *gradual* improvement in health.

What prospects from his watch-tower high
Gleam *gradual* on the warder's eye!
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 2.

Marriage . . . is still the beginning of the home epic the *gradual* conquest or irremediable loss of that complete union which makes . . age the harvest of sweet memories in common. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 445.

Gradual emancipation, modulation, number, etc. See the nouns. **Gradual Psalms**, Psalms cxx to cxxxiv inclusive; supposed to have been so called because sung on the fifteen steps from the outer to the inner court of the temple at Jerusalem. Also called *Psalms of Degrees*. [The title at the head of each of these Psalms is literally 'a song of the goings up, ascents, or steps.' In the Septuagint it is ᾠδὴ ἀναβαθμῶν; in the Vulgate, *Canticum graduum*; in the authorized version, "A Song of Degrees"; in the revised version, "A Song of Ascents."]

II. *n.* 1†. A series of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saints implor'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 507.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon sung after the reading of the epistle, while the book is moved from the epistle to the gospel side of the altar: so called because it was formerly sung by the subdeacon or epistler and cantor on the step (*gradus*) of the ambo or pulpit from which the epistle was read. (*b*) An office-book formerly in use, containing the antiphons called graduals, as well as introits and other antiphons, etc., of the mass. Also called the *cantatory* or *cantatorium*.

graduale (grad-ū-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *gradualia* (-li-ą). [ML.: see *gradual*.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

A "grayle booke" or *graduale* has nothing whatever to do with the Gradual Psalms, but is a book containing the *graduale* sung after the Epistle in the Mass. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 278.

gradualism (grad'ū-ąl-izm), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ism*.] A gradual, progressive, or slow method of action. [Rare.]

Gradualism [in destroying slavery] is delay, and delay is the betrayal of victory. *Sumner*, Speech, Feb. 12, 1863.

graduality (grad-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ity*.] The character of being gradual; regular progression. [Rare.]

The close resemblance of the seedling to the tree, . . . and the *graduality* of the growth. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xv. § 3.

gradually (grad'ū-ąl-i), *adv.* 1. In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; slowly.

No debtor does confess all his debts, but breaks them *gradually* to his man of business. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxvi.

A langnor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, *gradually*
Weakening the man. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2†. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually* but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

gradualness (grad'ū-ąl-nes), *n.* The character of being gradual.

The *gradualness* of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer. *H. Drummond*, Natural Law, p. 92.

graduand (grad-ū-and'), *n.* [< ML. *graduandus*, to be graduated, ger. of *graduare*, graduate: see *graduate*.] In British universities, a student who has passed his examinations for a degree, but has not yet been graduated.

graduate (grad'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graduated*, ppr. *graduating*. [< ML. *graduatus*, pp. of *graduare* (> It. *graduare* = Sp. Pg. *graduar* = F. *graduer*), confer a degree upon (in mod. use with extended meaning), < L. *gradus*, a step, degree, ML. an academical degree, etc.: see *grade*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; divide into small regular distances: as, to *graduate* a thermometer, a scale, etc.

According to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

2. To arrange or place in a series of grades or gradations; establish gradation in: as, to *graduate* punishment.

Nine several subsidies of a new kind, a *graduated* income and property tax, were levied at more critical periods. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 250.

3. To confer a degree upon at the close of a course of study, as a student in a college or university; certify by diploma, after examination, the attainment of a certain grade of learning by: as, he was *graduated* A. B., and afterward A. M.

The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where ignorance on stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a *graduated* dunce.
Cowper, Task, ii. 739.

Young Quincy entered college, where he spent the usual four years, and was *graduated* with the highest honors of his class. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 103.

4. To prepare gradually; temper or modify by degrees.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Sir T. Browne.*

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Medical Repository.*

5. To raise to a higher degree, as of fineness, consistency, etc.: as, to *graduate* brine by evaporation.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass by degrees; change or pass gradually.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin.*

2. To receive a degree from a college or university, after examination in a course of study; be graduated.

He *graduated* at Leyden in 1691. *London Monthly Mag.*, Oct., 1808, p. 234.

graduate (grad'ū-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *graduatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Arranged in successive steps or degrees; graduated.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Fatham.*

2. Having received a degree; having been graduated: as, a *graduate* student.

II. *n.* 1. One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society, after examination.

I would be a *graduate*, sir, no freshman.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1.

Sweet girl-*graduates* in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A graduated glass vessel used for measuring liquids, as by chemists, apothecaries, etc.

A *graduate* that has contained tincture of iron, or solutions of lead or lime. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 114.

graduateship (grad'ū-āt-ship), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-ship*.] The condition of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

graduation (grad-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *graduation* = Pr. *graduacio* = Sp. *graduacion* = Pg. *graduação* = It. *graduazione*, < ML. *graduatio(n-)*, the act of conferring a degree, < *graduare*, confer a degree: see *graduate*.] 1. The act of graduating, or the state of being graduated. (*a*) The act or art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical or other instruments, and the like.

Graduation is the name given to the art of dividing straight scales, circular arcs, or whole circumferences into any required number of equal parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 27.

(*b*) Admission to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional corporation, as a result of examination.

Bachelors were called Senior, Middle, or Junior Bachelors according to the year since *graduation*, and before taking the degree of Master. *Woolsey*, Hist. Disc., p. 122.

(*c*) The raising of a substance to a higher degree of fineness, consistency, or the like; transmutation, as of metals (in alchemy); concentration, as of a liquid by evaporation. 2. Collectively, the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.—3. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; grading.

The special and distinctive cause of civilization is not the division but the *graduation* of labor. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 171.

graduation-engine (grad-ū-ā'shon-en'jin), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

graduator (grad'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-or*.] One who or that which graduates. Specifically—(*a*) A dividing-engine. (*b*) A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air.

graduatory (grad'ū-ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *graduate* + *-ory*.] Adapted for use in graduation. See *graduation*, 1 (*c*).

Others or the same [chemists] speak of [it] as a *graduatory* substance (as to some metals). *Boyle*, Works, V. 501.

graduction (grą-duk'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *gradus*, a step, degree, + *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead.] In *astron.*, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, etc.

gradus (grā'dus), *n.*; pl. *gradus*. [Abbr. of L. *Gradus ad Parnassum*, steps to Parnassus, a fanciful name for an elementary book in prosody or music: L. *gradūs*, pl. of *gradus*, a step; *ad*, to; *Parnassum*, acc. of *Parnassus*, Parnassus.] 1. A dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin verses.

Martin then proceeded to write down eight lines in English, . . . and to convert these line by line, by main force of *Gradus* and dictionary, into Latin that would scan. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

2. In *music*, a work consisting wholly or in great part of exercises of gradually increasing difficulty. Specifically, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a celebrated treatise on musical composition, written in Latin, by Johann Joseph Fux, published in Vienna in 1725, and since translated into the principal modern languages of Europe; also, the title of a book of exercises for the piano by Muzio Clementi, now regarded as a classic.

grady (grā'di), *a.* [< Heraldic F. as if **gradé*, < L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps: see *grade*[1], *gradation*.] In *her.*, cut into steps, one upon another: said of lines, of the edges of ordinaries, or the like. Sometimes called *battled embattled*, *battled grady*, *or embattled grady*.—**Cross grady**, in *her.* See *Calvary cross*, and *cross degraded and conjoined*, under *cross*[1].



Argent, a Bend Grady Gules.

or **Græcize, Græcism**, etc. See *Grecize*, etc.

graf (gräf), *n.* [G., a count: see *grave*[3].] A German title of dignity equivalent to *count*: the title corresponding to English *earl*, French *comte*, etc.

The *Graf*, or administrative ruler of the province which is composed of the aggregations of the hundreds, is a servant of the king, fiscal and judicial. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 25.

I do not want you to marry the best baron or *graf* among them. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, xii.

graff[1] (graf), *n.* [A var. (< ME. *graf*, < AS. *graf*, nom.) of *grave*[2] (< ME. *grave*, < AS. *grafe*,

dat.): see *grave*[3]. Cf. *staff* and *stave*.] 1. A grave. [Scotch.]

He's as he is, cauld in his *graff*.
Burns, On a Henpecked Country Squire.

I'll hook it a *graff* wi' my ain twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbies.
Blackwood's Mag., May, 1820, p. 66.

2†. A ditch or moat; a canal. Also *graft*.

Here we visited the engines and mills both for wind and water, draining it thro' two rivers or *graffs* cut by hand, and capable of carrying considerable barges.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1670.

graff[2] (gràf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*, *griff*; < ME. *graffe*, also *gryffe*, < OF. *greffe*, F. *greffe*, a particular use, in allusion to the shape of the slips, of OF. *grafe*, *graffe*, *graife*, *grefe*, *greffe*, a style for writing with (cf. MD. *grafie* = Pg. *garfo*, a graff; ML. *grafflolum*, *graphiolum*, LL. *graphiolum*, a small shoot or scion), < L. *graphium*, ML. also *grafium*, *graffium* (> AS. *graf*), < Gr. γραφεῖον, a style for writing with, a pencil, < γράφειν, write: see *graphic* and *grave*[1]. In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*[2].] Same as *graft*[2].

The *grafe* is to be take amydde his tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

I have a staff of another oke *graff*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

I took his brush and blotted out the bird,
And made a Gardener putting in a *graff*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

graff[2] (gràf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*; < ME. *graffen* (= MD. *grefen*), < OF. *greffer*, graff; from the noun. In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*[2].] 1. Same as *graft*[2].

In Marche as other thinke
He [pistachio] may be *grafed* in an Almauntree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be *grafed* in; for God is able to *graf* them in again.
Rom. xi. 23.

2. To incorporate; attach.

Of those [houses] are Twelue in that rich Girdle *graft*
Which God gaue Nature for her New-years-gift.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

graff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *greave*[1], *greave*[2].

graffage (graf'āj), *n.* [< *graff*[1] + *-age*.] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

To keep in repair the long line of boundary fence, to clean the *grafages*, clear out the moat-like ditches.
Miss Mitford, Country Stories.

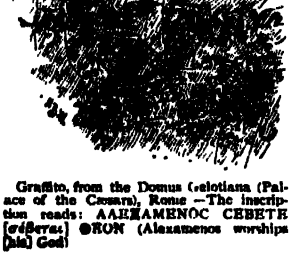
graffer[1] (gràf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *graffere*, *greffere* (Prompt. Parv.); < *graff*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who graffs or grafts; a grafter.

graffer[2] (graf'ėr), *n.* [< ML. *grafarius*, *grafferius*, also *grefferius*, after OF. *greffier*, a scribe, notary, < L. *graphiarius*, pertaining to a style for writing with, ML. as noun, a notary, < *graphium*, a style for writing with: see *graff*[2].] In *law*, a notary or scrivener; a greffier.

Graffilla (gra-fil'ą), *n.* [NL., < *Graff*, a proper name, + dim. *-illa*.] The typical genus of parasitic planarians of the family *Graffillidæ*. *G. muricicola* is found in the kidneys of gastropods of the genus *Murex*.

Graffillidæ (gra-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graffilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic planarians, typified by the genus *Graffilla*, and distinguished from other *Pharyngea* by having no special pharyngeal sac.

graffito (gräf-fē'tō), *n.*; pl. *graffiti* (-tē). [It., a scribbling, < *graffiare*, scratch, scribble, claw, < ML. *graphiare*, *graffiare*, write, < *graphium*, *graffium*, a style: see *graff*[2]. Cf. *graffer*[2].] 1. In *archæol.*, an ancient scribbling scratched, painted, or otherwise marked on a wall, column, tablet, or other surface. Graffiti abound on nearly all sites of ancient civilization, particularly those under Roman domination. They comprise more or less rude sketches, names, sentences, and remarks of all kinds, like similar modern scribblings, and are often of much archæological and historical importance.



Graffito, from the Domus Gelotiana (Palace of the Cæsars), Rome.—The inscription reads: ΑΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟC CEBETE [σέβεται] ΘΕΟΝ (Alexamenos worships [his] God)

The *graffiti* or wall-scribblings of Pompeii and ancient Rome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 149.

2. In *art*, a scratching or scoring for the production of designs or effects.—3. A vessel of pottery decorated in graffito.—**Graffito decoration**, a kind of decoration executed by covering a surface, as of stucco or plaster, of one color with a thin coat of a similar material in another color, and then scratching or scoring through the outer coat to show the color beneath.—**Graffito painting**, a kind of decorative painting imitating the effect of lines deeply scored or scratched on a wall.—**Graffito ware**, a kind of pottery with decoration in scratches. See *incised ware*, under *ware*[2].

graft[1]† (gràft), *n.* Same as *graff*[1], 2.

The outward defence seemes to consist but in 4 towers, very high, and an exceeding deepe *graft* with thick walls.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

graft[2] (gràft), *n.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*[2], with excrescent *t*, prob. first in the verb, where it prob. arose out of the pp. *graft* for *grafted*: see *graff*[2], *v. t.*] 1. A shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The graft and stock unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit. See *grafting*, 1.

Yong *Graftes* grow not onelie soonest, but also fairest, and bring alwayes forth the best and sweetest frute.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

2. Figuratively, something inserted in or incorporated with another thing to which it did not originally belong; an extraneous addition.

The pointed arch was a *graft* on the Romanesque, Lombard, and Byzantine architecture of Europe.
Encyc. Brit., II. 423.

It seemed to them that some new *graft* might be set upon the native stock of the college.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Specifically—3. In *surg.*, a portion of living tissue, as a minute bit of skin, cut from some part of an animal or person and implanted to grow upon some other individual or some other part of the same individual.

graft[2] (gràft), *v.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*[2]: cf. *graft*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To insert, as a scion or graft, or a scion or graft of, into a different stock, for joint growth: as, to *graft* a slip from one tree into another; to *graft* the pear upon the quince. See *grafting*, 1.

With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To fix a graft or grafts upon; treat by the operation of grafting.

By the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here at home that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Date-trees, amongst which there are two growing out of one stock exceeding high, which their Prophet forsooth *grafted* with his owne hands. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

Hence—3. To insert into or incorporate with something else; fix upon something as a basis or support: as, to *graft* a pagan custom upon Christian institutions.

Th' amazed Reaper down his sickle flings;
And sudden Fear *grafts* to his Ankles wings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Graft in our hearts the love of thy Name; increase in us true religion.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for 7th Sunday after Trinity.

No art-teaching could be of use to you, but would rather be harmful, unless it was *grafted* on something deeper than all art. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 68.

4. In *surg.*, to implant for growth in a different place, as a piece of skin.—5. *Naut.*, to weave over with fine lines in an ornamental manner, as a block-strap, ring-bolt, etc.—**Grafted bow.** See *bow*[2].—**To graft boots**, to repair boots by adding new soles and surrounding the feet with new leather. *Bartlett.* [Connecticut, U. S.]—**To graft by approach**, in *hort.*, to inarch.

II. *intrans.* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another.

The graffe and grayne is goode, but after preef
Thou sowe or *graffe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

grafted (gràft'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, divided chevronwise and also by a line drawn palewise from the top of the field to the point of the chevron; hence, divided into three pieces: said of the field. Also called *party per pale* and *chevroné*.

grafter (gràf'tėr), *n.* [< *graft*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. the older form *graffer*[1].] 1. One who grafts or inserts scions in foreign stocks; one who propagates trees or shrubs by grafting.

I am informed by trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year. *Evelyn.*

2. A saw designed especially for sawing off limbs and stocks preparatory to grafting. It has a narrow pointed blade and fine teeth.

graft-hybrid (gràft'hī'brid), *n.* See the extracts and *hybrid*.

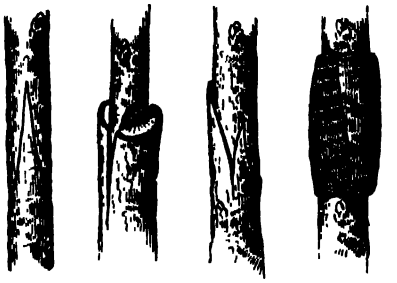
It would appear that the two distinct species mentioned above [*C. purpureus*, Scop., and *C. Laburnum*, L.] became united by their cambium layers, and the trees propagated therefrom subsequently reverted to their respective parentages in bearing both yellow and purple flowers, but produce as well blossoms of an intermediate or hybrid character. Such a result, Mr. Darwin observes, may be called a *graft-hybrid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 179.

A *graft-hybrid*, that is, one produced from the united cellular tissue of two distinct species.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 416.

graft-hybridization (gràft'hī'brid-i-zā'shon), *n.* See *hybridization*.

The cases above given seem to me to prove that under certain unknown conditions *graft-hybridization* can be effected. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 434.

grafting (gràf'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *graft*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree into the stem or some other part of another, in such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of grafting are of great variety, designated by the words *whip*, *splice*, *cleft*, *saddle*, *crown*, etc. In *whip-grafting*, or *tongue-grafting*, the stock and scion, of



Saddle-grafting. Cleft-grafting. Whip-grafting.

equal size, are fitted together by tongues cut in each, and tightly bound (whipped or lashed) until they are well united in growth. *Splice-grafting* is performed by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across in an oblique direction, in such a way that the sections are of the same shape, then laying the oblique surfaces together so that the one exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. In *cleft-grafting* the stock is cleft down, and the graft, cut in the shape of a wedge at its lower end, is inserted into the cleft. In *saddle-grafting* the end of the stock is cut in the form of a wedge, and the base of the scion, slit up or cleft for the purpose, is affixed. *Crown-grafting*, or *rind-grafting*, is performed by cutting the lower end of the scion in a sloping direction, while the head of the stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark; a piece of wood, bone, ivory, or other such substance, resembling the thinned end of the scion, is inserted in the top of the slit between the alburnum and the inner bark and pushed down in order to raise the bark, so that the thin end of the scion may be introduced without being bruised, the edges of the bark on each side are then brought close to the scion, and the whole is bound with matting and clayed.

2. In *carp.*, the joining of two piles or beams endwise; scarfing.—**Grafting by approach.** Same as *approaching*.

Graham bread. See *brown bread*, under *bread*[1].

Grahamism (grā'am-izm), *n.* [< *Graham* (Sylvester Graham, an American reformer and writer on dietetics (1794–1851)) + *-ism*.] Vegetarianism. [U. S.]

Grahamism was advocated and practiced by many.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XI. 567.

Grahamite[1] (grā'am-īt), *n.* [See *Grahamism*.] A follower of Sylvester Graham in respect to diet; a vegetarian. [U. S.]

grahamite[2] (grā'am-īt), *n.* [Named after J. Lorimer *Graham* of New York, and Col. *Graham* of Baltimore.] A bituminous mineral resembling albertite, filling a fissure in the carboniferous sandstone in West Virginia.

graid, graidly. Same as *gratth, graithly*.

grail[1]† (gral), *n.* [< ME. *grayle*, *grayel*, *grale* = OD. *gral*, < OF. *grael*, *greel*, *graal*, *greal*, *gree*, a service-book (cf. *grael*, *greal*, a degree) (F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*), < ML. *graduale*, also *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual: see *gradual*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

Others do say that Gelasius ordained the *grail* to be had in the mass about the year of our Lord 490.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 306.

In the Graduale, or *Grail*, was put whatever the choir took any part in singing, on Sundays or festivals, at high mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 212.

grail[2] (grāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *grayle*; < ME. *graal* (= MHG. *grāl*, *grazal*, *greasal*, G. *graal*, *gral*), etc., < OF. *graal*, *greal*, *grail*, *greel*, *greil*, also in the general sense *grasal*, F. dial. *grazal*, *grasau*, *grial*, *grau*, *gro* = Pr. *grazal* = OCat. *greasal* = OSp. *grial* = Pg. *gral*, in ML. variously *gradalis*, *gradale*, *grasale*, *grasala*, a flat dish, a

shallow vessel; the forms show unusual variation, being appar. manipulated on account of the legendary associations of the word (so OF. *saint greal*, 'holy dish,' was manipulated into *sang real*, prop. 'royal blood,' but taken for 'real blood,' ML. *sanguis realis*), and the original form is not certain; it was prob. *gradale*, pointing to a probable corruption (simulating *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual, also an antiphon, etc.: see *grail*[1]) of ML. *cratella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl: see *crater*.] In *mediæval legend*, a cup or chalice, called more particularly the *holy grail* or *sangreal*, supposed to have been of emerald, used by Christ at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of Christ's blood as he was taken from the cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain. Other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain; when approached by any one not perfectly pure it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest to knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. The stories and poems concerning Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend, and it has been still further developed in modern times. See *sangreal*.

And, sir, the pepie that were ther at cleped this vessell that thei hadden in so grete grace the *Graal*; and yef ye do my counseile, ye shall stablisshe the thirde table in the name of the trinite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

All arm d I ride whate'er betide,
Until I find the holy *Grail*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

grail[3]† (gral), *n.* [As used by Spenser (def. 2), spelled *graile*, *grayle*, and appar. regarded by him as a contr. of *gravel;* but in all senses appar. ult. < OF. *grasle*, *graille*, later *gresle*, F. *grêle*, fine, small (< L. *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile*), confused with OF. *gresle*, F. *grêle*, hail (cf. F. *grésil* = Pr. *grazil*, sleet), < OF. *gres*, F. *grès*, grit, < OHG. *grioz*, G. *gries* = AS. *grēot*, E. *grit:* see *grit*[2].] 1. Fine particles: in the quotation apparently referring to the fine beads or air-bubbles of mantling liquor.

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
To see how it [ale] flowers and mantles in *graile*
Ritson's Songs (ed. Park), ii. 64.

2. Fine gravel; sand.

And lying downe upon the sandie *graile*
Dronke of the streame as cleare as christall glas.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 6.

His bones as small as sandy *grayle*
He broke, and did his bowels disentrayle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 19.

3. One of the smaller feathers of a hawk. *Blome.*

grail[4] (grāl), *n.* [Cf. *grail*[3].] A single-cut file with one curved and one straight face, used by comb-makers.

grail[4] (grāl), *v. t.* [< *grail*[4], *n.*] In *comb-making*, to treat with a single-cut file or grail.

They [combs] then pass to the *grailing* department, where, by means of special forms of files or rasps, known as grails and topers, the individual teeth are rounded or bevelled, tapered, and smoothed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 178.

grain[1] (grān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graine*, *grayn*, *grayne*, etc.; < ME. *grayn*, usually *greyn*, *grein*, a grain of wheat, etc., of sand, etc., a seed, grain (of paradise), a pearl, grain of the skin, etc., < OF. *grain*, *grein* = Pr. *gran*, *gra* = Sp. *grano* = Pg. *grão* = It. *grano*, a grain, seed, = D. *graan*, grain, corn, = G. Dan. Sw. *gran*, a grain, a particle, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed, small kernel, = AS. and E. *corn:* see *corn*[1]. In sense 11, < ME. *greyne*, *greyne*, a red dye, a texture dyed red, = MHG. *grān*, a red dye, < OF. *graine*, *grainne*, *greinne*, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *grana*, f., cocens, a red dye, < ML. *grana*, f., prop. neut. pl., 'grains,' in reference to the insects collectively, pl. of L. *granum*, a grain.] 1. A small hard seed; specifically, a seed of one of the cereal plants, wheat, rye, oats, barley maize, or millet; a corn.

Eke Marcial affermeth oute of doute
That *greynes* white in hem [pomegranates] this crafte will dle. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *graine* of it [Paulcke] is almost as great as a beane. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

2. Collectively, corn in general; the gathered seeds of cereal plants in mass; also, the plants themselves, whether standing or gathered: as, to grind or thresh *grain;* a field or a stack of *grain*.

Loke what is in the fyrst fruites of *grayne* offered, the same is generally in the whole heape. *J. Udall*, On Col. i.

And champing golden *grain*, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots waiting for the dawn.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. The smallest unit of weight in most systems, originally determined by the weight of a plump grain of wheat. In a pound troy or apothecaries' weight there are 5,760 grains, the grain being the 24th part of a pennyweight in the former and the 20th part of a scruple in the latter. The ounce of each therefore contains 480 grains, while in avoirdupois weight, in which the grain is not used, the ounce is equal to 437½ grains and the pound to 7,000 grains. Abbreviated *gr.*

4. Any small hard particle, as of sand, gunpowder, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, a minute portion of anything; the smallest amount of anything: as, he has not a *grain* of wit.

And for no carpyng I couth after ne knelyng to the grounde,
I myzte gete no *greyne* of his grete wittis.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 189.

Arth. Is there no remedy?
Hub. None but to lose your eyes.
Arth. O heaven!—that there were but a mote in yours,
A *grain*, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Love's too precious to be lost,
A little *grain* shall not be spilt.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

5. In *bot.*, a grain-like prominence or tubercle, as upon the sepals of dock.—6. *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. It is used as food for domestic animals: in the United States, for cows, which eat it greedily, but whose milk is made thinner and less nutritious by it, though temporarily increased in quantity, while the animal is soon materially injured.

7. The quality of a substance due to the size, character, or arrangement of its grains or particles, as its coarseness or fineness, or superficial roughness or smoothness; granular texture: as, a stone or salt of coarse *grain;* marble or sugar of fine *grain*.

The compass heaven, smooth without *grain* or fold,
All set with spangs of glitt'ring stars untold.
Bacon, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*.
Sir T. Browne.

In any process of photograph engraving in half tones it is absolutely necessary to produce what is termed a *grain*, so as to obtain an ink-holding surface, and giving detail in the shadows. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8972.

8. Fibrous texture or constitution, especially of wood; the substance of wood as modified by the quality, arrangement, or direction of its fibers: as, boxwood has a very compact *grain;* wood of a gnarled *grain;* to plane wood with, against, or across the *grain*.

When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain*, like that of some curious close wood. *Evelyn*, Forest Trees, xxx § 12.

Then what were left of roughness in the *grain*
Of British natures . . . would disgust.
Cowper, Task, v. 480.

The crushed petals' lovely *grain*.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

The middle of the blade [of whalebone] is of a looser texture than the rest, and is called the *grain*, being composed of coarse, bristly hairs.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 362.

Hence—9. Intimate structure or character; intrinsic or essential quality.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*.
Hayward.

My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in *grain*, speculative, systematical. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

10†. A spice: same as *grains of paradise* (which see, below).

First he cheweth *greyn* and lycoris,
To smellen swete.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 504.

Ther was eke wexyng many a spice,
As clowe-gelofre, and lycorice,
Gyngevre, and *greyn de paris* [orig. F., *graine de paradis*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1369.

11. (*a*) One of the grain-like insects of the genus *Coccus*, as *C. polonicus* or *C. ilicis*, which yield a scarlet dye; later, especially, cochineal; the product of the *Coccus cacti;* kermes: so called from the granular appearance of the dried insects. See cut under *cochineal*. Hence—(*b*) A red-colored dye; a red color of any kind pervading the texture: sometimes used as equivalent to *Tyrian purple*. (*c*) Any fast color. See *in grain*, below.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry *grain*, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's wool.
Milton, Comus, l. 750.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Meliboean, or the *grain*
Of Sarra. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 242.

12. The side of leather from which the hair has been removed, showing the fibrous texture.

The part from which the "split" is taken, called the *grain*, is shaved on a beam with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 514.

13. In *mining*, cleat or cleavage.—14. *pl.* A solution of birds' dung used in leather-manufacture to counteract the effects of lime and make the leather soft and flexible.—**Against the grain.** (*a*) Against the fibers of the wood. Hence—(*b*) Against the natural temper; contrary to desire or feeling.

Your minds
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you *against the grain*
To voice him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

Quoth Hudibras, "It is in vain
(I see) to argue *'gainst the grain*."
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 478.

Black in the grain. See *black in the flesh*, under *black*.—**Brewers' grains.** Same as *draff*. See also def. 6.—**Grains of paradise**, the seeds of *Amomum Melegueta* and *A. Granum-Paradisi*, two scitaminous plants of western tropical Africa. They are feebly aromatic and have a very pungent and burning taste, and are used as a constituent in some cattle-powders, and especially to give pungency to cordials. They are also known as *guinea-grains* or *melegueta pepper*, and were an ingredient in the hippocras or spiced wine of the middle ages.

Look at that rough c' a boy gaun . . . into the ginshop, to buy beer poisoned wi' *grains o' paradise* and cocculus indicus. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, viii.

In grain. [OF. *en graine.*] (*a*†) With the scarlet dye obtained from insects of the genus *Coccus*. (*b*) With any fast dye; in fast colors: as, to dye *in grain*.

How the red roses flush up in her cheekes,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne
Like crimsin dyde *in grayne*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 228.

Oli. 'Tis *in grain*, sir; 'twill endure wind and weather.
Vio. 'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Our reason is first stained and spotted with the dye of our kindred and country, and our education puts it *in grain*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

(*c*) See def. 9.—**To break the grain.** See *break*.—**To dye in grain.** See *in grain* (*b*).

grain[1] (grān), *v.* [< ME. *greynen;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To bring forth grain; yield fruit.

It floureth, but it shal not *greyne*
Unto the fruite of rightwisnesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To form grains or assume a granular form; crystallize into grains, as sugar.

II. *trans.* 1†. To produce, as from a seed.

Certes all maner lingage of men been euen liche in birth, for one father maker of all goodnes informed hem al, and all mortal folke of one seed are *greined*.
Testament of Love, ii.

2. In *brewing*, to free from grain; separate the grain from, as wort.

The *graining* of wort from wheat is difficult on account of the tenacious layer of grains.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 198.

3. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.—4. To paint, etc., so as to give the appearance of grain or fibers of wood.—5. In *tanning*, to take the hair off of; soften and raise the grain of: as, to *grain* skins or leather.—6. To dye in grain.

Persons lightly dipped, not *grained* in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 9.

Kermes, like cochineal, were supposed to be berries or grains, and colors dyed with them were said to be *grained*, or engrained.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 302.

grain[2] (grān), *n.* [< Icel. *greinn*, the branch of a tree, a branch, arm, point, difference, = Sw. *gren*, branch, arm, stride, fork, = Dan. *gren*, branch, bough, prong. Doublet, *groin*[2], q. v.] 1. A tine, prong, or spike. See *grain-staff*, 1.—2. The fork of a tree or of a stick.—3. The groin.

Then Corin up doth take
The Giant twixt the *grayne*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 495.

4. A piece of sheet-metal used in a mold to hold in position an additional part, as a core. Also called *chapelet* and *gagger*.—5. *pl.* An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking fish. In the United States these fish-spears are made in many patterns, with different numbers of prongs or barbs, sometimes only one prong and a half-barb. They oftenest have two prongs, each half-barbed inwardly. They are used for turtles as well as fish. Among seamen the plural is commonly used as a singular.


Grains with Five Prongs.

Another amusement we sometimes indulged in was "burning the water" for craw-fish. For this purpose we procured a pair of *grains*, with a long staff like a harpoon, . . . making torches with tarred rope twisted round a long pine stick.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 191.

6. *pl.* A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing

their cattle in the *grains* and hopes of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.
Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

grain[3] (grān), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *groan*.

grainage (grā'nāj), *n.* [< *grain*[1] + *-age*.] 1. Duties on grain.—2. An old duty in London, consisting of a twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.—3. In *farriery*, certain mangy tumors which sometimes form on the legs of horses.

grain-alcohol (grān'al'kọ-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

grain-binder (grān'bīn'dėr), *n.* The binding attachment of a harvester or reaper, for tying the gavels of grain into sheaves. See *harvester*.

grain-bruiser (grān'brō'zėr), *n.* A mill for crushing or cracking grain, used in preparing feed for cattle; a bruising-mill. It consists simply of two iron rolls of different diameters, moving together to give a rubbing and crushing action to the grain which passes between them.

grain-car (grān'kär), *n.* A box railroad-car with tight inside doors, adapted for the transportation of grain in bulk. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-cradle (grān'krā'dl), *n.* A cradle for cutting grain. See *cradle*, *n.*, 4 (*f*).

grain-door (grān'dōr), *n.* A close-fitting movable door on the inside of a box-car, by which the lower part of the door-opening is closed, when the car is loaded with grain in bulk, to prevent leakage. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-dryer (grān'drī'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for drying grain when from any cause it has become damp, and to prepare it for shipment. Many different forms of dryers are employed, as conveyors, traveling belts, revolving pans, stirring appliances, and tubes filled with deflectors. In all it is the aim to keep the grain in constant motion, and to expose it in thin films or streams to currents of heated air. Similar machines are used to dry spent malt.

graine (grān), *n.* [F., a seed, grain: see *grain*[1].] The eggs of the silkworm.

The eggs of the silkworm, called *graine*, are hatched out by artificial heat at the period when the mulberry leaves are ready for the feeding of the larvæ.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 58.

grained (grānd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grain*[1], *v.*] 1†. Rough; roughened.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2†. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Painted as having a grain.—4. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.—5. In *bot.*, having grain-like tubercles or prominences, as the sepals in some species of *Rumex*.—6. Characterized by a fibrous texture or grain.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My *grained* ash an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters!
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Grained leather. Same as *grain-leather*.

grainel†, *n.* [Cf. Sc. *girnel;* var. forms of *grainer*, *granary*, etc.] A granary. *Nares.*

grainer[1] (grā'nėr), *n.* 1. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.—2. The peculiar brush or toothed instrument which a painter employs in graining. Also called *graining-tool*.—3. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.—4. A knife used by tanners and skinners for taking the hair off of skins.

grainer[2]†, *n.* [Cf. *graner*, *granier;* var. forms of *garner*, *granary*.] A garner. *Davies.*

He wyll brynge the wheate into hys barne or *graynner*.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt., 1538
[Harl. Misc., I. 110).

grainering (grā'nėr-ing), *n.* [< *grainer*[1], 3, + *-ing*[1].] Same as *bating*[3].

grainery (grā'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graineries* (-iz). [< *grain* + *-ery;* an accom. form of *granary*.] A granary. [Rare.]

The houses consist . . . of the *grainery*, where we keep the rice . . . [and] the Indian corn, etc.
Livingstone's Life Work.

graining[1] (grā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grain*[1], *v.*] The act or process of producing a grain or a grained or fibrous appearance on the surface of a material; the appearance so produced. Specifically—(*a*) The milling of a coin.

Mr. Lowndes tells us that the engines which put the letters upon the edges of the large silver pieces, and mark the edges of the rest with a *graining*, are wrought secretly.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Money.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim. *Locke.*

(*b*) In *painting*, the act or process of producing an imitation of the color and arrangement of the grain or fibers of wood; the appearance so produced. (*c*) The act of grinding lithographic stones together with fine sand to give a certain mat or grain to the surface. (*d*) In *leather-making*, the artificial markings on the surface of a skin to imitate morocco and other varieties of leather. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, the making of a rough or fine pebbled surface, or a wrinkled or striated surface, on leather used for binding books. (*f*) In *watch-making*, a similar process applied to the surface of movements, etc.—**Graining-colors.** See *color*.

graining[2] (grā'ning), *n.* [< *grain*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The method or practice of taking fish with grains. See *grain*[2].

graining[3] (grā'ning), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus lancastriensis*, found in England, especially in the Mersey and its tributaries.

graining-board (grā'ning-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood about a foot in length and 4 or 5 inches in breadth, used in raising the grain of leather. The under side of it is somewhat curved in the direction of the length, so that it is thickest in the middle. Also called *crippler*.

graining-plate (grā'ning-plāt), *n.* A plate of copper engraved with a pattern which is transferred to damp leather by pressure.

graining-tool (grā'ning-tōl), *n.* Same as *grainer*[1], 2.

grain-leather (grān'leтн'ėr), *n.* Dressed horsehides, goatskins, sealskins, etc., blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, etc.

grain-mill (grān'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill.

grain-moth (grān'môth), *n.* 1. A small tineid moth, *Tinea granella*, whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in granaries. These moths have narrow, fringed wings of a satiny luster.—2. The fly-weevil, *Gelechia cerealella*. [Southern U. S.]

grain-oil (grān'oil), *n.* Same as *fusel-oil*.

grain-scale (grān'skāl), *n.* A self-acting weighing and counting machine used in elevators for weighing grain of all kinds and recording the total amount weighed.

grainsman (grānz'mąn), *n.*; pl. *grainsmen* (-men). One who uses grains to strike fish.

grain-soap (grān'sōp), *n.* In *soap-making*, soap in a nearly solid condition, so that it will scarcely receive an impression from the finger.

grain-staff (grān'staf), *n.* 1†. A quarter-staff with a pair of short tines at the end. *Halliwell.*—2. The bough of a tree. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

grain-tin (grān'tin), *n.* In *mining*, the purest and finest white tin, smelted with charcoal, which never had any brood or foreign admixture in the mine. *Pryce*, 1778. [Cornwall.]

grain-tree (grān'trē), *n.* In *bot.*, a plant represented with large green leaves and bunches of red berries at the top, taken as emblematic of the plant from which the grains called kermes were supposed to come: used as a bearing, as by the Dyers' Company of London.

grain-weevil (grān'wē'vl), *n.* A rhynchophorous coleopteran or snout-beetle of the genus *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*) and family *Calandridæ*, which injures stored cereals. See *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil*.

grain-wheel (grān'hwēl), *n.* The outer supporting wheel at the end of the finger-bar of a harvester. See *harvester*.

grainy (grā'ni), *a.* [< *grain*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

We watched the emmet to her *grainy* nest. *Rogers.*

graip[1] (grāp), *v.* A Scotch form of *grope*.

graip[2] (grāp), *n.* [= Sw. *grepe* = Dan. *greb*, a dung-fork; cf. *graip*[1], *v.*] A dung-fork. [Scotch.]

The *graip* he for a harrow tak's. *Burns*, Halloween.

Graip! . . . That is what we call a three- or four-pronged fork in my country.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

graith (grāth), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graid*, *grade;* < ME. *graith*, *greith*, *grayth*, < Icel. *greidhr*, ready, free (= Goth. *garaids*, exact, = AS. *gerǣde*, ready, prompt), also (without prefix) Icel. *reidhr* = AS. *rǣde* = OSw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, ready: see *ready*.] 1. Ready; prepared. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch, chiefly in the form *graid*, *grade*.]

Of his cosyns he cald kyde men two:
On Glaucon, a gome that *graithe* was in armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6084

2. Straight; direct; free. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wallace mycht nocht a *graith* straik [stroke] on him get.
Wallace, iv. 76, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

So loue ys lech of lyue and lyase of alle peyne,
And the graffe of grace and *graythest* way to heuene
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 201.

[*Graith* with its derivatives was formerly very common; it is now only dialectal, chiefly in the form *graid* or *grade* (*gradely*, etc.).]

graith (grāth), *v. t.* [< ME. *graithen*, *greithen*, *graiden*, *grathen* (pret. *graithede*, etc., pp. *graithed*, etc., also contr. *graiede*, *grained*, etc.), < Icel. *greidha*, make ready, prepare, arrange, disentangle (= AS. *gerǣdan*, arrange, dispose, order, provide for, = Goth. *garaidjan*, enjoin), < *greidhr*, ready, free: see *graith*, *a.*] To make ready; prepare; dress. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He bad *greithe* his char ful hastily.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 604.

Leppe fourth late vs no longer stande,
But smertely that oure gere wer *grayde*.
York Plays, p. 193.

Gowden *graith'd* his horse before,
And siller shod behind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

graith (grāth), *n.* [< ME. *graith*, *graythe*, *greythe*, < Icel. *greidhi*, preparation, arrangement, < *greidha*, prepare, arrange, < *greidhr*, ready: see *graith*, *v.*] 1†. Preparation; arrangement; manner of doing a thing; the proper course.

Sire, for grete Godes[e] loue the *graith* thou me telle,
Of what myddelerde man mygte y heet leue
My Crede? *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 34.

2. Apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for traveling, etc.; furniture; equipment. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then up got the baron, and cried for his *graith*.
Baron of Brackley (Child's Ballads, VI. 190).

Go dress you in your *graith*,
And think weill, throw your hie courage,
This day ye sall win vassalage.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum.

Riding-graith, equipments for a horseman and his horse. - **To lift one's graith,** in *mining*, to collect one's tools; throw up one's employment and leave the mine.

graithly (grāth'li), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely;* < ME. **graithly*, *greithli;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*[1].] 1†. Ready; willing; meek.

Heo grauntede then to ben at his grace,
And sone aftur that grotnede that *greithli* mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. Orderly; proper; decent. [Prov. Eng., in the form *graidly*, *gradely*.]

graithly†, (grāth'li), *adv.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely;* < ME. *graithly*, *graithlich*, *greithli*, *grethli*, *grathely*, *graidly*, *greidly;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Readily; speedily.

This a grete of the Grekes *graidly* beheld,
Had meruell full mekyll, maachet hym to Ector.
Destructum of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3612.

Whan this worme had went wishich aboute,
Hee wolde hane gliden in againe *graithlich* & soone.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

graithness†, *n.* [ME. *graithnes;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Readiness; skill.

Your *graithnes* may gretly the grekes auaile.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4509.

grakle (grak'l), *n.* See *grackle*.

Gralla (gral'ē), *n. pl.* [L., stilts, pl. of **gralla*, contr. of **gradila*, < *grade*, go, walk: see *grade*[1].] 1. The fourth Linnean order of birds; the

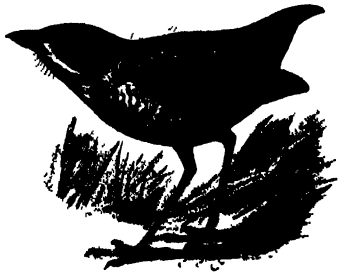


Gralla.—1, Stork; 2, Heron; 3, Crane.

waders, including forms now dispersed in several orders.—2. In Merrem's classification, the larger and chiefly altricial grallatorial birds, such as herons, ibises, storks, and spoonbills, and also præcocial forms, such as the cranes.—3. An ordinal or other group of wading birds, variously restricted. The term has been transmitted from a former stage of ornithology, and no one has succeeded in defining it with precision. It is often discarded, the waders that had been placed in it being then distributed in three groups, called *Limicolæ*, the præcocial shore-birds; *Herodiones*, the altricial waders, as herons, storks, and ibises; and *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, the præcocial wading birds, like cranes, rails, and their allies. When the name *Gralla* is retained, it usually covers the first and third of these groups, and may be briefly said to correspond to the præcocial wading birds. These

are an extensive and varied series of about 20 families. The plovers, *Charadriidæ*, and the snipes, *Scolopacidæ*, are the largest of these families; and more or less nearly related to these schizorhinal charadriomorphs are the *Chionididæ*, or sheathbills, the *Thinocoridæ*, or lark-plovers; the *Glareolidæ*, or pratincoles; the *Dromadidæ*, or crab-plovers; the *Hæmatopodidæ*, or oyster-catchers; the *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, the jaçanas; the *Recurvirostridæ*, or avosets and stilts, and the *Phalaropodidæ*, or phalaropes. A pair of holorhinal families of *Grallæ* are the *Œdicnemidæ*, or thick knees, and the *Otididæ*, or bustards. The remarkable gralline genera *Eurypyga*, *Rhinochetus*, and *Mesites* are types respectively of three families. The remaining precocial gralline families are the *Gruidæ* and *Rallidæ*, or cranes and rails, with which are now associated the *Aramidæ*, *Psophiidæ*, and *Cariamidæ*. See the family names.

Grallaria (gra-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallæ*, stilts (see *Grallæ*), + *-aria*.] A genus of formicarian passerine birds, a leading group of



Grallaria rex.

South American ant-thrushes, represented by such species as *G. varia* and *G. rex*: so named from the great relative length of the legs. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Grallator (gra-lā′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts, < *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

Grallatores (gral-ạ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Grallator*.] 1. An order or other large group of wading birds, synonymous with *Grallæ* in any of its senses. [Little used.]—2. In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, a subclass of *Aves* (the other subclass being called *Insessores*), containing those birds the young of which are hatched clothed and able to run about. As the term had before been used in a very different sense, it was afterward changed by its author to *Præcoces*, and contrasted with *Altrices*. It corresponds with Sundevall's *Ptilopædes*.

grallatorial (gral-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *grallatory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Grallatores* or wading birds; wading; long-legged, like a wader.

grallatory (gral′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts: see *Grallator*.] Same as *grallatorial*. [Rare.]

grallic (gral′ik), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ*; gralline. [Rare.]

Grallina (gra-lī′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ*.] 1. A genus of oscine passerine birds, variously located in the ornithological system, lately placed in a family called *Prionopidæ*. The pied grallina, *G. picata*, inhabits Australia. It is entirely black and white, and 11 inches long. A second species, *G. bruijni*, is found in the Arfak mountains of New Guinea. Also called *Tanypus* and *Gralligres*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the pied *grallina*.

gralline (gral′in), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ*; grallatorial.

The large order of the Charadriornithes has split into aquatic and *gralline* types. *Nature*, XXXIX. 180.

Grallipes (gral′i-pēz), *n.* Same as *Grallina*, 1. *Sundevall*, 1873.

gralloch, grallock (gral′ọk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal of a deer.

gralloch, grallock (gral′ọk), *v. t.* [< *gralloch, grallock*, *n.*] To remove the offal from, as deer.

In the stomach of a stag which was shot in the Duke of Portland's forest at Langwell, Caithness-shire, there were found when *grallocked* the brass ends of thirteen cartridges. *St. James's Gazette*, 1888.

gram[1]†, *a.* [ME. *gram*, *grom*, < AS. *gram*, *grom*, angry, fierce, = D. *gram*- (in comp.) = OS. *gram* = OHG. MHG. G. *gram* = Icel. *gramr* = Sw. Dan. *gram* (cf. Sw. *gramse*, hostile) (hence, from OHG., OF. *gram*, *graim* = Pr. *gram* = It. *gramo*, sad, woeful); akin to *grim*, q. v. In mod. E. this adj. is represented by *grum*, q. v.] Angry; fierce.

gram[1], **grame**, *n.* [ME., also *grome*, <. AS. *grama*, anger (= MHG. *gram*, gloom, sadness, = G. *gram* (> OF. *grame*, *gramme*), grief, sadness; cf. Icel. *gramir*, *grōm*, pl., fiends, demons; ODan. *grum*, devil), < *gram*, angry: see *gram*[1], *a.*] 1†. Anger; scorn; bitterness; repugnance.

As the admiral was so wroth and wod
He quakede for *grame* ther he stod.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Woot heighe God that is above,
If it [jealousy] be liker love, or hate, or *grame*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1028.

2. Grief; misery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That Ihesu schelde hem fram *grame*,
Fro dedly synne & fro schame.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

A mannes mirthe it wol turne unto *grame*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 892.

Whether it geyne to gode or *grame*, wot i neuer.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3107.

God's strength shall be my trust,
Fall it to good or *grame*,
'Tis in his name.
D. G. Rossetti, The Staff and Scrip.

gram[1]†, **gramet**, *v.* [< ME. *gramen*, *gramien*, *gromien*, < AS. *gremman*, also *gremman* = Goth. *gramjan*, vex, anger, = G. *grämen* = Sw. *grämа* = Dan. *græmme*, refl., grieve, repine; from the adj.] I. *trans.* To vex; make angry or sorry.

Grete Iewés thus weore *gramed*,
And dyede for heore werkes wyled.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

Many a man hit *gramyn*,
When they begyn to sayle.
Pilgrim's Sea Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grieve; be sorry.

I wolde be gladde that his gost myzte glade be my wordis,
And *grame* if it greued him.
Richard the Redeless (E. E. T. S.), Prol., l. 41.

gram[2], **gramme** (gram), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *gram* = G. *gramm* = Pg. It. *gramma*, < F. *gramme*, a unit of mass (see def.), < LL. *gramma*, < LGr. γράμμα, a small weight (the weight of two oboli), a particular use of Gr. γράμμα, that which is drawn or written, a line, letter, writing, etc., < γράφειν, write: see *graphic*, *grave*[1].] In the *metric system*, a unit of mass. It is defined as the thousandth part of the mass of a certain piece of platinum preserved at Paris and called the *Kilogramme des Archives*. The intention was that the mass of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density should be one gram, and this is very nearly true. A gram is equal to 15.432+ troy grains. Abbreviation (by an international convention) *gr.*

gram[3] (gram), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., prob. < Pg. *grão* = Sp. *grano*, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. The Hind. name for chick-pea is *chanā*.] In the East Indies, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, there used extensively as fodder for horses and cattle, and also in cakes, curries, etc.

He carries a horse-cloth, a telescope, a bag of *gram* (part for himself and part for his horse), and odds and ends useful on a march.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 345.

Green gram, the *Phaseolus Mungo*, largely cultivated in India as a food-crop.—**Horse-gram**, the *Dolichos biflorus*, an East Indian food-plant.—**Mozambique gram**, the Bambarra groundnut, *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the common peanut, and imported from Mozambique into western India.

gram. An abbreviation of *grammar*.

-gram. [= D. Dan. Sw. *-gram* = G. *-gramm* = F. *-gramme* = Sp. *-grama* = Pg. It. *-gramma*, < L. *-gramma*, < Gr. *-γραμμα*, γράμμα, what is written, a writing: see *gram*[2].] A terminal element in nouns of Greek origin, denoting 'that which is written or marked,' as in *diagram*, *epigram*, *program*, *monogram*, *telegram*, etc. Formerly and in *programme* still often written *-gramme*, after the French form. In the metric terms *decagram*, *hectogram*, etc., it is merely the word *gram*[2] in composition.

grama-grass (grä′mä-gras), *n.* [Sp. *grama*, creeping cynodon (*Cynodon Dactylon*, Pers.), also creeping wheat-grass, dog's-grass (*Triticum repens*, L.).] A common name for several low grasses which are frequent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains and from western Texas to Arizona. The most abundant species is *Boutelowa oligostachya*, also called *mesquite-grass* and *buffalo-grass*. The name is also given to species of *Muhlenbergia* and *Festuca*, common in the same region.

gramary (gram′ạ-ri), *n.* [Also, more archaically, *gramarye*; < ME. *gramary*, *gramery*, *gramory*, the same as *gramere*, *gramer*, grammar, often used as equiv. to 'learning, erudition,' and hence 'magic, enchantment,' as in OF. *gramare*, *grimaire*, F. *grimoire*, a book of conjuring or magic, hence jargon, gibberish, another form of *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, grammar, and therefore identical with *gramary*. The word, in the spelling *gramarye*, was revived and used in the second sense by Sir Walter Scott, whence, like *glamour*, a word also revived by him, and ult. also identical with *gramary* and *grammar*, though not hitherto recognized as such, it has spread into some archaic literary use.] 1†. Grammar; hence, learning in general; erudition.

Cowthe ye by youre *gramery* reche us a drink, I should be more mery. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 90.

2. Magic; enchantment. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

Whate'er he did of *gramarye*
Was always done maliciously.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 11.

All white from head to foot, as if bleached by some strange *gramarye*. *The Century*, XXVII. 263.

All learning fell under suspicion, till at length the very grammar itself (the last volume in the world, one would say, to conjure with) gave to English the word *gramary* (enchantment), and in French became a book of magic, under the alias of *grimoire*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 96.

gram-centimeter (gram′sen′ti-mē-tėr), *n.* A unit used in measuring mechanical work. It is equal to the work done against gravity in raising a mass of one gram through a vertical height of one centimeter, and is equivalent to *g* ergs (*g* being the acceleration of gravity)—that is, to about 980 ergs.

gram-degree (gram′dē-grē′), *n.* In *physics*, a calory. Also called *gram-water-degree*.

gramet, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*[1].

gramercy (gra-mėr′si), *interj.* [< ME. *gramercy*, earlier *grant mercy*, *graunt mercy*, < OF. *grammerci*, *grant merci*, *grand merci*, lit. 'great thanks': see *grand* and *mercy*. Sometimes falsely explained as if *grant* were a verb in the imperative, *grant mercy*, have mercy!] Great thanks; many thanks: used interjectionally to express thankfulness, sometimes mingled with surprise. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

He saith nought ones *graunt mercy*
To God, which alle grace sendeth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

Graunt mercy, quod the preest, and was ful glad.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

For many of them they bring home sometimes, paying very little for them, yea most commonly getting them for *gramercy*. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 8.

"*Gramercy*, Mammon" (said the gentle knight),
"For so great grace and offred high estate."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 50.

There is many a fool can turn his nose up at good drink without ever having been out of the smoke of Old England; and so ever *gramercy* mine own fire-side.
Scott, Kenilworth, i.

Graminaceæ (gram-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gramineæ*.

graminaceous (gram-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *graminaceus*, < L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass. There is no proof of a connection with E. *grass*, q. v.] Same as *gramineous*.

Gramineæ (grạ-min′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass: see *gramineous*.] In *bot.*, the largest order among endogenous plants except the orchids, and the most important in the entire vegetable kingdom, everywhere distributed throughout the globe, and comprising 300 genera and over 3,000 species. The stems are usually terete and hollow between the nodes, and the linear leaves are sheathing at the base and two-ranked. The flowers are glumaceous and for the most part hiscxual, in spikelets which are variously arranged in spikes or panicles, each flower having a one-celled and one-ovuled ovary, which at maturity becomes the peculiar fruit known as a caryopsis. The species are generally herbaceous, some of the bamboos only becoming arborescent. Besides the grasses which supply food for nearly all graminivorous animals, both wild and domesticated, this order includes all the various cereals upon which man largely depends, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, rice, oats, spelt, guinea-corn, and millet, as well as the sugar-cane, sorghum, and bamboo. Some species are fragrant and yield fragrant oils, and others furnish valuable material for paper. Also called *Graminaceæ*.



Gramineæ.—Flower of a Grass, much magnified. (In left-hand figure the glumes are removed.)

gramineal (grạ-min′ē-ạl), *a.* [< *gramine-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *gramineous*.

gramineous (grạ-min′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass, < *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass.] Grass-like; belonging or pertaining to the order *Gramineæ*. Also *graminaceous*, *gramineal*.

graminifolious (gram′i-ni-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having leaves resembling those of grass.

graminiform (grą-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling grass.

graminite (gram'i-nīt), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *-ite*².] A grass-green mineral, a hydrated silicate of iron, allied to chloropal.

graminivorous (gram-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass: said of oxen, sheep, horses, etc.

A willow-pattern sort o' man, voluble but harmless, a pure herbivorous, nay, mere *graminivorous* creature.
Carlyle, quoted in New Princeton Rev., II. 5.

graminology (gram-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the grasses; the botanical science of grasses.

grammalogue (gram'ą-log), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *λόγος*, a word.] In *phonog.*, a word represented by a single sign (a logogram), usually the principal consonant: as, *it*, represented by | (that is, *t*). *I. Pitman.*

grammar (gram'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grammer*; < ME. *grammere*, usually with one *m*, *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramour*, sometimes *gramary*, *gramery*, *gramory*, < OF. *gramaire*, later and mod. F. *grammaire*, f., grammar (cf. *gramaire*, m., a grammarian), = Pr. *gramatra*, *gramairia*, a popular form based on a ML. type **grammaria*, f., not found, the proper L. and ML. form being *grammatica*, *grammatice* (> It. Pg. *grammatica* = Sp. *gramática* = OF. *gramatique*), < Gr. *γραμματική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), grammar, learning, criticism, fem. of *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or learning, < *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written, a letter, writing, pl. *γράμματα*, the letters, the alphabet, the rudiments, in writing, letters, learning, < *γράφειν*, draw, write: see *gram*², *graphic*, *grave*¹. Under the term *grammar* were formerly included, more or less vaguely, almost all branches of learning, as based on the study of language; and from this sense of 'learning' it came to imply profound or occult learning, and hence 'magic, enchantment,' in which sense the word is found in the variant forms *gramary*, *gramery*, etc., and *glamery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, etc.: see *gramary* and *glamour*. See also *glomery*, another var., in the lit. sense.] 1. A systematic account of the usages of a language, as regards especially the parts of speech it distinguishes, the forms and uses of inflected words, and the combinations of words into sentences; hence, also, a similar account of a group of languages, or of all languages or language in general, so far as these admit a common treatment. The formerly current classification of the subjects of grammar as fivefold, namely, *orthography*, *orthoëpy*, *etymology*, *syntax*, and *prosody*, is heterogeneous and obsolescent. The first and last do not belong really to grammar, though often for convenience included in the text-books of grammar; *orthoëpy* is properly phonology or phonetics, an account of the system of sounds used by a language and of their combinations; and *etymology* is improperly used for an account of the parts of speech and their inflections. See these words. Abbreviated *gram.*

Gramer for gurles [young people] I gon furste to write,
And beot hem with a baleys but 3if thei wolde lernen.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 131.

I can no more expoune in this matere:
I lerne song, I can but smal *grammere*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 84.

Remember ye not how in our own time, of al that taught *grammar* in England, not one understode ye Latine tongue?
Sir T. More, Works, p. 722.

Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of *Grammar*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 235.

2. Grammatical statements viewed as the rules of a language to which speakers or writers must conform; propriety of linguistic usage; accepted or correct mode of speech or writing.

Grammar is the art of true and well speaking a language: the writing is but an accident.
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i.

"Varium et mutabile semper femina" is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and "animal" must be understood to make them *grammar*.
Dryden.

3. A treatise on grammar. Hence—4. An account of the elements of any branch of knowledge, prepared for teaching or learning; an outline or sketch of the principles of a subject: as, a *grammar* of geography; a *grammar* of art.—5. The formal principles of any science; a system of rules to be observed in the putting together of any kind of elements.

The young poet may be said to have reached the platform of literary maturity while he was yet learning the *grammar* of painting.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 315.

Comparative grammar, grammatical treatment of a number of languages, comparing their phenomena in order to derive knowledge of their relations and history or to deduce general principles of language.

grammar† (gram'ėr), *v. i.* [= OF. *gramairer*, *gramarer*, teach grammar; from the noun.] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

She is in her
Moods and her tenses: I will *grammar* with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

grammarian (gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ME. *gramaryone* (Prompt. Parv.); < F. *grammairien* = Pr. *gramayrian*; as *grammar* + *-ian*.] 1. One versed in grammar or the structure of language; a philologist.

I do not demand a consummate *grammarian*; but he [the tutor] must be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.
Lamb, Elia, p. 346.

2. One who writes upon or teaches grammar.

grammarianism (gra-mā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *grammarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or use of grammar; specifically, a pedantic observance of the rules of grammar. [Rare.]

grammar-school (gram'ėr-skōl), *n.* [< ME. *grammerschole*, *gramerscole*; < *grammar* + *school*. Cf. *glomery*.] 1. A school for teaching grammar; originally, a school for teaching Latin, which was begun by committing the grammar to memory. Grammar-schools were the successors of the cathedral and cloister schools, and in early times were established by endowment in most of the principal towns of England. Latin and Greek were the chief subjects of instruction, and the schools became places of preparation for the universities.

At thys present tyme there be ij. prestes; where-of the one seruyng the cure, and the other teaching a *grammer-schole*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in erecting a *grammar-school*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

All the *grammar schools* [in 1835] belonged to the Church of England; sons of Nonconformists were, therefore, excluded, and had to go to the private school.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 154.

Hence—2. In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is one of the subjects taught. The more common practice recognizes primary, grammar, and high schools; sometimes the division is into primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools.

After passing through the primary grade, . . . the pupil [in the United States] enters the *grammar school*. The time required to pass through these two grades averages about eight years. At this point the education of many pupils ceases, while others continue through the high schools.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 424.

grammatest, *n. pl.* [< ML. *grammata*, < Gr. *γράμματα*, letters, the alphabet, pl. of *γράμμα*, a letter: see *gram*², *grammar*.] The alphabet; elements, first principles, or rudiments of a branch of learning.

These apish boys when they but taste the *grammates*
And principles of theory, imagine
They can oppose their teachers
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 3.

grammatic (gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *gramatique*, *grammatique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gramático*, a. and n., = Pg. It. *grammatico*, n. (cf. AS. *gramatisc* = G. *grammatisch*), < L. *grammaticus*, < Gr. *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or grammar (as a noun, Gr. *γραμματικός*, L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian, ML. also a scribe, notary), < *γράμμα*, a letter, pl. *γράμματα*, letters, learning: see *grammar*.] Of or pertaining to grammar, or the structure of a language or languages; structured as regards language.

So that they have but newly left those *grammatic* flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with lamentable construction.
Milton, Education.

To judge from their lexical and *grammatic* character, the [Maya] dialects [of Guatemaltec] have evolved in the following historic order from the parent language.
Science, III. 794.

grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [= D. *grammatikaal*, < F. *grammatical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gramatical* = It. *grammaticale* (cf. G. *grammatikalisch*, Sw. *grammatikalisk*, Dan. *grammatikalsk*); as *grammatic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to grammar: as, a *grammatical* rule, error, question, distinction, etc.—2. Conforming to or in accordance with the rules of grammar: as, a *grammatical* sentence. **Grammatical accent**, in *music*. See *accent*, 8 (*a*).

grammatically (gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar; as regards grammar or the structure of language.

They do not learn the Coptic language *grammatically*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 318.

grammaticalness (gra-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

grammaticaster (gra-mat'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [< ML. *grammaticaster*, a scribe, notary, < L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian (see *grammatic*), + dim. term. *-aster*.] A petty or pitiful grammarian; one who insists upon the minutest grammatical niceties.

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks and eternal trifings of the French *grammaticasters*.
Rymer.

grammatication† (gra-mat-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ation*.] A rule or principle of grammar.

A language of a philosophical institution, . . . free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary *grammatications*.
Dalgarno, Didascalophos, p. 52.

grammaticise, *v.* See *grammaticize*.

grammaticism (gra-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ism*.] A point or principle of grammar.

If we would contest *grammaticisms*, the word here is passive.
Leighton, On 1 Pet. ii. 25.

grammaticize (gra-mat'i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grammaticized*, ppr. *grammaticizing*. [< *grammatic* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To render grammatical.

I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1780.

II. *intrans.* To display one's knowledge of grammar.

Grammaticizing pedantically and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek participles.
Bp. Ward, Mystery of the Gospel, p. 44.

Also spelled *grammaticise*.

grammatist (gram'ą-tist), *n.* [= F. *grammatiste* = Sp. *gramatista* = It. *grammatista*, < ML. *grammatista*, < Gr. *γραμματιστής*, one who teaches letters, < *γραμματίζειν* (> ML. *grammatizare*), teach letters, < *γράμματα*, letters, rudiments: see *grammar*.] A grammarian. [Rare.]

grammatite (gram'ą-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ-*), a letter, line (see *gram*²), + *-ite*²; in reference to the lines on its crystals.] Same as *tremolite*.

grammatolatry (gram-ą-tol'ą-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ-*), letter (see *gram*²), + *λατρεία*, service, with allusion to *idolatry*.] The worship of words; reverence for literalism; in a figurative sense, concern for the letter with disregard of the spirit.

The worship of words is more pernicious than the worship of images: *grammatolatry* is the worst species of idolatry: . . . the letter killeth.
R. D. Owen, Debatable Land, p. 145.

Grammatophora (gram-ą-tof'ō-ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ-*), letter (see *gram*²), + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. A genus of lizards; the grammatophores. *Duméril and Bibron.*—2. A genus of geometrid moths. *Stephens*, 1829. [Disused.]

grammatophore (gra-mat'ō-for), *n.* [< *Grammatophora*.] A book-name of the Australian muricated lizard.

gramme, *n.* See *gram*².

grammet-iron† (gram'et-ī'ėrn), *n.* Same as *gromet-iron*.

grammopetalous (gram-ō-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *γραμμή*, a stroke or line (< *γράφειν*, draw, write), + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having linear petals. *Imp. Dict.*

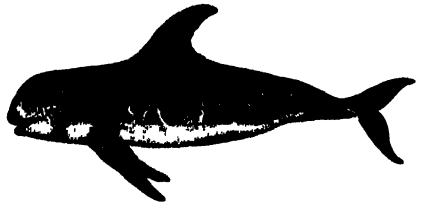
gramophone (gram'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for permanently recording and reproducing sounds by means of a tracing made on the principle of the phonautogram and etched into some solid material. A clean metallic or vitreous surface is covered with a delicate etching-ground, and upon this is traced a phonautographic record; the surface is then subjected to the action of an etching-agent, which eats the record-lines into it. (See *phonautograph*.) From these etched lines the sound is reproduced by means of a stylus attached to any sonorous body. The instrument was invented by E. Berliner.

grampell†, *n.* [< It. *grampella*, a sea-crab.] A kind of crawfish. *Florio.*

grampus (gram'pus), *n.* [In the 17th century spelled *grampasse* and (accom. to L.) *grandpisces*, pl.; ME. *grapas*, *grapeys*, *grappays*, for **granpays*; < Sp. *grand pez* = Pg. *gran peixe* = It. *gran pesce*, a grampus, lit. 'great fish,' <

L. *grandis*, great, + *piscis* = E. *fish*: see *grand* and *fish*[1]. Cf. *porpoise*, *porpus*, with the same terminal element.] 1. A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ*, subfamily *Delphininæ*, and genus *Phocæna* or *Orca*, etc.; some large dolphin-like or porpoise-like cetacean, of predatory and carnivorous habits.—2. A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ* and subfamily *Globicephalinæ*; a caaing- or pilot-whale; a blackfish or cowfish. In superficial characters it resembles the preceding, and grows to even larger size, but is timid and inoffensive. See cut under *Globicephalus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grampuses, containing such as *G. griseus*. They are related to the caaing-whales (*Globicephalus*), and not specially to the pre-



Cuvier's or the Gray Grampus (*Grampus griseus*).

daceous grampuses (*Orca*), have no teeth in the upper jaw and few in the lower, and 68 vertebræ. There are several species.

4. The dobson or hellgrammite: more fully called *water-grampus*. [Eastern U. S.]—5. A pursy, puffy fellow; an obese person. [Colloq.]—6. The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *mule-killer*, *nigger-killer*, and in the West Indies *vinegrier*, or vinegar maker, from its acid secretion. [Florida, U. S.]

7. The tongs with which the blooms are handled in a bloomery. [U. S.]

granadet (gra-nād'), *n.* See *grenade*.

granadier† (gran-a-dēr'), *n.* See *grenadier*.

granadilla (gran-a-dil'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *granadilla*, dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate: see *pomegranate*.] The fruit of *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert-fruit. The name is also given to the plant, and sometimes to other species of *Passiflora* bearing a similar edible fruit. Also *grenadilla*.—**Granadilla-tree**, the *Brya Ebenus* of Jamaica, a leguminous tree yielding a green ebony.

granadot, *n.* Same as *grenade*.

> *Granadoes* without number, shipt off under colour of unwrought iron. *Marvell*, Works, I. 528.

granary (gran'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *granaries* (-riz). [< L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary, < *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *grainery*, *grainer*[2], *garner*, *gernel*, doublets of *granary*.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it is threshed, or for maize in the ear; a corn-house.

> The wonderfull fertility of the soil [of Egypt] is rather to be admired than expressed; in times past reputed to be the *granary* of the world. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 72.
>
> Let rising *granaries* and temples here,
> There mingled farms and pyramids appear.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 258.

granatet (gran'āt), *n.* An obsolete form of *garnel*[1].

granat-guano (grä'nat-gwä'nō), *n.* [G., < *granat*, = E. *grenade*, + *guano* = E. *guano*.] Guano made of crustaceans, as *Crangon vulgaris*, the common shrimp of Europe, dried and ground without steaming. Great quantities are made at Varel in Oldenburg, near the North Sea.

granatite (gran'a-tīt), *n.* Same as *grenatite*.

grand (grand), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grand*, *graund*, *grant*, *graunt*, rare except in *grant mercy*, *graunt mercy* (see *gramercy*), and in comp. *grandame*, grandam, *graundmother*, grandmother, *graunsyre*, grandsire; < OF. *grand*, *grant*, F. *grand* = Pr. *grant*, *gran* = Sp. Pg. It. *grande*, *gran*, great, large, grand, < L. *grandis*, great, large, grand; of persons, grown, aged, old. Not connected with E. *great*.] I. *a.* 1. Great; large; especially, of imposing magnitude; majestic or sublime from size and proportion: as, a *grand* mountain-chasm; a *grand* building.

> I have ever observed that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length were without comparison far *grander* than when they were suffered to run to immense distances. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, ii. 10.

2. Of very high or noble quality; lofty in character or position; of exalted power, dignity, beauty, etc.; great; noble.

> The Stygian council thus dissolved; and forth
> In order came the *grand* infernal peers.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 507.
>
> There is generally in nature something more *grand* and august than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 414.
>
> The *grand* old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence. *Coleridge*, Dejection, st. 1.
>
> And thus he bore without abuse
> The *grand* old name of gentleman,
> Defamed by every charlatan,
> And soil'd with all ignoble use.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxi.
>
> Now thou 'rt thy plain, *grand* self again.
> *Lowell*, Lamartine.

3. Principal; chief; most important: as, the *grand* master of an order; a *grand* jury; the *grand* concern of one's life.

> Thy *grand* captain Antony
> Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, and
> Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.
>
> 'Tis true on our side the sins of our lives not seldom fought against us; but on their side, besides those, the *grand* sin of their Cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.
>
> No *grand* inquisitor could worse invent
> Than he contrives to suffer, well content.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 103.

4. Prime; primal; first; original.

> What cause
> Moved our *grand* Parents in that happy state,
> Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
> From their Creator? *Milton*, P. L., i. 29.

5. In *geneal.*, as a prefix, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: as, in *grandfather*, *grandson* (father's father, son's son), *grandaunt* (which see), *grandnephew*, *grandniece* (son or daughter of nephew or niece), etc.—6. Complete; comprehensive; including all particulars: as, a *grand* total.

> The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,
> Views him in all; ascribes to the *grand* cause
> The *grand* effect. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 227.

7. In *music*, applied to compositions which contain all the regular parts or movements in a complete form: as, a *grand* sonata (a sonata containing all the proper parts in their full extent).—**Grand action**, in *pianoforte-making*, an action of the kind used in grand pianos. See *piano*.—**Grand almoner**. See *almoner*[1].—**Grand Army of the Republic**. See *republic*.—**Grand assize**. See *assize*.—**Grand barré**, in *guitar-* and *banjo-playing*, an effect produced by laying the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings.—**Grand climacteric, commander, compounder, cordon, cross**. See the nouns.—**Grand days**. See *day*[1].—**Grand discount**, in *billiards*. See *discount*, 4.—**Grand distress**, in *old Eng. law*, a writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance had been entered after the attachment, and commanding the sheriff to distrain all the defendant's lands and chattels in the county, in order to compel appearance.—**Grand duke**. [*F. grand duc* = It. *granduca*; G. *grossherzog*.] (*a*) A title of sovereignty over a territory called a *grand duchy*, next below that of king, and giving its holder the appellative "royal highness." The title was first created by the Pope for the rulers of Florence (afterward of Tuscany), who reigned under it from 1569 to 1859. The first to hold the title in Germany was Murat, created Grand Duke of Berg by Napoleon in 1806; and the only existing grand duchies are those of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, and Oldenburg, belonging to the German empire, and Luxemburg, attached to the royal house of the Netherlands. The King of Prussia is titular Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and Posen, and the Emperor of Austria of Tuscany (by inheritance) and Cracow. (*b*) A title used for the rulers of several of the principalities of Russia in the middle ages (more properly, *great princes*), and since for the sons of the czars of Russia, descended from the grand dukes (great princes) of Moscow.—**Grand haubert, juror, jury**, etc. See the nouns.—**Grand piano, quarter, seignior, sergeanty, stand, tour**, etc. See the nouns.—**The grand chop**. See *chop*[4].—**To get the grand bounce**. See *bounce*.—**Syn.** *Grand*, *Magnificent*, *Superb*, *Splendid*; eminent, majestic, dignified, stately, august, pompous, elevated, exalted, lordly, princely, glorious. The first four words, so far as they are kindred in meaning, appeal primarily and strikingly to the eye, but also have figurative senses. In original sense, the *grand* is great or vast; the *magnificent* makes great or magnifies; the *superb* is lofty so as to overtop surrounding things; the *splendid* is radiant, dazzling. The *grand* suggests most of awe; the *magnificent*, most of pomp and ostentation, or largeness and amplitude of effect upon the mind: as, a *magnificent* banquet; a *magnificent* oration; *superb*, most of superiority in some way; *splendid*, most of successful challenge to admiration. All of these words are often used colloquially in weak hyperbole. See *sublime*.

> To conquer Sin and Death, the two *grand* foes.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 159.
>
> Far distant he descries,
> Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
> Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 502.
>
> On whose breast's *superb* abundance
> A man might base his head.
> *Browning*, A Toccata.
>
> Vices so *splendid* and alluring as to resemble virtues.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

II. *n.* A grand piano. [Colloq. or trade-cant.]

grand†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *graund*; < OF. *grandir*, F. *grandir* = OSp. *grandor* = It. *grandire*, < L. *grandire*, make great, become great, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*, *a.* Cf. *aggrandize*.] To make great. *Davies*.

But yet his justice to extenuate
To *graund* his grace is sacrilegious.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 6.

grandam, grandame (gran'dam, -dām), *n.* [< ME. *grandame*, *graundame*, < OF. *grande*, great, old, + *dame*, dame, lady.] An old woman; especially, a grandmother.

> Th' old Serpent serv'd as Satans instrument
> To charm in Eden, with a strong illusion,
> Our silly *Grandam* to her selfs confusion.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.
>
> A *grandam's* name is little less in love
> Than is the doting title of a mother.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.
>
> The women . . .
> Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
> And to the *grandam* hag adjudg'd the knight.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 312.

grandaunt (grand'ant), *n.* [After F. *grand'tante*.] The sister of one's grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-aunt*: correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

> Sir Walter Scott had a *grand-aunt*, who was all that a Scotch *grand-aunt* should be. *The Century*, XXVII. 335.

Grand-Banker (grand'bang'kėr), *n.* A vessel fishing on the Grand Banks near Newfoundland.

grandchild (grand'child), *n.*; pl. *grandchildren* (-chil'dren). [< *grand* + *child*.] A son's or daughter's child; a child or offspring in the second degree of descent: sometimes used loosely to include a degree more remote: correlative to *grandparent*.

> My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould
> Wherein this trunk was fram'd, and in her hand
> The *grandchild* to her blood. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

> Philamon Holland, having used "little nephew" to denote the kinship of Cyrus to Astyages, has the side-note: "Or *grandchild*, as some will have it."
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 113.

granddaughter (grand'dâ'tėr), *n.* [< *grand* + *daughter*.] The daughter of one's son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

grand-ducal (grand'dū'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a grand duke or a grand duchy: as, a *grand-ducal* court; *grand-ducal* finances.

> Herschel's discoveries quickened public interest in celestial inquiries; royal, imperial, and *grand-ducal* patronage widened the scope of individual effort.
> *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 35.

grand-duke (grand'dūk'), *n.* 1. See *grand duke*, under *grand*.—2. The great horned owl of continental Europe, *Bubo maximus*.

grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* [Formerly also *grandy*, *grando*; < Sp. Pg. *grande*, a nobleman, < *grande*, great: see *grand*, *a.*] 1. In Spain, one of a class of noblemen of the highest rank and greatest wealth, created in the thirteenth century, and endowed with extraordinary privileges, most of which have since been abolished.

> Plough deep furrows; to catch deep root in th' opinion of the best, *grandors*, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.
>
> The principal *grandees*, as well as most of the inferior nobility, . . . presented themselves . . . to tender the customary oaths of allegiance.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

Hence—2. Any man of elevated rank or station; a nobleman.

> The *grandees* did not scorn his company;
> And of the greatest ladies he was held
> A complete gentleman.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

> Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig *grandees*, who had enslaved his predecessors and endeavoured to enslave himself, be restored to power.
> *Macaulay*, Earl of Chatham.

grandeeship (gran-dē'ship), *n.* [< *grandee* + *-ship*.] The rank or estate of a grandee.

> I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centered in his person.
> *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xlii.

grande-garde, *n.* See *grand-guard*.

grandeur (gran'jūr), *n.* [< F. *grandeur*, OF. *grandure*, orig. prop. **grandor* = Sp. *grandor* (Sp. Pg. *grandura* appar. from the F.) = It. *grandore*, grandness, greatness, < L. as if **grandor*, < L. *grandis*, grand: see *grand*.] The character of being grand or great; specifically, that quality or combination of qualities in an object which affects the imagination with a sense of sublimity or magnificence.

> Bisnagar is the second City in Narsinga for *Grandeure* and Bravery.
> *S. Clarke*, Geographical Descript. (1671), p. 32.
>
> His *grandeur* he deriv'd from heaven alone;
> For he was great ere Fortune made him so.
> *Dryden*, Death of Oliver Cromwell.

> There is always a want of *grandeur* in attributing great events to little causes. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

I confess, what chiefly interests me in the annals of that war is the *grandeur* of spirit exhibited by a few of the Indian chiefs. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Size is not *grandeur*, and territory does not make a nation. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 135.

=Syn. Greatness, majesty, loftiness, stateliness, state, dignity, augustness, splendor, pomp, sublimity. See *grand*.

grandevity† (gran-dev'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *grandævita(t-)s*, < *grandævus*, of great age: see *grandevous*.] Great age; long life. *Glanville*.

grandevous† (gran-dē'vus), *a.* [< L. *grandævus*, of great age, < *grandis*, great, + *ævum*, age.] Of great age; long-lived. *Bailey*.

grandfather (grand'fä'ᴛʜėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *graundfather*: < *grand* + *father*. Cf. F. *grand-père*.] A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

grandfather-long-legs (grand'fä'ᴛʜėr-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 2.

grand-guard (grand'gärd), *n.* [OF. *grande garde*.] A piece of armor used in medieval justs, consisting either of an additional defense secured to the breastplate or to the lower part of the tilting-armor and rising above it, or of a secondary breastplate attached by springs to the corselet so that it could be released and thrown in the air by a successful thrust of the antagonist's lance.

Arv. You care not for a *grand-guard*?
Pal. No, no; we'll use no horses: I perceive
You would fain be at that fight.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

grandific (gran-dif'ik), *a.* [< LL. *grandificus*, < L. *grandis*, great, + *facere*, make.] Making great. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

grandiloquence (gran-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [= Sp. *grandilocuencia* = Pg. *grandiloquencia* = It. *grandiloquenza*; as *grandiloquen(t)* + *-ce*.] The condition or quality of being grandiloquent; lofty speech or expression; bombast.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words and enthusiastic *grandiloquence*.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 271.

He [Van Poffenburgh] gave importance to his station by the *grandiloquence* of his bulletins, always styling himself Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the New Netherlands. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuente* = It. *grandiloquente*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *grandiloquous*.] Speaking or expressed in a lofty style; bombastic; pompous.

On March 2, 1770, there was a scuffle at a rope-walk between some soldiers and the ropemakers, and on the night of the 5th there occurred the tragedy which, in the somewhat *grandiloquent* phrase of John Adams, "laid the foundation of American Independence."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xii.

grandiloquous (gran-dil'ō-kwus), *a.* [= Sp. *grandílocuo* = Pg. *grandiloco*, < L. *grandiloquus*, speaking grandly or loftily, < *grandis*, great, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *grandiloquent*. [Rare.]

grandinous (gran'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *grandinosus*, full of hail, < *grando* (*grandin-*), hail.] Consisting of hail. [Rare.]

grandiose (gran'di-ōs), *a.* [< F. *grandiose* = Sp. Pg. *grandioso*, < It. *grandioso*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand: see *grand* and *-ose*.] 1. Impressive from inherent grandeur; grand in effect; magnificent; imposing.

Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*, or fitter to revive in the breasts of men the memory of great dispensations by which new strata had been laid in the history of mankind. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxi.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole.
M. Arnold.

Its proportions so simple and *grandiose*.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 112.

2. Characterized by self-display or bombast; vulgarly showy or flaunting; grandiloquent; swollen; turgid: as, a *grandiose* style.

This attenuated journal had . . . an aldermanic, portly, *grandiose*, Falstaffian title. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, x. 6.

Now and then, to be sure, we come upon something that makes us hesitate again whether, after all, Dryden was not *grandiose* rather than great.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 63.

grandiosely (gran'di-ōs-li), *adv.* In a grandiose manner.

"You will never persuade me to turn my back upon an old friend in adversity," she answers *grandiosely*.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, ii. 2.

grandiosity (gran-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *grandiosité* (= Sp. *grandiosidad* = Pg. *grandiosidade*), < It. *grandiosità*, < *grandioso*, grandiose: see *grandiose*.] The condition or quality of being grandiose; bombastic or inflated style or manner.

Thomson grows tumid wherever he essays the *grandiosity* of his model.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

The good doctor [Johnson] was essentially a preacher, and introduced a kind of essay and a *grandiosity* of style which, in feebler hands, soon wrought the decay of this species of composition. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 241.

grandioso (gran-di-ō'sō), *a.* [It., grand, grandiose: see *grandiose*.] Grand: in *music*, a word indicating passages to be so rendered.

Grandipalpi (gran-di-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *grandis*, great, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles: so called from the size and shape of the outer palp: distinguished from *Subulipalpi*.

Grandisonian (gran-di-sō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel by Richardson, who designed by the character to represent his ideal of a perfect hero, a combination of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman; hence, chivalrous and polite, especially in a somewhat excessive and tedious way.

grandity†, *n.* [< OF. *grandité*, < L. *grandita(t-)s*, greatness, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*.] Greatness; magnificence; grandeur.

In a Prince it is decent to goe slowly, and to march with leysure, and with a certaine *grandite* rather than grauitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

grandling† (grand'ling), *n.* [< *grand* + *-ling*2.] One who affects grandeur of style.

But he that should perswade to have this done
For education of our lordlings, soone
Should he (not) heare of billow, wind and storme,
From the tempestuous *grandlings*.
B. Jonson, Speech according to Horace.

grandly (grand'li), *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; greatly; splendidly; sublimely.

grandma (grand'mä), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandmamma*.

grandmamma (grand'ma-mä'), *n.* A familiar term for *grandmother*.

Your prudent *grand-mammas*, ye modern belles, . . .
When health requir'd it would consent to roam,
Else more attached to pleasures found at home.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 515.

grand-mercy†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy*. *Chaucer*.

grandmother (grand'muᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *grandmother*; < *grand* + *mother*. Cf. F. *grand'mère*.] 1. The mother of one's father or mother: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

The unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice.
2 Tim. i. 5.

2. By extension, any more remote lineal female ancestor.

A child of our *grandmother* Eve; . . . or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

grandmotherly (grand'muᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a.* [< *grandmother* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a grandmother.

A gentle, pensive, *grandmotherly* sort of way.
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 28.

A *grandmotherly* being who thinks a student can do no wrong. *Andover Rev.*, March, 1885.

grandnephew (grand'nev'ū), *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grandness (grand'nes), *n.* The quality of being grand; greatness; grandeur; magnificence.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabric of the world, one needs only bid him consider the sun with that insupportable glory and lustre that surrounds it.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v. 14.

grandniece (grand'nēs), *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grando1† (gran'dō), *n.* [L., hail.] The treadle of an egg. See extract under *gallature*.

grando2†, *n.* See *grandee*.

grandpa (grand'pä), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandpapa*.

grandpapa (grand'pa-pä'), *n.* A familiar term for *grandfather*.

grandparent (grand'pär'ent), *n.* The parent of a parent: correlative to *grandchild*.

grandparentage (grand'pär'en-tāj), *n.* [< *grandparent* + *-age*.] Grandparents collectively; also, the state of being a grandparent, or of having grandparents.

Certain properties of the law of frequency of error were also applied to family likeness in eye colour, with results that gave by calculation the total number of light-eyed children in families differently grouped according to their parentage and *grandparentage*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 200.

grand-paunch† (grand'pânch), *n.* A greedy fellow; a gormand.

Our *grand-paunches* and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

grandpère (groṅ'pâr'), *n.* A variety of the cotillion formerly common.

grand-piece (grand'pēs), *n.* [F. *grande-pièce*.] A name of certain pieces of armor of the sixteenth century. The grand-pieces often mentioned were probably the genouillières, cubitières, and pauldrons — that is, the pieces added after the coverings of the limbs and body were put in place.

grand-relief (grand'rē-lēf'), *n.* In *sculp.*, alto-rilievo.

Grandry corpuscle. See *corpuscle*.

grandsire (grand'sīr), *n.* [< ME. *grantsyre*, *graunsire*, *gransyre*, *graunser*, < OF. *grantsire*, < *grant*, grand, great, old, + *sire*, sire.] 1. A grandfather: used for both men and animals, and now especially in the pedigrees of horses.

His *graunt-sire*, the kynge Adrian, that tho was livynge, counselled hym to take the ordere of knyghthode.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

2. By extension, any lineal male ancestor preceding a father.

Some sorcerer, whom a far-off *grandsire* burnt
Because he cast no shadow. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. In *change-ringing*: (*a*) One of the methods of ringing the changes on a peal of bells: supposed to be of very early origin. (*b*) See *double*, *n.*, 9 (*f*).

grandson (grand'sun), *n.* [< *grand* + *son*.] The son or male offspring of a son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

He . . . left his coal all turn'd into gold
To a *grandson*, first of his noble line.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

granduncle (grand'ung'kl), *n.* [After F. *grand-oncle*.] The brother of a grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-uncle*: correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

grane1 (grān), *r.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *groan*.

They've nae sair wark to craze their banes,
An' fill auld age wi' grips and *granes*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

grane2† (grān), *r. t.* [Origin obscure.] To strangle.

One executioner on one side, and another on the other, *graned* him with a linnen cloth about his neck, pulling the same untill they forced him to gape.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

granert, *n.* [Also *granier*, var. *grauner*, *grainery*, *granary*, *garner*: see these forms.] A granary; a garner.

There banquet-houses, walks for pleasure; here again
Cribs, *graners*, stables, barns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 258.

That other, if he in his *Granier* stores
What ever hath beene swept from Lybian flores.
Heath, tr. of Horace's Odes, i.

grange (grānj), *n.* [< ME. *grange*, *graunge*, *grange*, < OF. *grange*, *grauche*, *graunge*, F. *grange* = Pr. *granja*, *granga* = Sp. Pg. *granja*, < ML. *granea*, a barn, grange, < L. *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*1, *granary*, *garner*.] 1†. A granary.

For their teeming flocks and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
Milton, Comus, l. 175.

2†. A farming establishment, including the farm-buildings and granary, attached to a feudal manor or to a religious house, where, in addition to its own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

A *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, . . . from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the *grange*. *Malone*.

3. A farm, with its dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, etc.; particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer.

He . . . ledde hym forth to lauacrum lex-dei, a *graunge*, Is sixe myle other seuone by-syde the newe markett.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 71.

What tell'st thou me of robbing? this is Venice;
My house is not a *grange*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Fill him with joy, and win him a friend to ye,
And make this little *grange* seem a large empire
Let out with home contents.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v

And from the distant *grange* there comes
The clatter of the thresher's flail.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

4. In the United States, a lodge of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret associa-

tion for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. The special objects of the order are the removal of the restraints and burdens imposed on agriculture by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, etc., and the avoidance of the expense caused by the middlemen or agents who intervene between the producer and the consumer. The association originated at Washington in 1867, and has spread over the whole country, but is most numerous in the northwestern States. There are local and State granges and a national grange. Women are admitted to membership.

We quite admit, in view of the farmers' *granges* in Illinois and Wisconsin, . . . that the design to fix the price at which one's own labor shall be sold is just as common in the Great West as in Europe.
T. Hughes, quoted in Hinton's Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 119.

The organization therefore is maintained for social and economic purposes, and no *grange* can assume any political or sectarian functions. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 80.

grange† (grānj), *v. t.* [< *grange*, *n.*] To farm, as revenue or taxes.

This ruffianry of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing, which cometh of the Queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to *grange* and truck causes.
Birch, Queen Elizabeth, I. 354.

granger (grān'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *graunger*; < OF. *grangier*, *granger*, a farmer, bailiff, < *grange*, a grange: see *grange*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A farm-steward or -bailiff.

Unlesse this proportion and quantitie of mucke be gathered, plaine it is, that the *graunger* or maister of husbandrie hath not done his part, but failed in littering of his cattell. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 23.

2. A member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture. See *grange*, *n.*, 4.

The time has now come when the *Granger* can be looked upon as a phenomenon of the past, and treated in a spirit of critical justice.
C. F. Adams, Jr., N. A. Rev., CXX. 395.

3. A farmer; a countryman. [Humorous, U. S.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a grange or to grangers; caused or promoted by grangers: as, the *granger* movement.

The rash *granger* laws of more than a decade ago firmly established the principle and the right of extreme State supervision. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

The Granger cases, six cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (94 U. S., 113, 155, 165, 179, 180, 181), the principal ones being Munn *vs.* Illinois, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. *vs.* Iowa: so called because they grew out of certain State statutes passed in the interest of the grangers, regulating grain elevator tolls and the charges of warehousemen and common carriers. The court sustained the constitutionality of these statutes, affirming the common-law doctrine that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation, and holding that this right is not affected by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which ordains that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

grangerism[1] (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *granger*, I., 2, + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the grangers of the United States.

grangerism[2] (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *Granger* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The practice of illustrating a book by binding up in it engravings taken from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc.; also, the resulting mutilation of books.

The practice became popular when James Granger published, in 1769, his "Biographical History of England," which incited persons to mutilate other books to illustrate it.

Grangerism, as the innocent may need to be told, is the pernicious vice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book.
Saturday Review, Jan. 29, 1883, p. 123.

grangerite (grān'jėr-īt), *n.* [< *Granger* (see *grangerism*[2]) + *-ite*[2].] One who illustrates a book with engravings from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc. See *grangerism*[2].

"He was not," says Mr. Hill Burton, speaking of the Kirkpatrick Sharpe, "he was not a black-letter man, or a tall-copyist, or an uncut man, or a rough-edge man, or an early-English dramatist, or an Elzevirian, or a broadsider, or a pasquinader, or an old-brown-calf man, or a *Grangerite*, or a tawny-morocco'ite, or a gilt-topper, or a marbled-insider, or an editio princeps man." These nicknames briefly dispose into categories a good many species of collectors. *The Bookmart*, July, 1883.

grangerize (grān'jėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grangerized*, ppr. *grangerizing*. [< *Granger* (see *grangerism*[2]) + *-ize*.] To illustrate in the method called grangerism.

The book [Works of Victor Hugo] was *grangerized* by the author himself as a gift to his goddaughter.
New York Evening Post, Dec. 18, 1885.

It proves to be a very handsome *grangerized* copy of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," the pages mounted on large paper, and profusely interspersed with water-colour drawings or engraved portraits of the poets and others mentioned by Byron in the famous satire.
Athenæum, Oct. 9, 1886, p. 468.

grangerizer (grān'jėr-ī-zėr), *n.* Same as *grangerite*.

Each of the 500 copies will be printed direct from the type; and the portraits of actors will be pasted separately, with blank backs, for the benefit of *Grangerizers*.
New York Tribune, Jan. 13, 1889.

gran gusto (grän gös'tō). [It., lit. 'great relish': see *grand* and *gusto*.] 1. In *painting*, something in a picture very extraordinary and calculated to excite surprise.—2. In *music*, any high-wrought composition.

grani, *n.* Plural of *grano*.

granieri, *n.* See *granier*.

graniferous (grā-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *granifer*, grain-bearing (only as applied poet. to ants), < *granum*, grain (see *grain*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain: as, *graniferous* pods.

graniform (gran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *granum*, grain, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a grain or seed.

granilla (grā-nil'ą; Sp. pron. grä-nē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *grana*, cochineal, grain: see *grain*[1].] Small or half-grown cochineal-insects. See *grain*[1], 11.

There is often a second production of cochineal before the wet season sets in; if so, it is scraped off with a knife and dried, but it is of inferior quality, and is sold under the name of *granilla*.
Calvert, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 208.

granillo (grā-nil'ō), *n.* Same as *granilla*.

granite (gran'it), *n.* [= D. *graniet* = G. Dan. Sw. *granit* = F. *granit* = Sp. Pg. *granito*, < It. *granito*, granite, lit. grained, < *granito*, pp. of *granire*, reduce to grains, seed, run to seed, < *grano*, grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *granate*, *garnet*[1], and *pomegranate*.] 1. A rock composed of orthoclase-feldspar, mica, and quartz, and having a thoroughly crystalline-granular texture. While orthoclase is an essential constituent of true granite, triclinic feldspars are often present in smaller quantity. The mica is sometimes white or silvery (muscovite), and sometimes dark-brown or even black (biotite). Both varieties are occasionally present together, and some lithologists call only that variety true granite in which both are present. While granite is a thoroughly crystalline rock, distinctly formed crystals of the component minerals are rarely seen in it, except on the walls of cavities. The color of granite is somewhat varied, although in much the larger number of cases the predominating tint is a light gray; some varieties, however, are almost as white as white marble; others are of a light-red or a pink color, which tint is due to the predominance of a rose-colored feldspar. Some varieties of granite are very massive and homogeneous in texture; hence this rock can often be quarried in blocks of large size. Granite is much used for building purposes where massiveness and durability are the chief requisites. It resists very poorly, however, the action of fire, flaking off and crumbling under the influence of heat. Many varieties take a fine polish, and are used for interior decoration and for monumental work. Its hardness and coarseness of texture make it unfit for statuary. The theory of the origin of granite, and its relations to the distinctly eruptive lavas on the one hand and the distinctly stratified rocks on the other, have long been subjects of discussion among geologists. Granite has often been called a "Plutonic" rock, to express the idea generally held by geologists that it has become consolidated at considerable depth below the surface, not having been poured out of a volcanic orifice like lava. Among the rocks ordinarily designated as *granite* by quarrymen and others there are many varieties, with a correspondingly varied scientific nomenclature. Of these varieties and names the following are the more important: *pegmatite*, which includes the granites in which the component materials are present in crystalline masses of large dimensions; *porphyritic granite*, a variety with distinct crystals of feldspar scattered through a fine-grained material; *graphic granite*, in which the quarts has assumed forms somewhat resembling Hebrew characters; *syenite*, *syenitic granite*, *hornblende granite*, or *amphibole granite*, a rock in which hornblende occurs in addition to the other normal constituents of granite, the most famous locality of which variety is Syene, in upper Egypt, from which the name is derived (see *syenite* for the more modern application of this name); *granitite*, a granite in which only a dark-colored variety of mica occurs; *granulite*, a fine-grained granite with red garnets; and *greisen*, a granitic rock nearly or quite destitute of feldspar, interesting from its frequent association with valuable minerals and metalliferous ores, especially those of tin. See *granitite*, *granulite*, *pegmatite*, and *greisen* for fuller definitions of these words.

2. A kind of rough-grained water-ice or sherbet. Also called *rock-punch* and *rock ice-cream*. See the extract.

Granites . . . must be frozen without beating, or even much stirring, as the design is to have a rough, icy substance. *New York Tribune*, April 7, 1887.

3. Same as *granite-ware*.— **Granite City**, Aberdeen in Scotland: so called because most of the buildings are of granite, which is worked extensively in the neighborhood. —**Granite State**, New Hampshire, U. S.: so called from the prevalence of granite in it.

granitel, **granitelle** (gran'i-tel), *n.* [Dim. of *granite*.] Same as *pegmatite*.

granite-porphyry (gran'it-pôr'fi-ri), *n.* A rock consisting of a fine-grained, holocrystalline base, through which the ordinary constituents of granite are scattered in more or less regular crystalline forms. It is closely connected with and passes into porphyritic granite and quartz-porphyry. See *granite*, 1, and *porphyry*.

granite-ware (gran'it-wār), *n.* 1. Any fine pottery decorated by a more or less exact imitation of the speckled surface of granite; specifically, one of Josiah Wedgwood's pebble-wares, described by him in 1770 as "barely sprinkled with blue and ornaments gilt." See *pebble-ware*.—2. A fine pottery similar to iron-stone china, referring to its supposed hardness. [Trade-name.]—3. A variety of enameled iron-ware much used for utensils of cookery, in which the enamel is gray and stone-like, and very durable.

granitic (grā-nit'ik), *a.* [< *granite* + *-ic*.] 1. Made or formed of granite; having the texture or composition of granite. See *granite*, 1, and *granitoid*.

In the iron age we find *granitic* hills shaped or excavated into temples.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 153.

2. Resembling granite in some of its properties. [Rare.]

The *granitic*, patriarchal figure of Job, round which concentrates the interest of the play, is strikingly conceived.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 137.

granitical (grā-nit'i-kal), *a.* [< *granitic* + *-al*.] Same as *granitic*. [Rare.]

graniticoline (gran-i-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [< *granite* + L. *colere*, inhabit, + *-ine*[1].] In *lichenology*, growing upon or attached to granite.

granitification (grā-nit'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *granitify*: see *-fication*.] The act of forming into granite, or the state or process of being formed into granite.

granitiform (grā-nit'i-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of granite; resembling granite in structure or shape.

granitify (grā-nit'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granitified*, ppr. *granitifying*. [< *granite* + *-i-fy*.] To form into granite.

granitite (gran'i-tīt), *n.* [< *granite* + *-ite*[2].] A rock consisting of a mixture of some reddish orthoclase with a considerably smaller amount of oligoclase, together with a little quartz and dark-green magnesian mica. Rosenbusch calls true granite that which contains both dark- and light-colored mica, and granitite that in which only the former occurs.

granitoid (gran'i-toid), *a.* [< *granite* + *-oid*.] Like granite; holocrystalline: applied in lithology to rocks without an amorphous groundmass, but entirely made up of crystalline components, whether visible with or without the aid of the microscope. Granite is the typical rock of this class.— **Granitoid** or **granitic structure**. See *structure*.

granitone (gran'i-tōn), *n.* [< *granite* + *-one*.] See *gabbro*.

Granivoræ† (grā-niv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *granivorus*: see *granivorous*.] A group of granivorous birds.

granivorous (grā-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *granivorus*, < L. *granum*, grain, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds: as, *granivorous* birds.

grannam† (gran'am), *n.* [Corruption of *grandam*, q. v.] Same as *grandam*.

Old men i' the house, of fifty, call me *grannam*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if
I may believe my *grannam*.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

granny (gran'i), *n.*; pl. *grannies* (-iz). [A childish abbr. of *grannam*, *grandam*, or *grandmother*.] 1. A grandmother; an old woman. [Colloq. and low.]

"Fairly good holy images thou hast here, *granny*; keep them in good order," said I to the old woman.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 376.

2. A duck, the south-southerly or old-wife. More fully, *old granny*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

granny's-knot, **granny-knot** (gran'iz-, gran'i-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a knot differing from a reef or square knot in having the second part crossed the wrong way: derided by seamen because it is difficult to untie when jammed.

grano (grä'nō), *n.*; pl. *grani* (-nē). [It., lit. a grain, < L. *granum*, grain: see *grain*[1].] A money of account in Malta, equal to about one twelfth of an English penny.

granonst, *n. pl.* [< OF. *grenon*, *gronun*, *gregnon*, *grignon*, *guernon*, *gernon*, *gernun*, mustache, whiskers.] The whiskers of a cat. *Topsell*, p. 104. (*Halliwell.*)

granophyre (gran'ō-fīr), *n.* [< L. *granum*, grain (cf. *granite*), + (*por*)*phyr*(*ites*), porphyry.] In *lithol.*, the ground-mass of the porphyritic rocks when this is made up either entirely or

almost entirely of a crystalline mixture of the component minerals. The term was introduced by Vogelsang. For a rock having an imperfectly crystallized magma as its ground-mass, the same author proposed the term *felsophyre*, and for an entirely vitreous magma, *vitrophyre*. The granophyre texture is analogous to the granitic or granitoid in the granitic family of rocks.

granophyric (gran-ō-fir'ik), *a.* [< *granophyre* + *-ic*.] Related to or belonging to that kind of structure called granophyre.

granose (grā'nōs), *a.* [< L. *granosus*, full of grain, < *granum*, grain: see *grain*[1].] In *entom.*, having the form of a string of grains or beads; moniliform, as the antennæ of many insects.

grant[1] (grant), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *graunt*; < ME. *granten*, *graunten*, *grantien*, *grauntion*, < OF. *granter*, *graanter*, *graaunter*, *graunter*, *grantier* (AF. *granter*, *graunter*), *greanter*, the same (with irreg. change of *c* to *g*, perhaps due to association with OF. *garantir*, guarantee) as OF. *craanter*, *creanter*, *cranter*, promise, assure, guarantee, confirm, ratify, < ML. as if **credentare* (found only in the form *creantare*, a reflex of the OF.), < L. *creden(t-)s* (> OF. *creant*), ppr. of *credere*, believe, trust: see *credent*, *credit*, *creant*[1], *creance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To transfer the title or possession of in any formal way, specifically for a sufficient or valuable consideration; give or make over; especially, to convey by deed or writing.

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor.
1 Chron. xxi. 22.

The commons . . . *granted* a tenth of the revenue and income not belonging to the lords of parliament; and the lords . . . followed it up with a similar grant from their own property. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 370.

2. To bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Now God, that all thynge giveth, *graunte* hus soule reste.
Piers Plowman.

Thou hast *granted* me life and favour. Job x. 12.

3†. To allow; permit.

Though attempered wepyng be *graunted*, outrageous wepyng certes is defended. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

4†. To assent to; answer in the affirmative.

She *graunted* him; ther was noon other grace.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2666.

5. To admit to be true; concede, as something obvious or not required to be proved; accept or concede without proof.

'Tis a rule that holds forever true,
Grant me discernment, and I *grant* it you.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 585.

I *grant* him brave,
But wild as Bracklinn's thundering wave.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 14.

To grant an annuity. See *annuity*.—**To take for granted**, to assume the existence or truth of; believe or credit without confirmative evidence or positive knowledge: as, I *took* his qualifications *for granted*.

She *took* it *for granted* that her companion was familiar with every slope and corrie of these Lochaber hills.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

=Syn. 1 and **2**. *Confer Bestow*, etc. See *give*[1].

II.† *intrans.* To consent; assent; give permission or countenance.

The barons yaf hym counselle firste to assaile the Duke, and therto the kynge *graunted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 70.

The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes
Before I would have *granted* to that act.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

grant[1] (grant), *n.* [< ME. *grant*, *graunt*, < OF. *grant*, *graant*, *graunt*, *greant*, *creant*, *creant*, m. (also *graante*, *creante*, *crante*, f.) (ML. *grantum*), a promise, assurance, engagement; from the verb.] 1†. A promise; a thing promised.

I sholde han also blame of every wyght,
My fadres *graunte* if that I so withstode,
Syn she is chaunged for the tounes goode.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 552.

When Achilles this chaunse choisely hade herd,
He was glad of the *graunt*, and the god answared.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4488.

2. The act of granting; a conferring or conceding.

The body of the people . . . elects the . . . chief executive magistrate but twice in five years. Here is a clear *grant* of power for a long term.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 336.

3. A thing granted or conferred; a boon; especially, something conveyed by deed or patent: often used of tracts of land granted to colonists, railroad companies, etc.

Queen Elizabeth, at the request of William Harbourn, an English-man, procur'd a *Grant* from the Turkish Emperor for the English Merchants to exercise free Traffick in all places of his Dominions. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 355.

I humbly kiss your ladyship's fair learned hands, and wish you good wishes and speedy *grants*.
Donne, Letters, v.

The country west of the Connecticut was only known at that time [1760] by the name of "New Hampshire *grants*." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 518.

4. In *law*: (*a*) Originally, a creating or transferring by deed: used in reference to mere rights, estates in expectancy, and incorporeal property, which could not be delivered. Thus, easements, franchises, etc., were said to lie in *grant*, because they could not be created or transferred by livery or seisin. (*b*) In modern use, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, etc.

Onias, having got a *grant* of the place, . . . erected a temple there, neither so big nor so costly as that at Jerusalem. *Abp. Usher*, Annals.

5. An admission of something as true.

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

6. In *brewing*, a copper or iron vessel into which the wort flows from the clarifying battery, and from which it is lifted into the wort-pan. —**Capitation grant.** See *capitation*.—**Syn. 3**. *Largess*, *Donation*, etc. (see *present*, *n.*); allowance, stipend, bounty.

grant[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *grand*.

grantable (grán'tạ-bl), *a.* [< AF. *grauntable*, *creantable*, < *granter*, etc., grant: see *grant*[1], *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being granted or conveyed.

I will inquire, therefore, in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.
Bp. Sherlock Charge (1769), p. 6.

By coming to the Crown they became *grantable* in that way to the subject, and a great part of the church lands passed through the Crown to the people.
Burke, Dormant Claims of the Church.

grantee (grán-tē'), *n.* [< AF. *grauntè*, < *granter*, grant: see *grant*[1] and *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom anything is granted, or to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Was Shakspeare an Esquire?—He was the eldest son of a *grantee* of arms. Now, a *grantee* of arms is an esquire by letters patent. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 369.

granter (grán'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graunter*; < *grant*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *grantor*.] One who grants. Compare *grantor*.

For I myself am that bread, the *graunter* of immortall lyfe, and alone came downe from heauen.
J. Udall, On John vi.

gran'ther (gran'thėr), *n.* A dialectal contraction of *grandfather*.

The ole queen's arm thet *Gran'ther* Young
Fetched back from Concord busted
Lowell, The Courtin'.

Grantia (gran'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Grant*, a proper name.] A genus of chalk-spongos, giving name to a family *Grantiidæ*.

Norman observes that our common *Grantia compressa*, with its varieties and "possible modifications," has 23 generic, subgeneric, and subspecific names, which might be further extended to 54. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 18.

Grantiidæ (gran-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Grantia*.

Grantiinæ (gran-ti-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syconidæ* with branched ciliated chambers, typified by the genus *Grantia*. Also *Grantina*, *Grantinæ*. *R. von Lendenfeld*.

grantiset†, *n.* [ME., < *grant*[1], *v.*] A grant; a concession.

grantor (grán'tọr), *n.* [< AF. *grantor*, OF. *creanteor*, < *granter*, *creanter*, etc., grant: see *grant*[1] and *-or*.] In *law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance: correlative to *grantee*.

Many links in the feudal chain might intervene between the original *grantor*, or Lord Paramount, and the actual occupant of the soil.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 72.

In England, if the *grantor* cannot sign, he may make his mark. *The American*, VI. 270.

granula (gran'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *granulæ* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. LL. *granulum*, neut.), a little grain: see *granule*.] 1. In *bot.*, a little grain: applied to the large sporule contained in the center of many algæ, as *Gloiœnema*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A small rounded elevation; one of the elevations of a granulated surface. Also *granule*.—3. In *anat.*, a granule.

granular (gran'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ar*[2].] Composed of, containing, or bearing grains or granules; resembling grains or granules. Also *granulose*, *granulous*.—**Compound granular corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells*.—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Granular eyes**, eyes composed of many minute, distinct lenses or facets, as the compound eyes or ocelli of insects.—**Granular kidney**, a kidney with chronic diffuse or interstitial nephritis, which presents a granular or nodular surface on the removal of the capsule.—**Granular layer of dentine**, a layer often found toward the outer portion of the dentine, marked by very fine nodules or globules of dentine and interglobular spaces.—**Granular layer of the epidermis**, the layer of granular cells (stratum granulosum) lying below the stratum lucidum and above the stratum spinosum.—**Granular lids**, eyelids affected by inflammation of the conjunctival surface with minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue forming so-called granulations.—**Granular limestone**, a limestone having a crystalline-granular character.—**Granular liver**, a liver with chronic interstitial hepatitis (cirrhosis), which presents a granular or nodular surface.—**Granular pharyngitis**, chronic inflammation of the follicles of the pharynx. Also called *follicular pharyngitis*, *chronic pharyngitis*, and *clergyman's sore throat*.

granularity (gran-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *granular* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being granular.

The emulsion should be of a good orange-ruby color when a drop is examined by transmitted light, and should show no *granularity* with a magnifier.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9183.

granularly (gran'ū-lạr-li), *adv.* In a granular form; in granules.

granulary† (gran'ū-lạ-ri), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ary*.] Granular.

Smallcoal is known unto all, and for this use is made of sallow, willow, halder, hasell, and the like; which three, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *granulated*, ppr. *granulating*. [< NL. as if **granulatus*, pp. of **granulare* (> It. *granulare* = Sp. Pg. *granular* = F. *granuler*), < L. *granum*, a grain: see *grain*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into grains: as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.—2. To raise in granules; make rough on the surface.

I have observed in many birds the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick-set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules.
Ray.

II. *intrans.* To become formed into grains; become granular.

granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *granulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *granulated* or *granular*.

granulated (gran'ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of or resembling grains.—2. Having small and even elevations resembling grains: as, *granulated* leather; the *granulated* root of a plant, as *Saxifraga granulata*.

It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog-fish was made rough and *granulated* on purpose for the polishing of wood. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., v.

3. In *coram.*, decorated with color in spots, or mottled. See *soufflé*.—4. In *pathol.*: (*a*) Having little grain-like fleshy bodies filling up the cavities, as ulcers and suppurating wounds. (*b*) Characterized by the presence of small grain-like bodies: as, a *granulated* liver.—**Granulated glass.** See *glass*.—**Granulated work**, in *jewelry*, decoration by means of minute grains applied to the surface, especially in goldsmiths' work.

Repoussé figures alternate with strings of the finest *granulated work*, and the exquisite devices testify to the use by the Etruscans of agencies unknown to us
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, [p. 15.

granulating-machine (gran'ū-lā-ting-mạ-shēn'), *n.* A machine used to reduce some substance to the form of grains. Specifically: (*a*) In *powder-making*, an apparatus for breaking up the powder-cake into grains of various sizes. (*b*) An apparatus for reducing liquid metals to fine grains. It consists of a horizontal disk of terra cotta made to revolve rapidly, upon which the liquid metal falls and is then scattered in every direction, centrifugally, into the air or into water, in a finely granulated condition.

granulation (gran-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *granulation* = Sp. *granulacion* = Pg. *granulação* = It. *granulazione*; as *granulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of forming into grains; the state or process of being formed into grains: as, the *granulation* of gunpowder or sugar.

Granulation is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them, in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean-shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining. *Ure*, Dict., II. 734.

2. In *surg. pathol.*: (*a*) The formation of new tissue, as in the repair of wounds, the free surface of which presents a granulated appearance. This tissue is called *granulation tissue*. (*b*) Any one of the small granular elevations on the free surface of granulation tissue.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

3. In *med. pathol.*, the formation of small grain-like bodies or tubercles in the substance of an organ, as in tubercular phthisis.—4. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) A roughening of a surface with little tubercles like grains, or a surface so studded. (*b*) One of the little elevations in a granulated surface.—**Granulation corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells.*—**Granulations of the eyelids,** minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue on the inner surface of the eyelids.—**Granulation tissue,** such tissue as grows in wounds, repairing the loss of substance, and formed from connective tissue or emigrated white blood-corpuscles. It consists of numerous cells, with more or less intercellular substance permeated by numerous thin-walled blood-vessels.

granulative (gran′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *granulate* + *-ive.*] Granulated or granulating: as, *granulative* growths.

granulator (gran′ū-lā-tor), *n.* One who or that which granulates; specifically, a granulating-machine.

A small stream of water enters the *granulator;* the movement of the machine rolling the damp grains constantly among the dry meal powder.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 145.

This gentleman saw white sugar come out of spouts, and heard a *granulator* revolving at the rate of 300 rotations per minute. *The Engineer,* LXVI. 273.

granule (gran′ūl), *n.* [= F. *granule,* < LL. *granulum,* NL. also *granula,* dim. of L. *granum,* grain: see *grain*[1].] A little grain; a fine particle. Specifically—(*a*) In *cryptogamic bot.,* a sporule found in some algæ and in all cryptogamic plants. (*b*) In *anat.,* a corpuscle or particle. a term applied to little bodies in the blood, in fat, in protoplasm, etc., but not specific in any sense. (*c*) In *entom.,* specifically, a very minute elevation: said of the sculpture of insects. (*d*) In *zoöl.,* same as *granula,* 2 (*b*).—**Episternal granules.** See *episternal.*

granule-cells (gran′ūl-selz), *n. pl.* Round cells densely crowded with fat-globules, found in areas of softening in the brain. Also called *granule-corpuscles, Gluge's corpuscles, compound granular corpuscles,* and *granulation corpuscles.*

granuliferous (gran-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *granulum,* a little grain, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing granules or granulations.

granuliform (gran′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *granulum,* a little grain, + L. *forma,* shape.] 1. In *mineral.,* having a granular structure.—2. In *bot.,* granular.

granulite (gran′ū-līt), *n.* [< *granule* + *-ite*[2].] A rock often having a parallel or foliated structure like that of gneiss, and consisting mainly of quartz and feldspar, together with red garnets, which are usually of very diminutive size. The feldspar appears to be a mixture of orthoclase and oligoclase, the latter more generally predominating. Granulite is a rock of especial importance in Saxony. It is nearly the equivalent of the French *eurite,* and is sometimes called in German *Weisstein.* See *granite,* 1.

granulitic (gran-ū-lit′ik), *a.* [< *granulite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to granulite; of the nature of granulite: as, *granulitic* rock.

The rocks may be classed under three heads:—(1) . . . (2) the light-banded *granulitic* gneisses or Wiltshire type. *The Engineer,* LXV. 379.

granuloma (gran-ū-lō′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *granulomata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < LL. *granulum,* a small grain, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.,* a growth resembling granulative tissue, produced in certain infectious diseases, as in tuberculosis, syphilis, or leprosy.

granulomatous (gran-ū-lom′ȧ-tus), *a.* [< *granuloma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with granuloma.

In most of the *granulomatous* disorders we may have not merely a diffusion of the disease throughout the individual organism, but also a transference of it from one individual to another.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 117.

granulose (gran′ū-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [< *granule* + *-ose.*] I. *a.* Same as *granular.*

II. *n.* One of the essential constituents of the starch-grain, which gives a characteristic blue color with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the ferment of saliva. It is distinguished from the other constituent, cellulose, by these two characteristics.

Some species which contain no chlorophyll form a substance in their protoplasm, which, from its behaviour with reagents and the physiological relationships observed in certain cases, must be considered to be more or less like starch, or more correctly *granulose.*
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 455.

granulous (gran′ū-lus), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ous.*] Same as *granular.*

granza (gran′zȧ), *n.* [Sp., usually in pl. *granzas,* siftings, refuse of corn, dross of metals.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the second-class ore obtained in small lumps, and inferior in yield to the grueso.

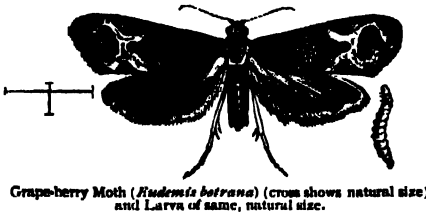
grape[1] (grāp), *n.* [< ME. *grape,* sometimes *graap,* a grape, also collectively in the sing., as in the pl., *grapes,* the bunches of grapes (= MD. *grappe* and *krappe,* a bunch of grapes), < OF. *grape, grappe, crape,* a bunch or cluster, esp. of grapes (cf. It. dim. *grappolo,* a bunch of grapes); a particular use of *grape, grâppe,* also *grafe, graffe,* a hook, grappling-iron, = Pr. Sp. *grapa* = It. *grappa,* a cramp-iron (cf. E. *grapple, grapnel*), < OHG. *chrapho,* MHG. *krapfe,* G. *krapfen,* a hook, = D. *krap,* a clasp; connected with OHG. *chrampho, chrampha,* a hook, a nasalized form of the same word, = E. *cramp:* see *cramp*[1].] 1. The fruit of the vine, from which wine is made; a pulpy edible fruit or berry growing in clusters on vines of the genus *Vitis.*

There ben vynes that beren so grete *grapes* that a strong man scholde have ynow to done for to bere o [one] clustre with alle the *grapes.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 265.

The heathen philosopher, when he had a desire to eat a *grape,* would open his lips when he put it into his mouth; meaning thereby, that *grapes* were made to eat, and lips to open. *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 1.

2. The vine which produces this fruit; the grape-vine. The cultivated grape of Europe, whether it be for wine or for table use, is the *Vitis vinifera,* of which there are said to be 1,500 varieties. The more common native species of the United States are the chicken, frost, or winter grape, *V. cordifolia,* the fruit of which is small, very sour, and worthless; the riverside grape, *V. riparia;* the northern fox or plum grape, *V. Labrusca;* the southern fox, bullace, muscadine, or scuppernong grape, *V. vulpina* or *rotundifolia;* and the summer grape, *V. æstivalis.* The numerous cultivated table-grapes of the eastern United States are either varieties of these (as the Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, etc., derived from *V. Labrusca,* and the Clinton, from *V. riparia*), or hybrids of these with each other or with varieties of *V. vinifera* (as the Delaware, Niagara, Taylor, etc.). The most successful wine-grapes are for the most part varieties of *V. æstivalis.* All the purely American varieties are remarkable for their power of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera or grape-louse, which has proved so fatal to the European vine, and on this account they have been of late years extensively introduced into the vineyards of Europe. *V. riparia* has been very largely used for this purpose, either taking the place of *V. vinifera* entirely or furnishing stocks upon which that species may be safely grafted. See cut under *Vitis.*

3. The knob at the butt of a cannon.—4. *pl.* In *farriery,* a mangy tumor on the leg of a horse.—5. *Milit.,* grape-shot.—**Black mountain grape,** of Jamaica, the *Guettarda longiflora.*—**False grape,** the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*—**Grape-berry moth,** the common name of *Eudemis* or *Lobesia botrana,* a tortricid moth which lays its eggs in June on berries of the grape, which soon become discolored from the working of the larva inside. The larva



Grape-berry Moth (*Eudemis botrana*) (cross shows natural size), and Larva of same, natural size.

eats the pulp and parts of the seeds of sometimes three or four berries, and transforms to a pupa in a cocoon made under a flap of leaf cut for this purpose; the moth appears in autumn as the grapes ripen.—**Mountain grape,** of Jamaica, the *Coccoloba tenuifolia.*—**Sea-grape.** (*a*) The *Ephedra distachya* of southern Russia. (*b*) The *Sargassum baccíferum,* a seaweed with large bladders in grape-like clusters.—**Seaside grape,** a name given to several species of *Coccoloba* growing upon the sea-shore, especially to *C. uvifera.*—**Sour grapes,** things decried as worthless only because they are beyond one's reach: in allusion to the fable of the fox which, having tried in vain to reach some grapes which grew on a high vine, went away disgusted, saying, "I don't care; they are sour, anyway."

grape[2] (grāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graped,* ppr. *graping.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *grope.*

They steek their een, an' *grape* an' wale
For muckle anes, an' straught anes.
Burns, Halloween.

grape-cure (grāp′kūr), *n.* A system of medical treatment in vogue in certain parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Tyrol, consisting in a more or less exclusive diet of grapes.

grape-fern (grāp′fėrn), *n.* A fern-like plant of the genus *Botrychium:* so called because the fructification somewhat resembles a cluster of grapes.

grape-flower (grāp′flou′ėr), *n.* An old name for the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides.*

grape-fruit (grāp′frōt), *n.* The pomelo, a smaller variety of the shaddock, *Citrus decumana:* so called in the markets of the northern cities of the United States, probably from its grape-like flavor. It is now successfully cultivated in Florida. See *pomelo, shaddock.*

grape-hyacinth (grāp′hī′ȧ-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth.*

grapeless (grāp′les), *a.* [< *grape*[1] + *-less.*] Wanting grapes; made without grapes, as factitious wine: as, "*grapeless* wines," *Jenyns.*

grapelet (grāp′let), *n.* [< *grape*[1] + *-let.*] A little grape. *Davies.*

grape-louse (grāp′lous), *n.* The vine-pest or phylloxera.

grape-mildew (grāp′mil′dū), *n.* A fungous disease of the grape. The American or downy mildew is *Peronospora viticola,* which appears in white, downy patches, chiefly on the under surface of the leaves, producing brown spots on the opposite surface. It also occurs on young stems and fruit. The fructification of the fungus consists of conidia borne upon sparingly branched pinnate conidiophores, and oöspores embedded in the leaf. (See cut under *conidium.*) It has been very destructive in North America, and more recently in southern Europe. The old European grape-mildew is *Oïdium Tuckeri,* in which only the conidial fructification is known, the conidia being borne in a single chain on simple conidiophores. The powdery grape-mildew of America is *Uncinula spiralis,* one of the *Erysipheæ* in which the mycelium is spread over the whole upper surface of the leaf, but does not enter its tissues, and the fructification consists of minute cleistocarpous conceptacles containing asci and spores.

graper† (grā′pėr), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *grape,* a hook, grappling-iron: see *grape*[1].] 1. In the fifteenth century, the roughened or studded gripe of the lance.—2. The ring or hollow cylinder of iron through which the shaft of a lance passes and by which it is seized. Compare *bur*[1], 6.

grape-root (grāp′rōt), *n.* A root of the grape.—**Grape-root borer.** See *borer.*

grape-rot (grāp′rot), *n.* Any disease of grapes which results in the decay of the berry. The black-rot fungus is *Phoma uvicola,* which causes the grapes to shrivel and turn blackish. It forms numerous pustules just beneath the surface, which are conceptacles containing spores. In America this is the most destructive rot. The white rot is caused by *Coniothyrium diplodiella.* When *Peronospora viticola* attacks the berries, the resulting decay has been called brown rot. A recently discovered fungus (*Greeneria fuliginea*) is said to produce bitter rot.

grapery (grā′pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graperies* (-iz). [< *grape*[1] + *-ery.*] A building or other inclosure where grapes are grown, usually a glass-house, whether hot or cold.

She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little *grapery.*
Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, vi.

grape-shot (grāp′shot), *n.* A projectile discharged from a cannon, having much of the destructive spread of case-shot with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of solid shot. A round of grape-shot consists usually of nine cast-iron balls, in three tiers, arranged between parallel iron disks connected by a central iron pin. In *quilted grape-shot* the balls are placed on a circular iron stand round an upright iron spindle, and are secured by a stout canvas covering fastened to the bottom plate and quilted over the balls by marlins, the upper edge of the canvas being tied round the spindle.



Grape-shot.

I therefore fired a four-pounder, charged with *grape-shot,* wide of them: this had a better effect.
Cook, Voyages, I. ii. 5.

grape-stone (grāp′stōn), *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

And when obedient Nature knows his Will,
A Fly, a *Grape-stone,* or a Hair can kill.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

grape-sugar (grāp′shūg′ȧr), *n.* Same as *dextrose.*

grape-tree (grāp′trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Coccoloba,* as the checkered grape-tree, *C. diversifolia,* the mangrove grape-tree or sea-grape, *C. uvifera,* and the small grape-tree, *C. tenuifolia.* The name is derived from its characteristic grape-like berry. [West Indian.]

grape-vine (grāp′vin), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The vine that bears grapes. See *vine, Vitis.*—**Grape-vine thrips.** See *leafhopper* and *Erythroneura.*—**Grape-vine twist,** a dance-figure originated at the merry-makings of negroes, and characterized by contortions in the steps and complicated turns. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Suited for grape-vines: an epithet applied to the poorer soil of Kentucky and Tennessee. *Bartlett; De Vere.*

grapewort† (grāp′wėrt), *n.* The baneberry, *Actæa spicata.*

graph (grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. γραφή, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections by means of a number of spots, which may be all distinguished from one another, some pairs of these spots being connected by lines all of which are of one kind. In this way any system of relationship may be represented. Graphs are commonly used in chemistry, and have been applied in algebra and in logic.—**Clifford's graphs,** a system of graphs used for the study of invariants. These graphs were invented by J. J. Sylvester, but were further studied by W. K. Clifford.

The application of *Clifford's graphs* to ordinary binary quantics. *Nature*, XXXIII. 70.

-graph. [= D. *-graaf* = G. *-graph* = Dan. Sw. *-graf* = F. *-graphe* = Sp. *-grafo* = Pg. *-grapho* = It. *-grafo*, < Gr. *-γραφος*, -writing, -writer, < *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write, describe: see *graphic*.] A terminal element in compounds of Greek origin, denoting that which writes, marks, or describes something, as in *chronograph*, *telegraph*, *seismograph*, etc., or, passively, that which is written, as in *autograph*, *electrograph*, etc. In the passive use the stricter form is *-gram*.

graphia, *n.* Plural of *graphium*.

graphic, graphical (graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *graphique* = Sp. *gráfico* = Pg. *graphico* = It. *grafico*, < L. *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque; of persons, skilful; < Gr. *γραφικός*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque, of or for writing; of style, lively: < *γραφή*, drawing, painting, writing, a writing, description, etc., < *γράφειν*, orig. scratch, scrape, graze, later represent by lines, draw, paint, write: see *grave*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the art of writing; concerned with writing, or with words as written; chirographic; orthographic: as, *graphic* representation; a mere *graphic* variation.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the *graphick* art. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 157.

Long before the Alphabet had been invented, men had contrived other systems of *graphic* representation by means of which words could be recorded. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 2.

2. Written; inscribed; expressed by letters.

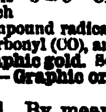
The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not *graphical* or composed of letters. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Graphic representations are always specially valuable to the readers. *Science*, III. 164.

3. Pertaining to the art of delineation, drawing, or picturing; concerned with the expression or conveyance of ideas by lines or strokes, as distinguished from alphabetic characters: as, the *graphic* arts.—4. Exhibiting as in a picture; representing with accuracy; describing effectively or vividly; vivid.

Pause, during which Gwendolen, having taken a rapid observation of Grandcourt, made a brief *graphic* description of him. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xi.

5. Working by drawings to scale instead of by arithmetical calculations.—6. Concerned with position, not with measurement.—**Graphical geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Graphical method.** (*a*) In *math.*, any method of representing the relations of objects by means of the relations between the parts of a diagram. Such a method is employed, (1) in order to convey information, as when parallel lines of different length are exhibited which are proportionate to the population, etc., of different countries; and (2) to aid numerical or logical calculations, as when a curve is drawn through points whose coördinates represent the population of a country at successive decadal epochs; and this curve is used to ascertain the population at other dates. Graphical methods are of three kinds: those which make no use of the continuity of space except to show that the extremities of lines are connected, and of this kind are graphs; those which use only the projective properties of space; and those which use the metrical properties of space, and which produce diagrams intended to be measured. Of the last kind, for example, are the graphical methods of statics, etc. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a mode of studying diseases of the heart and the great vessels by tracings of an instrument, as the sphygmograph. *Dunglison.*—**Graphical statics,** a method of investigating the strength of structures and other statical problems by measurements on drawings made to scale. Graphical methods are extensively employed in all branches of physical inquiry.—**Graphic arts,** drawing, engraving, etching, painting, and other arts involving the use of lines and strokes other than alphabetic characters, to express or convey ideas.—**Graphic formula,** in *chem.*, a kind of rational formula in which the assumed valency of the atoms of a molecule, and their positions and mutual relations within the molecule, are represented by connecting lines or dashes, as in the figure, which is a graphic formula of acetic acid. Each hydrogen atom (H), having a single connecting bond, is univalent, each carbon atom (C) is quadrivalent, having four bonds, and each oxygen atom (O) bivalent. The three compound radicals of which it is composed, methyl (CH_3), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), are also represented.—**Graphic gold.** See *gold*.—**Graphic granite.** See *granite*, 1.—**Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold*.



graphically (graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By means of written representation; orthographically.

After it succeeded their third dance; then which, a more numerous composition could not be seen *graphically* disposed into letters, and honoring the name of the most sweet and ingenious Prince Charles, Duke of York. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

2. By means of delineation, drawing, or picturing.—3. As by a picture; vividly.

I have elsewhere called Steevens the Puck of Commentators; and I know not that I could have described him more *graphically*. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lix.

graphicalness (graf'i-kal-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graphic. *Imp. Dict.*

graphicly (graf'ik-li), *adv.* Same as *graphically*.

graphicness (graf'ik-nes), *n.* Same as *graphicalness*.

But seeing the actual reality takes away much of the pleasantness, however much it adds to the *graphicness*. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 28.

graphics (graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphic*: see *-ics*.] The art of drawing, particularly of precise mechanical drawing, as of architectural and engineering plans.

graphidaceous (graf-i-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-aceous*.] In *lichenol.*, belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Graphis* or of the tribe *Graphidaceæ*. Also *graphideine*.

Graphidei, Graphideæ (gra-fid'ę-i, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-ei*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification (apothecia) bears to the forms of certain Oriental alphabets, whence the scientific name and the popular name *scriptureworts*. Some of the species are peculiarly important from being found only as parasites on the bark of particular species of *Cinchona*, and so serving as a means of identifying some of the most valuable commercial barks.

graphideine (gra-fid'ę-in), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-ine*[1].] Same as *graphidaceous*.

Graphidiaceæ (gra-fid-i-ā'sę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graphis* (*Graphidi-*) + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of lichens having the apothecia usually elongated (lirellæform) and normally margined only by a proper exciple. *Graphis* is the typical genus.

graphiohexaster (graf"i-ō-heks-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a style, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In sponges, a hexaster or six-rayed spicule whose rays are much curved.

graphiology (graf-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a style, pencil, LGr. *γραφεία*, writings (see *graphium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of writing or delineating; a treatise on that art. *Imp. Dict.*

Graphis (graf'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *graphis*, < Gr. *γραφίς* (*γραφιδ-*), a style, pencil, drawing, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A genus of lichens found chiefly on the bark of trees. See *Graphidei*.

graphite[1] (graf'īt), *n.* [= F. *graphite*, so called from its use in making pencils for writing, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-ite*[2].] One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature (see *carbon*), also known as *plumbago* and *black-lead*. It has an iron-gray color and metallic luster, and occurs in foliated masses and embedded scales. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, makes a black shining streak on paper, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces, for burnishing iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of wood or metal in machinery. It is a conductor of electricity, and in the form of a powder is used for coating the non-conducting surfaces of molds in making electrotypes. The most important regions supplying graphite are the Alibert mine in Siberia, which furnishes the best material for lead-pencils, and Ceylon, whence comes a large part of the coarser material used for stove-polish and for lubrication. There are also extensive mines of graphite near Lake Champlain.—**Gas-graphite.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

graphite[2] (graf'īt), *n.* [An erroneously 're-stored' form, for **graffite*, < It. *graffito*, pl. *graffiti*: see *graffito*.] Same as *graffito*. See the extract.

The next [in the catacomb under the farm of Tor Marancia near Rome] was a *graphite*, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by idle or mischievous hands, . . . nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This *graphite* was found on the intonaco [plaster] of the apse. It represented in rude outline the profile of a bishop seated, evidently preaching from the episcopal chair, with a kind of background showing the side of the choir, with the pulpit or ambo for the epistle. *Shakspeare Wood.*

graphitic (gra-fit'ik), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of graphite.

graphitoid, graphitoidal (graf'i-toid, graf-i-toi'dal), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling graphite or plumbago.

Grove had proposed to replace the platinum by wood charcoal or *graphitoidal* charcoal deposited in gas retorts. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 23.

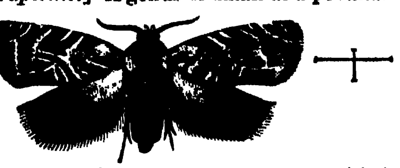
graphium (graf'i-um), *n.*; pl. *graphia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, style, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*, *graff*[2].] A style for writing; a stylus.

graphiure (graf'i-ūr), *n.* A dormouse of the genus *Graphiurus*.

Graphiurus (graf-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with a short cylindrical tail ending in a pencil of hairs (whence the name), and small simple molars. *F. Cuvier*, 1829.—2. A genus of extinct fishes, of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*. *Kner*, 1866.

grapholite (graf'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of slate suitable for writing on.

Grapholitha (gra-fol'i-thä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *graptolite*.] A genus of small and peculiar-



Plum-moth (*Grapholitha prunivora*). (Cross shows natural size.)

ly marked tortricid moths, some of which inhabit galls. The larva of *G. caryana* of the United States feeds on the husks of hickory-nuts, *G. prunivora* infests plums and also aphid-galls; *G. interstinctana* affects clover-seeds. There are 14 North American and a number of European species.

graphological (graf-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *graphology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to graphology.

graphologist (gra-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *graphology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in graphology.

When told that he is a miser, he [a hypnotized person] writes in a close, short, economical hand-writing, in the way misers write according to *graphologists*; as a peasant, he writes in a drawling ugly hand. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphology (gra-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of handwriting regarded as an expression of the character of the writer.

The conclusion drawn by these gentlemen is, that *graphology* is a real science, and that its main features are correct, generally speaking. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphometer (gra-fom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A mathematical instrument for measuring angles in surveying; a semicircle.

graphometric, graphometrical (graf-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *graphometer* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.—2. Pertaining to graphometrics.—**Graphometric function,** a function expressed by means of length but unaltered by linear transformation

graphometrics (graf-ō-met'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphometric*: see *-ics*.] That branch of geometry which treats of properties which involve lengths or other magnitudes, but which are unaltered by projection or linear transformation.

graphonym (graf'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name: see *onym*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a technical name based upon a recognizable published plate, figure, diagnosis, or description. *Coues*, The Auk (1884), I. 321. [Rare.]

graphophone (graf'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, based on the principle of the phonograph invented by Edison, but of a different mechanical construction. More fully called *phonograph-graphophone*.

The gramophone bears no resemblance, in a scientific aspect, to the phonograph, or the *graphophone*. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIII. 625.

graphophonic (graf-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *graphophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the graphophone: as, a *graphophonic* tablet.

graphoscope (graf'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device for viewing pictures or photographs through a lens. It consists of a holder for the picture and one for the lens, with simple appliances for adjusting the focus.

graphospasm (graf'ō-spazm), *n.* [< NL. *graphospasmus*, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σπασμός*, spasm, cramp: see *spasm*.] Writers' cramp; scriveners' cramp (which see, under *scrivener*).

graphotype (graf'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] A process of making blocks for use in surface-printing. Drawings are made on a thin surface of finely prepared chalk with a silicious ink. When dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then made from the block. In a later form of the process the chalk surface is superseded by a zinc plate covered with finely powdered French chalk brought to a hard and firm texture by great pressure.

-graphy. [= D. *-grafie* = G. *-graphie* = Dan. Sw. *-grafi* = F. *-graphie* = Sp. *-grafía* = Pg. *-graphia* = It. *-grafia*, < L. *-graphia*, < Gr. *-γραφία*, in abstract nouns from compound adjectives in *-γραφος*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *-graph*.] A terminal element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'writing, description, discourse, science,' as in *biography*, *geography*, *hagiography*, *hydrography*, *topography*, *typography*, etc. Such nouns are accompanied by an adjective in *-graphic*, *-graphical*, and often by a concrete noun in *-graph*.

grapinel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grapnel*. *Chaucer.*

grapline (grap'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *grapnel*, 3.

grapnall†, *n.* See *grapnel*.

grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* [Formerly also *grapnall*; < ME. *grapenel, grapinel*, < OF. **grapnel, *grappnel*, assumed dim. of *grapin, grappin*, F. *grappin*, a grapnel (OF. also *grappil*, a grapnel, grapple), dim. of *grappe*, a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*[1].] 1. A mechanical device consisting essentially of one or more hooks or clamps, used for grasping or holding something; a grapple; a grappling-iron. Specifically—2. A grappling-iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements preparatory to boarding. Also called *grappling*.



Grapnel, def. 2.

In goth the *grapenel*, so ful of crokes,
Amonge the ropes, and the sharyng hokes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 640.

3. A boat's anchor having from three to six flukes placed at equal distances about the end of the shank. Also *grapline*.

After this a canoe was left fixed to a *grapnel* in the middle of the harbour. *Anson*, Voyage Round the World, ii. 13.

4. A kind of heavy tongs used for hauling logs, stones, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A device for grasping or taking hold of something not otherwise manageable or accessible, as for gripping and recovering tools in a bored well, for raising the core left by a diamond drill, for seizing a submarine telegraph-cable which needs repairs, etc.

grapnel-plant (grap'nel-plant), *n.* Same as *grapple-plant*.

grapple (grap'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graple*; < OF. *grappil*, a grapple (of a ship), equiv. to *grappin* (> dim. **grappinel*, > E. *grapnel*, q. v.), dim. of *grappe*, a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*[1] and *grapple*, *v.*] 1. A hook or an iron instrument by which one thing, as a ship, fastens on another; a grapnel.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the greece,
The stair to estate, the *graple* of grace
Mir. for Mags., p. 84.

The creeping ivy, to prevent his fall,
Clings with its fibrous *grapples* to the wall.
Blackmore, Creation, ii.

2. A clasping-hook for grasping a beam, used in suspending the blocks or hoisting apparatus of a hay-fork.—3. Large tongs with sharp points used for various purposes, as for lifting blocks of ice.—4†. The clasp of a buckle. *Hollyband.*—5. A spring fish-hook.—6. [< *grapple*, *v.*] A seizing or gripping; especially, a close hold in wrestling, and hence in any other contest; a close fight or encounter.

Still rose . . .
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd.
Milton, P. R., iv. 567.

Come, one good *grapple*, I with all the world!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 247.

Strangers who have a large common ground of reading will, for this reason, come the sooner to the *grapple* of genuine converse. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.

grapple (grap'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grappled*, ppr. *grappling*. [Early mod. E. also *graple, grapel*; < *grapple*, *n.*, q. v. Popularly associated with *grab*[1], *grasp*, with which, however, it has no connection. The freq. of *grab*[1] is *grabble*, q. v., and *grasp* is ult. a derivative of *grope*.] I. *trans.* To seize or grasp with a grapple; lay fast hold on with mechanical appliances or with the hands: as, to *grapple* an antagonist.

The gallies were *grapeled* to the Centurion in this manner. two lay on one side, and two on another, and the admirall lay full in the sterne
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 168.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

=Syn. To gripe, grasp, catch, clutch, clasp

II. *intrans.* To fasten on another, or on each other, as ships, by some mechanical means, as grappling-irons; seize another, or each other, in a close grip, as in wrestling; clinch: often used figuratively.

Your grace and I
Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Let Truth and Falsehood *grapple*: who ever knew Truth put to the worst in free and open encounter?
Milton, Areopagitica.

Making use only of their daggers, *grappling* closely man to man, till both rolled promiscuously together down the steep sides of the ravine.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

To grapple with, to contend with in close contest, as in wrestling; struggle with; seize or attack boldly.

She rubb'd her eyes; but found their strength too weak
To *grapple with* that stupor. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 107.

Don Alonso, whose corselet had become unlaced in the previous struggle, having received a severe wound in the breast, followed by another on the head, *grappled* closely *with* his adversary, and they came rolling on the ground together. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

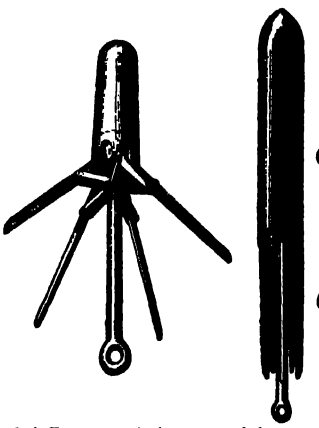
Through them all we perceive the movement of an intellect strong enough to *grapple with* any subject.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 185.

grapplement† (grap'l-ment), *n.* [< *grapple* + *-ment*.] A grappling; a grasp; a grip.

And catching hold of him, as downe he lent,
Him backeward overthrew, and downe him stayd
With their rude handes and gryesly *grapplement*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 29.

grapple-plant (grap'l-plant), *n.* The *Harpagophytum* (or *Uncaria*) *procumbens*, a procumbent herb of South Africa of the order *Pedaliaceæ*, which bears a curious seed-vessel with long, branching, claw-like appendages terminating in very sharp hooks. Also called *grapnel-plant*.

grapple-shot (grap'l-shot), *n.* A shot attached to a cable, used on the sea-coast in the life-saving service. It is fired across a ship, and is caught in the rigging by flukes which spread out when the cable is pulled.



Lyle-Emery Grapple-shot, open and closed.

grappling (grap'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grapple*, *v.*] 1. That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.—2. An anchorage.

About midnight, we run under the land, and came to a *grappling*, where we took such rest as our situation would admit.
Cook, Voyages, I. ii. 3.

3. A lernæan parasite of the menhaden: so called from having the shape of a grappling-iron. [Maryland, U. S.]

grappling-iron (grap'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* An instrument consisting of several iron or steel claws for grappling and holding fast to something.

grappling-line (grap'ling-līn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *fishing-line*, 2.

grappling-tongs (grap'ling-tôngz), *n. pl.* Oyster-tongs.

Grapsidæ (grap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Grapsus*, and belonging to the series *Ocypodoidea*. The carapace is quadrilateral with the lateral margins straight or slightly arcuated, the orbits are moderate, and the postabdomen is very wide. The species inhabit sea-shores, and run with great rapidity.

grapsoid (grap'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Grapsoidea* or *Grapsidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Grapsoidea*.

Grapsoidea (grap-soi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-oidea*.] Same as *Ocypodoidea*. Also *Grapsoidei*.

grapsoidian (grap-soi'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid-ian*.] Same as *grapsoid*.

Grapsus (grap'sus), *n.* [NL., for **Grapsaus*, < Gr. γραψαῦς, a crab.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Grapsidæ*.

Graptodera (grap-tod'ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γραπτός, marked, written, + δέρος, skin.] A genus of saltatorial chrysomelid beetles, or flea-beetles. *G. chalybea* is a small steel-blue species very injurious to the grape, of which it devours the leaves and buds.

graptolite (grap'tō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Graptolites, Graptolithus*.] I. *n.* One of the *Graptolithidæ, Graptolithina*, or *Rhabdophora*; a specimen or a species of Paleozoic cœlenterate organisms, commonly supposed to be hydrozoans, resembling the living sertularians in having a horny polypary, and in having the separate zoöids protected by little horny cups, all springing from a common cœnosarc, but differing in that they were not fixed to any solid object, but were permanently free. Graptolites usually appear as impressions on hard shales of the Silurian strata, presenting the appearance of fossil pens, whence the name. Also *graptolith*.



Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

Some singular organisms, termed *Graptolites*, which abound in the Silurian rocks, may possibly be Hydrozoa, though they present points of resemblance with the Polyzoa. . . . The theciform projections of the *Graptolite* stem may correspond with the nematophores of Sertularians. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 137.

Double or twin graptolites. See *Graptolithidæ*.

II. *a.* Same as *graptolitic*: as, a *graptolite* schist.

Graptolites (grap-tol'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., a form of *Graptolithus*, accom. to term. *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] Same as *Graptolithus*.

graptolith (grap'tō-lith), *n.* Same as *graptolite*.

graptolithic (grap-tō-lith'ik), *a.* Same as *graptolitic*.

Graptolithidæ (grap-tō-lith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of graptolites, referred to the *Hydropolypinæ*. Both the endoskeleton and exoskeleton are chitinous, the former being rod-shaped. The colonies are free-swimming. The family is probably extinct, and occurs from the Cambrian to the lower Devonian. In some forms the cellules are uniserial, on only one side of a stem coiled like a watch-spring; others have biserial cellules, and are known as *double graptolites* or *twin graptolites*. The genera are numerous. Also *Graptolitidæ*. See cut under *graptolite*.

Graptolithina (grap'tō-li-thī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-ina*.] The graptolites as a superfamily of *Hydrozoa*: same as *Rhabdophora*. The position of the group varies: it is made a subclass of *Hydrozoa* by Nicholson, a suborder of *Hydroida* by Allman, an order of gymnoblastous *Polyzoa* by Carus, an order of *Hydroida* by Von Hayek, and a pendant to *Alcyonaria* by Schmarda.

Graptolithus (grap-tol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γραπτός, marked, written, verbal adj. of γράφειν, write, + λίθος, stone: see *graphic*.] 1†. A Linnean genus of the class *Fossilia* and order *Petrificata*, defined as a pictured petrifaction, and made to cover a variety of objects, as Florentine marble, moss-agate, certain worms, as *Serpula*, etc.—2. A genus of *Graptolithidæ*, giving name to the family.

graptolitic (grap-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *graptolite* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to graptolites; produced by graptolites; containing graptolites: as, *graptolitic* markings; *graptolitic* slate. Also *graptolite, graptolithic*.

Graptolitidæ (grap-tō-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Graptolithidæ* or *Graptolithina*.

grapy (grā'pi), *a.* [< *grape*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling grapes: as, a *grapy* flavor.

The God we now behold with open eyes;
A herd of spotted panthers round him lies
In glaring forms; the *grapy* clusters spread
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

graso (grā'sō), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænopteridæ, Eschrichtius robustus*, a kind of finner-whale.

grasp (grąsp), *v.* [< ME. *graspen*, for orig. **grapsen* = LG. *grapsen*, grasp, snatch; with verb-formative *-s*, as in *cleanse, bless*, etc., < ME. *grapien, grapen*, take hold of, touch, grope: see *grope*[1], *grape*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms.

He *grasp'd* the mane with both his hands,
And eke with all his might.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Dropping into his elbow-chair, and *grasping* its sides so firmly that they creaked again.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby.

His long arms stretch'd as to *grasp* a flyer.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To seize upon; take possession of.

Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

3. To seize by the intellect; become thoroughly cognizant of; comprehend.

Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or *grasping* up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

We ourselves, indeed, when saying that we . . . *grasp* an argument palpably true, still express mental acts by words originally used to express bodily acts.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 66.

II. *intrans.* To make a grasp, or the motion of grasping; seize something firmly or eagerly.

Than he be-gan to *graspe* after his arme, for to take from hym his swerde out of his honde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp'd*
And tugg'd for life. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Like a miser, 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

To grasp at, to catch at; try to seize.

But this . . . is the mischievous nature of pride; it makes a man *grasp at* every thing, and, by consequence, comprehend nothing effectually and thoroughly.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

Alas! we *grasp at* Clouds, and beat the Air,
Vexing that Spirit we intend to clear.
Prior, Solomon, i.

grasp (gràsp), *n.* [< *grasp*, *v.*] 1. A grip or seizure by the hand; the act of taking or attempting to take hold of something.

I long'd so heartily then and there
To give him the *grasp* of fellowship.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

2. Power of seizing and holding; forcible possession.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. Power of the intellect to seize and comprehend subjects; wide-reaching power of comprehension.

The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or *grasp*, equal to their predecessors.
Is. Taylor.

In the treatment of this arduous problem [the descent of man] Mr. Darwin showed no less acuteness and *grasp* than had been displayed in his earlier work.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 365.

graspable (gràs'pa-bl), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-able.*] Capable of being grasped.

graspelt, *n.* and *v.* See *grasple.*

grasper (gràs'pèr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds.—2. *pl.* The raptorial orthopterous mantids or rear-horses. See *Raptoria.*

grasping (gràs'ping), *p. a.* Eager to gain possession of something; covetous; rapacious; avaricious; exacting; miserly.

My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh
Already casts a *grasping* eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 28.

Stelling is moderate in his terms—he's not a *grasping* man. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

graspingly (gràs'ping-li), *adv.* In a grasping manner; covetously; rapaciously.

The Pope had proved himself to be *graspingly* unwise.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 357.

graspingness (gràs'ping-nes), *n.* The state or character of being grasping; covetousness; rapacity.

To take all that good-nature, or indulgence, or good opinion confers shews a want of moderation, and a *graspingness* that is unworthy of that indulgence.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 137.

grasplet, *n.* and *v.* [Also *graspel*; < *grasp* + *-le*, conformed to *grapple.*] Same as *grapple.*

For to the distourbaunce of the shippes that approched the walles, they devysed longe rafters, to the which they fastened *grasples* of iron and great hookes lyke sithes.
J. Bremde, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 60.

Wher of ye one strake full with her Spurne [rostro] with whom the cynquereme *graspeled* and ye other which was loose and at libertie fell vpon her contrary side.
J. Bremde, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 61.

graspless (gràsp'les), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-less.*] Incapable of grasping; relaxed; weak.

From my *graspless* hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand.
Coleridge, On a Friend.

grass (gràs), *n.* [< ME. *gras*, *gres*, sometimes transposed *gers*, *gyrs*, Sc. *girs*, < AS. *græs*, transposed *gærs* = OS. *gras* = OFries. *gers*, *gres* = D. *gras* = MLG. *gras*, *gres* = OHG. *gras*, *oras* = MHG. G. *gras*, grass, herbage (applicable to any small plant), = Icel. *gras* = Sw. *gräs* = Dan. *græs*, grass, = Goth. *gras*, the first growth of corn, etc., a plant or herb; akin to MHG. *gruose*, first growth, = MD. *groese*, the green sod, turf, and prob. to *green*[1] and *grow*. There is no proof of a connection with L. *grämen*, grass (see *gramineous*), or with Gr. *χορτός*, grass.] 1. In general, herbage; the plants on which cattle and other beasts feed or pasture; the verdurous covering of the soil. In popular use the name is applied to a great variety of plants which are in no way related to grasses technically so called. See def. 2.

And forth she went priuely
Unto the Parke was faste by,
All softe walkende on the *gras*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

All flesh is *grass*, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. Isa. xl. 6.

When Phœbe doth behold
Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed *grass*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, any plant of the order *Gramineæ* (which see).—3. *pl.* Stalks or sprays of grass: as, the fireplace was filled with dried *grasses*.—4. [Short for *sparrow-grass*, a corruption of *asparagus.*] Asparagus.

A hundred of *grass*, from the Corporation of Garratt, will, in a short time, at the London market, be held at least as an equivalent to a Battersea bundle.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

Will you take any other vegetables? *Grass?* Peas?
Dickens, Bleak House, xx.

5. In *mining*, the surface of the ground at the mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—6. In *turf parlance*, the time of new verdure; spring or summer: as, the colt will be three this *grass*.—**Ant-hill grass.** See *ant-hill*.—**At grass.** (*a*) Same as *to grass* (*a*). (*b*) See *to take heart of grace*, under *grace*.—**Bahama grass.** Same as *Bermuda grass.*—**Barn-yard grass.** Same as *cockspur-grass.*—**Bengal grass,** the *Setaria Italica*, probably native in eastern Asia, now very extensively cultivated as a forage-plant. Also known as *Hungarian grass*, *German millet*, etc.—**Bermuda grass,** a low, creeping, perennial grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*, found in most warm and tropical countries, where, from its endurance of drought, it is a common pasture-grass. It rarely bears seed, but is easily propagated by cuttings of the root-stocks, and when once established its eradication is difficult. Also *Bahama grass.*—**Between hay and grass.** See *hay*[1].—**Black-seed grass,** the *Sporobolus Indicus*: so called from the frequency with which its spikelets are attacked by smut.—**Blue-eyed grass.** See *blue-eyed.*—**Blue-grass region,** the rich limestone lands of Kentucky and Tennessee, yielding blue grass, and noted for the fine physical development of man and beast bred there.

Either no other land ever lent itself so easily to civilization as the *blue-grass region*, or it was exceptionally fortunate in its inhabitants.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 256.

Bottle-brush grass. See *bottle-brush.*—**Capon's-tail grass.** See *capon's-tail.*—**Cockscomb-grass.** See *cockscomb.*—**Cocksfoot-grass.** See *cocksfoot.*—**Comb-fringed grass,** a species of *Dactyloctenium*, in which the cuspidate flowers are arranged in unilateral spikes.—**Dog's-tail grass.** (*a*) Species of *Cynosurus*, especially *C. cristatus*, from its spike being fringed on one side only. (*b*) The *Eleusine Indica.* See *Eleusine.*—**Dog's-tooth grass.** (*a*) The dog-grass, *Agropyrum caninum.* (*b*) Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon.* (*c*) In Queensland, the *Chloris divaricata.*—**Esparto-grass.** See *esparto.*—**Fivefinger-grass.** Same as *five-finger*, 1.—**Five-leafed grass,** in *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*, 3.—**Four-leafed grass,** the herb truelove, *Paris quadrifolia.*—**Fowl-grass.** See *fowl*[1].—**Foxtail-grass.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Free grass,** free grazing. [Western U. S.]

In our northern country we have *free grass*: that is, the stockmen rarely own more than small portions of the land over which their cattle range, the bulk of it being unsurveyed and still the property of the National Government. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 510.

French grass, the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa.*—**Grass of Parnassus,** the common name for species of the genus *Parnassia*, belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ.*—**Grass of the Andes,** the *Arrhenatherum arenaceum*, a stout but soft perennial grass of Europe, naturalized in the United States, and cultivated for pasturage and hay.—**Hare's-tail grass,** the common name of a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*, inhabiting the Mediterranean region and Canary islands, and found as far north as the isle of Guernsey. The dense, oblong, woolly panicles bear a resemblance to a hare's tail. See *Lagurus.*—**Holy grass.** See *Hierochloë.*—**Hungarian grass.** Same as *Bengal grass.*—**Lyme grass.** See *Elymus.*—**Mesquite-grass.** Same as *grama-grass.*—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto.*—**To go to grass.** (*a*) To be turned out to pasture, as a horse, especially one no longer fit for work.

The sturdy steed now *goes to grass*, and up they hang his saddle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

(*b*) To go into retirement; rusticate: commonly used in the imperative, with the contemptuous force of "Get out!" [Slang.] (*c*) To die; go to the grave. [Western U. S.] (*d*) To fall violently; be knocked down, as a pugilist in the ring: as, he tripped and *went to grass*. [Slang.]—**To grass.** (*a*) At pasture; on a pasture range: used figuratively. Also *at grass.*

If the worst come to the worst—I'll turn my Wife *to Grass*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

(*b*) In *mining*, to the surface: as, send the ore *to grass.*—**To let the grass grow under one's feet** (or, formerly, **on one's heel**[1]), to loiter; idle; act very slowly.

Maistresse, since I went, no *grasse hath growne on my hele*,
But maister Tristram Trustle here maketh no speede.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 5.

Mr. Tulkinghorn . . . is so good as to act as my solicitor, and *grass* don't *grow under his feet*, I can tell ye
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxiii.

It was a rule with these indefatigable missionaries never to *let the grass grow under their feet*. Scarce had they, therefore, alighted at the inn and deposited their saddle bags, than they made their way to the residence of the governor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

grass (gràs), *v.* [< *grass*, *n.* The older verb is *grase*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with grass or with turf; furnish with grass: as, to *grass* a lawn.

With us in the Bad Lands all we do, when cold weather sets in, is to drive our beasts off the scantily *grassed* river-bottom back ten miles or more.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 498.

2. To throw on or bring down to the grass or ground, as a bird shot on the wing, or a fish caught from the water.

Who amongst you, dear readers, can appreciate the intense delight of *grassing* your first big fish after a nine months' fast? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxvi.

At the close of the twenty-fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had *grassed* seventeen out of the same number.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

3. To lose in the grass.

One arrow must be shot after another, though both be *grast*, and never found again.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 20.

4. To feed with growing grass; pasture.

The feeding or *grassing* of beefs and muttons.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

II.† *intrans.* To breed grass; be covered with grass. *Tusser.*

grassant† (gras'ant), *a.* [< L. *grassan(t-)s*, ppr. of *grassari*, go, go about, freq. of *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] Moving about; stirring; in full swing.

Those innovations and mischiefs which are now *grassant* in England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 183.

Prejudices, as epidemical diseases, are *grassant.*
Roger North, Examen, p. 131.

grassation† (gra-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *grassatio(n-)*, a rioting, < *grassari*, pp. *grassatus*, go about, < *gradior*, *gressus*, step.] A wandering about; constant motion or activity.

If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 8.

grass-bar (gràs'bär), *n.* A bar in a river, inlet, or harbor overgrown with grass. Such bars are well known to anglers as places where bass lie in the eddies.

grass-bass (gràs'bas), *n.* A common food-fish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, from 8 to 12 inches long, found in the southern United States, the upper Mississippi valley, and the Great Lake region. Also called *calico-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, *bar-fish*, and *crappie.*

grass-bird (gràs'bèrd), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata.* Also called *grass-snipe.* [U. S.]

grass-bleaching (gràs'blē'ching), *n.* Bleaching by exposing the article to be bleached to the sunlight by spreading it out on the grass.

Grass-bleaching is occasionally used in the clearing process for chintzes, cretonnes, &c
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 207.

grass-character, *n.* See *grass-hand.*

grasschat (gràs'chat), *n.* Same as *whinchat.*

grass-cloth (gràs'klôth), *n.* 1. A thin light kind of linen, called in Chinese *hia pu* or summer cloth, made in China and the East from the fiber of *Bæhmeria nivea* and other plants of the nettle family. It was originally called *grass-cloth* by foreigners at Canton because it was assumed to be made from some sort of grass. See *china-grass.*

2. A thick fabric made in the Canary islands of some vegetable fiber.

grass-cutter (gràs'kut'ėr), *n.* One who or that which cuts grass; specifically, one of a body of attendants on an Indian army, whose task is to provide provender for the large number of cattle necessary for transporting munitions, baggage, etc.

grass-drake (gràs'drāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.* [West Riding, Eng.]

grassed (gràst), *a.* Said of a golf-club having its face slightly spooned or sloped backward.

grass-embroidery (gràs'em-broi'dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery made by various tribes of American Indians, the chief material for which is dried grass or fibrous leaves resembling grass.

grasser (gràs'ėr), *n.* [< *grass* + *-er*[1].] A calf fed on grass, as distinguished from a *fed calf*, one fed on prepared food. [U. S.]

grassfinch (gràs'finch), *n.* 1. A granivorous fringilline bird; any one of sundry species of *Fringillidæ* that live in the grass or feed on grass-seeds. Specifically—(*a*) The bay-winged bunt-



Grassfinch (*Poœcetes gramineus*).

ing or vesper-bird of North America, *Ammodramus graminеus*, a common sparrow about 6¼ inches long, with bay lesser wing-coverts and white lateral tail-feathers. See *Poœcetes*. (*b*) A grassquit.

2. One of various small old-world birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, and of the genera *Spermestes*, *Amadina*, and others.

grass-green (gràs'grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grasgrene*, < AS. **græsgrēne*, *gærsgrēne*, in earliest form *græsgroeni* (= D. *grasgroen* = G. *grasgrün* = Icel. *grasgrænn* = Sw. *gräsgrön* = Dan. *græsgrön*), < *græs*, grass, + *grēne*, green.] I. *a.* Green as grass; specifically, somewhat yellowish-green, of full chroma but rather low luminosity, suggesting rather than resembling the color of grass in the sunlight.

Thrice she blew on a *grass-green* horn.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 169).

At his head a *grass-green* turf,
At his heels a stone.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

A gown of *grass-green* silk she wore.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

II. *n.* The color of grass. *Hill.*

grass-grown (gràs'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with grass.

grass-hand, grass-character (gràs'hand, -kar'ak-tėr), *n.* The cursive or running hand used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc., in business and private writings, etc.: so called because of its trailing-plant-like irregularity and freedom.

What is termed the *grass hand*, which is very much abbreviated and exceedingly difficult to acquire. Unless the square hand of a particular "*grass*" *character* be known, it is often wholly impossible to look it up in a dictionary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 586.

grass-hearth† (gràs'hārth), *n.* In *law*, an old customary service of tenants, who brought their plows and did one day's work for their lord.

grasshop†, **grasshoppet**, *n.* [< ME. *grashoppe*, *greshoppe*, *gresshoppe*, *gresshope*, *greshop*, *grishop*, *gressop*, *grissop*, etc., < AS. *græshoppa*, *gærshoppa* (= Sw. *gräshoppa* = Dan. *græshoppe* = Norw. *grashopp*), a grasshopper, < *græs*, grass, + *hoppa*, a hopper, leaper, < *hoppian*, hop, leap; see *hop*[1]. Cf. AS. *gærstapa*, a locust, grasshopper, < *gærs*, grass, + *stapa*, a stepper.] The earlier form of *grasshopper*.

To lefe-wormo thar fruit gafe he
And thar swynkes to *greshope* to be
Ps. lxxvii. [lxxviii.] 46 (ME. version).

grasshopper (gràs'hop'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grashopper*, *grashoppyr* (= D. *grashupper* = LG. *grashüpper*), < *grashoppe*, the older form (see *grasshop*), + *-er*[1].] 1. A saltatorial orthopterous insect; a popular name of those insects of the order *Orthoptera* of which the hind legs are fitted for leaping, and of which the males, if winged, produce a shrill, grating sound or stridulation. The name is given to numerous species, of three different families: (*a*) Some of the large green crickets which leap, belonging to the family *Gryllidæ*, as *Gryllus viridissimus* or *Orocharis saltator*. All such have very long and thready antennæ. (*b*) Certain of the long-horned or green grasshoppers or katydids of the family *Locustidæ*, having long and thready antennæ, and usually a long ovipositor in the female: more fully called and properly described as *green* or *long-horned grasshoppers*. (*c*) Any member of the family *Acrididæ*, more fully called *short-horned grasshoppers*, and also *locusts*. This is the usual popular application of the name *grasshopper*, but not the usual book-name, which is *locust*. They are comparatively slender-bodied, with wing-covers usually projecting beyond the body, and long slender legs, the hind femurs of which are enlarged. The famous locust of the old world is a true grasshopper, *Pachytylus migratorius*. The Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper, which commits serious ravages in the West, is *Caloptenus spretus*, closely related to the common red-legged grasshopper, *C. femur rubrum*. (See also cut under *Caloptenus*.) *Acridium americanum* is a large and handsome species common in the United States. The lubber-grasshopper is a large clumsy locust of the West, *Brachystola magna*. See cut under *Brachystola*.



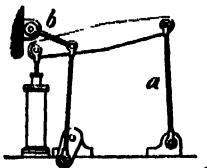
Female Red-legged Grasshopper (*Caloptenus femur-rubrum*).

Even these of them ye may eat; the locust after his kind, . . . and the *grasshopper* after his kind. Lev. xi. 22.

For now the noonday quiet holds the hill;
The *grasshopper* is silent in the grass.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. A young lobster. [Nantucket, Massachusetts, U. S.]—3. In *pianoforte-making*, the lever or jack at the back of a key which throws the hammer against the string. Also called *hopper*.—**Green grasshopper** one of the winged forms of the family *Locustidæ*, properly a locust, distinguished by the long and slender antennæ, and by other characters, from those members of the family *Acrididæ* (often called locusts) which are called grasshoppers. See *locust*, *Locusta*, *Locustidæ*.—**Long-horned grasshopper**, a green grasshopper; a member of the family *Locustidæ*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Short-horned grasshopper**, an ordinary grasshopper; a member of the family *Acrididæ*; a locust. See def. 1 (*c*).

grasshopper-beam (gràs'hop-ėr-bēm), *n.* A form of working-beam used in some steam-engines. It is pivoted at one end to a rocking pillar, and connected with the piston-rod at the other end, a parallel motion being used to procure the proper movement of the piston-rod and the crank-connections.



Grasshopper-beam.
a, rocking pillar; *b*, radius-bar of the parallel motion which secures verticality to the piston-rod.

grasshopper-engine (gràs'hop-ėr-en'jin), *n.* A form of steam-engine in which the working-beam is linked to the crank at the middle, and to the supporting center at one end.

grasshopper-lark (gràs'hop-ėr-lärk), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

grasshopper-sparrow (gràs'hop-ėr-spar'ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, of the genus *Coturniculus*: so called from its chirruping notes, which resemble the stridulation of a grasshopper. There are three species. One is the common yellow-winged sparrow, *C. passerinus*; another is Henslow's bunting, *C. henslowi*; the third is Le Conte's, *C. leconteï*. *Coues*. See cut under *Coturniculus*.

grasshopper-warbler (gràs'hop-ėr-wâr'blėr), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Salicaria locustella* or *Locustella nævia*: so called from its chirping notes: a name extended to sundry related species. See cut under *Locustella*.

grassiness (gràs'i-nes), *n.* The condition of being grassy; the state of abounding with grass. *Bailey*, 1727.

grassing (gràs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grass*, *v.*] The exposing of linen cloth in fields to the influence of air, moisture, and light for the purpose of bleaching.

grass-land (gràs'land), *n.* In *agri.*, land kept perpetually under grass, as contrasted with land which is alternately under grass and tillage; permanent pasture.

grass-linen (gràs'lin'en), *n.* A fine grass-cloth.

A strip of sheer, delicate *grass-linen*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

grass-mail† (gràs'māl), *n.* The rent payable for cattle sent to graze on the pasture of another.

grass-moth (gràs'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of the family *Crambidæ*; a veneer. The species are numerous. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

grassnut (gràs'nut), *n.* The sweet tuberous root of a sedge, *Cyperus repens*, sometimes cultivated and used for food.

grass-oil (gràs'oil), *n.* A name given to the fragrant oils procured in India by distillation from several species of *Andropogon*, especially *A. Nardus*, yielding citronella-oil, *A. citratus*, yielding lemon-grass oil or oil of verbena, and *A. schœnanthus*, from which is obtained oil of ginger-grass or oil of geranium. They are used chiefly in perfumery.

grasson†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

grass-parrakeet (gràs'par'a-kēt), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Melopsittacus* or *Euphema*. The best-known species is *M. undulatus*, one of the parrakeets most commonly seen in confinement, and more fully called *zebra grass-parrakeet*. It is a native of Australia, and notable for warbling or twittering a few musical notes, whence the generic name. It is a very pretty bird, about 7 inches long, of slender form, with a long, thin, pointed tail. The under parts are uniform bright green, and the upper parts are mostly undulated with yellow and blackish curved cross-bars; the face is yellow, with several small steel-blue spots; the tail is party-colored, and inclining to blue on the middle pair of feathers. These little birds bear confinement well, become very tame, and make interesting pets. They are regularly exported from Australia, and much has been written upon their breeding in confinement. This is the only species of its genus; but those of *Euphema* are seven. See cut under *Euphema*.

grass-plot, grass-plat (gràs'plot, -plat), *n.* A plot or spot covered with grass, sometimes, in ornamental grounds, with small beds of flowers interspersed.

The queen o' the sky . . .
Bids thee leave these; and with her sovereign grace,
Here on this *grass-plot*, in this very place,
To come and sport. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

grass-plover (gràs'pluv'ėr), *n.* Same as *field-plover*. [Local, New Eng.]

grass-poly (gràs'pol-i), *n.* A book-name for *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*.

grassquit (gràs'kwit), *n.* [< *grass* + *quit*, apparently imitative of the bird's note.] A kind of grassfinch; an American bird of the genus *Spermophila* or some related genus. The grassquits are mostly inhabitants of Central and South America and the West Indies. Morelet's grassquit is *Spermophila morelеti*, occurring in Texas and Mexico. It is very small,



Morelet's Grassquit (*Spermophila morelеti*); adult male.

only 4 inches long, the male black and white in bold pattern, the female olive-brown and buff. Also called *pygmy finch* and *little seed-eater*. The black-faced grassquit is *Phonipara zena* of Florida and the West Indies. There are many others. Also called *grassfinch*.

grass-snake (gràs'snāk), *n.* 1. Same as *ringed snake* (which see, under *snake*).—2. In the United States, the green-snake.

grass-snipe (gràs'snīp), *n.* Same as *grass-bird*.

grass-sponge (gràs'spunj), *n.* The honeycomb-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.

grass-table (gràs'tā'bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *earth-table*.

grass-tree (gràs'trē), *n.* An Australian plant of the juncaceous genus *Xanthorrhœa*, having a stout trunk-like caudex bearing a tuft of long, grass-like, wiry foliage, and a tall flower-stalk with a dense cylindrical spike of small flowers. They abound in a resin known as *blackboy gum* or *acaroid gum*. Also called *blackboy* or *blackboy-tree*.

grassum†, *n.* See *gersome*.

grass-vetch (gràs'vech), *n.* A plant, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, an English species: so called from its grass-like leaves.

grass-warbler (gràs'wâr'blėr), *n.* An African warbler of the genus *Drymœca*.

Grass-week (gràs'wēk), *n.* Rogation week. See the extract.

This rogation week was called in the Inns of Court *grass-week*, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables. *Fosbroke*, Cyc. of Antiquities.

grass-widow (gràs'wid'ō), *n.* [= LG. *grasswedewe*; as *grass* + *widow*. Cf. equiv. Sw. *gräsenka* = Dan. (Norw.) *græsenke*, < Sw. *gräs*, Dan. *græs*, grass, + Sw. *enka*, Dan. *enke*, a widow, a grass-widow (def. 1); cf. G. *strohwittwe*, a mock widow (< *stroh*, = E. *straw*, + *wittwe* = E. *widow*): humorous terms, in which the allusion to 'grass' is not clear (the explanation given in the first quot. being recent and prob. erroneous). The explanation reflected in the dial. form *grace-widow*, as if a widow by grace or courtesy, is certainly wrong, not being applicable to the non-English forms.] 1. An unmarried woman who has had a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A wife temporarily separated from her husband, as while he is traveling or residing at a distance on account of business: also often applied to a divorced woman, or to a wife who has been abandoned by her husband.

Grass-widows used to be women whose husbands were working for months together at long distances from home, and so only able at intervals to visit their wives and families. A woman thus situated whose conduct was not circumspect was said to be "out at grass."
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 526.

She is a *grass-widow*; her husband is something in some Indian service. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 11, 1882.

grass-widower (gràs'wid'ō-ėr), *n.* A man who, for any reason, is living apart from his wife.

All the *grass-widowers* and unmarried men.
New York Evening Post, May 22, 1886.

grass-worm (gràs'wėrm), *n.* The fall army-worm. See cut under *Laphygma*.

grass-wrack (gràs'rak), *n.* The eel-grass, *Zostera marina*, a naiadaceous plant with long grass-like leaves, growing on the sea-coast and in estuaries in shallow water. It is used for the packing of glass bottles and earthenware, and beds are frequently made of it, especially in the north of Europe.

grassy (gràs'i), *a.* [< *grass* + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

The Prince himselfe lay all alone,
Loosely displayd upon the *grassie* ground,
Possessed of sweete sleepe that huld him soft in swound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 18.

2. Resembling grass; green.

grate[1] (grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [< ME. *graten*, < OF. *grater*, F. *gratter* = Pr. Sp. *gratar* = It. *grattare*, < ML. *gratare*, *cratare*, scrape, scratch, < OHG. *ohrazzōn* (orig. **krattōn*), MHG. *kratzen*, G. *kratzen*, scrape, scratch, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scrape. Cf. Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradse*, D. *krassen* (for **kratsen*), scrape, mod. Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, appar. from the G. form: see *scratch*[1] and *scratch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To rub together or against strongly so as to produce a harsh scraping sound: as, to *grate* the teeth.

The threshold *grates* the door to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing or rasping with something rough or indented: as, to *grate* a nutmeg or the peel of a lemon.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy, . . .
And mighty states characterless are *grated*
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

Grate it [horse-radish] on a grater which has no bottom.
Evelyn, Acetaria.

3. To affect harshly and painfully, as if by abrasion; fret.

Thereat enraged, soone he gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great hart.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1334.

I knew before
Twould *grate* your ears; but it was base in you
To urge a weighty secret from your friend,
And then rage at it.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To produce a harsh or jarring sound of, as by the friction of rough bodies.

Open fly . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 881.

5†. To scratch or scrape with; use for attrition or abrasion.

Was I a man, ere I
Would live in poor estate,
On father, friends, and all my kin
I would my talons *grate*.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 224).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a harsh or rasping sound by friction or attrition; give out a scraping noise.

They ran togider, and tainted eche other on ye helmes, but their speres *grated* nat.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

Turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should *grate* underfoot.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To produce a harsh impression; cause irritation or chafing.

Oh that unwelcome voice of heavenly love, . . .
How does it *grate* upon his thankless ear!
Cowper, Truth, l. 465.

grate[1]† (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate;* from the verb.] A grater. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 207.

grate[2] (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate*, a trellis, lattice. Cf. It. *grate*, a grate, lattice, gridiron, < ML. *grata*, a grating, var. of *crata*, a grating, a crate, < L. *cratis*, a hurdle: see *crate* and *hurdle*.] 1. A partition made with bars parallel to or crossing one another; a framework of bars in a door, window, hatchway, or other opening.

At last he came unto an yron doore; . . .
But in the same a little *grate* was pight,
Through which he sent his voyce, and lowd did call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The English in the suburbs close intrench'd,
Wont, through a secret *grate* of iron bars
In yonder tower, to overpeer the city.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

2. (*a*) A frame of metal bars in which fuel is burned, especially coal.

I sat beside the glowing *grate*, fresh heaped
With Newport coal.
Bryant, Meditation on Rhode Island Coal.

(*b*) The floor of a fire-box or furnace, formed of a series or group of bars; the bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests, and through which it is supplied with air.—3. In *metal.*: (*a*) A perforated metal plate used in the stamping of ores, through which the pounded ore passes. (*b*) A screen. [Eng.]—**Revolving grate.** (*a*) A grate which revolves so as to expose different parts in turn to the feed-opening. (*b*) An ore-roasting furnace with a grate revolving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*—**Step-grate**, in *brewing*, a furnace-grate consisting of a number of cast-iron plates placed horizontally, like stair-steps.

grate[3] (grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [< *grate*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a grate or grates; fill in with cross-bars: as, to *grate* a window.

In another place stands a columne *grated* about with yron, whereon they report that our Bl. Saviour was often wont to lean as he preached in the temple.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Rome, 1644.

grate[3]† (grāt), *a.* [< L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *n.* Hence *grateful*, and (from L. *gratus*) ult. *ingrate*, *gratify*, *gratitude*, *gratuity*, *gratulate*, etc., *gree*[2], *agree*, etc.] Pleasant; agreeable.

It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

grateful (grāt'fūl), *a.* [< *grate*[3] + *-ful;* an irreg. formation.] 1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses; agreeable; gratifying; affording pleasure.

If you will do a *grateful* office to me,
In person give this paper to a gentleman.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope, Autumn, l. 74.

The occupation [of watching sheep] was *grateful* to his mind, for its freedom, innocency, and solitude.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 331.

2. Betokening or expressing gratitude; denoting thankfulness.

So many *grateful* altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or monument to ages. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 323.

Leave on Swift this *grateful* verse engraved,
"The rights a court attack'd, a poet saved."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 223.

3. Feeling kindly or tenderly on account of a favor or favors bestowed; disposed to acknowledge and repay benefits.

My life has crept so long on a broken wing . . .
That I come to be *grateful* at last for a little thing.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

=Syn. 3. *Grateful*, *Thankful*, beholden. *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind: as, a man of a *grateful* disposition; an *ungrateful* wretch. *Grateful* often expresses the feeling, and the readiness to manifest the feeling by acts, even a long time after the rendering of the favor; *thankful* refers rather to the immediate acknowledgment of the favor by words. The same distinction is found in the negative forms, *ungrateful*, *unthankful*, *thankless*. *Thankful* is often loosely used for *relieved* or *glad*, where the thanks, if rendered, would be given to a merciful or helping Providence: as, I am *thankful* for my escape.

A *grateful* beast will stand upon record against those that in their prosperity forget their friends.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To find one *thankful* man, I will oblige many that are not so. *Seneca* (trans.).

gratefully (grāt'fūl-i), *adv.* 1. With gratitude or thankfulness.

'Twas God himself that here tun'd every tongue,
And *gratefully* of Him alone they sung.
Cowley, Davideis.

2. In a grateful, agreeable, or pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

gratefulness (grāt'fūl-nes), *n.* 1. Gratitude; thankfulness.

And meerly out of *gratefulness*, in remembrance of the many courtesies done to him before by David King of Scots, he left him the country of Huntingdon.
Baker, Hen. II., an. 1155.

2. The state or quality of being grateful, agreeable, or pleasing.

grater (grā'tėr), *n.* One who or that which grates. Specifically—(*a*) An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface for rubbing off fine particles of a body: as, a nutmeg-*grater*. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, an iron instrument used by the forwarder to rub the backs of sewed books after pasting.

grate-room (grāt'rōm), *n.* In some forms of furnace, a compartment or chamber with a grate beneath it, separated from the rest of the furnace, in which the fire is made.

These *grate-rooms* are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.
Glass-making, p. 111.

grate-surface (grāt'sėr'fās), *n.* The area of any grate in a furnace. In steam-engineering the term is used in designating the extent of surface required in a grate to hold sufficient fuel to evaporate a given quantity of water, and thus indirectly to produce a certain amount of power. Thus, in a locomotive-boiler one square foot of grate-surface is assumed to suffice for the evaporation of eight cubic feet of water per hour. Ordinary forms of boilers are much less effective; some do not evaporate per hour more than a single cubic foot per square foot of grate-surface.

gratiatet, *v. t.* [< ML. *gratiatus*, pp. of *gratiare*, favor, exempt, also thank, < L. *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] To favor.

We are to take notice of the continued peace and plenty with which not only these three years, restrictively considered, but also for many years together, both before and after them, New England was so marvellously *gratiated*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 215.

graticulation (grā-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [F. *graticulation*, *craticulation*, < *graticuler*, *craticuler*, divide into squares, < *graticule*, *craticule:* see *graticule*.] The division of a design or draft into squares, as an aid in producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

graticule (grat'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *graticule*, *craticule*, < L. *craticula*, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grate*[2], *crate*.] A design or draft divided into squares to facilitate copying.

To illustrate this, I have drawn out upon the same scale, on the same *graticule*, with common parallels, and with the assumption of the same meridian, . . . the skeleton of the general map. *Yule.*

The *graticule* is sometimes rectangular, sometimes spherical, sometimes a combination of both, as when points of which the latitude and longitude coördinates are given have to be plotted within rectangular marginal lines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 714.

gratification (grat'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *gratification* = Sp. *gratificacion* = Pg. *gratificação* = It. *gratificazione*, < L. *gratificatio(n-)*, < *gratificare*, *gratificari*, please, gratify: see *gratify*.] 1. The act of gratifying or pleasing; a pleasing or satisfying.

He never tells his disciples . . . that the pleasure of humane life lies in the *gratification* of the senses, and in making what use they can of the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, I. v.

Their minds are bent upon the little *gratifications* of their own senses and appetites.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. The state of being gratified; pleasure received; delectation; satisfaction.

I thought it of great use, if they [readers] could learn with me to keep their minds open to *gratification*, and ready to receive it from any thing it meets with.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Nothing severe was injoined by Mahomet, and the frequent prayers and washings with water which he directed were *gratifications* to a sedentary people in a very hot country. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 520.

3. Voluntary reward or recompense; also, a gratuity for services received or expected.

This sheik [at Shirbey] usually goes with the Europeans to the valley of salt, but not without a proper *gratification*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 168.

The Duke of Lerma . . . let you languish several months without giving you one pistole, whereas the count has already bestowed upon you a *gratification* which you could not have expected till after long service.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 6.

gratifier (grat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gratifies or pleases.

He had under him in one of his dominions a briber, a gift-taker, a *gratifier* of rich men.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw VI., 1549.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons among the heathens, who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 169.

2†. One who makes gifts.

gratify (grat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gratified*, ppr. *gratifying*. [< F. *gratifier* = Sp. Pg. *gratificar* = It. *gratificare*, < L. *gratificare*, *gratificari*, do a favor to, oblige, please, gratify (cf. LL. *gratificus*, kind, obliging), < *gratus*, kind, pleasing, + *facere*, make: see *grate*[3] and *-fy*.] 1. To please; give pleasure to; delight; satisfy; indulge.

They [Romanists] are provided one way or other to *gratify* persons of all inclinations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Every man has tastes and propensities, which he is disposed to *gratify* at a risk and expense which people of different temperaments and habits think extravagant.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Where is the man who does not persuade himself when he *gratifies* his own curiosity he does so for the sake of his womankind? *Miss Yonge*, Unknown to History, ix.

2. To requite or reward voluntarily; also, to give a gratuity to. [Archaic.]

Some carrying about water in leather bagges, giuing it to all, and demanding nothing for the same, except any voluntarily *gratifie* them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

I know not how to *gratify* your kindness; wherefore, pray, as a token of my respects to you, accept of this small mite. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

He wished to have them first taught swimming, and proposed to *gratify* me handsomely if I would teach them.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 86.

=Syn. 1. *Gratify*, *Indulge*, *Humor*. To *gratify* is a more positive act than to *indulge* or to *humor*. *Gratify* is most often used in a good sense; *indulge*, most often in a bad one. *Humor* expresses an easy or good-natured compliance or management, ordinarily neither weak nor evil: as, to *humor* a person's eccentricities.

Not food, and tools, and clothing, and decorations only, *gratify* the love of acquisition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

Nature will sometimes *indulge* herself with a leap, but as a rule her march is slow and gradual.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 395.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man
That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

gratifyingly (grat'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a gratifying or pleasing manner.

gratillity† (grą-til'i-ti), *n.* In the extract, a humorous perversion of *gratuity*. [Unique.]

Sir And. I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; Hadst it?
Clo. I did impeticos thy *gratillity*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

grating[1] (grā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grate*[1], *v.*] The act of rubbing harshly; the harsh sound caused by the rasping or scraping of hard, rough bodies; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

The contrary is called harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, vii.

The tenderer ear cannot but feel the rude thumpings of the wood, and *gratings* of the rosin, . . . in the best consorts of musical instruments.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 9.

grating[1] (grā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grate*[1], *v.*] Harsh; rasping; fretting; irritating: as, *grating* sounds; a *grating* temper.

And *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

grating[2] (grā'ting), *n.* [< *grate*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. A partition or frame of parallel or crossing bars; an open latticework of wood or metal serving as a cover or guard, but admitting light, air, etc., as in the fair-weather hatches of a ship, the cover of the mouth of a drain or sewer, etc.

We were admitted to an apartment about ten feet long by five wide, with a very thick double *grating*, behind which some of the nuns appeared and chattered.
Greville, Memoirs, April 22, 1830.

Probably soundly flogged at the *gratings* when recaptured, or when in a spirit of penitence they returned to duty. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 437.

2. In *optics:* (*a*) An arrangement of parallel wires in a plane, designed to produce spectra by diffraction: specifically called a *real grating*. (*b*) A series of fine parallel lines on a surface of glass or polished metal ruled very close together, at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000, or even 40,000, to the inch: distinctively called a *diffraction* or *diffractive grating*. Such gratings are much used in spectroscopic work. The first really fine gratings were those of L. M. Rutherfurd of New York. See *diffraction*, 1, and *spectrum*.

In making *gratings* for optical purposes the periodic error must be very perfectly eliminated, since the periodic displacement of the lines only one-millionth of an inch from their mean position will produce "ghosts" in the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 553.

The magnificent *gratings* of Rowland are a new power in the hands of the spectroscopists. *Science*, IV. 182.

3. A timber framework consisting of beams which cross one another at right angles to support the foundation of a heavy building in light, loose soil.—4. In *metal.*, the act of separating large from small ore. See *grate*[2], *n.*, 3.—**Grading deck**, a light deck made of grating.—**Grating spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum produced by a grating.

gratingly (grā'ting-li), *adv.* In a grating manner; harshly; offensively.

Gratiola (grā-tī'ō-lą), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to its supposed medicinal virtues, < L. *gratia*, grace: see *grace*.] A genus of low scrophulariaceous herbs, containing about 20 species, widely distributed in temperate regions, 12 being native in the United States. They have opposite leaves and small solitary axillary flowers. The hedge-hyssop, *G. officinalis*, of Europe and northern Asia, has a bitter, acrid taste, and is employed in medicine as a drastic purgative in the treatment of dropsy.

gratioso (grā-ti-ō'sō), *a.* In *music*, same as *grazioso*.

gratioso†, *n.* Same as *gracioso*.

gratious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *gracious*. *Spenser*.

gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. *gratis* = Sp. *gratis* = Pg. It. *gratis*, < L. *gratis*, contr. of earlier *gratiis*, for nothing, without reward, lit. by favor or kindness, abl. pl. of *gratia*, favor: see *grace*.] For nothing; freely; without pay: as, to perform service *gratis*.

Having once paid this Caphar, you may go in and out *gratis* as often as you please during the whole Feast.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

The price, after the first four numbers, which were given away *gratis*, was a penny.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvii.

Appearing gratis. See *appear*.

gratis (grā'tis), *a.* [< *gratis*, *adv.*] Gratuitous. [An inaccurate use.]

In its ultimate form, . . . altruism will be the achievement of gratification, . . . sympathetic gratification which costs the receiver nothing, but is a *gratis* addition to his egoistic gratifications. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 255.

gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *gratitude* = Sp. *gratitud* = It. *gratitudine*, < ML. *gratitudo*, thankfulness, < L. *gratus*, thankful: see *grate*[3], *grace*.] The state or quality of being grateful or thankful; a warm and friendly feeling in response to a favor or favors received; thankfulness.

In the first place, it may be asked whether we are only bound to repay services, or whether we owe the special affection called *Gratitude;* which seems generally to combine kindly feeling with some sort of emotional recognition of superiority.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 282.

A feeling of *gratitude*, or of resentment, tends to be deepened. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

grattoir (gra-twor'), *n.* [F., a scraper, < *gratter*, scratch, scrape: see *grate*[1].] In *archæol.*, an instrument of the stone age, of chipped flint or other stone, shaped to one or more even and short edges, presumed to have been used for finishing other stone implements and vessels; a scraper.

300 hatchets, 58 perçoirs, 4000 *grattoirs*, blades, knives and saws, 1426 arrow heads with broad cutting points.
Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 341.

gratuitous (grą-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *gratuit* = Sp. *gratuito* = Pg. It. *gratuito*, < L. *gratuitus*, that is done without pay, free, spontaneous, < *gratia*, favor, *gratus*, showing favor: see *grace*, and cf. *gratis*.] 1. Freely bestowed or obtained; costing nothing to the recipient.

The city was gradually crowded with a populace . . . tempted with the cheap or *gratuitous* distribution of corn. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 538.

Numerous public baths were established, to which, when they were not absolutely *gratuitous*, the smallest coin in use gave admission, and which were in consequence habitually employed by the poor.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 81.

2. Unnecessary; not required; not warranted by circumstances or reason; uncalled for: as, a *gratuitous* insult.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

The assumption is a purely *gratuitous* one.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 223.

Gratuitous conveyance or **deed.** See *conveyance*.
=Syn. 1. Unpaid, unpurchased.—2. Unwarranted, unnecessary, groundless.

gratuitously (grą-tū'i-tus-li), *adv.* 1. In a gratuitous manner; without cost to the recipient, freely.

Distributions of corn . . . frequently made to the people, either *gratuitously* or at a very low price.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 1.

2. Without sufficient cause or reason: as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

The assumption that the primitive man *gratuitously* acts in an irrational way is quite inadmissible.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

gratuitousness (grą-tū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gratuitous.

gratuity (grą-tū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *gratuities* (-tiz). [< OF. *gratuite*, F. *gratuité*, < ML. *gratuita(t-)s*, a free gift, < L. *gratuitus*, freely given, free: see *gratuitous*.] That which is given without claim or demand; a free gift; a donation.

In these expeditions I often met some Arabs on horseback, who would voluntarily offer to guard me to the gate of the city, in order to get a small *gratuity*.
Pocoke, Description of the East, I. 10.

Promising them their whole arrears, constant pay, and a present *gratuity*. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 330.

=Syn. *Gift*, *Donation*, etc. See *present*.

gratulance† (grat'ū-lans), *n.* [< *gratulan(t)* + *-ce*.] Pecuniary gratification; a fee, bribe, or bonus.

Come, there is
Some odd disburse, some bribe, some *gratulance*,
Which makes you look up leisure.
Machin, Dumb Knight, v.

gratulant (grat'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *gratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] Expressing pleasure or joy; congratulatory. [Rare.]

The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints
At Heaven's wide-opened portals *gratulant*
Receive some martyred Patriot.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

gratulate (grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gratulated*, ppr. *gratulating*. [< L. *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulari* (> Sp. Pg. *gratular* = It. (refl.) *gratulare* = OF. *gratuler* = G. *gratuliren* = Dan. *gratulere* = Sw. *gratulera*), wish one joy, congratulate, < *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *grate*[3]. Cf. *congratulate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To congratulate; express joy to or on account of. [Now rare.]

Hail, noblest Romans! The most worthy consul,
I *gratulate* your honour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

Let us haste
To *gratulate* his conquest.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

By'r star, in haste
To *gratulate* the new-created Earth,
Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God
Shouted for joy. *Cowper*, Task, v. 890.

2†. To recompense; remunerate.

I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance.
Heywood, Apology for Actors.

II.† *intrans.* To rejoice; express pleasure.

She's sent to me from court,
To *gratulate* with me.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gratulate† (grat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *gratulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Gratifying; to be rejoiced at; felicitous.

Thanks, good friend Escalus, for thy much goodness:
There's more behind that is more *gratulate*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

gratulation (grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *gratulation*, < OF. *gratulation*, *gratulacion* = Sp. *gratulacion* = Pg. *gratulação* = It. *gratulazione;* < L. *gratulatio(n-)*, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] 1. The act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

A diffusive harangue of praise and *gratulation*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Gratified feeling; the sense of gratification; rejoicing.

If your Majesty come to the city of London ever so often, what *gratulation*, what joy, what concourse of people is there to be seen. *Stryps*, Grindal, ii.

Gratulation is the feeling of which congratulation is the expression. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 16.

gratulatory (grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *gratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gratulatorio*, < LL. *gratulatorius*, < L. *gratulator*, one who gratulates, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] 1. Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

That worthy poet John Lydgate, Monke of Burie, deuising the speeches for such *gratulatory* triumphs as were made at her entrance into London.
Speed, Hen. VI., IX. xvi. § 38.

2†. Expressing gratitude or thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 125.

gratule†, *v. t.* or *i.* [< OF. *gratuler*, < L. *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] To wish joy to; congratulate.

Where's orator Higgen with his *gratuling* speech now,
In all our names? *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Graucalus (grâ'kạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, but first in Linnæus, 1735), appar. a perversion of L. *graculus*, a jackdaw, grackle: see *Graculus*, etc.] A Cuvierian genus of campophagine birds. Also called *Coblepyris* and *Coracina*.

graunt-merci†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy*. *Chaucer*.

grauwacke, *n.* See *graywacke*.

gravamen (grą-vā'men), *n.*; pl. *gravamina* (-vam'i-nạ). [LL., trouble, physical inconvenience, lit. burden, < L. *gravare*, weigh down, load, burden, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] 1. The burden or chief weight; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial cause of an action at law; ground or burden of complaint in general.

It is not safe nor charitable to extend the *gravamen* and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 301.

I believe that the real *gravamen* of the charges [against Democracy] lies in the habit it has of making itself generally disagreeable, by asking the powers that be at the most inconvenient moment whether they are the powers that ought to be. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a representation by the lower house of Convocation to the upper of an existing grievance, disorder, or inconvenience affecting the church. A gravamen, accompanied by a reformandum or resolution embodying action intended to remedy the trouble indicated, becomes, as adopted by the house, an articulus cleri. If agreed to by the upper house (the house of bishops), that house transmits it to the Crown and Parliament with a view to its becoming law by their action and approval.

Under the first of these heads [the right of presentation by the lower house of Convocation of their own and the church's grievances to the upper house] Bishop Gibson includes the representations made by the clergy, from the very earliest accounts of the proceedings in Convocation, by the names of *Gravamina* and *Reformanda*.
Canon Trevor, The Convocations of the Two Provinces [(1853)], p. 141.

gravament†, *n.* Same as *gravamen*.

Mr. Nevell shall deliver to you a bill of the *gravaments* of two or three of the fellows most given to good letters.
Latimer, To Cromwell (1537).

gravat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cravat*.

Tie a green *gravat* round his neck.
Young Bunjle (Child's Ballads, II. 308).

grave[1] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. *graved*, pp. *graved* or *graven*, ppr. *graving*. [< ME. *graven* (pret. *grof*,

grave, pp. *graven*, *grave*, rarely weak, *graved*), < AS. *grafan* (pret. *gróf*, pl. *grófon*, pp. *grafen*), dig, delve, bury, also carve, engrave (also in comp. *ágrafan*, inscribe, *begrafan*, bury), = OS. **grabhan* (only in comp. *bigrabhan*, bury, and in deriv. *graf*, a grave) = OFries. *greva*, *grova* = D. MLG. LG. *graven*, dig, delve (in comp. D. MLG. *begraven*, bury), = OHG. *graban*, MHG. G. *graben*, dig, also cut, carve, engrave (G. in comp. *eingraben*, engrave, *begraben*, bury), = Icel. *grafa*, dig, also carve, engrave, bury, = Sw. *gräfva*, dig (in comp. *begrafva*, bury), = Dan. *grave*, dig (in comp. *begrave*, bury), = Goth. *graban*, dig (in comp. *bigraban*, surround with a trench). The Gr. γράφειν, scratch, scrape, graze, later draw, write, inscribe (see *graphic*, *gram*[2], *grammar*, etc.), is supposed to be akin. In the sense 'engrave' the E. word has merged with F. *graver* (> D. *graveren* = Dan. *gravere* = Sw. *gravera*, engrave) = Sp. *grabar* = Pg. *gravar*, < ML. *gravare*, grave, engrave, of Teut. origin, and not from the Gr. word; cf. *engrave*[1]. The Ir. *grafaim*, I write, inscribe, scrape, W. *crafu*, scrape, scratch, are prob. of E. origin. Hence *grave*[2], q. v.] 1. To dig; delve. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Of bodi wente thei bar, withoute any wode,
> & hadde *graue* on the ground many grete cavys.
> *Alexander and Dindimus*, l. 6.
>
> And next the shryne a pit than doth she *grave*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 678.

2†. To bury; entomb.

> Hire metynge sholde bee
> Ther [where] kyng Nynus was *graven* under a tree.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 735.
>
> In that Feld ben many Tombes of Cristene Men; for there ben manye Pilgrymes *graven*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 98.
>
> There's more gold.—
> Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
> And ditches *grave* you all. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

3. To cut or incise, as letters or figures, on stone or other hard substance with an edged or pointed tool; engrave.

> Thou shalt take two onyx stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 9.
>
> Swords *grave* no name on the long-memoried rock
> But moss shall hide it. *Lowell*, Voyage to Vinland.

4. To carve; sculpture; form or shape by cutting with a tool: as, to *grave* an image.

> And [they] *graueden* a greate ston a God as it were,
> I-corue [carved] after a Kyng full craftie of werk.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 509.
>
> Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven* image. Ex. xx. 4.

5†. To make an impression upon; impress deeply.

> For ay with gold men may the herte *grave*
> Of hym that set is upon coveitise.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1377.

grave[2] (grāv), *n.* [< ME. *grave*, *grafe* (prop. dat., the nom. *graf* producing E. dial. and Sc. *graff*: see *graff*[1]), < AS. *græf*, *graf* (dat. *græfe*, **grafe*), a grave, also a trench (= OS. *graf* = OFries. *gref* = D. *graf* = MLG. LG. *graf*, MLG. also *grave* = OHG. *grab*, MHG. *grap*, G. *grab*, neut., a grave, = Icel. *gröf*, fem., a pit, hole, also a grave, = Sw. *graf* = Dan. *grav*, a grave, = Goth. *grabu*, fem., a trench), < *grafan* (= Goth. *graban*, etc.), dig: see *grave*[1], *v.*] 1. An excavation in the earth, now especially one in which a dead body is or is to be buried; a place for the interment of a corpse; hence, a tomb; a sepulcher.

> Whanne y am deed & leid in *graue*,
> Ther is no thing thanne that saueth me
> But good or yuel that y do haue.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.
>
> In my *grave* which I have digged for me in the land of Canaan, there shalt thou bury me. Gen. l. 5.
>
> The paths of glory lead but to the *grave*. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. Figuratively, any scene or occasion of utter loss, extinction, or disappearance: as, speculation is the *grave* of many fortunes.

> But slav'ry!—Virtue dreads it as her *grave*:—
> Patience itself is meanness in a slave.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 163.

3. Sometimes, in the authorized version of the Old Testament, the abode of the dead; Hades. In the revised version the original Hebrew word *Sheol* is substituted in some places; in others the old rendering is retained, with *Sheol* in the margin; and in Ezek. xxxi. 15 *hell* is used instead of *the grave*. See *hell*[1].

> They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the *grave* [revised version, "go down to Sheol"].
> Job xxi. 13.

Some one walking over one's grave, an expression arising from an old superstition that an unaccountable sensation of shivering or creeping of the flesh is an omen of approaching death.

> *Miss* (shuddering). Lord, there's *somebody walking over my grave*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

> Sometimes *somebody would walk over my grave*, and give me a creeping in the back.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

grave[3] (grāv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grave* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, < L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, deep, low, important, serious, etc., = Gr. βαρύς, heavy (see *barometer*, *barytone*, etc.), = Skt. *guru*, heavy, important (see *guru*), = Goth. *kaurs*, heavy, burdensome. Hence (from L. *gravis*) ult. *gravity*, *gravous*, *grief*, *grieve*[1], *aggravate*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, etc.] I. *a.* 1†. Having weight; heavy; ponderous.

> His shield *grave* and great. *Chapman*.

2. Solemn; sober; serious: opposed to *light* or *jovial*: as, a man of a *grave* deportment.

> They were aged and *graue* men, and of much wisedome and experience in th' affaires of the world.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.
>
> They [the Arabs] sometimes, like the Italians, employed verse as the vehicle of instruction in *grave* and recondite sciences. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.
>
> With an aspect *grave* almost to sadness, . . . he addressed the two houses. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 362.

3. Plain; not gay or showy: as, *grave* colors.

> *Grave* clothes make dunces seeme great clarkes.
> *Cotgrave*.
>
> Ah, think not, mistress! more true dulness lies
> In Folly's cap than Wisdom's *grave* disguise.
> *Pope*, Duncial, iv. 240.

4. Important; momentous; weighty; having serious import.

> The sum of money which I promised
> . . . to his holiness,
> For clothing me in these *grave* ornaments [a cardinal's habit]. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.
>
> True, it is a *grave* power. But what is all government but the exercise of *grave* powers?
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 179.
>
> *Grave* error is involved in the current notion of the present day, that no moral responsibility attaches to the result [of skeptical inquiry].
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 276.

5. In *acoustics*, deep; low in pitch: opposed to *acute*.—**Grave accent**. See *accent*.—**Grave harmonic**. See *harmonic*.—**Grave movement**, in *music*, a slow or solemn movement.—**Syn. 2.** *Grave*, *Serious*, *Solemn*; staid, sage, sedate, thoughtful, demure. The first three words have considerable range of meaning. *Serious* may express the mood, look, manner, etc., that are natural when men are not in the opposite or gay and jocular mood. *Grave* generally goes beyond this, implying an especial seriousness, with perhaps especial reason for it. *Solemn*, starting from the idea of religious, covers anything that includes the idea of impressiveness or awe: as, a *solemn* appeal. See *sober*.

> On him fell,
> Altho' a *grave* and staid God-fearing man,
> Yet lying thus inactive, doubt and gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.
>
> No childish play
> To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
> *Serious* to learn and know, and thence to do,
> What might be public good *Milton*, P. R., i. 203.
>
> Nor wanting power to mitigate and 'suage
> With *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 557.

II. *n.* The grave accent; also, the sign of the grave accent (`).

grave[3] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [< *grave*[3], *a.*] In *music*, to render grave, as a note or tone. [Rare.]

grave[4] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [More correctly *greave*; < *greave*[1], q. v.] To clean (a ship's bottom) by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and paying it over with pitch.

> Southward of Celebes is situated a little Iland, where Sir Francis Drake *graued* his Shippe.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 539.
>
> Having reached the brink of the lake, he found there a little boat made of fat beef, and well *graved* with suet.
> *O'Curry*, Anc. Ir., II. xxiii.

grave[5] (grāv), *n.* [< MD. *grave*, *graef*, D. *graaf* = OFries. *grêva*, NFries. *greafa* = MLG. *grêve*, *grâve*, LG. *greve*, *grâve*, *grebe* (cf. Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, < LG.; and see *greeve*[1]) = OHG. **grâfjô*, *grâvo*, *krâvjo*, *krâvo*, *garâbo*, *gerâbo*, MHG. *grâve*, *grâwe*, G. *graf* (ML. *grafio*, *gravio*, *graphio*), a count, prefect, governor, overseer (in OHG. also a surgeon): a name applied to various executive and judicial officers, and later as a title of rank; origin uncertain, the forms being indeterminate and their relation to the equiv. AS. *gerêfa* (> E. *reeve*[1]) doubtful. In one view, the word is derived from a lost verb represented by a deriv. in Goth. *gagrêfts*, *gagreifts*, a command; in another, the Teut. forms are derived, through the ML. *graphio*, in the lit. sense 'a writer,' hence 'a notary, public officer,' etc., like ML. *graphiarius*, F. *greffier*, a notary (see *graff*[2], *greffier*), from Gr. γράφειν, write (see *grave*[1], *graphic*); and other derivations are suggested. In any case, the AS. *gerêfa* is unrelated, unless it stands for **grêfa*: see *greeve*[1], *reeve*[1].] A count; a prefect; in Germany and the Low Countries—(*a*) formerly, a person holding some executive or judicial office: usually in composition with a distinctive term, as *landgrave*, *margrave* (**mark-grave*), *burgrave* (**burg-grave*), *dike-grave*, etc.; (*b*) now merely a title of rank or honor.

> Upon St. Thomas's day, the palsgrave and *grave* Maurice were elected knights of the garter.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, an. 1612.

grave[6] (grä've), *a.* [It., heavy, slow, grave: see *grave*[3].] In *music*, slow; solemn: noting passages to be so rendered.

grave-clothes (grāv'klōŧhz), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which a dead body is interred; cerements, in the wider sense. [As used in John xi. 44, properly *cerements* in the restricted sense. See *cerement*.]

> Like a ghost he seem'd whose *graveclothes* were unbound.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 30.

grave-digger (grāv'dig"ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the digging of graves.—2. A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*: so called from its habit of burying dead bodies. Also named *sexton*. See cut under *burying-beetle*.—3. A digger-wasp, as of the genus *Sphex*, which digs holes in the clay for its eggs, with which it deposits a store of disabled caterpillars and spiders, to serve as food for the grub when hatched. [Jamaica.]

gravedo (grā-vē'dō), *n.* [L., catarrh, cold in the head, lit. heaviness, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] In *med.*, catarrh of the upper air-passages; coryza.

gravel (grav'el), *n.* [< ME. *gravel*, *gravelle*, < OF. *gravele*, *gravelle*, *grevelle*, gravel (F. *gravelle*, in pathology), = Pr. *gravel*, gravel, equiv. to OF. *gravier*, F. *gravier*, gravel (in both senses), < OF. *grave*, *greve*, gravel, sand, F. *grève*, a sandy beach; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *grouan*, gravel, Corn. *grow*, gravel, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles. Cf. also Skt. *grâvan*, a stone, rock.] 1. Coarse sand; a mass of pebbles or of pebbles and sand mixed; stone in a mass of small irregular fragments.—2. Specifically, in *geol.*, the rolled and water-worn material formed from fragments of rock under the combined influence of atmospheric agencies and currents of water. Most gravel consists in large part of pebbles of quartz and crystalline rock, mixed with sand in which quartz greatly predominates, because quartz forms a large part of the most widely distributed rocks of the earth's crust, and is not subject to any chemical change, not decomposing like feldspar and mica, but being only broken up into smaller and smaller fragments; so that there may be in the same bed components of the gravel of every size, from that of the boulder several feet in diameter down to the grain of sand not so large as a pin's head.

> A welle, where of the springes were feire and the water clere, and the *grauell* so feire that it semed of fyn siluer.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 308.
>
> And he schal gadre hem into bateł whos noumbre is as the *gravel* of the see. *Wyclif*, Rev. xx. 8.
>
> I wind about, and in and out, . . .
> With many a silvery waterbreak,
> Above the golden *gravel*.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

3. In *pathol.*, small concretions or calculi resembling sand or gravel which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine; the disease or morbid state characterized by such concretions.

> Catarrhs, loads o' *gravel* in the back, lethargies.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

4. In *brewing*, the appearance of yeast-cells swimming in clear beer in the form of fine gravel.

> It is a bad sign if the beer, on account of very fine substances suspended in it, is not transparent, when it has an appearance as if a veil was drawn over it, when no "*gravel*" can be perceived.
> *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 526.

Cemented gravel. See *cement*.—**High gravels**, gravels of Tertiary age, occupying the beds of ancient rivers, and left by the erosion of the present streams high above the detrital material of recent age. [California, U. S.]

> It was not long before it was discovered that the so-called *high gravels*—that is, the detrital deposits of Tertiary age—contained gold, although the quantity was so small that washing it in the ordinary way was not profitable. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 701.

gravel (grav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graveled* or *gravelled*, ppr. *graveling* or *gravelling*. [< *gravel*, *n.*] 1. To cover with gravel; fill or choke with gravel: as, to *gravel* a walk; to *gravel* a fountain.

> O thou, the fountain of whose better part
> Is earth'd and *gravell'd* up with vain desire.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 7.

2. To bury. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To cause to stick in gravel or sand. [Rare.]

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground.
Camden.

Hence—4. To bring to a standstill through perplexity; embarrass; puzzle; nonplus.

Any labor may be sone *graueled*, if a man trust alwaies to his own singuler witte.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 41.

Else had I misconceited mine own hopes, and been *gravelled* in mine own conceits.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Ded.

The wisest doctor is *gravelled* by the inquisitiveness of a child. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 295.

5. To hurt the foot of, as a horse, by the lodging of gravel under the shoe.

graveless (grāv'les), *a.* [< *grave*[2] + *-less*.] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all . . .
Lie *graveless*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

graveliness, *n.* See *gravelliness*.

graveling (grav'el-ing), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gravele*, a minnow.] The parr or young salmon. *Thompson.* Also *gravelling*, *gravelin*. [Local, Irish.]

gravel-lasping (grav'el-las'ping), *n.* The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

gravelliness, **graveliness** (grav'el-i-nes), *n.* [< *gravelly*, *gravely*[2], + *-ness*.] The state of being gravelly, or of abounding with gravel.

gravelling, *n.* See *graveling*.

gravelly, **gravely**[2] (grav'el-i), *a.* [< ME. *gravelly*, *gravely*, *gravels*; < *gravel* + *-ly*[1] or *-y*[1].] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel: as, a *gravelly* soil.

Stately large Walks, green and *gravelly*.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 8.

Gravelly streams that carried down
The golden sand from caves unknown
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 165.

gravel-mine (grav'el-mīn), *n.* In *mining*, a name frequently given to workings or washings for gold in auriferous gravel; a placer-mine: more properly applied to deep deposits of Tertiary gravel where worked by the hydraulic method.

gravelous†, *a.* [ME. *gravelous*, < *gravel* + *-ous*.] Same as *gravelly*.

Sondy eley *gravelous* thai lothe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

gravel-pit (grav'el-pit), *n.* [= ME. *gravelpytte*; < *gravel* + *pit*[1].] A pit from which gravel is dug.

Walking through the Parke we saw hundreds of people listening at the *gravell-pits*, and to and againe in the Parke to hear the guns [in the North Sea].
Pepys, Diary, June 4, 1666.

gravel-plant (grav'el-plant), *n.* A local name of the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens*.

gravelroot (grav'el-rōt), *n.* 1. The joe-pye weed or trumpetweed of the United States, *Eupatorium purpureum*, a tall and stout composite with whorled leaves and purplish flowers. Its root is used as a domestic remedy in various ailments of the urinary organs.—2. The horse-balm or richweed, *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

gravel-stone (grav'el-stōn), *n.* In *pathol.*, one of the small concretions constituting gravel.

gravely[1] (grāv'li), *adv.* [< *grave*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a grave manner; soberly; seriously.

The envoy *gravely* told them that he would put it out of the man's power to offend the laws a second time, and gave immediate orders for his execution.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note B.

The domestic fool stood beside him, archly sad, or *gravely* mirthful, as his master willed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 88.

gravely[2], *a.* See *gravelly*.

gravemente (grā-vā-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *grave*, grave, low, + *-mente*, adv. term., orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s*, mind.] In *music*, with a depressed tone; solemnly.

graven (grā'vn). A past participle of *grave*[1].

graveness (grāv'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grave; seriousness; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse; importance; solemnity.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than settled age his sables and his weeds,
Importing health and *graveness*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

graveolence† (grav'ē-ō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *graveolencia*: see *graveolent*.] A strong and offensive smell. *Bailey*, 1731.

graveolent† (grav'ē-ō-lent), *a.* [= It. *graveolente*, < L. *graveolen(t-)s*, also, separately, *grave olen(t-)s*, strong-smelling, < *gravis*, heavy, + *olen(t-)s*, ppr. of *olere*, smell.] Emitting a strong and offensive smell; fetid.

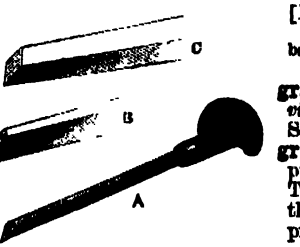
The butter, which was more remote from the leather, was yellow and something *graveolent*, yet it was edible.
Boyle, Works, IV. 588.

graver (grā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *graver*, *grafer*, *grafere*, < AS. *græfere*, *grafere*, a graver, carver, engraver (= D. *graver* = G. *gräber*, digger, = Sw. *gräfvare* = Dan. *graver*, sexton), < *grafan*, grave, carve: see *grave*[1]. Cf. F. *graveur* (> D. G. *graveur* = Sw. Dan. *gravör*; cf. Sp. *grabador* = Pg. *gravador*), engraver; from the corresponding verb.] 1. One who carves or engraves; one whose profession it is to cut letters or figures in metal, stone, or other hard material: formerly applied also to a sculptor.

What I formerly presented you in writing, having . . . now somewhat dressed by the help of the *Graver* and the Printer. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 326).

Just like a marble statue did he stand
Cut by some skilful *graver's* artful hand.
Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

2. A tool used for engraving; a burin; also, a sculptors' chisel.



Wood-engravers' Tools.
A, ordinary graver; *B*, tint-tool or liner; *C*, lozenge-graver.

What figure of a body was Lysippus ever able to forme with his *graver*, or Apelles to paint with his pencill, as the comedy to life expresseth so many and various affections of the minde?
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay, The Fan.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.—4. A shaver, a tool wherewith "bowyers use to shave bows." *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.—**Bent graver**, a graver with a blade shaped so that it can be used on a surface having its plane below a marginal rim.

grave-robber (grāv'rob'ėr), *n.* One who robs a grave; a resurrectionist.

gravery† (grā'vėr-i), *n.* [< *grave*[1] + *-ery*.] The process of engraving or carving; engraving.

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of picture or *gravery* and embossing, that came out of a servile hand.
Holland.

graves[1], **greaves** (grāvz, grēvz), *n. pl.* [Prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Sw. *grefvar* = OSw. *grefwar*, dirt, Sw. dial. *grevar*, pl., = Dan. *grever* = MLG. *greve*, *grêve*, LG. *greve* = OHG. *grîupo*, *griebo*, MHG. *grîube*, *griebe*, G. *griebe*, *griefe*, the refuse of tallow, lard, fat, etc.; appar. connected with AS. *greófa* (only in two glosses, spelled *greova*), a pot (L. *olla*). Cf. *gravy*.] The refuse parts of animal fat gathered from the melting-pots and made up into cakes for dogs' meat. In Great Britain such cakes are called *cracklings*, and the material is often called *scraps*.

Graves (which are the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles), cut into pieces, are an excellent ground-bait for Barbel, etc.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 168, note.

A farmer in Surrey used *graves* from the Tallow-Chandlers, with very great success on a sandy soil.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, VI. 229.

Graves[2] (grav), *n.* [F., < Pointe de *Graves*, a viticultural district in Gironde, France.] 1. An important class of Bordeaux wines of the Gironde district, including such red wines as the Château Margaux, Château Laffitte, and Château La Tour, and, among the white wines, the Sauternes.—2. A general commercial name for white Bordeaux wines of second or third quality of the Gironde district on the left bank of the Garonne. These wines are usually somewhat sweet, and admit of being kept a long time.

Graves's disease. Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).

gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *gravestone* (= D. *grafsteen* = G. *grabstein* = Sw. *grafsten* = Dan. *gravsten*); < *grave*[2] + *stone*.] A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it (commonly at its head), in memory of the dead.

Timon is dead; . . .
And on his *grave-stone* this insculpture.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

gravett†, *n.* [Appar. < *grave*[3] + *-et*.] A grave person; one of weight. *Davies.*

In this blooddye riot they scom *grauet* haplye beholding
Of geason pietee, doo throng and greedelye listen.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 150.

Gravett level. Same as *dumpy-level*.

graveyard (grāv'yārd), *n.* A yard for graves; an inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

gravic (grav'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *gravis*, heavy (see *grave*[3]), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or causing gravitation: as, *gravic* forces; *gravic* attraction. [Rare.]

gravid (grav'id), *a.* [< L. *gravidus*, pregnant, < *gravis*, heavy, burdened: see *grave*[3].] 1†. Burdened; laden; made heavy.

The gracious king,
To ease and crown their *gravid* piety,
Grants their request by his assenting eye.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv.

2. Being with child; pregnant.

The *gravid* female [camel] carries her young for nearly eleven months. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 736.

gravidate (grav'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gravidatus*, pp. of *gravidare*, burden, impregnate, < *gravidus*, pregnant: see *gravid*.] To make gravid. [Rare.]

Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated*, or great with child.
Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.

gravidation (grav-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *gravidação* = It. *gravidazione*; as *gravidate* + *-ion*.] Same as *gravidity*. [Rare.]

gravidity (grą-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *gravidita(t-)s*, pregnancy, < *gravidus*, pregnant: see *gravid*.] The act of gravidating or making pregnant, or the state of being pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation. [Rare.]

The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, xiv.

Gravigrada (grą-vig'rą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gravigradus*: see *gravigrade*.] One of two groups, the other being *Turdigrada*, into which the *Phytophaga*, or vegetable-eating edentates, have been divided.

The *Gravigrada* are, for the most part, like the Sloths, South American forms, but they are entirely extinct. . . . The great extinct animals Megatherium, Mylodon, Megalonyx, etc., . . . belong to this group.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 286.

gravigrade (grav'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gravigradus*, < L. *gravis*, heavy, + *gradi*, walk, step: see *grade*[1].] I. *a.* Walking with heavy steps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gravigrada*.

II. *n.* An animal that walks heavily; specifically, one of the *Gravigrada*.

gravimeter (grą-vim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gravimètre*; < L. *gravis*, heavy, + *metrum*, measure. Cf. *barometer*.] 1. An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See *hydrometer*.—2. An instrument for measuring the force of gravity against some elastic force. There have been many attempts to construct such instruments, but none has been successful.

gravimetric (grav-i-met'rik), *a.* [As *gravimeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to measurement by weight: specifically applied in chemistry to a method of analyzing compound bodies by decomposing them and finding the weight of their elements: opposed to *volumetric*.—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density*.

gravimetrical (grav-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *gravimetric* + *-al*.] Same as *gravimetric*.

The *gravimetrical* method together with qualitative analysis appears to be better suited to the estimation of the quantity of albumen contained in a given sample.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 78.

gravimetrically (grav-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a gravimeter; as regards measurement by weight.

The tinctorial power of many colouring matters is so great as to render them distinctly appreciable to the eye when their amount is far too minute to be detected *gravimetrically*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 569.

graving[1] (grā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *gravynge*; verbal n. of *grave*[1], *v.*] 1†. The act of laying in a grave; burial.

Sen thy body beryed shalbe,
This mirre will I gife to thi *grauyng*.
York Plays, p. 136.

2. The act of engraving, or of cutting lines or figures in metal, stone, wood, etc.—3†. That which is graved or carved; an engraving.

Skilful to work in gold, . . . also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. 2 Chron. ii. 14.

4. Inscription or impression, as upon the mind or heart. [Rare.]

Former *gravings* . . . upon their souls. *Eikon Basilike.*

graving[2] (grā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grave*[4], *v.*] The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by scraping, burning, etc.

graving-dock (grā'ving-dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

graving-piece (grā'ving-pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of another piece. Also called *graven-piece.*

gravitate (grav'i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gravitated*, ppr. *gravitating*. [< NL. **gravitatus*, pp. of **gravitare* (> It. *gravitare* = Sp. Pg. *gravitar* = F. *graviter*, gravitate), < L. *gravita(t-)s*, heaviness, gravity: see *gravity*.] 1. To be affected by gravitation; yield to the force of gravity; tend toward the lowest level attainable, as a rock loosened from a mountain.

It is still extremely doubtful whether the medium of light and electricity is a *gravitating* substance, though it is certainly material and has mass.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, cxlv.

Hence—2. To be strongly attracted; have a natural tendency toward a certain point or object.

The goods which belong to you *gravitate* to you, and need not be pursued with pains and cost.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 285.

The colossal weight of national selfishness *gravitates* naturally to Toryism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

gravitation (grav-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *gravitatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *gravitation* = F. *gravitation* = Sp. *gravitacion* = Pg. *gravitação* = It. *gravitazione*, < NL. **gravitatio(n-)*, < **gravitare*, gravitate: see *gravitate*.] 1. The act of gravitating or tending toward a center of attraction.—2. That attraction between bodies, or that acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of heavy bodies to the earth is an instance. See *gravity*, 1. Gravitation can be neither produced nor destroyed; it acts equally between all pairs of bodies, the force being directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely as the distance between their centers of gravity; it is neither hindered nor strengthened by any intervening medium; it occupies no time in its transmission; and the amount of it is such that a particle distant one centimeter from an attracting gram of matter would by the action of gravitation alone, were no other force present, fall into the center of attraction in 40 minutes and 20 seconds. Inasmuch as the masses of bodies can be measured otherwise than by their weights, namely, by their relative momentums under a given velocity, it follows that the *modulus of gravitation*, or the amount by which the unit mass attracts a particle at the unit distance, which is invariable, best distinguishes gravitation from every other force. The laws of the attraction of gravitation were demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

The most considerable phænomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies in the vicinity of the Earth do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley*, Sermons, vii.

It is by virtue of *gravitation* that matter possesses weight; for the weight of any thing is the expression of the force with which it tends towards the earth.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 22.

3. In *philol.*, the tendency of sounds and syllables having little or no stress to become merged in the accented syllable, or to fall away entirely; the absorption of weaker elements. [Rare.]—4. Figuratively, a prevailing tendency of mental or social forces or activities toward some particular point or result.—**Attraction of gravitation.** Same as *gravitation*, 2.—**Gravitation constant.** See *constant*, *n.*—**Gravitation measure of force.** See the extract.

It is sometimes convenient to compare forces with the weight of a body, and to speak of a force of so many pounds weight or grammes weight. This is called *gravitation measure*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, xlvii.

Modulus of gravitation. See def. 2.—**Terrestrial gravitation**, gravitation toward the earth.—**Universal gravitation**, the gravitation of all bodies in the universe toward one another.

gravitational (grav-i-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *gravitation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation.

Either the lunar theory is in some degree mathematically incomplete, and fails to represent accurately the *gravitational* action of the earth and sun, and other known heavenly bodies, upon her movements; or some unknown force other than the *gravitational* attractions of these bodies is operating in the case. *Science*, IV. 194.

gravitationally (grav-i-tā'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* By gravitation, or in the manner of gravitation.

The sun's initial heat was generated by the collision of pieces of matter *gravitationally* attracted together from distant space. *Sir W. Thomson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 20.

gravitative (grav'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *gravitate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; gravitating or tending to gravitate.

gravity (grav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *gravities* (-tiz). [= G. *gravität* = Dan. Sw. *gravitet*, < F. *gravité* = Sp. *gravidad*, *gravedad* = Pg. *gravidade* = It. *gravità*, < L. *gravita(t-)s*, weight, heaviness, pressure, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] 1. Weight, as contradistinguished from mass; precisely, the downward acceleration of terrestrial bodies, due to the gravitation of the earth modified by the centrifugal force due to its rotation on its axis. The amount of this acceleration is about 385.1 inches (978 centimeters) per second at the sea-level and the equator, while at the poles it is 387.1 inches. Gravity is a little less on mountains than at the sea-level, in the proportion of a diminution of one thousandth part at every two miles of elevation. There are also other slight variations of gravity, from which the figure of the geoid (which see) can be calculated. Generally speaking, gravity is in excess where the radius vector of the geoid is in excess of that of the mean spheroid. [The words *gravity* and *gravitation* have been more or less confounded; but the most careful writers use *gravitation* for the attracting force, and *gravity* for the terrestrial phenomenon of weight or downward acceleration which has for its two components the gravitation and the centrifugal force. The centrifugal force at the equator is $\frac{1}{289}$ of gravity. It is everywhere exerted in the plane of the meridian at right angles to the direction of the celestial pole. The direction of gravitation in middle latitudes is inclined about 11'.5 to the radius of the earth.

None need a guide, by sure attraction led,
And strong impulsive *gravity* of head.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 76.]

2. Solemnity of deportment or character; sedateness of demeanor; seriousness.

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden.*

When the French stage came to be reformed by Cardinal Richelieu, those long harangues were introduced to comply with the *gravity* of a churchman
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

His witticisms, and his tables of figures, constitute the only parts of his work which can be perused with perfect *gravity*. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

We listen in public with the *gravity* of augurs to what we smile at when we meet a brother adept.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 379.

3. Importance; significance; dignity.

Length therefore is a thing which the *grauitie* and weight of such actions [prayer] doth require.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v.

They derive an importance from . . . the *gravity* of the place where they were uttered. *Burke.*

4. In *acoustics*, the state of being low in pitch: opposed to *acuteness*.—**Acceleration of gravity.** See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Center of gravity.** See *center*[1].—**Gravity cell**, or **gravity battery**, in *elect*. See *cell*, 8.—**Line of direction of gravity**, the line drawn through the center of gravity of a body in the direction in which gravity tends to move it; the line along which the center of gravity would begin to fall if the body were free.—**Specific gravity**, the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a standard substance. The substance taken as the standard is water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases. The weights of bodies being proportional to their masses, it follows that the specific gravity of a body is equivalent to its relative density, and the term *density* has nearly displaced *specific gravity* in scientific works. As long as the term *specific gravity* was in use, water at 62° F. was taken as the standard in England; when the term *density* is used, water at its maximum density (4° C. or 39.2° F.) is the standard. If great accuracy is required, corrections must be made for temperature and for the buoyancy of the air. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10.5 times and the platinum 21.4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water as unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.5, and that of platinum 21.4. A common method of obtaining the specific gravity of solids is to weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and divide the weight in air by the loss of weight in water, the result being the specific gravity of the body. There are, however, numerous other ways of obtaining this relation, as by the use of the pycnometer, the hydrometer (which see), etc. See *gravity-solution*.

The *specific gravity* of a body is the ratio of its density to that of some standard substance, generally water.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

Specific-gravity beads or **bulbs**, small hollow spheres, usually of glass, used in determining the specific gravity of a liquid. If a number of them, each having its specific gravity marked on it, be thrown into the liquid, that one which just floats gives the required specific gravity, the others either sinking or floating.—**Specific-gravity bottle** or **flask**, a pycnometer.

gravity-railroad (grav'i-ti-rāl"rōd), *n.* A railroad in which the cars move down an inclined plane, or a series of inclined planes, under the action of gravity alone. Such roads are often arranged so that the loaded cars in descending pull a train of empty cars up to the summit; or the empty cars may be hauled up by steam-power.

gravity-solution (grav'i-ti-sō-lū"shọn), *n.* A solution used by lithologists for separating from one another the different minerals of which rocks are composed, by taking advantage of their differences of specific gravity. The method is analogous to the process of ore-dressing, which is a separation of minerals differing in specific gravity in the large way, the fluid used being water. The essential difference, however, is that the fluid used by the lithologist is varied in specific gravity, by dilution, to just the desired conditions, while the water, of course, remains always the same when used by the ore-dresser. The idea of using a gravity-solution in lithological research originated with Thoulet in 1879. The fluid which he used was a solution of the iodide of mercury in iodide of potassium, having a density of 2.77 at 57° F. Several other solutions having a higher specific gravity have since that time been used. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

gravous†, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, < ML. *gravosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, grave: see *grave*[3], and cf. *grievous*.] Weighty; important.

And farther the forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken, tyll the two dukes might haue communication of *grauous* matters concernyng the welths of bothe these realmes. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 22.

Prudent *grauous* persons. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 1.

gravously†, *adv.* Seriously; by grave considerations.

The erle . . . *grauously* perswaded the magistrates of the citees and tounes, and gently and familiarly vsed and tracted the vulgare people. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

gravy (grā'vi), *n.*; pl. *gravies* (-viz). [Formerly (16th century) spelled *greavy*, *greavie*; < ME. *grave* (2 syllables); origin uncertain; appar. orig. an adj., < *graves*, *greaves*, the sediment of melted tallow: see *graves*[1], *greaves*.] The fat and juices that drip from flesh in cooking; also, these juices made into a dressing for the meat when served.

There are now at fire
Two brests of goat: both which, let Law set downe
Before the man that wins the dayes renowne,
With all their fat and *greauie*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

To stew in one's own gravy†, to be bathed in sweat. Compare *to fry in one's own grease*, under *grease*.

He relieved us out of our purgatory [a bath], and carried us to our dressing rooms, which gave us much refreshment after we had been *stewing in our own gravy*.
London Spy (1709), ix. 219.

gravy-boat (grā'vi-bōt), *n.* A small deep dish for holding gravy or sauce, especially such a dish with a handle at one end and a long spout at the other, the whole vessel having an unsymmetrical shape; hence, by extension, any vessel for holding gravy or sauce.

gray, grey (grā), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, *groi*, *grez*, etc., < AS. *grǣg* = OFries. *grē* = D. *graauw* = MLG. *grawe*, *gra*, *grau*, LG. *grau* = OHG. *grā*, MHG. *grā* (*grāw-*), G. *grau* = Icel. *grār* = Sw. *grå* = Dan. *graa*, gray. Not connected with G. *greis*, a., gray (with age), *greis*, n., an old man (see *grise*[4], *grizzle*[1]), nor with Gr. γραῖος, old, nor with γραῖα, an old woman. II. *n.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, etc., miniver, *graye*, *grey*, a badger; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Of a color between white and black, having little or no positive color, and only moderate luminosity; of the color of black hair which has begun to turn white, as seen at some distance.

Is na your hounds in my cellar
Eating white meal and *gray*?
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 26).

Yon *gray* lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Thus sang the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandals *gray*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 187.

When Life's Ash-Wednesday comes about,
And my head's *gray* with fires burnt out.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

2. Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

"A year hence, a year hence."
"We shall both be *gray*."
Tennyson, The Window, x.

3. Old; mature: as, *gray* experience.

Who pious gathered each tradition *gray*
That floats your solitary wastes along.
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 5.

Common gray goose. See *goose*.—**Gray antimony**, stibnite.—**Gray copper, gray copper ore**, the mineral tetrahedrite.—**Gray cotton, gray goods.** See *cotton*[1].—**Gray crow, gray duck.** See the nouns.—**Gray falcon.** See *peregrine*, *n.*—**Gray fox.** See *fox*[1], 1.—**Gray Friars.** See *Franciscan*.—**Gray goat's-beard, grouse, gull, hepatization, jay, kingbird**, etc. See the nouns.—**Gray manganese ore.** Same as *manganite*.—**Gray mare.** See *mare*.—**Gray ore**, in *mining*, the common designation of the vitreous copper ore, or vitreous sulphid of copper; the chalcocite of the mineralogist.—**Gray owl, phalarope, rabbit, shark, snapper, snipe**, etc. See the nouns.—**Gray oxid.** Same as *black-turpeth*.—**Gray sour**, in *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the lime-boil, consisting in washing the pieces in dilute hydrochloric acid. The insoluble lime-soaps are decomposed, and the lime is removed, other metallic oxids present are dissolved out, and the brown coloring matter is loosened. Also called *lime-sour*.—**Gray squirrel, whale, wolf**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A gray color or tint; a color having little or no distinctive hue (chroma) and only moderate luminosity. If only about 5 per cent. of the light is reflected, the surface is called *black*; if as much as 50 per cent. is reflected, it is called *white*. Pure gray has a slightly bluish appearance, owing to contrast with the color of brightness which enters into the sensation produced by white light. A small admixture of red with gray light makes the modified gray called *ashes of roses*. A small amount of green light mixed with gray is not noticed, and if the mixture is placed in juxtaposition with pure gray, the latter looks pinkish by contrast, while the former appears of a neutral tint. A larger admixture of green will give a mouse-gray (which properly requires the green to be yellowish), a still larger amount an olive gray, and still more a sage green. The effect of the admixture of violet blue is singularly dependent upon the shade of gray; if it is quite light, the result is a lilac gray or full

lilac, or may be even too purple for lilac, while if the gray is darker a French gray or slate-gray results, which needs the addition of red to give lavender gray, although the latter appears bluer than lilac gray. If yellow is mixed with gray, the result is a stone gray or drab gray, or in larger admixture a full drab. All these remarks refer to mixtures of lights, not to mixtures of pigments, the effects of which depend upon the special absorption-spectra of the pigments, and can only be ascertained by direct experiment.

Thou must be stript out of thy stately garments;
And as thou camest to me,
In homely *gray*, instead of silk and purest pall,
Now all thy cloathing must be.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 212).

No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar; paler some,
And of a wannish *gray*; the willow such.
Cowper, Task, i. 309.

2. An animal of a gray color. Specifically — (*a*) A badger.

The Furres and Fethers which come to Colmogro, as Sables, Beauers, Minkes, Armine, Lettis, *Graues*, Woolueringe, and White Foxes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Stagge, buck, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*.
R. Markham, in Cens. Lit., IX. 257.

(*b*) A gray horse.

Her mother trundled to the gate
Behind the dappled *grays*.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

(*c*) The gray duck, or gadwall. (*d*) The California gray whale; the grayback. (*e*) A kind of salmon, *Salmo ferox*. 3. Twilight: as, the *gray* of the morning, or of the evening.

Sims was arrested by lying and disguised policemen, . . . and was carried off in the *gray* of the morning, after the moon set, and before the sun rose.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 60.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] A Scottish regiment of cavalry forming the second regiment of dragoons in the British army: so called from the color of their horses. Also *Scots Greys*.—**Aniline gray.** Same as *Coupier's blue*. See *blue*. — **In the gray**, in *steel-work*, etc., finished without being brought to a polish.

Earnshaw was the first watchmaker who had sense enough to set at defiance the vulgar and ignorant prejudice for "high finish" of the non-acting surfaces, and to leave them "*in the gray*," as it is called.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 323.

Mineral gray, a pale blue-gray pigment used by artists. It is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the genuine ultramarine from lapis lazuli.

gray, grey (grā), *v. t.* [< *gray, grey, a.*] 1. To cause to become gray; change to a gray color.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle?
Or change but the complexion of one hair?
Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To depolish, as glass.

The glass should, in fact, not be ground at all, but only *grayed*: that is, have its surface removed by rubbing with fine emery powder. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

3. In *photog.*, to give a mezzotint effect by covering the negative during the printing with a glass slightly ground or depolished on one side. Pictures thus treated are sometimes called *Berlin portraits*.

grayback (grā'bak), *n.* 1. The knot or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*.—2. The gray snipe. [Local, U. S.]—3. The common body-louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*.—4. The dab, a fish. [Local, Irish.]—5. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.—6. The red-headed duck or American pochard, *Fuligula americana*. [Canada.]—7. The black-headed or American scaup duck, *Fuligula marila nearctica*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 55.—8. A Confederate soldier during the American civil war; a graycoat. [Colloq.]

gray-bear (grā'bâr), *n.* An arachnidan of the family *Phalangidæ*; a harvestman. [U. S.]

graybeard, greybeard (grā'bērd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A man with a gray beard; an old man.

Gra. Youngling! thou canst not love so dear as I.
Tra. Graybeard! thy love doth freeze.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. Same as *bellarmine*.

There's plenty o' brandy in the *greybeard* that Luckie Maclearie sent doun. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

3. The common sertularian hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds, *Sertularia argentea*. When it forms patches on the shells, the oysters are said to *hair up*.

II. *a.* Having a gray beard; old.

Hold off! unhand me, *gray-beard* loon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

gray-bird (grā'bêrd), *n.* A kind of thrush. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

graycoat (grā'kōt), *n.* One who wears a gray coat or uniform; specifically, in the United States, a soldier of the Confederate army during the civil war. [Colloq.]

grayfish (grā'fish), *n.* The coalfish. Also called *graylord*. [Scotch.]

gray-fly (grā'flī), *n.* The trumpet-fly, a kind of bot-fly, a species of *Œstrus*.

grayhead (grā'hed), *n.* 1. An old gray-headed man or woman.

Else Boys will in your Presence lose their Fear,
And laugh at the *Gray-head* they should revere.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Among whalers, the old male of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon*.

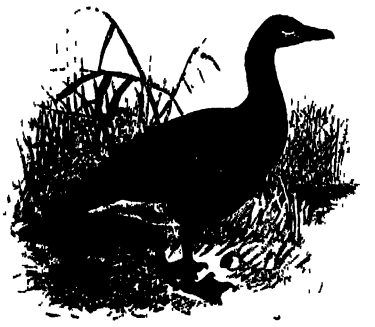
gray-hen (grā'hen), *n.* 1. The female of the black grouse or blackcock.

The Black Grouse, better known to the sportsman as the Black-cock, and the females the *Grey-hen*, is chiefly confined to North Britain.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 515.

2. A kind of pear. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large stone bottle. [Prov. Eng.]

grayhound, *n.* See *greyhound*.

graylag (grā'lag), *n.* [Written sometimes *gray-lag goose*, but prop., if a hyphen is used, *gray lag-goose*; the bird is also called simply *gray goose*, the qualifying *lag* referring, it seems, to the fact that in England, at the time when the name was given, this goose was not migratory, but *lagged* behind when the other wild species betook themselves to the north. Cf. *lag, n.*, the last comer, dial. *lagman*, the last of a company of reapers, *lagteeth*, the grinders, the last teeth to come, etc. Certainly not from AS. *lagu*, lake, nor from It. *lago*, lake.] The common gray



Graylag (*Anser cinereus*).

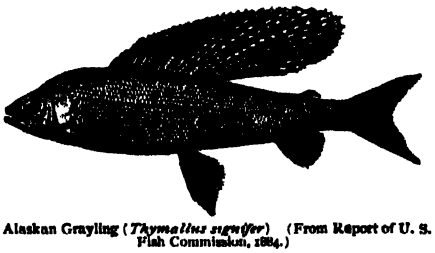
or wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*; the fen-, marsh-, or stubble-goose, the wild original of the domestic goose.

grayle[1]†, *n.* See *grail*[1].

grayle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grail*[2].

grayle[3]†, *n.* See *grail*[3].

grayling (grā'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *grailing*; < ME. **greyling, greling*; < *gray* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Thymallus*. There are several species, intermediate between the whitefish and the trout, chiefly characterized by



Alaskan Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*) (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the greater development of the dorsal fin, which is long and contains 20 to 24 rays; this fin is also brightly party-colored. They inhabit clear cold streams of northern countries. The common grayling of Europe is *Thymallus vulgaris*; related species are the American or Alaskan grayling, *T. signifer*, and the Michigan grayling, *T. ontariensis*.

And in this riuer be vmbers, otherwise called *graillings*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xiv.

The *grayling* haunts clear and rapid streams, and particularly such as flow through mountainous countries.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Grayling.

And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a *grayling*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The dace. [Local, Eng. (Cheshire).]—3. A common European butterfly, *Hipparchia semele*: so called from the gray under side of the wings. [Eng.]

graylord (grā'lôrd), *n.* Same as *grayfish*. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

grayly, greyly (grā'li), *adv.* [= G. *graulich* = Dan. *graalig*; as *gray, grey*, + *-ly*[2].] With a gray hue or tinge.

Miss Lois returned, *grayly* pale, but quiet.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 105.

graymalkin (grā-mal'kin), *n.* [See *grimalkin*.] Same as *grimalkin*.

1 *Witch.* I come, *Graymalkin!*
All. Paddock calls: Anon.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 1.

graymill, gray-millet (grā'mil, -mil'et), *n.* [Also *graymile*, accom. forms, after F. *grémil*, of E. *gromil, gromwell*, q. v.] Same as *gromwell*.

graynard†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *grainer*[2], *graner*, q. v.] Same as *granary*.

The people, for as moche as on a tyme they lacked corne in theyr *graynardes*, would haue slain him with stoones.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 9.

grayness, greyness (grā'nes), *n.* [< *gray, grey*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gray; prevalence of gray, as in light or the atmosphere; semi-obscurity.

Surely it was growing dark, for they sprang out like mighty light-houses upon the *grayness* of the void.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 71.

The view up and down the quays has the cool, neutral tone of color that one finds so often in French water-side places — the bright *grayness* which is the tone of French landscape art. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 102.

The plain was already sunken in pearly *greyness*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

graystone, greystone (grā'stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a grayish or greenish compact volcanic rock, composed of feldspar and augite or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

graywacke, greywacke (grā-wak'e), *n.* [Also, as G., *grauwacke*, < G. *grauwacke*, < *grau*, = E. *gray*, + *wacke*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a compact aggregate of rounded or subangular grains of various silicious rocks, held together by a paste which is usually silicious. Graywacke is a slightly metamorphosed detrital rock, and is chiefly found in the Paleozoic series. When geology began to be studied as a science, the so-called "transition series" was frequently called the "Graywacke series," from the predominance in it of the rock of that name. Since the establishment of the "Silurian system" by Murchison, which (in Europe at least) consists largely of rocks formerly designated as *graywacke* (in German *grauwacke*), this term has almost entirely gone out of use.

gray-washing (grā'wosh'ing), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the singeing, consisting of washing in pure water in order to wet out the cloth and render it more absorbent, and also to remove some of the weavers' dressing.

gray-weather, *n.* See *graywether*.

graywether (grā'weтн'ėr), *n.* [< *gray* + *wether*[1]; i. e., gray ram: these stones at a distance resembling flocks of sheep. Also spelled erroneously *gray-weather*, with some vague thought of a 'weathered' rock. Cf. *weather-head* for *wether-head*.] One of numerous blocks of sandstone and conglomerate which are strewn over the surface of the ground in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire in England. They are supposed to be the remains of sandy Tertiary strata which once covered the districts where they now occur. It is from these blocks that Stonehenge and others of the so-called druidical circles were built; hence they have been also called *druid-stones* and *Saracen's* (more generally spelled *Saxen's*) *stones*. See *Saracen*.

gray-whaler (grā'hwā'lėr), *n.* One who or a vessel which is employed in capturing gray whales.

graze[1] (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Early mod. E. also *graze*; < ME. *grasen, grasien*, < AS. *grasian* (= D. *grazen* = G. *grasen* = Icel. *grasa* = Dan. *græsse*), graze, < *græs*, grass: see *grass, n.*, and cf. *grass, v.* Cf. *braze*[1] from *brass*[1], *glaze* from *glass*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eat grass; feed on growing herbage.

And like an oxe vnder the fote
He [a man] *grazeth* as he nedes mote
To getten him his liues foode.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

When that gander *grazythe* on the grene.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 137.

The Giraffa, . . . by reason of his long legs before, and shorter behind, not able to *graze* without difficultie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 556.

I take it to be a general opinion that they [hares] *graze*, but it is an erroneous one, at least grass is not their staple.
Cowper, Treatment of Hares.

2†. To supply grass.

Then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *grasse* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

3†. To spread and devour, as fire.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

II. *trans.* 1. To feed or supply with growing grass; furnish pasture for.

He hath a house and a barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed on; eat growing herbage from.

He gave my kine to *grase* the flowery plain;
And to my pipe renew'd the rural strain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, i.

The meadows yield four crops of grass in the year; the first three . . . are cut, the fourth is *grased* off.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 292.

3. To tend while grazing, as cattle. [Rare.]

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

grase[1] (grāz), *n.* [< *grase*[1], *v.*] The act of grazing or feeding on grass.

Then he devoted himself to unharnessing Dobbin, and turning him out for a *grase* on the common.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

graze[2] (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Prob. only a particular use of *graze*[1], affected perhaps by association with *raze*, q. v. Not connected with *grate*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To touch or rub lightly in passing; brush lightly the surface of: as, the bullet *grazed* his cheek; the ship *grased* the rocks.

Is this the nature
Whom passion could not shake? whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze* nor pierce? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

And veering
Out of its track the brave ship onward steers,
Just *grazing* ruin. *C. Thaxter*, Wherefore?

2. To abrade; scrape the skin from.

Her little foot tripping over a stone, she fell and *grazed* her arm sadly. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown Folks, p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To act with a slight rubbing or abrading motion; give a light touch in moving or passing.

The shot . . .
Piero'd Talgol's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon,
Who straight "A surgeon!" cried, "A surgeon!"
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 535.

A *grazing* iron collar grinds my neck.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

In the reflected beam, light polarised in the plane of incidence preponderates until the incidence is a *grazing* one. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 471.

graze[2] (grāz), *n.* [< *graze*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of grazing or slightly abrading; a slight stroke or scratch in passing.

Paul had been touched — a mere *graze* — skin deep.
Lever, Knight of Gwynne, III. 19.

2. In *gun.*, the point where a shot strikes the ground or water and rebounds.

grazer (grā'zėr), *n.* 1. An animal that grazes, or feeds on growing herbage.

On the barren heath . . . the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Same as *Boskoi*.

grazier (grā'zhėr), *n.* [Formerly also *grasier*; < *graze* + *-ier*. Cf. *brazier*[1], *glazier*.] One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises cattle for the market.

The inhabitants be rather for the most parte *grasiers* then ploughmen, because they giue themselves more to feeding then to tillage. *Stow*, Description of England, p. 2.

grazing (grā'zing), *n.* [< ME. **grasyng* (= MLG. *grasinge*, *gressinge* = G. *grasung* = Dan. *græsning*); verbal n. of *graze*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of feeding on grass. — 2†. A pasture.

It is the custom to pay cash for the rent of *grazings*.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 403.

grazing-ground (grā'zing-ground), *n.* Ground for cattle to graze on; pasture-land.

grazioso (grā-tsē-ō'sō), *a.* [It., gracious, with grace, = E. *gracious*.] Graceful: in music, a word indicating a passage which is to be executed elegantly and gracefully. Also *graziosa*.

gre[1]†, *n.* See *gree*[1].

gre[2]†, *n.* See *gree*[2].

greable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *greable*, by apheresis from *agreable*, agreeable: see *agreeable*.] Disposed to agree; agreeable.

Let us tweyn in thys thyng be *greable*,
Lesse for loss, by iust conuencion.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

grease (grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greese*, *greece*; < ME. *grese*, *gress*, sometimes spelled *grece*, < OF. *greuse*, *graisse*, F. *graisse* = Pr. *grais*, m., *graissa*, f., = Sp. *grasa* = Pg. *graxa* = It. *grassa*, grease, fat; fem. of OF. *gras*, F. *gras* = Pr. *gras* = Sp. *graso* = Pg. *graxo* = It. *grasso*, thick, fat, < L. *crassus*, thick, fat: see *crass*. Cf. Gael. *creis*, fat.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous animal matter of any kind, as tallow, suet, or lard; particularly, the fatty matter of land-animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

The cony, ley hym on the bak in the disch, if he haue *grece*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Is not the *grease* of a mutton as wholesome?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

"A great bear, that had been imported from Greenland for the sake of its *grease*." "That should at least have saved you a bill with your hairdresser."
Bulwer, My Novel, II. 360.

2. In *hunting*, the fat of a hart, boar, wolf, fox, badger, hare, rabbit, etc., with reference to the season (called *grease-time*) when they are fat and fit for killing, and are said to be *in grease* or (formerly) *of grease*.

That nane werreye my wylde boote Waynour hirselvene,
And that in the seasone wheune *grese* es assignyde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60. (*Halliwell.*)

The harts are "*in grease*" from August to the middle of October. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 509.

3. In *farriery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin. — **A hart of grease**†. See def. 2. — **Bear's grease.** See *bear*[2]. — **Foot grease**, the refuse of cotton-seed after the oil is pressed out. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lvii. (1885), p. 19. — **Green grease**, the thick portion of the products of coal-tar distillation. It consists of heavy oils, some naphthalene, and anthracene. It is used as a coarse lubricating material. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 432. Also called *anthracene oil*.

Commercial anthracene is obtained in the following manner from the so-called *green grease*.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 68.

In grease, fat and fit for killing, as game. See def. 2. — **In the grease**, said of wool which has not been cleaned after shearing. — **Of grease**†. Same as *in grease*. — **To fry or stew in one's own grease.** (*a*) To be bathed in sweat.

My father's ghost comes thro' the door,
Though shut as sure as hands can make it,
And leads me such a fearful racket,
I *stew* all night *in my own grease*.
Colton, Virgil Travestie (1807), p. 35.

(*b*) To suffer by one's own presumption or folly; endure without mitigation or relief the evil consequences of one's own acts.

But certeinly I made folk swich cheere,
That *in his owene grece* I made hym *frye*
For angre and for verray jalousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 467.

She *fryeth in hir owne grease*, but as for my parte,
If she be angry, beshrew her angry harte.
J. Heywood, Dialogue, etc.

grease (grēs or grēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *greased*, ppr. *greasing*. [< ME. *gresen* (= F. *graisser*); from the noun.] 1. To smear or anoint with grease or fat.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleas'd
If Tom be sober, and the wheels well *greas'd*.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 439.

2. To bribe; corrupt with payments or gifts. [Obsolete or rare.]

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

3†. To gull; cheat.

Is hell broke loose, and all the Furies flutter'd?
Am I *grease'd* once again?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

4. To cause to run easily, as if in a greased channel.

The moment it [clarified syrup] is at crack, add a little acid to *grease* it. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 105.

5. In *farriery*, to affect with the disease called grease. — **To grease in the fist**†, to bribe. *Nares.*

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall throughly *in the fists*, they would never be sealed, but turned away. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

He [Epicrates] betrayed Scythopolis and some other towns to the Jews, having been well *greased in the fist* for his paines. *Abp. Usher*, Annals.

To grease the palm of, to bribe. [Colloq.]

grease-box (grēs'boks), *n.* The axle-box of a railway-truck; an oil-box.

grease-cock (grēs'kok), *n.* In steam-engines, a short pipe with two stop-cocks, fixed in the cylinder-cover for the purpose of introducing melted grease into the cylinder to lubricate the piston without allowing the steam to escape.

The cylinder cover is also provided with a *grease cock*, to supply the piston with unguent.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 337.

grease-cup (grēs'kup), *n.* A receptacle for solid lubricants, as the greases used in lubricating heavy machinery; an oil-cup.

grease-jack (grēs'jak), *n.* An apparatus for improving the finish of leather.

greaser (grē'sėr or grē'zėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which greases, as the person who oils or lubricates machinery, engines, etc. — 2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native Mexican or native Spanish American: originally applied contemptuously by Americans in the southwestern United States to the Mexicans.

The cowboys gathered from the country round about and fairly stormed the *Greaser* — that is, Mexican — village where the murder had been committed.
The Century, XXXVI. 836.

Blameworthy carelessness that too often permitted the viler elements of the camp to enforce by actions their rude race-hatred of the *Greasers*. This tendency to despise, abuse, and override the Spanish-American may well be called one of the darkest threads in the fabric of Anglo-Saxon frontier government.
C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 218.

3. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Havre de Grace, Maryland, U. S.]

greasewood (grēs'wůd), *n.* One of various low shrubs prevalent in saline localities in the dry valleys of the western United States. They are mostly chenopodiaceous, of the genera *Sarcobatus*, *Grayia*, *Atriplex*, *Spirostachys*, etc.

The land for the most part is covered with cactus, sage brush, *grease wood*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 590.

greasily (grē'si-li or grē'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a greasy manner; with or as with grease. — 2†. Grossly; indecently.

You talk *greasily*; your lips grow foul.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

greasiness (grē'si-nes or grē'zi-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being greasy; unctuousness. Hence — 2. Deficiency in limpidness; viscosity, like that of oil: said of wines.

M Pasteur has discovered that the *greasiness* of wines is likewise produced by a special ferment, which the microscope shows to be formed of filaments, like the ferments of the preceding diseases, but differing in structure from the other organisms, and in their physiological action on the wine.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claude Hamilton, p. 118.

greasy (grē'si or grē'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *greasy*; < *grease* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of grease; having much grease or fat; oily; unctuous; fat: as, *greasy* food.

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight [Falstaff]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

2. Smeared or soiled with grease; hence, slippery as if from being greased.

Mechanic slaves
With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

The musty wine, foul cloth, or *greasy* glass.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 66.

3. Like grease or oil; seemingly unctuous to the touch: as, a chalk that has a *greasy* feel. — 4†. Slimy; muddy; foul.

So she him lefte, and did her selfe betake
Unto her boat againe, with which she clefte
The slouthfull wave of that great *grisey* lake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

5†. Foggy; misty.

So earely, ere the grosse Earthes *gryesy* shade
Was all disperst out of the firmament,
They tooke their steeds, and forth upon their journey went.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 67.

6. *Naut.*, dirty; foul; disagreeable: said of weather. — 7†. Gross; indecent.

Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine,
For his rank fico, is surnamed divine.
Marston, Scourge of Villainie.

8. In *farriery*, affected with the disease called grease: as, a horse with *greasy* legs. — 9. Successful in whaling; having taken a full cargo of oil: as in the expression *greasy luck*. [Whalers' slang.] — 10. See the extract.

Should the presence of mercury or a bad deposit prevent the [burnishing] tool from producing a bright surface [in electroplating], the object is said to be *greasy*.
Gilder's Manual, p. 88.

great (grāt, formerly also grēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gret*, *grete*, *greet*, earlier *great*, < AS. *grēat* = OS. *grōt* = OFries. *grāt* = D. *groot* (> E. *groat*) = MLG. *grōt*, LG. *groot* = OHG. *grōz*, MHG. *grōz*, G. *gross*, great, large. Not connected with L. *grandis*, great, grand, nor with ML. *grossus*, F. *gros*, etc., great, gross: see *grand* and *gross*.] I. *a.* 1. Unusually or comparatively large in size or extent; of large dimensions; of wide extent or expanse; large; big: as, a *great* rock, house, farm, lake, distance, view, etc.

Cypre is righte a gode Ile and a fayr and a *gret*, and it hathe 4 principalle Cytees within him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 27.

His fancy, like an old mans spectacles, [doth] make a *great* letter in a small print.
Bp. Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

In our anxiety that our morality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a *great* blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

2. Large in number; numerous: as, a *great* multitude; a *great* collection.

The king of Assyria sent Tartan . . . with a *great* host against Jerusalem. 2 Ki. xviii. 17.

I beheld, and, lo, a *great* multitude, which no man could number, . . . stood before the throne. Rev. vii. 9.

In the latter End of the King's eleventh Year, the Earl of Arundel was sent to Sea, with a *great* Navy of Ships and Men of War. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

3. Exceeding or unusual in degree: as, *great* fear, love, strength, wealth, power.

Merlin he-hilde hir with *grete* anguysh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

As you [Henry II.] forsake God's Cause now, so he hereafter will forsake you in your *greatest* Need.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 58.

Ammonius, who lived with three thousand brethren in so *great* silence as if he were an anchoret.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 738.

4. Widely extended in time; of long duration; long-continued; long: as, a *great* delay.

Rising up a *great* while before day, he went out.
Mark i. 35.

Their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a *great* time after,
Now 'gins to bite the spirits. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

5. Of large extent or scope; stately; imposing; magnificent: as, a *great* entertainment.

And Levi made him a *great* feast in his own house.
Luke v. 29.

Trust me, in bliss I shall abide
In this *great* mansion, that is built for me,
So royal-rich and wide. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

6. Of large consequence; important; momentous; weighty; impressive.

Thus thei weren in 9 Dayes, fro that Cytee at Bethelem; and that was *grete* Myracle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

God's hand is *great* in this; I do forgive him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

The duke expects my lord and you,
About some *great* affair, at two.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 74.

Great offices will have
Great talents. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 788.

She caught the white goose by the leg,
A goose — 'twas no *great* matter.
Tennyson, The Goose.

7. Chief; principal; largest or most important: as, the *great* seal of England; the *great* toe. [In this sense the word is used in many geographical names, and was formerly used as part of the titles of some Oriental sovereigns: as, *Great* Britain, so called originally to distinguish it from Brittany (Britannia Minor, Little Britain) in France; the *Great* Mogul (= the chief Mongol), one of the Mongolian emperors of Hindustan; the *Great* Sophy, one of the Persian sovereigns of the Sufi dynasty.]

In the last day, that *great* day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried John vii. 37.

When went there by an age, since the *great* flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

8. Holding an eminent or a superlative position in respect to rank, office, power, or mental or moral endowments or acquirements; eminent; distinguished; renowned: as, the *great* Creator; a *great* genius, hero, or philosopher; a *great* impostor; Peter the *Great*.

Whanne these thingis weren herd, thei weren fillid with ire and crieden and seiden *greet* is the Dian of Effesians.
Wyclif, Acts xix. 28.

Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, *great* in villainy!
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

They do so all to bemadam me, I think they think me a very *great* lady. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

It is only from a school that we can expect to have good writers; it is almost invariably from a school that *great* writers, these lawless exceptions, issue.
R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine.

9. Grand; magnanimous; munificent; noble; aspiring: as, a *great* soul.

Think not, thou noble Roman,
That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome;
He bears too *great* a mind. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

When vanquished foes beneath us lie,
How *great* it is to bid them die!
But how much *greater* to forgive,
And bid a vanquished foe to live!
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 6.

Our hoard is little, but our hearts are *great*.
Tennyson, Geraint (song).

10. Expressive of haughtiness or pride; arrogant; big: as, *great* looks; *great* words. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When they speak *great* swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh. 2 Pet. ii. 18.

Can you rail now? pray, put your fury up, sir,
And speak *great* words; you are a soldier; thunder!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

11. Filled; teeming; pregnant; gravid.

Great with child
Was this poor innocent.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Great with hope, to sea they put again.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 415.

He had a sow, sir. She,
With meditative grunts of much content,
Lay *great* with pig, wallowing in sun and mud.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

12. Hard; difficult.

If the prophet had bid thee do some *great* thing, wouldst thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee, Wash, and be clean? 2 Ki. v. 13.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

13†. Widely known; notorious.

The fact is *great*. *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy.

14. Much in action; active; persistent; earnest; zealous: as, a *great* friend to the poor; a *great* foe to monopoly.

Your company to the Capitol, where, I know,
Our *greatest* friends attend us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

For, besides that he's a fool, he's a *great* quarreller.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

15. Much in use; much used; much affected; much favored; favorite; familiar.

Moses was *great* with God.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 1.

"He does not top his part," . . . a *great* word with Mr. Edward Howard.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, Key (ed. Arber, p. 70).

You are very *great* with him; I wonder he never told you his Grievances. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 5.

The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
As *great* an' gracious a' as sisters.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 217.

16. In *geneal.*, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: generally joined with its noun by a hyphen, and used alone only for brothers and sisters of lineal ancestors, in other cases before the prefix *grand-*: as, *great*-uncle, *great*-aunt (brother or sister of a grandparent); *great*-grandfather, *great*-grandson, *great*-grandnephew. For remoter degrees it is repeated: as, *great-great*-grandmother, *great-great*-grandchildren, *great-great-great*-uncle, etc.

The same, his ancient personage to deck,
Her *great-great*-grandsire wore about his neck.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 90.

17. In *music*, in the comparative, same as *major*: as, *greater* third (a major third), etc.—**A great deal.** See *deal*[1], 2.—**A great gross.** See *gross*.—**Full great.** See *full*.—**Great auk.** See *auk*[1] and *Alca*.—**Great Basin.** See *basin*, 3.—**Great Bear.** See *bear*[2], 3.—**Great braguette, buck, Carolina wren, casino.** See the nouns.—**Great Canon,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, the longest canon of odes (each ode in it containing about twenty troparia), sung on the Thursday next after the fourth Sunday in Lent at lauds (ὄρθρον), after the fifty-first psalm. It is said to have been composed by St. Andrew of Crete (who lived about A. D. 680), and is penitential in character, the soul as speaker naming and bewailing its likeness to the chief sinners and its unlikeness to the great saints of the Old Testament. The day on which it is sung is called from it the *Thursday of the Great Canon*.—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta*.—**Great cheap†, circle, climacteric, commoner.** See the nouns.—**Great-circle sailing.** See *sailing*.—**Great clam,** a bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria maxima*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Great congregation.** See *congregation*, 8.—**Great cry and little wool.** See *cry*.—**Great Eleusinia.** See *Eleusinia*.—**Great elixir.** See *elixir*, 1.—**Greater coverts,** in *ornith.* See *covert*, a.—**Greater Dionysia, long-beak, shearwater, telltale, titmouse,** etc. See the nouns.—**Greatest common measure.** See *measure*.—**Great fast.** Same as *great Lent*. See *Lent*.—**Great fee.** See *fee*[2].—**Great foot, greater foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot having the same number of times or syllables, or the same name, as an ordinary foot, but the times or syllables of which are of double the usual length. The great feet are: (1) three feet consisting of tetrasemic or double longs, namely, the double or great (greater) spondee (— — | — —), the trochee semantus (— — — | —), and the orthius (— — — | — —); (2) the paeon epibatus (— — — | — —). (*b*) In a wider sense, a colon or series.—**Great generals.** See *general*.—**Great go, gray owl, gross, gun, habit, horned owl, hundred, intercession, Lent,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great Jack.** Same as *bombard*, 4.—**Great master†** [= D. *grootmeester*, grand master (of an order, etc.)], a chamberlain. *Davies.*

I was in commission with my Lord *Great Master* and the Earl of Southampton, for altering the Court of Augmentations. *Gardiner*, To Duke of Somerset (1547).

Great northern diver, northern falcons, northern shrike. See the nouns.—**Great oblation, octave, organ, sixth Sunday, weak, white egret,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great schism.** (*a*) The division between the Latin and Greek churches, begun in the ninth century and culminating in A. D. 1054. See *Greek Church*, under *Greek*, a. (*b*) The forty years' division, A. D. 1378–1417, between different parties in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, which adhered to different popes.—**Great sea.** (*a*) In the English Bible, the Mediterranean sea.

And the west border [of Judah] was to the *great sea*, and the coast thereof. Josh. xv. 12.

(*b*) The Black Sea.—**In great force.** See *force*[1].—**The great arcanum, awakening, Elector, Entrance.** See the nouns.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation*.—**The great death.** Same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**The Great Forty Days.** (*a*) The forty days during which Christ remained on earth after his resurrection and before his ascension, appearing to his disciples from time to time, and instructing them in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God (Acts i. 3). (*b*) The corresponding season of the church year, from Easter to Ascension.—**The Great Mogul.** See *Mogul*, and def. 7.—**To be great fun.** See *fun*.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Great, Large, Big.* *Great* is a very general word, as may be seen by the definitions; it covers extent, number, and degree. *Large* expresses greatness in at least two dimensions, and is not so free in secondary uses; hence we speak of a *large* room, picture, or apple, but not of a *large* noise, trouble, or distance. *Big* is sometimes essentially the same as *great*, but it often suggests bulkiness, weight, clumsiness, or less of dignity than is implied in *great* or *large*: as, a *big* boy; a *big* ship.

Nobody can be *great*, and do *great* things, without giving up to death, so far as he regards his enjoyment of it, much that he would gladly enjoy.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 115.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere.
Gray, Elegy.

Behemoth, *biggest* born of earth, upheaved
His vastness. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 471.

Big phrases and images are apt to be pressed into the service when *great* ones do not volunteer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 34.

II. *n.* 1†. The whole; the gross; the mass; wholesale: as, to work by the *great*.

To let out thy harvest, by *great*, or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee, with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispatch and put all out of doubt.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous asse, that manie yeares since sold lyes by the *great*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

2†. A great part; the greater part; the sum and substance.

Of his sentence I wil yow seyn the *grete*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 35.

3. *pl.* The great go at Cambridge. See *go*, *n.*, 3.

Greats, so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or Smalls.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

greatt, *v.* [< ME. *greten*, *greeten*, < AS. *grétlian*, become great (= MLG. *groten*, make great, = OHG. *grôzên*, MHG. *grôzen*, grow great), < *grét*, great: see *great*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become great or large; grow large; enlarge.

The erth it clang for drught and hete,
And sua bigan the derth to *grete*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 4699.

So that thai [oranges] forto *groot*
In magnitude, and brynge in pomes greet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

2. To become great with child; become pregnant.

The quene *gretith* with quyk bon
By the false god Ammon.
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat, E. E. T. S.), l. 464.

II. *trans.* To make great; aggrandize.

O base ambition! This false politick,
Plotting to *great* himself, our deaths doth seek.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

great-aunt (grāt'ant), *n.* The sister of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *grandaunt*.

great-born† (grāt'bôrn), *a.* Nobly descended.
Drayton.

greatcoat (grāt'kōt), *n.* An overcoat; a topcoat. [Eng.]

Tom . . . prattled away while he worked himself into his shoes and his *great-coat*, well warmed through; a Petersham coat with velvet collar, made tight after the abominable fashion of those days.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

greaten (grā'tn), *v.* [< ME. *gretnen*, intr., become great (pregnant).] I. *intrans.* 1. To become great or large; increase; dilate.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit.
South, Sermons, X. 336.

Life *greatens* in these later years,
The century's aloe flowers to-day!
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2†. To become great with child; become pregnant.

And sone aftur that *gretneds* that greithli mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

II. *trans.* To make great; magnify; enlarge; increase.

The City was on fire, nobody knowing which way to turn themselves, while every thing concurred to *greaten* the fire. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 155.

Even the best things, and most worthy of our esteem, do not always employ and detain our thoughts, in proportion to their real value, unless they be set off and *greatened* by some outward circumstances.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

The grace of Christ in the spirit enlightens and enlivens the spirit, purifies and preserves the spirit, *greatens* and guides the spirit. *M. Henry*, Philip Henry, ix.

great-eyed (grāt'īd), *a.* Having large or prominent eyes, fitted for seeing in the dark: as, the *great-eyed* lemurs. *Coues.*

great-fruited (grāt'frō'ted), *a.* Bearing large fruit.

The European *great-fruited* varieties [of the gooseberry].
Science, XII. 209.

great-go (grāt'gō'), *n.* See *great go*, under *go*, *n.*

greathead (grāt'hed), *n.* The American goldeneye or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*, a duck.
J. P. Giraud, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island, U. S.]

great-hearted (grāt'här'ted), *a.* High-spirited; of noble courage; magnanimous: as, a *great-hearted* chieftain.

greatly (grāt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gretly, greetli, gretliche* (= D. *grootelijks* = MLG. *grötliken* = MHG. *grözliche, grözeliche, gröszliche*); < *great* + *-ly*².] 1. In a great degree; to a large extent; largely; exceedingly.

Themperour was *gretly* glad & graunted his wille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1099.

And thei broughten the child alive, and thei weren coumfortid *greetli*. *Wyclif*, Acts xx. 12.

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. Gen. iii. 16.

2. Grandly; nobly. [Rare.]

She has been so unfortunate as to lose a favourite daughter, that was just married *greatly* to a Lisbon merchant.
Walpole, Letters, II. 176.

He [Quarles] uses language sometimes as *greatly* as Shakespeare. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 30.

3. In a great or high manner; with high spirit; magnanimously.

Tried all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drank, and *greatly* daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 318.

greatness (grāt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *grotnesse*, < AS. (once) *grēatnes*, < *grēat*, great: see *great* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being great. (*a*) Largeness of size, dimensions, number, or quantity; unusual or remarkable magnitude, bulk, extent, or the like.

All the environning of the yearth about, ne halt but the reason of a pricke, at the regard of the *greatneess* of the heauen. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

(*b*) Great degree, amount, estimation, importance, or the like: as, *greatness* of genius or devotion; the *greatness* of a service or an enterprise.

That he myghte knowe . . . what is the exceding *greatnes* of hys power to us ward which beleue according to the working of hys mighty power. *Bible of* 1551, Eph. i.

My opinion, . . . bettered with his own learning (the *greatness* whereof I cannot enough commend), comes with him. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

It does not in reality enhance the *greatness* of a mental effort that it is made in the cause of humanity, but it enormously increases its weight and influence with mankind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 141.

(*c*) Elevation of rank or station; power; dignity; distinction; eminence.

Some are born great, some achieve *greatness*, and some have *greatness* thrust upon them. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

All other *greatness* in subjects is only counterfeit; it will not endure the test of danger; the *greatness* of arms is only real. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

Essex . . . possessed indeed all the qualities which raise men to *greatness* rapidly. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

(*d*†) Self-esteem; arrogance.

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

(*e*) Moral elevation; magnanimity; nobleness: as, *greatness* of mind.

I . . . enumerate the chiefest things, that . . . make up what we call magnanimity or *greatness* of mind, that not being a single star, but a constellation of elevated and radiant qualities. *Boyle*, Works, V. 550.

True *greatness*, if it be anywhere on earth, is in a private virtue, removed from the notion of pomp and vanity, confined to a contemplation of itself, and centering on itself. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, Ded.

Their grandeur appears in *greatness* of sentiment, flowing from minds worthy their condition.
Steele, Spectator, No. 290.

(*f*) Force; intensity: as, the *greatness* of sound, of heat, etc.

great-tailed (grāt'tāld), *a.* Having a large tail; specifically, in *entom.*, having a long boring ovipositor: as, the *great-tailed* wasp, *Sirex gigas*. See *Siricidæ*.

great-uncle (grāt'ung'kl), *n.* The brother of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *granduncle*.

greave¹, *n.* See *greevel*.

greave²† (grēv), *n.* [< ME. *greve*, bush, < AS. *græf* or *græfe* (nom. sing. not recorded), a bush; hardly connected with *grāf*, a grove, though Spenser seems to use *greave* in the 3d quotation as a var. of *grove*. Its early mod. use is poet. and variable.] 1. A bush; a tree; a grove.

He loketh forth by hegge, by tre, by *greve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1144.

Growing [flowers] under hedges and thicke *greves*.
Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,
He, her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 43.

"Then is it best" (said he) "that ye doe leave
Your treasure here in some security,
Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy."
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 42.

2. A bough; a branch.

As we behold a swarming cast of bees
In a swoln cluster to some branch to cleave;
Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,
Pressing each plant, and loading every *greave*.
Drayton, Birth of Moses, iv.

greave³†, *n.* [< ME. *greve, greyve, greave*, a ditch, trench, < AS. (ONorth.) *græfe*, a pit, cave, = Icel. *gröf*, a pit, hole, also a grave: see *grave*².] A ditch or trench.

To a cheefe forests they chesene theire wayes,
And felede them so feynte, they falle in the *greves*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1874.

greave⁴ (grēv), *v. t.* See *grave*⁴.

greaves¹ (grēvz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *greves, grayves*, < OF. *greves* (= Sp. *grebas* = Pg. *grevas*, greaves), pl. of *greve*, the shank or shin; origin unknown.] 1. Armor, made of metal, and lined with some soft substance, worn to protect the front of the leg below the knee. In ancient Greek examples the greaves were of thin metal fitted to the shape of the legs, which they inclosed almost completely, and were held in place by the elasticity of the metal clasping the leg. In medieval armor the greaves were often an additional defense, as of cuir-bouilli or of forged steel, worn over the chausse of mail or gamboised work. See *bainbery* and *jambe*, and first cut under *armor*, fig. 2. Rarely used in the singular.

The crested helm,
The plated *greave* and corselet hung unbrac'd.
Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

He cas'd his limbs in brass; and first around
His manly legs with silver buckles bound
The clasping *greaves*. *Pope*, Iliad, xvi.

All his *greaves* and cuisses dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Boots; buskins. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

greaves², *n. pl.* See *graves*¹.

grebe (grēb), *n.* [< F. *grèbe*, formerly *grebe, griaibe* (> G. dial. *grebe*), a grebe, so named, it seems, with reference to the crested species, < Bret. *krib* = Corn. and W. *crib*, a comb; cf. Bret. *kriben* = Corn. *criban* = W. *cribyn*, a crest, a tuft of feathers on a bird's head; W. *cribell*, a cock's comb.] A bird of the family *Podicipedidæ* (which see for technical characters); a diving bird, related to the loons or divers, but pinnatiped or lobe-footed, with a rudimentary tail, naked lores, and, in most species, a crest on the head. There are upward of 20 species, of several genera, distributed all over the world. They inhabit chiefly fresh waters, and are most expert divers and swimmers, but move on land very awkwardly, owing to the backward position of the legs. Because of the apparent absence of a tail, and the singular ruffs or crests, the aspect of these birds is peculiar. They nest in ponds, lakes, and rivers, generally building among reeds or rushes, and lay several, usually 6 or 8, elliptical whole-colored eggs. One of the best-known species is the common dabchick of Europe, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus minor*. The grebe known in America as the dabchick is *Podilymbus podiceps*. The largest is the spear-billed or western grebe, *Æchmophorus occidentalis*, peculiar to western North America. (See cut under *Æchmophorus*.) The great grebe is a conspicuously crested species of the old world, *Podiceps cristatus*. The European red-necked grebe is *P. griseigena*, a variety of which, *P. holboellii*, also inhabits North America. The Slavonian or horned grebe, *P. cornutus*, is common in most parts of the northern hemisphere; the eared grebe, *P. auritus* or *nigricollis*, is closely related to it. Some of the grebes reach 2 feet in length, but most of them are much smaller. The plumage of the breast is of a beautiful silvery luster and satiny texture, and is much used to ornament ladies' hats, for muffs, etc. Grebes have many local popular names, as *arse-foot, dabchick, didapper, dipper, dopper, helldiver*, and *waterwitch*.



Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).

grebe-cloth (grēb'klôth), *n.* A cotton cloth having a hairy or downy surface on one side. Compare *Canton flannel* (under *flannel*) and *swanskin*.

greccot†, *n.* See *grego*.

grece¹†, *n.* See *grease*.

grece²†, *n.* See *greese*².

Grece³†, *n.* [ME., a rare use of *Grece, Greece*, the name of the country. See *Greek*.] The Greek language; Greek.

The table . . . on the which the title was writen in Ebreu, *Grece* and Latin. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Grecian (grē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *Grecien*, < L. *Græcia* (ME. *Grece*, E. *Greece*), < *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

The royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by *Grecian* kings.
Milton, P. L., iv. 212.

A Gothic ruin, and a *Grecian* house.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Grecian bend, fire, netting, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Greece; a Greek.

Was this fair face the cause, quoth she,
Why the *Grecians* sacked Troy?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3 (song).

2. In the New Testament, a Hellenizing Jew. [The word occurs in Acts vi. 1, ix. 29, and xi. 20 in the authorized version, translating Ἑλληνιστής, a Hellenizer. In the revised version the word is rendered "Grecian Jews" in the first two places and "Greeks" in the last.]

There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Acts vi. 1.

3. One versed in or studying the Greek language.

The qualities I require [in a tutor] are that he be a perfect *Grecian*, and if more than vulgarly mathematical, so much the more accomplish'd for my designe.
Evelyn, To Dr. Christopher Wren.

The great silent crowd of thorough-bred *Grecians*, always known to be around him, the English writer cannot ignore. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 208.

4. One of the senior boys of Christ's Hospital. *K. D.*—5. A gay, roystering fellow. [Colloq. or slang.]

A well-booted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap.
Graves.

Grecianize (grē'shan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Grecianized*, ppr. *Grecianizing*. [< *Grecian* + *-ize*.] Same as *Grecize*.

Grecise, *v.* See *Grecize*.

Grecism (grē'sizm), *n.* [< F. *Grécisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Grecismo*; < ML. *Græcismus*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*. Cf. *Grecize*.] An idiom of the Greek language. Also *Græcism*, and rarely *Greekism*.

Virgil, to deviate from the common form of words, would not make use of tempore, but sydere, in his first verse; and everywhere else abounds with metaphors, *Grecisms*, and circumlocutions, to give his verse the greater pomp, and preserve it from sinking into a plebeian style.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

The Jewish historian Graetz . . . discovers in it [the Song of Songs] not only *Græcisms*, but distinct imitations of the idyls of Theocritus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 161.

Grecize (grē'sīz), *v.*; prot. and pp. *Grecized*, ppr. *Grecizing*. [< F. *Gréciser* = Sp. *grecizar* = It. *greciszare*, < L. *Græcizare, Græcissare*, < Gr. Γραικίζειν, speak Greek, < Γραικός, Greek: see *Greek*.] I. *intrans.* To adopt the Greek language, customs, or ideas; imitate the Greeks.

The *Grecizing* conception of Minerva as the goddess of war. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 437.

This fact is partially intimated in the caution that some of the representative Greek theologians "Latinize"; a statement which requires, as its counterpart, that equally representative Latin theologians *Grecize*.
Andover Rev., March, 1885, p. 287.

II. *trans.* 1. To render Greek; impart Greek characteristics to.—2. To translate into Greek: as, Melanchthon (black earth) is the *Grecized* name of Philip Schwarzerd.

Also *Græcise, Græcize, Græcise*.

Greco-Bactrian (grē'kō-bak'tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a kingdom ruled by a Greek dynasty in Bactria, central Asia, in the third and second centuries B. C. It was an offshoot from the Seleucid kingdom of Syria. Also spelled *Græco-Bactrian*.

This empire was overrun by invaders from Central Asia after the destruction of the *Græco-Bactrian* power in those regions. *The Academy*, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 38.

Greco-Roman (grē'kō-rō'man), *a.* Of or pertaining to both Greece and Rome, as the Latin civilization after it had become modified by contact with the higher civilization of Greece, and specifically the art cultivated under Roman domination, almost exclusively by Greek artists. Greco-Roman art can be traced back as far as the fifth century B. C., but did not acquire extensive development before the Roman spoliations of Greece began in the second century. Greek sculpture at Rome retains the general characteristics of the later Hellenistic work (see *Pasitelean*); and Roman sculpture became most nearly a national school in its portraits and historical reliefs under the empire. Greco-Roman art is most original in its decoration, which assumes an exuberance and fantastic variety foreign to the pure Greek tradition of moderation and sobriety, while retaining much of the Greek elegance. See *Pompeian*. Also spelled *Græco-Roman*.

The *Græco-Roman* literature of the second century.
The Academy, Feb. 18, 1888, p. 131.

Greco-Roman wrestling. See *wrestling*.

Greco-Turkish (grē'kō-tėr'kish), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to both the Greeks and the Turks.

II. *n.* The Turkish language as written by Greeks in Turkey, with the letters of the Greek alphabet.

Also spelled *Graco-Turkish*.

grecque (grek), *n.* [F., fret, fretwork, fem. of *Grec*, Greek: see *Greek*.] 1. A vessel having a perforated bottom, fitted into a coffee-pot and holding the coffee; also, a coffee-pot furnished with this contrivance. Through it the hot water is poured, carrying with it the aroma of the coffee without the grounds.

2. In *arch.* and *decoration*, a Greek fret. See *à-la-grecque*.

A handsome earthen tube painted with quaint *grecques* and figures of animals. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

gredalin (gred'a-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin*.

grede[1]†, *n.* See *greed*[1].

grede[2]†, *v. i.* See *greed*[2].

gredget, *v. t.* [ME. *greggen, gregen*, < OF. *gregen, gregier*, < ML. as if **graviare*, equiv. to L. *gravare*, load, burden, oppress, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3]. Cf. *aggredge*.] To make heavy; increase.

The hoond of the Lord is *greggid* vpon the Azothis. *Wyclif*, 1 Kt. [1 Sam.] v. 6 (Oxf.).

With a foolhardy man go thou not in the wale, lest per auenture he *gregge* his eueles in thee. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. viii. 8.

gredirot, gredironf, gredirnet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gridiron*.

gree[1]† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree*, degree, rank, prize for preëminence; also in lit. sense, a step, in this sense with pl. *grees, grese, grece*, steps, in turn used as a sing. (and in early mod. E. spelled variously *greese, greece, griece, griese, grisce*, etc.: see *greese*[2], *greece*[2]); < OF. *gre, grei, grey, gres, gras* = Pr. *grat, gra* = Pg. *grão* = Sp. It. *grado*, < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, degree, etc.: see *grade*[1]. Cf. *degree*.] 1. A step; a stair.

Thre *grees* or IIII is up therto to goo. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

A-bouenne the *grees* as thou shalt gone,
Stondeth a chapelle hym self a-lone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

2. A step or degree in a series; a degree in order or rank; degree; order of precedence or merit.

Ther nys no thing in *gree* superlatif,
As seith Seneca, above an humble wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Therfore the feuere agu is the positiue degree; and in the superlatiue degree, comparatif *gree* and superlatif *gree*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

To take the *grees* and hyght of euery starre. *Lydgate*.

Injurious Cuba, ill it fits thy *gree*
To wrong a stranger with discourtesy.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

gree[2]† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree, gre*, < OF. *gre, grei, grae, gret, gred*, m. (also *gree*, f.), F. *gré* = Pr. *grat* = It. *grato*, pleasure, desire, will, < L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus*, pleasing: see *grate*[3], *grateful, grace*, and cf. *agree, adv., bongre, malgre, maugre*.] 1. Pleasure; satisfaction: especially in the phrases *to take, receive*, or *accept in gree* (that is, to take, receive, or accept kindly or with favor).

Princes, *resseyeth* this Compleynt *in gre*. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 73.

Off aduersite *en gree take* the porte. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3819.

Receive, most Noble Lord, *in* gentle *gree*,
The unripe fruit of an unready wit.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Earle of Oxenford.

Yet *take in gree* whatever do befall. *Drayton*, Eclogues, v 1.

2. Favor; partiality.

History . . . (after the partial *gree* of the late authors) has been to all good purposes silent of him. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 6.

3. The prize; the honor of the day: as, to bear or win the *gree*.

Duk Theseus leet crye,
To stynten alle rancour and envye,
The *gree* as wel of o syde as of other.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1875.

When thai hade wasted the won & wonen the *gre*,
All the tresour thay toke & turnyt to ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4780.

Sir John the Graham did bear the *gree*.
Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 139).

4. In *law*, satisfaction for an offense committed or an injury done.

They shall be put in the stocks in the town where they be taken, for three days, without bail or mainprise, till they will make *gree*, and from thence they shall be sent to gaol. *Laws of Hen. IV.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 64.

Now, good sir abbot, be my friend,
For thy courtesy,
And hold my lands in thy hands
Till I have made the *gree*. *Old ballad*.

To bear the gree. See def. 3.

gree[3] (grē), *v.* [< ME. *green*, < OF. *greer, greier, graier, graer*, please, be pleased with, approve, agree, consent, < *gre*, pleasure: see *gree*[2], *n.* Cf. *agree, v.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To agree; consent.

Quod he, "madame, I *gre* me wele
In your presence to travell day by day."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1141.

To trie the matter thus they *greed* both.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, v. 32.

2. To live in amity. [Scotch.]

Like twa sisters ye will sort and *gree*.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 112.

II. *trans.* To reconcile (parties at variance). [Scotch.]

They're fallen out among themselves,
Shame fa' the first that *grees* them.
Jacobite Relics, I. 146.

greece[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease*.

greece[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

greed[1] (grēd), *n.* [< ME. *grede* (found only in second sense), < AS. *grēd* (found only in adverbial dat. pl. *grēdum*, with greediness) = Icel. *grādhr*, hunger, greed, = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger. Cf. Russ. *golodu*, hunger, Skt. *gridhnu*, etc., greedy, < √ *gardh*, be greedy. The adj. has a wider use: see *greedy*.] 1. An excessively eager desire to possess something, especially wealth; avaricious desire; especially, coarse and brutal avarice.

The women, whom God intended to be Christian wives and mothers, the slaves of the rich man's *greed* by day. *Kingsley*.

The daily hap
Of purblind *greed* that dog-like still drops bone,
Grasps shadow, and then howls the case is hard!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 219.

2†. A greedy person.

The riche chynchy *greds*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6002.

=Syn. 1. *Greediness, Greed;* eagerness, avidity. *Greediness* is used either literally or figuratively, as *greediness* for food, *greediness* for favors, applause, knowledge; *greed* has now lost its literal sense, and is rarely used except for avarice and in such phrases as *greed* of gain, *greed* of wealth, *greed* of gold.

Who . . . have given themselves over . . . to work all uncleanness with *greediness*. Eph. iv. 19.

If *greed* of power and gold have led thee on,
Not lightly shall this untold wealth be won.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

greed[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *greeden, greden, graden* (pret. *gradde*), < AS. *grādan*, cry out (as a cock, goose, man, etc.); a different word from *grētan*, E. *greet*[2], weep: see *greet*[2].] To cry; cry out; call.

That maide for the drede
Bigan to crie and to *grede*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

For that skille "ocy, ocy," I *grede*.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 185.

greed[3] (grēd), *n.* [< ME. **grede* (not found), < AS. *grēde*, grass (L. *gramen*), glossed also *ulva*, sedge; > *grēde, grēdde*, grassy.] 1. A pondweed (*Potamogeton* in several species): usually in plural. [Local, Eng.]—2. *pl.* Straw used to make manure in a farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]

greedily (grē'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gredely, grediliche*, < AS. *grādiglīce* (= D. *gretiglijk* = Icel. *grādhuliga*), < *grādig*, greedy: see *greedy*.] In a greedy manner; with reference to food, voraciously; ravenously; with a coarse exhibition of appetite: as, to eat or swallow *greedily*.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedily* after the error of Balaam for reward. Jude 11.

If the air were perfectly dry, evaporation would be extremely rapid, and the vapour *greedily* licked up. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 68.

greediness (grē'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gredinesse, gredignesse*, < AS. *grādignes*, greediness, < *grādig*, greedy: see *greedy*.] The quality of being greedy, especially with reference to the gratification of the animal appetites; hence, specifically, ravenousness; voracity.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.
Sir J. Denham.

=Syn. Gluttony, rapacity, eagerness, avidity. See *greed*.

greedy (grē'di), *a.* [< ME. *gredy, gredi, gredig*, < AS. *grādig* = OS. *grādag, grādog* = D. *gretig* (for **gredig*), contr. *graag* = OHG. *grātag, grātac* = Icel. *grādhugr* = Dan. *graadig* = Goth. *grēdags*, greedy; from a noun preserved only in AS. *grēd*, E. *greed*[1] = Icel. *grādhr* = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger, greed: see *greed*[1].] 1. Having an inordinate desire for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry.

Like as a lion that is *greedy* of his prey, and as it were a young lion lurking in secret places. Ps. xvii. 12.

They are *greedy* dogs which can never have enough. Isa. lvi. 11.

2. Having a keen desire for anything; eager to obtain; of a covetous or avaricious disposition; impatiently desirous: as, *greedy* of gain.

The se that *gredy* is to flowen. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1758.

Not given to wine, no striker, not *greedy* of filthy lucre. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

You would have thought the very windows spake,
So many *greedy* looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon his visage. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.

Hee is *greedy* of great acquaintance and many, and thinkes it no small aduancement to rise to bee knowne. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

The *greedy* sight might there devour the gold
Of glittering arms, too dazzling to behold.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 450.

=Syn. Insatiate, insatiable, rapacious, gluttonous.

greedy-gut, greedy-guts (grē'di-gut, -guts), *n.* A greedy person; a glutton; a belly-god. [Vulgar.]

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fodder, meat, and other victuall,
Should serve so long so many a *greedy-gut!*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

gree-gree, *n.* See *gri-gri*[2].

Greek (grēk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Greek, Grek*, pl. *Grekes, Greckes*, < AS. *Grēcas, Grecas*, sometimes *Crēcas*, pl. (the nom. sing. *Grēc, Crēc* being scarcely used), = D. *Griek* = MLG. *Greke* = OHG. *Chrēh, Chrēah, Kriah, Chriech*, also *Kriecho*, MHG. *Krieche*, G. *Grieche* = Dan. *Græk-er* = Sw. *Grek* = Goth. *Krēks*, n. (cf. ME. *Grew, Greu*, < OF. *Greu, Griu* (see *Grew*[3]); F. *Grec*, m., *Grecque*, f., = Sp. *Griego, Greco* = Pg. *Grego* = It. *Greco*), < L. *Græcus*, n. and a., < Gr. Γραικός, pl. Γραικοί, a Greek, an old name, which gave way, among the Greeks themselves, to the name Ἕλληνες, Hellenes, but remained as their designation in Latin. The origin of the name is unknown. From the same ult. source, besides *Grecian, Grecism*, etc., and the ME. *Grew* and *Gregeis, Gregois*, Greek, come also *grego, grecco, grege, galligaskins, gaskins*.] I. *n.* 1. (*a*) A member of the ancient Greek race, one of the chief factors in the history of civilization, inhabiting the territory of Greece, comprising part of the southeastern peninsula of Europe and the adjoining islands, and also extensive regions on the coasts of Asia Minor, Sicily, southern Italy (Magna Græcia), etc. As a result of the conquests of Alexander the Great, many parts of western Asia, Egypt, etc., became partly Hellenized. The true Greeks, or Hellenes, consisted only of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans; but the name *Greeks*, in its widest sense, includes many peoples of different stock, as the Macedonians, Epirotes, Acarnanians, etc. (*b*) A member of the modern Greek race, which has descended, with more or less foreign admixture, from the ancient race; especially, a subject of the modern kingdom of Greece.—2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Greece or by persons of the Greek race. Greek is a branch of the great Indo-European family of languages, being thus ultimately akin to English. Ancient Greek comprised a large number of dialects spoken in Greece proper, and on the coasts of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, as well as in the numerous colonies of Greeks along the coast of the Mediterranean and Black seas, from Syria and Egypt to Italy, Sicily, and Spain. Of these dialects, four are usually distinguished as having received literary cultivation, namely, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and Attic. The Old Ionic appears in the Homeric poems (hence also called *Epic*); the New Ionic in the histories of Herodotus. The Doric includes a number of different dialects usually characterised as "rough" or "broad," as contrasted with Attic or Ionic, namely, Dorian, Laconian, Corinthian, Megarian, Delphian, Rhodian, Cretan, Cyrenian, Syracusan, etc., literary remains being scant (Theocritus, etc.). Æolic includes Lesbian, Bœotian, Thessalian, etc., also with scant literary remains (Pindar, Alcæus, Sappho, etc.). Doric and Æolic are made to include many other dialects loosely classified under these names. The Attic, the dialect of Athens, became the standard literary tongue of Greece, and contains nearly the whole of Greek literature. In its later form, as the common dialect, it became the general language of the Greek peoples. As the common speech at Alexandria and in Palestine, it was the language in which the Old Testament became current (the Septuagint), and in which the New Testament was written. It continued, with slight changes, to be the literary language of the Greek world until the fall of the Eastern Empire; and the popular spoken form, with profound internal changes, has continued to the present day, being now the standard language of the new Kingdom of Greece, and showing a strong tendency, under the fostering care of patriotic scholars and teachers, to resume the external forms of the ancient Greek. (See *Romaic*.) The Greek language is embodied in a literature of extraordinary variety, extent, and permanent interest, comprising works which take the first rank in nearly all the forms of literary art, and have been the accepted models of Roman and modern literature. The language is highly synthetic, having an unlimited facility of derivation and composition; and by reason of this characteristic, and of its richness in idiomatic particles and condensed forms of expression, it lends itself to all the forms of literary art. Its vocabulary is extremely copious, and has been drawn upon freely by the Latin and by modern tongues, being now, with the Latin, the accepted storehouse from which the new terms

needed by modern science are generally derived. Together with Latin, the Greek language has long formed the accepted basis of a scholarly education. Modern interest in its study dates from the fifteenth century, when the Turkish inroads upon the Byzantine empire, and particularly the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, caused the permanent settlement of many Greek scholars in Italy, and hence influenced profoundly the development of the Renaissance. (See *Renaissance*.) Greek is divided chronologically, in the etymologies of this work, into *Greek* proper (Gr.), ancient or classical Greek to about the year A. D. 200; *late Greek* (LGr.), from that time till about A. D. 600; *middle Greek* (MGr.), till about A. D. 1500; and *modern* or *new Greek* (NGr.), since that date; these periods corresponding to similar periods of Latin. (See *Latin*.) Middle and New Greek are also called *Romaic*. Greek is usually printed in type imitated from the forms of letters used in the later manuscripts. The most ancient manuscripts and the inscriptions exhibit only the capital or uncial forms, without accents and without separation of words. The small letters are comparatively modern. Since it is the only language printed in this dictionary in other than Roman letters, the Greek alphabet, with the Roman equivalents, is here given:

Form.	Equivalent.	Name.	Form.	Equivalent.	Name.
Α α	a	Alpha	Ν ν	n	Nu
Β β	b	Beta	Ξ ξ	x	Xi
Γ γ	g	Gamma	Ο ο	o (short)	Omicron
Δ δ	d	Delta	Π π	p	Pi
Ε ε	e (short)	Epsilon	Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Ζ ζ	z	Zeta	Σ σ, ς	s	Sigma
Η η	e (long)	Eta	Τ τ	t	Tau
Θ θ, ϑ	th	Theta	Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Ι ι	i	Iota	Φ φ	ph	Phi
Κ κ	k *or hard* c	Kappa	Χ χ	ch	Chi
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Μ μ	m	Mu	Ω ω	o (long)	Omega.

Often abbreviated *Gr.*

And at the seyd Corfona they speke all *Greke* and be Grekes in Dede. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 17.

While the Latin trains us to be good grammarians, the *Greek* elevates us to the highest dignity of manhood, by making us acute and powerful thinkers.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iv.

3. Any language of which one is ignorant; unmeaning words; unintelligible jargon: in allusion to the proverbial remoteness of Greek from ordinary knowledge, and usually with special allusion to the unfamiliar characters in which it is printed. [Colloq.]

She was speaking French, which, of course, was *Greek* to the bobby. *The Century*, XXXII. 554.

4. A cunning knave; a rogue; an adventurer. [Allusive, or mere slang.]

I prithee, foolish *Greek*, depart from me;
There's money for thee; if you tarry longer,
I shall give worse payment. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

He was an adventurer, a pauper, a blackleg, a regular *Greek*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxvi.

5. In *entom.*, the English equivalent of *Achivus*, a name given by Linnæus to certain long-winged butterflies of his group *Equites*, most of which are now included in the genus *Papilio*. They were distinguished from the *Trojans* by not having crimson spots on the wings and breast. See *Trojan*.—**As merry as a Greek.** See *merry Greek*.—**Merry Greek**, a jovial fellow; a jolly, jesting person: in allusion to the light, careless temper ascribed to the Greeks, and usually with reference to the proverb "as merry as a Greek," which was confused with a similar proverb, "as merry as a grig," of different origin. See *grig*[1].

Pan. I swear to you, I think Helen loves him better than Paris.
Cres. Then she's a *merry Greek* indeed.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

Go home, and tell the *merry Greeks* that sent you,
Ilium shall burn. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.

Averlan [F.], a good fellow, a mad companion, a *merie Greek*, sound drunkard. *Cotgrave.*

A true Trojan, and a mad *merry* grig, though no *Greek*.
Barn. Jour. (1820), i. 54. (*Nares.*)

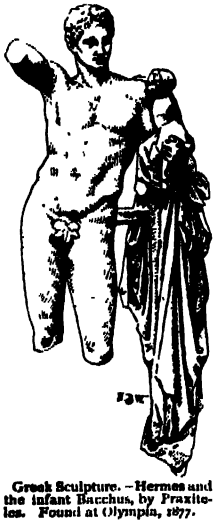
II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; Hellenic.—**Greek art**, the art developed in ancient Greek lands, and of which the artists of Athens were the highest exponents. It was early modified by the imitation of foreign models, chiefly Oriental and Egyptian, and reached its highest perfection in the fifth century B. C. Among its salient qualities are originality, vigor, truth, wise moderation, and self-restraint, together with the ever-present love of beauty and hatred of excess, the delicacy of perception and cult of pure intelligence, characteristic of the Greek race, from which, however, a keen appreciation of the practical is never absent. The progress of Greek art can most consecutively be followed in the minor art of vase-painting. The most ancient Greek pottery, that of Hissarlik (Troy), presents no obvious Greek character. The related ware of the island of Thera, which can safely be dated as earlier than 1500 B. C., shows in its decoration the awakening of the Greek spirit, which becomes more and more accentuated, and at the same time shows the effects of foreign intercourse, in the oldest vases of other Ægean islands, of Mycenæ, Corinth, and Attica. Vase-painting was finally abandoned about 200 B. C. A few figures, from vases that can be closely dated, are given to indicate the general course and tendency of Greek art. Other illustrations, referring to all departments of this art, will be found throughout this work. See *Æginetan (sculptures)*, *archaic*, *Erechtheum*, *figurine (Tanagra)*, *Hellenic*, *marbles (Elgin* and *Pergamene)*, *Phidian*, *vases (Greek)*, etc. (*a*) *Greek painting*, from the fame in antiquity of such artists as Polygnotus, Zeuxis, Apelles, Parrhasius, cannot have been behind its fellow-arts; but all the originals have perished, and the materials for study include little more than the pale reflections afforded by Pompeiian and other Roman wall paintings, by some frescoed tombs in Italy, Greece, and the Crimea, and by one or two painted sarcophagi of Etruria and of Asia Minor. (*b*) *Greek sculpture* developed comparatively late, but by the beginning of the fifth century B. C. it had gained a position on a par with that of architecture. The earliest Greek sculpture was in wood (see *xoanum*); all examples of it have perished. Later, this was imitated in stone (of which an Artemis of the seventh century B. C., found at Delos, is a good specimen) and in bronze, the first use of the latter material being ascribed to the artists of Chios and Samos. In the latter half of the sixth century were produced the beautiful painted archaic statues which, until they were unearthed during the last decade, remained buried on the Athenian Acropolis from the time of their entombment during the improvements which followed the Persian wars. (See *archaic*.) The Æginetan marbles (see *Æginetan*) of the beginning of the fifth century mark the last period of the archaic. The remainder of the fifth century was the period of Phidias (see *ethos*, 2) and the artists grouped about his name, as Myron and Polycletus. In the following century majesty and the lofty ideal gave place to a more individual and intimate quality (*pathos*) and to grace, of which Praxiteles was the most prominent exponent, with Scopas and others hardly less famous. The abundant and charming Greek terra cottas throw a side light on Greek sculpture akin to that supplied by painted vases for the study of Greek painting. (*c*) The *architecture* of the Greeks was developed from a primitive framed inclosure in wood or rough stones, with a sloped roof to shed the rain. As fully developed it implies the presence of columns, both as supports and for ornament, in a system of lintel construction (see *entablature*), or vertical resistance to superimposed weight. The arch was known to the Greeks, but was practically never employed by them where it could be seen. The most typical production of Greek architecture is the peripteros, or temple of which the cella is entirely inclosed by ranges of columns supporting a low gabled roof. The normal plan of such buildings is rectangular, the length being slightly more than twice the breadth; but the exigencies of special use or of the nature of the site often led to wide deviations from the type, as in the Erechtheum at Athens; and circular buildings of various kinds were not uncommon. The idea of the column was probably imported from Egypt (Doric) and from Assyria (Ionic), as were many motives of decoration, as the fret, and the anthemion, which was derived in direct line, though transformed, from the lotus-blossom. (For the Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, see these words.) Greek architecture found its highest expression in stone, particularly in marble. The structures in wood have, of course, perished, and must be studied from allusions in literature and inscriptions, from certain details of stone buildings, and such remains as the terra-cotta copings of some Athenian tombs, of which the edicules in wood have disappeared, and in vase-paintings. Baked bricks are rare or not found in truly Greek work, unless possibly in prehistoric times. Much use, however, was made of unburned brick, even at a comparatively late date, and considerable remains of such work have been found at Olympia, at Elensis, and elsewhere. The marble buildings of the period of perfection, simple and imposing in their general composition, were enriched with statuary and sculptured ornament and brilliantly colored (see *polychromy in architecture*, under *polychromy*) to bring out all their details with full effect in the clear air of the Mediterranean. Until Macedonian preponderance had vitiated the ideals of independent Greece, all this magnificence of art was reserved for the glory of the gods and the public buildings of the state. Luxury in private life was not approved, private houses being small and plain. See *masonry (Greek)*.—**Greek Church**, the church of the countries formerly comprised in the Greek, Greco-Roman, or Eastern (Roman) Empire, and of countries evangelised from it, as Russia; the church, or group of local and national Oriental churches, in communion or doctrinal agreement with the Greek patriarchal see of Constantinople. It is also called the *Eastern Church*, in distinction from the *Western*, the *Latin*, or *Roman Catholic Church*. The full official title of the Greek Church is the *Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church*. (See *Catholic*, *a.*, 3 (*c*).) The epithet *Orthodox* is that most frequently used for the Greek or Eastern Church. The estrangement between the Greek and Latin churches, culminating finally in the Great Schism, stands historically in close connection with the division of the Roman Empire into an Eastern and a Western Empire, with the growing power of the see of the new Roman capital, Constantinople or New Rome, the increasing rivalry between the see of Old Rome and that of New Rome, the insertion by the Latin Church of the *filioque* (see *Filioque*) in the Nicene Creed, the question of the ecclesiastical allegiance of the Bulgarians, and of the papal supremacy. Eastern Illyricum, including Greece, with the chief see at Thessalonica, which had belonged to the Roman patriarchate, remained with the Eastern Church. Before the ninth century there had been temporary suspensions of communion between the Roman Church and the East. The Great Schism began, however, in the latter part of the ninth century, the principal doctrinal difficulty relating to the *Filioque*. The immediate occasion of suspension of communion was the intrusion by the emperor Michael III., in A. D. 857, of the learned Photius into the see of Constantinople instead of Ignatius, at that time patriarch. The Roman see asserted jurisdiction in the matter as possessing supreme power, and mutual charges of false doctrine and excommunications followed; but Photius was finally acknowledged at Rome as patriarch. The final division was that between Pope Leo IX. and the patriarch Michael Cerularius, in A. D. 1054, since which time Roman Catholics regard the Greeks or Easterns as cut off from the Catholic Church; the Greeks, on the other hand, claim that they have remained faithful to the catholic creed and ancient usages. The Greek Church is the dominant form of Christianity in the kingdom of Greece, the archipelago with the opposite coast and Cyprus, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in part of Austria and Hungary, throughout the Russian empire, and in Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. In most of these countries the church authorities are independent of the patriarch at Constantinople. It acknowledges the first seven ecumenical councils. The doctrine of the Greek and that of the Western Church with regard to the Trinity, apart from the question of the *filioque* and double procession, and that with regard to the person of Christ, are the same. Baptism is regularly conferred on infants with trine immersion. Confirmation follows immediately upon baptism. Communion is given in both kinds, and to infants as well as adults. The offices of bishop, priest, and deacon are regarded as the three "necessary degrees" of orders. The highest officers of the church are the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and the Russian Holy Governing Synod. Honor is paid to relics as in the Roman Catholic Church. The ordinary secular clergy can marry before ordination, but their wives must have been previously single, and they cannot remarry. Only the monastic clergy are advanced to the episcopate and other offices. The liturgical language is not absolutely fixed: in Greek-speaking communities it is Greek; in Slavonic communities, not Russian, but the ancient language known as Ecclesiastical Slavonic or Old Bulgarian.—**Greek cross.** See *cross*[1].—**Greek embroidery**, fancy work executed by sewing upon a background pieces of colored cloth, silk, etc., and embroidering the edges of these and the background between them with chain-stitch and other ornamental stitches.—**Greek fire.** See *fire*.—**Greek key-pattern**, a meander.—**Greek lyre.** See *lyre*.—**Greek modes.** See *mode*.—**Greek partridge.** See *partridge*.—**Greek point-lace.** See *lace*.—**Greek sculpture.** See *Greek art* (*b*).—**On or at the Greek calends.** See *calends*.



1, Archaic Athena, from a red-figured cup by Euphronios, about 480 B. C. 2, from a vase of about 440 B. C.



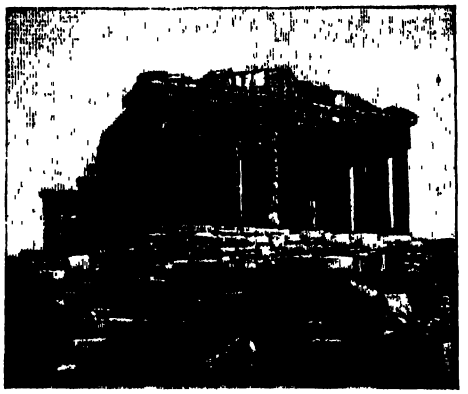
Bride and Bridegroom, from an Attic vase of about 430 B. C.



Greek Sculpture.—Hermes and the infant Bacchus, by Praxiteles. Found at Olympia, 1877.



From vase of Mycenæ, about 1200 B. C.



Greek Architecture.—The Parthenon at Athens, from the northwest.

Greek† (grēk), *v. i.* [< *Greek*, *a.*] To imitate the Greeks: with an indefinite *it*.

Those were prouerbially said to *Greeke it* that quaft in that fashion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

Greekess (grē'kes), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ess.*] A female Greek. [Rare.]

Greekish (grē'kish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Grekish*, *Grekysh*; < ME. *Grekissch*, *Griekisch*, *Grekisc*, < AS. *Grecisc*, *Grēcisc*, *Crēcisc* (= D. *Grieksch* = MLG. *Grekesch* = OHG. *Crēhhisc*, MHG. *Kriechisch*, G. *Griechisch* = Sw. *Grekisk* = Dan. *Græsk*), < *Grēc*, Greek, + *-isc*, E. -ish[1].] 1†. Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

In ower way home wardys, ij myle from Jherusalem, we com vnto a cloyster of *Grekkys* monkes, whose chyrche ys of the holy crosse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p. 51.

Venerable Nestor . . . knit all the *Greekish* ears
To his experienced tongue. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Of a Greek character or quality; somewhat Greek.

A strange and *grekysh* kind of writing
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

Greekism (grē'kizm), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ism.*] Same as *Grecism* [Rare.]

Greekize (grē'kīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Greekized*, ppr. *Greekizing*. [< *Greek* + *-ize.*] Same as *Grecize*. [Rare.]

The earliest writers of France had modelled their taste by the Greek, . . . [and,] imbued with Attic literature, *Greekized* the French idiom by their compounds, their novel terms, and their sonorous periphrases.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 153.

Greekling (grēk'ling), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ling*[1].] A little or insignificant Greek or Grecian.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

"Ake" also is restored and "ache" turned over to the *Greeklings*. *F. A. March*, Spelling Reform, p. 25.

green[1] (grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grene*, < AS. *grēne*, ONorth. *groene*, earliest form *groeni* = OS. *grōni* = OFries. *grēne* = D. *groen* = MLG. *grōne*, LG. *grön* = OHG. *gruoni*, MHG. *grüene*, G. *grün*, dial. *grun* = Icel. *grœnn* (for **groenn*) = Sw. Dan. *grön*, green; with formative *-n*, < AS. *grōwan*, E. *grow*, etc.: see *grow*. To the same root belong prob. *grass* and perhaps *gorse*. The words *yellow* and *gold*, which are sometimes said to be ult. akin to *green*, belong to a different root.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the color of ordinary foliage, or of unripe vegetation generally; verdant. See II., 1.

Grene as the gres & *grener* hit semed,
Then *grene* aumayl on golde lowande bryȝter.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Thei seye that it [an oak-tree] hathe ben there sithe the beginnynge of the World, and was sumtyme *grene*, and bare leves. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 68.

Only one true *green* colouring matter occurs in nature, viz., chlorophyll, the substance to which the *green* colour of leaves is owing. . . . Another *green* colouring matter, derived from different species of Rhamnus, has been described under the name of Chinese Green
Ure, Dict., I. 897.

The *green*-coloured manganates show a continuous absorption at the two ends of the spectrum, transmitting in concentrated solutions almost exclusively the *green* part of the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 377.

Hence—2. Unripe; immature; not fully developed or perfected in growth or condition: as applied to meat, fresh; to wood, not dried or seasoned; to bricks and pottery, not fired, etc.

And many flowte and liltyng horne,
And pipes made of *grene* corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1224.

The spring is near, when *green* geese are a-breeding.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It strengthens digestion, excludes surfeits, fevers, and physic: which *green* wines of any kind can't do.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

We enter'd on the boards: and "Now," she cried,
"Ye are *green* wood, see ye warp not."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The term [bricks] is also applied to the moulded clay in its crude and unburned condition, in which state the bricks are said to be *green*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 64.

3. Immature with respect to age or judgment; raw; unskilled; easily imposed upon.

A man must be very *green*, indeed, to stand this for two seasons *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iii. 7.

"What's singing?" said Tom . . . "Well, you are jolly *green*," answered his friend. . . . "Why, the last six Saturdays of every half, we sing of course."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

A sailor has a peculiar cut to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a *green* hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

4. Due to or manifesting immaturity; proceeding from want of knowledge or judgment.

O, my lord,
You are too wise in years, too full of counsel,
For my *green* inexperience. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

It shew'd but *green* practice in the lawes of discreet Rhethorique to blurt upon the eares of a judicious Parliament with such a presumptuous and over-weening Proem. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. New; fresh; recent: as, a *green* wound; a *green* hide.

But were thy yeares *greene*, as now bene myne,
To other delights they would encline.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Though yet of Hamlet our dear brother's death
The memory be *green*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Perhaps good counsel,
Applied while his despair is *green*, may cure him.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

6. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed.

By diff'rent Management, engage
The Man in Years, and Youth of *greener* Age.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To whom the monk: . . . "I trust
We are *green* in Heaven's eyes; but here too much
We moulder—as to things without, I mean."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish-pale color.

Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now, to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

8. Characterized by the presence of verdure: as, a *green* winter.

A *green* Christmas makes a fat kirkyard. *Old proverb.*

In the pits
Which some *green* Christmas crams with weary bones.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, ix.

A green eye, fallow, horse. See the nouns.—**Board of Green Cloth.** See *cloth* and *green-cloth*.—**Green bait,** fresh bait, not salted.—**Green beer.** See *beer*[1].—**Green bice,** a pigment consisting of the hydrated oxid of copper. It is now seldom used, and is very undesirable as a color. Also called *green verditer*, *Bremen green*, *Erlau green*.—**Green cheese.** (*a*) Cream-cheese, which has to be eaten when fresh; unripe cheese. Children are (or were) sometimes told that "the moon is made of green cheese"; and this statement, or the supposed belief in it, is often referred to as typical of any great absurdity.

To make one swallow a gudgeon, or beleeve a lie, and that the moone is made of *greene-cheese*. *Florio*, p. 73.

He made an instrument to know
If the moon shine at full or no, . . .
Tell what her d'ameter to an inch is,
And prove that she's not made of *green cheese*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 260.

(*b*) Same as *sage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*[1]).—**Green cloth, green table,** a gaming-table; the board at which gamblers play with cards and dice: so called because usually covered with a green cloth.

The veteran calls up two Brothers of the *Green Cloth* competent to act as umpires, and three minutes, fraught with mortal danger, are passed in deliberately counting the cards as they lie on the cloth, and naming them slowly.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 183.

His [the merchant's] bales of dirty indigo are his dice, his cards come up every year instead of every ten minutes, and the sea is his *green-table*, . . . and yet, forsooth, a gallant man, who sits him down before the baize and challenges all comers, . . . is proscribed by your modern moral world! *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, ix.

Green crab, *Carcinus mœnas*. A corresponding species in the United States is *C. granulatus*. See cut under *Carcinus*.—**Green crop.** See *crop*.—**Green earth.** (*a*) A variety of glauconite. (*b*) Same as *terre verte*.—**Green fish.** (*a*) Fresh or undried fish of any kind before being cured for the market. (*b*) A codfish salted but not dried. [New Eng.]—**Green fog, gland, goods, gram, grasshopper, grease, herring,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green grosbeak.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.—**Green hides.** See *hide*[2].—**Green lake,** a pigment compounded of Prussian blue with some yellow color, generally a vegetable lake.—**Green land,** pasture-land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Green linnet.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.—**Green man**†, a wild man; a savage; one attired like a savage. See the second extract.

A dance of four swans. To them enter five *green men*, upon which the swans take wing.
World in the Moon, an opera (1697).

I have mentioned some of the actors formerly concerned in the pyrotechnical shows . . . distinguished by the appellation of *green men*; . . . men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers. . . . These *green men* attended the pageants, and preceded the principal persons in the procession to clear the way.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 484.

Green Mountain Boys, the soldiers from Vermont in the American revolution, first organized under this name by Ethan Allen in 1775.—**Green Mountain State,** the State of Vermont.—**Green pheasant, pollack, sand, sandpiper, scrap,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green smalt.** Same as *cobalt green*.—**Green Sunday, Thursday.** See *Sunday*, *Thursday*.—**Green turtle, ultramarine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green verditer.** Same as *green bice*.—**Green vitriol,** iron protosulphate.—**Green wines.** See *wine*. Compare def. 2, above.—**Green woodpecker.** See *Gecinus* and *woodpecker*.—**To have a green bonnet**†. See *bonnet*.—**To keep the bones green,** to preserve one in health. [Scotch.]

Ye might aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissary-ship, amang the lave, to *keep the banes green*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, x.

II. *n.* 1. The color of ordinary foliage; the color seen in the solar spectrum between wave-lengths 0.511 and 0.543 micron. According to the theory generally accepted by physicists, the sensation of pure green is a simple one. This sensation cannot be excited alone in a normal eye; but the spectrum at wavelength 0.524 micron, if the light be very much reduced, probably excites the sensation with some approach to purity. It is a common error to suppose that green is a mixture of blue and yellow. This notion arises from the observation that a mixture of blue and yellow pigments generally gives a green. The reason of this is that the color of pigments not having a true metallic appearance is that of the light which they transmit; the blue pigment cuts off the yellow rays and the yellow pigment the blue rays, but certain green rays are transmitted by both. But blue and yellow lights thrown together upon the retina excite a sensation nearly that of white, which may incline slightly to green or to pink according to the tinge of the colors mixed. Green under a high illumination appears more yellowish (the sensation being affected by the color of brightness), and darkened appears more bluish; this is especially true of emerald and yellowish greens (above all, of olive greens), and hardly holds for turquoise-green. The terms and phrases below are the common names for hues of green, some of them being also names of pigments.

Attir'd in mantles all the knights were seen,
That gratify'd the view with cheerful *green*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 349.

The *green* of last summer is sear! *Lowell*, A Mood.

2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

Generides, for to sey yow certeyn,
Whom that euer he mette vppon the *grene*,
ffrom his sadill he wente quyte And clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3010.

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 84.

On the fire-lit *green* the dance begun.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iv.

3. Specifically, a piece of grass-land in a village or town, belonging to the community, being often a remnant of ancient common lands, or, as is usual in the United States, reserved by the community for ornamental purposes; a small common.

The village of Livingston lay at the junction of four streets, or what had originally been the intersection of two roads, which, widening at the centre, and having their angles trimmed off, formed an extensive common known as the *Green*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

The village *greens* which still exist in many parts of the country [England] may fairly be regarded as a remnant of old unappropriated common land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 39.

4. In *golf*: (*a*) The whole links or golf-course. (*b*) The putting-green, or portion of the links devoid of hazards within twenty yards of a hole.—5. *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers.
Pope.

6. *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the cabbage kind, spinach, etc.

Behold the naturalist who in his teens
Found six new species in a dish of *greens*.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

7. *pl.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the syrup which drains from the loaves. The last greens, after three successive crystallizations of sugar, are purified, and form the golden syrup of commerce.—**Aldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of aldehyde on magenta dissolved in sulphuric acid; the blue solution thus obtained is poured into a boiling solution of sodium hyposulphite. It is applicable only to silk and wool, and is now seldom used, being replaced by other aniline greens.—**Alkali green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from diphenylamine by the benzaldehyde-green process. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Anthracene green.** Same as *cerulein*, 2.—**Arnandon green.** Same as *emerald-green*.—**Baryta green.** Same as *manganese green*.—**Benzaldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from dimethyl-aniline. It is the hydrochlorid of tetramethyl-diamido-triphenyl-carbinol. It appears in commerce as various salts or zinc double salts of the color-base, and is sold under a variety of names. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *benzal green*, *benzoyl green*, *fast green*, *solid green*, *Victoria green*.—**Bladder-green.** Same as *sap-green*.—**Bremen green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*[1], *a.*).—**Bronze-green,** a color in imitation of antique bronze, or of the colors produced on bronze by exposure to the weather. It is produced chemically upon brass or bronze by exposing the surface, after cleaning and polishing, to the action of acids.—**Brunswick green,** copper oxychlorid, $Cu_4O_3Cl_2$, produced commercially by boiling a solution of copper sulphate with a small quantity of bleaching-powder. It is a light-green powder used as a pigment.—**Cassel green.** Same as *manganese green*.—**Casselmann's green,** a compound of copper sulphate with potassium or sodium acetate.—**Chinese green,** a pigment obtained from *Rhamnus chlorophorus* and *R. utilis*.—**Chromium-green.** Same as *chrome-green*.—**Cobalt green,** a permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of the sulphates of zinc and cobalt with sodium carbonate and igniting the precipitate after thorough washing. Also called *Rinman's green*, *zinc green*, *Saxony green*, and *green smalt*.—**Crystallized green.** Same as *iodine green*.—**Elsner's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating the coloring matter of yellow dye-wood with hydrated oxid of copper. [Not in use.]—**Emerald-green,** highly chromatic and extraordinarily luminous green, of the color of the spectrum at wavelength 0.524 micron, or of Schweinfurt green. It recalls

the emerald by its brilliancy, but not by its tint. The term *emerald-green* as a name of green pigments has been applied to a variety of compounds, but the one in general use, at least in the United States, is the aceto-arsenite of copper, usually known as *Paris green*. Also called *Pannetier green*, *Matthieu-Plessy green*, and *Arnaudon green*.—**Erlan green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*[1], *a.*).—**Ethyl green,** a dye similar to benzaldehyde green, being derived from diethyl-aniline. Also called *new Victoria green*.—**Fast green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green*.—**French green.** Same as *Paris green*.—**French Veronese green.** Same as *Veronese green*.—**Gellert's green,** a color made by mixing cobalt blue with flowers of zinc.—**Gentele's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of stannate of soda with a solution of sulphate of copper, forming a stannate of copper.—**Glaucous green,** a very bluish and whitish green, paler and less blue than turquoise-green.—**Guignet's green,** a pigment prepared by a particular process, consisting of chromium oxid. It is very permanent, of a deep rich green, and is used for painting, and to a limited extent in calico-printing. It is named from the inventor of the process, which has always been kept more or less secret.—**Guinea green, Helvetia green.** Same as *acid-green*.—**Hooker's green,** a mixture of Prussian blue and gamboge, used by artists mostly for water-color painting.—**Iodine green,** a coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing, consisting of the di-methyl-iodide of trimethyl-rosaniline. Also called *crystallized green*.—**Light green.** Same as *acid-green*.—**Lincoln green,** a color formerly much used in England, and dyed with peculiar excellence at Lincoln; hence, the woolen cloth so dyed, well known as the favorite wear of persons living in the woods, as huntsmen and outlaws.

> When they were clothed in *Lyncolne grene*,
> They kest away theyr graye.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 117).

> Her huke of *Lyncole grene*,
> It had been hers I wene
> More than fourty yere.
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 56.

Manganese green, an unstable green composed of barium manganate. [Not in use.] Also called *baryta green*, *Cassel green*, *Rosenstiehl's green*.—**Matthieu-Plessy green.** Same as *emerald-green*.—**Methyl green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the methyl chlorid compound of methyl violet. It occurs in commerce as a zinc double salt. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk.—**Mineral greens,** green lakes prepared from copper sulphate. These vary in shade, have all the properties of copper-greens, stand weather well, are little affected by light and air, and are good pigments for coarse work.—**Mittler's green,** a beautiful emerald-green of French manufacture, used in color-printing. It consists of chromium oxid compounded with boracic acid and water.—**Mixed greens,** greens made by compounding blue and yellow pigments.—**Mountain-green.** Same as *malachite-green*.—**Naphthol green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the iron compound of nitroso-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool only.—**New Victoria green.** Same as *ethyl green*.—**Olive-green,** a very dark green of low chroma. The term was formerly particularly applied to a color almost a dark gray, but seems of late years to be generally restricted to very yellowish greens of very low luminosity, the chroma of which may be quite full.—**Pannetier green.** Same as *emerald-green*.—**Paris green,** a pigment composed of the aceto-arsenite of copper. It is a very vivid light green, and is quite permanent, but is deficient in body. Being poisonous, it is very largely used as an insecticide to kill the potato-bug and the cotton-worm. Also called *emerald-green*, *French green*, *mitis-green*, *Schweinfurt green*.—**Pomona green.** Same as *apple-green*.—**Prussian green,** an imperfect prussiate of iron or Prussian blue in which the yellow oxid of iron predominates, or to which has been added yellow tincture of French berries. A better variety of Prussian green is made by precipitating the prussiate of potash with cobalt nitrate.—**Rinman's green.** Same as *cobalt green*.—**Rosenstiehl's green.** Same as *manganese green*.—**Saxony green.** Same as *cobalt green*.—**Scheele's green,** a pigment composed of copper arsenite ($CuHAsO_3$). It differs from Paris green in that it contains no acetic acid.—**Schweinfurt green.** Same as *Paris green*.—**Solid green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green*.—**Ultramarine green,** a pigment artificially prepared in France and Germany, and used instead of the arsenical greens for printing upon cotton and paper.—**Veronese green,** a pigment consisting of hydrated chromium sesquioxid. It is a clear bluish green of great permanency. Also called *viridian*.—**Victoria green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green*.—**Zinc green.** Same as *cobalt green*. (See also *acid-green*, *apple-green*, *bottle-green*, *chrome-green*, *cinnabar-green*, *grass-green*, *malachite-green*, *myrtle-green*, *oil-green*, *parrot-green*, *pea-green*, *sage-green*, *sap-green*, *sea-green*, *turquoise-green*, *verdigris-green*.)

green[1] (grēn), *v.* [< ME. *grenen*, < AS. *grēnian*, intr., become green, flourish, = D. *groenen* = MLG. *gronen* = OHG. *gruonēn*, *cruanēn*, MHG. *gruonen*, G. *grünen* = Icel. *gróna* = Dan. refl. *grönnes* (cf. Sw. *grönska*), become green; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow or turn green; in poetical use, to become covered with verdure; be verdurous.

> When spring comes round again,
> By *greening* slope and singing flood.
> *Whittier*, Flowers in Winter.

> The sweet May flowers will deck the mound
> *Greened* in the April rain.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Silent Songs.

II. *trans.* To make green; give or impart a green color to; cause to become green. [Chiefly poetical.]

> And in each pleasing hue
> That *greens* the leaf, or through the blossom glows
> With florid light, his fairest month array'd.
> *Mallett*, Amyntor and Theodora.

> Great spring before
> *Green'd* all the year. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 321.

> Nature . . . *greens*
> The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe,
> With moss and braided marish-pipe.
> *Tennyson*, On a Mourner.

green[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grin*[2].

> A *green* anoth'r hath for hem ytilde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

green[3] (grēn), *v. i.* [Sc., also *grein*, *grien*; < ME. *grenen*, var. of *gernen*, < AS. *geornan*, long, yearn: see *yearn*[1].] To yearn; long.

> There was he till, the fifthen year,
> He *green'd* for hame and land.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 256).

> Teugh Johnnie, staunch Geordie, an' Walie,
> That *griens* for the fishes an' loaves.
> *Burns*, Election Ballads, No. 2.

greenage (grē'nāj), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-age*.] Greenness; greenth. [Rare.]

> The dried stalks of last year's vegetation, which . . . are wonderfully effective in toning down the dappled *greenage* of the living leaves.
> *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 82.

greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* **1.** A legal-tender note of the United States: so called because the back is printed with green ink. The first issue, of $150,000,000, was authorized by a law of February 25th, 1862; the second, of the same amount, by a law of July 11th, 1862; and the third, also of $150,000,000, by a law of March 3d, 1863. By subsequent acts the amount was somewhat decreased, and an act of March 31st, 1878, had the effect of fixing the amount then current ($346,681,016) as the regular circulation.

> The government issued *greenbacks* not only to suppress the rebellion, but to relieve the business of the country, inasmuch as business had been in an exhausted condition a good part of the time from 1856 to 1861.
> *T. W. Barnes*, Thurlow Weed, p. 529.

> The issue of United States notes—*greenbacks*—was due to the exigencies of the war. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 202.

2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]—**3.** The American golden plover or golden-back. Also called *greenhead*. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** A humming-bird of the genus *Panoplites*.—**5.** A frog. [Anglers' slang.]—**Greenback party,** a political party in the United States, which originated in 1874, and demanded the suppression of banks of issue, the confinement of the currency to greenbacks, and the total or partial payment of the debt of the United States in that currency. It has sometimes assumed the name *Independent party*, and has sometimes joined with the *Labor-Reform party* to form the *Greenback Labor* or *National party*.

Greenbacker (grēn'bak-ėr), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-er*[1].] A member of the Greenback party, or one who adopts its principles. [U. S.]

> The *Greenbackers* guide their feet by the light of experience. *W. Phillips*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 104.

> Hence faithless and fruitless promises or encouragement to *Greenbackers*. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 202.

Greenbackism (grēn'bak-izm), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Greenback party.

> Interest in the quarrel with the South . . . is undoubtedly declining with the masses, and as it declines they are the more readily led off into other fields of activity like *Greenbackism*, which is really a name for a desire for changes of all sorts. *The Nation*, Sept. 25, 1879, p. 200.

greenbane (grēn'bān), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone*.

green-bass (grēn'bås), *n.* A black-bass; any species of the genus *Micropterus*.

green-bearded (grēn'bēr"ded), *a.* Affected with greening, or having green-gill: said of oysters.

greenben (grēn'ben), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone*.

greenbird (grēn'bėrd), *n.* Same as *greenfinch*, 1.

greenbone (grēn'bōn), *n.* **1.** The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*: so called from the greenish color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** The eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*: also so called from the green color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]

greenbrier (grēn'brī"ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Smilax*, especially *S. rotundifolia*, a greenish-yellow climbing plant with prickly stem and thick leaves.

green-broom (grēn'bröm), *n.* The dyers' broom, *Genista tinctoria*: so called from its use in dyeing green. Also called *greening-weed*, *greenweed*. See cut under *Genista*.

green-chafer (grēn'chā"fėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Agestrata*.

green-cloth (grēn'klôth), *n.* In England, formerly, the counting-house of the king's household: so called from the green cloth on the table at which the officials sat. The *Board of the Green-cloth*, composed of the lord steward and his subordinates, have charge of the accounts of and provisions for the household, and also perform certain legal duties. See *Board of Green Cloth*, under *cloth*.

green-cod (grēn'kod), *n.* **1.** The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** A Californian fish of the family *Chiridæ*, *Ophiodon elongatus*, sometimes attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, and highly ranked as a food-fish. Also called *cod*, *bastard cod*, *buffalo-cod*, and *cultus-cod*. See cut under *cultus-cod*.

green-corn (grēn'kôrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of some large mollusk, as a whelk, *Buccinum*. It is often brought up on the lines in deep-sea fishing, and is so called from some resemblance to an ear of Indian corn.

greenery (grē'nėr-i), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** Pl. *greeneries* (-iz). A place where green plants are reared.—**2.** A mass of green plants or foliage; the appearance of color presented by such a mass.

> And here were forests ancient as the hills,
> Enfolding sunny spots of *greenery*.
> *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.

> The Archery Hall, with an arcade in front, showed like a white temple against the *greenery* on the northern side.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

greeney, *n.* See *greeny*, 3.

green-eyed (grēn'īd), *a.* **1.** Having green eyes.

> O, beware, my lord, of jealousy;
> It is the *green-ey'd* monster, which doth mock
> The meat it feeds on. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, having the mental perception disturbed, as by passion, especially by jealousy; seeing all things discolored or distorted.

> How all the other passions fleet to air,
> As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair,
> And shudd'ring fear, and *green-ey'd* jealousy.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

greenfinch (grēn'finch), *n.* **1.** A European green grosbeak, *Coccothraustes* or *Ligurinus chloris*: so called from its color. Also called *green linnet*, *green grosbeak*, *greenbird*, *green olf*, and *greeny*.—**2.** See *green finch* (*b*), under *finch*[1].—**Indian greenfinch.** Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*[1]).

greenfish (grēn'fish), *n.* **1.** The coalfish or pollack. [Local, Eng.]

> A Fishmonger that sells nothing but Cod, or *Greenefish*.
> *Cotgrave.*

2. The bluefish, *Temnodon saltator* or *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

> In parts of Virginia and North Carolina it [the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*] is known as the *green-fish*. . . . Blue merging into green is the color.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 188.

greenfly (grēn'flī), *n.*; pl. *greenflies* (-flīz). **1.** A bright-green fly, *Musca chloris*. *E. D.*—**2.** An aphid or plant-louse of various species: so called from the color. *Imp. Dict.*

green-gill (grēn'gil), *n.* **1.** Greenness of the gills of an oyster; the state of an oyster known as greening.—**2.** A green-gilled oyster.

green-gilled (grēn'gild), *a.* Having green gills, as oysters. This condition may be naturally acquired or artificially produced. It does not impair the quality of the oysters, but in the United States it materially affects their sale, in consequence of a very general prejudice. In France, where oysters with this coloration are highly prized by epicures, greening is brought about by dilution of the salt water with fresh, which induces a growth of green confervæ, upon which the oyster feeds, and thence acquires the color sought.

green-goose (grēn'gös'), *n.* **1.** A young or midsummer goose.—**2**†. A cuckold. [Old slang.]—**3**†. A common woman. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

> In the summer his palace is full of *green-geese*, and in winter it swarmeth woodcocks.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

greengrocer (grēn'grō'sėr), *n.* A retailer of vegetables.

> There is no woman but thinks that her husband, the *green-grocer*, could write poetry if he had given his mind to it. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 55.

green-grown (grēn'grōn), *a.* Covered with verdure.

> The floor of the alley . . . is simply meant to be *green-grown*, which it will in a short time be with short moss.
> *Dorothy Wordsworth*, Memorials of Coleorton, I. 220.

greenhead[1] (grēn'hed), *n.* Same as *greenback*, 3. *G. Trumbull.*

greenhead[2]†, *n.* [ME. *grenehede*; < *green*[1] + *-head*. Cf. *greenhood*.] Greenness; unripeness; immaturity; childishness.

> Youthe withoute *grenehede* [var. *grafhede*] or folye.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 65.

green-headed† (grēn'hed"ed), *a.* Marked by or springing from immature experience or judgment; ignorant. *Bunyan.*

greenheart (grēn'härt), *n.* **1.** The *Nectandra Rodiæi*, a large lauraceous tree of Guiana. Its timber is remarkably hard, and is highly valued for its strength and durability. Its bark is known in commerce as *bebeeru bark*, and is used as a tonic and febrifuge. **2.** In Jamaica, the *Colubrina ferruginosa*, a small rhamnaceous tree.—**False greenheart,** the *Calyptranthes Chytraculia*, a small myrtaceous tree of the West Indies.

greenhood† (grēn'hủd), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-hood*. Cf. *greenhead*[2].] Greenness.

greenhorn (grēn'hôrn), *n.* [In allusion to a cow, deer, or other horned animal when its

horns are immature. *Greenhorn* (ME. *Greyne horn*) is applied to an ox in the "Towneley Mysteries."] A raw, inexperienced person; one unacquainted with the world or with local customs, and therefore easily imposed upon.

Not such a *greenhorn* as that, answered the boy.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

greenhornism (grēn'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *greenhorn* + *-ism.*] The character or actions of a greenhorn. [Rare.]

He execrated the *greenhornism* which made him feign a passion and then get caught where he meant to capture. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 6.

greenhouse (grēn'hous), *n.* 1. A building, the roof and one or more sides of which consist of glazed frames, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature is generally kept up by means of artificial heat. It differs from a *conservatory* chiefly in that it is built to receive plants growing in pots and tubs, while those contained in a conservatory, in the proper use of the term, are grown in borders and beds, but in common use the latter name is applied to a greenhouse attached to a dwelling especially for the display of plants.

Who loves a garden loves a *greenhouse* too; . . .
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.
Cowper, Task, iii. 506.

2. In *ceram.*, a house in which green or unfired pottery is dried before being submitted to the fire of the kiln.

The [bisque] ware being finished from the hands of the potter is brought by him upon boards to the *green-house*, so called from its being the receptacle for ware in the "green" or unfired state. *Ure*, Dict., III. 614.

Greenian (grē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Green* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the English mathematician George Green (1793–1841).—**Greenian function**, a function of a class introduced by Green. These functions satisfy Laplace's equation and serve to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

greening (grē'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *green*[1], *v.*] 1. A becoming or growing green.

The tender *greening*
Of April meadows. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

In it [acid nitrate] the blacks acquire the wished-for solidity, and those oven which had turned green are rendered incapable of *greening*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 71.

Specifically—2. In *oyster-culture*, the process of becoming or the state of being green-gilled. See *green-gilled*.—3. Any variety of apple of which the ripe skin has a green color. The Rhode Island greening is the most prized in the United States.

greening-weed (grē'ning-wēd), *n.* Same as *green-broom*.

greenish (grē'nish), *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green: as, a *greenish* yellow.

All lovely Daughters of the Flood thereby,
With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose untyde.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 22.

2. Somewhat raw and inexperienced.

Greenlander (grēn'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *Groenlander* = G. *Grönländer*, after Dan. *Grønlænder*, Sw. *Grönländare*, Icel. *Grænlendingar*, pl., orig. the Norse settlers in Greenland, now including the native Eskimos; < *Greenland*, D. *Groenland*, G. Dan. Sw. *Grönland*, Icel. *Grænaland*, Greenland, the 'green land': so called from the greenness of the part first visited in 983.] An inhabitant of Greenland, a large island in the arctic regions, belonging to Denmark, northeast of and nearly adjoining North America, and settled only along the west coast, the interior and east coast being covered with ice and snow.

The prehistoric nets of the *Greenlanders* are no evidence of an original Eskimo custom
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 334.

Greenland falcon. See *falcon*.

Greenlandic (grēn-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Greenland, to its people, or to their language.

The modern *Greenlandic* alphabet. *Science*, X. 287.

Greenlandish (grēn'lan-dish), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Greenland.

green-laver (grēn'lā'vėr), *n.* A popular name for *Ulva Lactuca*, an edible seaweed. Also called *sea-lettuce* and *green-sloke*.

greenlet (grēn'let), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-let.* Cf. *vireo*, of like meaning.] 1. A bird of the family *Vireonidæ*, small migratory insectivorous birds peculiar to America, of which the characteristic color is greenish or olive; a vireo. There are several genera and numerous species, four of them among the commonest birds of the eastern United States, and sweet songsters. The red-eyed greenlet is *Vireo olivaceus*; the warbling greenlet is *V. gilvus*; the white-eyed greenlet is *V. noveboracensis*; the blue-headed greenlet is *V. solitarius*. See *Vireonidæ*.



Red-eyed Greenlet (*Vireo olivaceus*)

2. Some other small greenish bird.

Among Bornean forms which do not seem to have made their way into the other Philippines are the two beautiful genera of *greenlets*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 144.

greenling (grēn'ling), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The coalfish or pollock. [Local, Eng.]

greenly†, *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Green.

And make the *greenly* ground a drinking cup
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up.
Gascoigne, Jocasta, ii. 2 (cho.).

greenly (grēn'li), *adv.* [< *green*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.—2. Unskilfully; in the manner of a green hand.

And we have done but *greenly*
In hugger-mugger to inter him.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

He, *greenly* credulous, shall withdraw thus.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2.

I must assist you, I reckon, for you are acting very *greenly* about this gear. *Scott*, Monastery, xxx.

greenness (grēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *greneneſſe*, *grennes*, *grenes*, < AS. *grēnnes*, < *grēne*, green: see *green*[1].] 1. The quality of being green in color; verdantness; also, verdure.

This country seemed very goodly and delightsome to all of vs, in regard of the *greenneſſe* and beauty thereof. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 399.

Massive trunks of oak, veritable worlds of mossy vegetation in themselves, with tufts of green velvet nestled away in their bark, and sheets of *greenness* carpeting their sides. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 485.

Beneath these broad acres of rain-deepened *greenness* a thousand honored dead lay buried.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

2. The state of being green, in any of the derived senses.

If any art I have, or hidden skill,
May cure thee of disease or fester'd ill,
Whose grief or *greenness* to another's eye
May seem unpossible of remedy,
I dare yet undertake it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.
Sir P. Sidney.

Captain Browne was a tall, upright, florid man, a little on the shady side of life, but carrying his age with a cheerful *greenness*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 50.

greenockite (grē'nok-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Lord *Greenock*, eldest son of Earl Cathcart.] Native cadmium sulphid, a rare mineral occurring in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals of a honey-yellow or orange-yellow color, and also as a pulverulent incrustation on sphalerite.

greenovite (grē'nō-vīt), *n.* [So called after George Bellas *Greenough*, an English geologist (died about 1855).] A manganesian variety of titanite or sphene having a rose-red color, found at St. Marcel in Piedmont.

greenroom (grēn'rōm), *n.* [So called from having been originally painted or decorated in green.] 1. A room near the stage in a theater, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the *greenroom* of a theatre—it was literally a green room, into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.—3. A room in a medical college where the faculty meet to hold examinations, etc. [Cant.]

green-rot (grēn'rot), *n.* A condition of wood in which the tissues have a characteristic verdigris-green color. A fungus, *Peziza æruginosa*, commonly accompanies it, but is not certainly known to be the cause.

green-salted (grēn'sâl'ted), *a.* Salted down without tanning: said of hides.

Green salted [hides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

greensand (grēn'sand), *n.* A sandstone containing grains of glauconite, which impart to it a greenish hue. There are two sets of strata in England to which this name is applied; one is above the galt, the other below it. The greensand is also a formation of importance in the United States. It is extensively mined in New Jersey for fertilizing purposes, and commonly called *marl*. The glauconite is a silicate of iron and potash, and this mineral forms sometimes as much as 90 per cent. of the greensand, the rest being ordinary sand.

The chambers of the Foraminifera become filled by a green silicate of iron and alumina, which penetrates into even their finest tubuli, and takes exquisite and almost indestructible casts of their interior. The calcareous matter is then dissolved away, and the casts are left, constituting a fine dark sand, which, when crushed, leaves a greenish mark, and is known as *green-sand*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 81.

greensauce (grēn'sâs), *n.* 1. The field-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella*.—2. Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

green-sea (grēn'sē'), *n.* A mass of water shipped on a vessel's deck, so considerable as to present a greenish appearance.

greenshank (grēn'shangk), *n.* The popular name of *Totanus glottis*, a common sandpiper



Greenshank (*Totanus glottis*).

of Europe, related to the redshank, yellowshank, and other totanine birds: so called from the color of its legs. Also called *green-legged horseman*, *whistling snipe*, and *cinereous godwit*.

greensick (grēn'sik), *a.* Affected by or having greensickness; chlorotic.

Those *greensick* lovers of chalk.
Mrs. Ritchie, Book of Sibyls.

greensickness (grēn'sik''nes), *n.* An anemic disease of young women, giving a greenish tinge to the complexion; chlorosis.

I'd have thee rise with the sun, walk, dance, or hunt, . . .
And thou shalt not, with eating chalk or coals,
Leather and oatmeal, and such other trash,
Fall into the *green-sickness*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 1.

green-sloke (grēn'slōk), *n.* Same as *green-laver*.

green-snake (grēn'snāk), *n.* One of two different kinds of grass-snakes of the United States, of a bright-green color, uniform over all the upper parts (changing to bluish in spirits), and of very slender form: (*a*) *Liopeltis vernalis* (formerly *Chlorosoma* or *Cyclophis vernalis*), with smooth scales, inhabiting the Middle and Northern States; (*b*) *Cyclophis æstivus* (formerly *Leptophis æstivus*), with carinate scales, inhabiting the Middle and Southern States. They are both pretty creatures and quite harmless. See cut under *Cyclophis*.

green-stall (grēn'stâl), *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed for sale.

Green's theorem. See *theorem*.

greenstone (grēn'stōn), *n.* [First used in G. (*grünstein*): so called from a tinge of green in the color.] 1. Any one of various rocks, of eruptive origin, in general older than the Tertiary, crystalline-granular in texture, and of a dark-greenish color. The essential ingredients of the rocks formerly classed under the name of *greenstone* are triclinic feldspar and hornblende, with which are associated various other minerals in greater or less quantity, and especially chlorite, mica, magnetite, and apatite. The name is abandoned by some lithologists, but retained by

many geologists as a convenient designation for those older eruptive rocks which have undergone so much alteration that their original character is in a measure lost, and cannot be made out except with the aid of the microscope, and not always with that help. The most important of these changes seems to be that the original augite has been converted into hornblende, while a still more advanced stage of alteration is indicated by the presence of chlorite, mica, and other minerals, the predominating color of which is greenish, and to this peculiarity the rock owes its name. While there can be little doubt that many of the so-called greenstones, or melaphyres and diorites, as rocks of this class have of later years been often designated, are altered basalts, there is far from being a general agreement among lithologists as to the proper limitation of these names. See *basalt, diorite, melaphyre, trap.*

2. A very hard and close-textured stone used for putting the last edge on lancets and other delicate surgical instruments, etc.

A bone for sharpening arms, made of a *greenstone* mounted in gold, was found near the principal figure.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 379.

Cutlers' greenstone. See def. 2.—**Greenstone trachyte.** See *propylite.*

greensward (grēn'swârd), *n.* [= Dan. *grønsvær.*] Turf green with grass.

When you see men ploughing up heath-ground, or sandy ground, or *greenswards*, then follow the plough.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 185.

Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the velvet *green-sward* to his tread.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

greenth (grēnth), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-th*, as in *warmth*, etc.] The quality of being green, especially with growing plants; greenness; verdure. [Rare.]

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*.
Walpole, Letters, I. 304.

The mellow darkness of its conical roof . . . making an agreeable object either amidst the gleams and *greenth* of summer or the low-hanging clouds and snowy branches of winter.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxx.

greenwax (grēn'waks), *n.* [ME. *grene wax:* the papers in such proceedings used to be sealed with green wax.] In the former English Court of Exchequer, an estreat of fine, amercement, etc., delivered for levy to a sheriff under the seal of the court impressed upon green wax.

greenweed (grēn'wēd), *n.* Same as *greenbroom.*

Yellowes and greenes are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Olde and *Greenweed* wherewith they be died be naturall here.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 163.

greenwing (grēn'wing), *n.* The green-winged teal, a duck, *Querquedula crecca* of Europe, or *Q. carolinensis* of America: so called from the bright glossy-green speculum. The latter species is also locally called *American, least green-winged*, or *red-headed teal, mud-teal*, or *winter teal.*

greenwithe (grēn'with), *n.* The *Vanilla claviculata*, a climbing orchid of Jamaica, with a long terete stem.

greenwood (grēn'wùd), *n.* [< ME. *grene wood, greene wode.*] 1. A wood or forest when green, as in summer.

Now she must to the *greenewood* gang,
To pu' the nuts in *greenewood* hang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

Merry it is in the good *greene wood*,
When the mavis and merle are singing.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. Wood which has acquired a green tint under the pathological influence of the fungus *Peziza.*

greeny (grē'ni), *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-y*[1].] Greenish; having a green hue.

Great, *greeny*, dark masses of colour—solemn feeling of the freshness and depth of nature.
Ruskin.

greeny (grē'ni), *n.*; pl. *greenies* (-niz). [Dim. of *green*[1].] 1. A greenhorn; a simpleton. [Colloq.]

I asked Jim Smith where his place was. . . . Jim said I was a *greeny*, . . . [and] that he had a lot of houses.
Congregationalist, April 7, 1887.

2. A freshman. [Colloq.]

He was entered among the *Greenies* of this famous University [Leyden].
Southey, The Doctor, ch. 1.

3. Same as *greenfinch*, 1. Also spelled *greeney.*

greepe†, *n.* A variant of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1].

greese†, *n.* See *grece*[1] and *grecse*[2].

greese[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease.*

greese[2]†, *n.* [Also *grees, greeze, greece, greise, griece, griese, grise, grice, grize*, < ME. *grecse, grese, grese, grece, gres*, etc., stairs, steps, orig. pl. of *grec*[1], a step, but later applied (like the equiv. *stairs*) to the whole flight of steps taken together, and used as a singular, with a new pl. *greeses:* see *grec*[1].] 1. A flight of steps; a staircase; also, a step.

A fayr mynstyr men may ther se,
Nyne and twenty *greese* ther be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

The top of the ladder, or first *greese*, is this.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The king . . . hath a most braue and sumptuous palace, . . . & it hath most high *greeses* & stayers to ascend vp to the roomes therin contained.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 57.

The Lord Archbishop upon the *greese* of the quire made a long oration.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

They [men] go up into the upper Stories by *Greeses* and Winding-stairs.
Comenius, Visible World, p. 102.

2. A degree.

If one be [a flatterer],
So are they all; for every *grize* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Jailer. They are famed to be a pair of absolute men.
Daugh. By my troth, I think Fame but stammers 'em; they stand a *greise* above the reach of report.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

greese[3]†, *a.* A variant of *grise*[4].

To the North parte of that countrey are the places where they haue their furres, as Sables, martenes, *greese* Bonets.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 237.

greeshoch (grē'shoch), *n.* Same as *grieshoch.*

greesing (grē'sing), *n.* [Also *greesing, gressing;* still in dial. use, in various forms, *greesen, grusen*, and perversely *Grecian*, usually in pl.; < *greese*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A step; usually in the plural, steps or stairs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It is no time now to shew any miracles: there is another way to goe downe [from the pinnacle of the temple], by *greesings*.
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 72 b.

There is a flight of stone stairs on the hill at Lincoln called there the *Grecian* stairs, a strange corruption.
Halliwell.

greet[1] (grēt), *v.* [< ME. *greten*, < AS. *grētan* = OS. *grōtan* = OFries. *grēta* = D. *grooten* = MLG. *groten, gruten* = OHG. *gruozen*, MHG. *grüezen*, G. *grüssen*, greet; not in Scand. or Goth.] I. *trans.* 1. To address formally, as on meeting or in writing or sending a letter or message; give or send salutations to; accost; salute; hail.

There Gabrielle *gretle* our Lady, seyenge, . . . Heyl fulle of Grace, oure Lord is with the.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

And the birds on every tree
Greete this morne with melodie.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

2†. To congratulate.

Then to him came fayrest Florimell,
And goodly gan to *greet* his brave emprise.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 15.

II. *intrans.* To salute on meeting.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

Passion-pale they met
And *greeted*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

greet[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *grete* = D. *groet* = MLG. *grōt, grūt*, m., *grote*, f., = OHG. *gruoz*, MHG. *gruoz*, m., *gruoze*, f., G. *gruss*, a greeting, salute; from the verb.] A greeting.

O then, sweet sonne, I'd ne'ro disjoyn'd have been
From thy sweet *greets*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

greet[2] (grēt), *v. i.* [Sc. also *greit;* < ME. *greten*, < AS. *grētan, grētan* = Icel. *grāta* = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan*, weep.] To weep; cry. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Bi Goddes self," quoth Gawayn,
"I wyl nauther *grete* ne grone."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2157.

For wante of it I grone and *grete*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4116.

Sae loud's he heard his young son *greet*,
But and his lady mane.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 94).

greet[3] (grēt), *n.* [< ME. *grete*, weeping; from the verb. Cf. ME. *grot*, < Icel. *grātr* = Sw. *gråt* = Dan. *graad* = Goth. *grēts*, weeping.] Weeping; crying; a cry; complaint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thare saw he als with huge *grete* and murning,
In middil erd [earth] oft menit, thir Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into batale slane is.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 180.

greet[3] (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*[1].

greet[4] (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*[2].

greeter (grē'tèr), *n.* One who greets.

greeting[1] (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretinge*, < AS. *grētinġ*, **grētung*, verbal n. of *grētan*, greet: see *greet*[1].] Salutation at meeting or in opening communication by letter or message; formal address; a form used in accosting or addressing.

[William] went a-gen themperour with wel glade chere.
A gay *greting* was ther gret wan thei to-gedir met.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4883.

You are come in very happy time
To bear my *greeting* to the senators.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

Molly sends *Greeting*, so do I, Sir,
Send a good Coat, that's all, good by, Sir.
Prior, The Mice.

Greeting or salutation of our lady†, the Annunciation. =Syn. *Salute*, etc. See *salutation.*

greeting[2] (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretynge;* verbal n. of *greet*[2], v.] Weeping; crying. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Noghte in wantone joyesynge, bot in bytter *gretynge*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

O what means a' this *greeting*?
I'm sure it's nae for me;
For I'm come this day to Edinburgh town,
Weel wedded for to be.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 124).

greeting-house† (grē'ting-hous), *n.* A reception-room next to the porch or prosaulion in ancient churches and convents: probably identical with the *sacrarium*, or vestry where the vessels for use in the church were kept.

greeve[1] (grēv), *n.* [Also written *greave, grieve;* < ME. *gryre, grayre*, once *grafe*, a steward, reeve, not from AS. *gerēfa* (> E. *reeve*[1], q. v.), but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, a steward, etc.; but the Scand. words are themselves prob. of LG. or HG. origin: see *grave*[5].] A reeve; a steward. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

Of the resayner he shalle resayue,
Alle that is gedurt of layld and *grayue*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

greeve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *grieve*[1].

greeves†, *n.* An old plural of *grief.*

greeveship (grēv'ship), *n.* [< *greeve*[1] + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a greeve.

To the bailiwicks succeeded *greaveships*, equivalent to constablewicks, where officers termed greaves alternately served for the collection of the ancient parish proportion of the county rate.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 680.

greese†, *n.* Same as *grecse*[2].

greffe (gref), *n.* [F.: see *graff*[2].] 1. A stylus. See *pointel.*—2. In *French law*, the registry; the clerk's office.

greffier (gref'iėr), *n.* [F.: see *grafter*[2].] A registrar or recorder; a clerk; in *French law*, a prothonotary. [Used only in connection with French subjects.]

One thing I may not omit, without sinful oversight; short, but memorable story, which the *greffier* of that towne (though of different religion) reported to more eares than ours.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, i. 5.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and the Superintendents deliver them to the *Greffier* or clerk.
Evelyn, State of France.

greft†, *v.* An obsolete form of *graft*[2].

gregal (grē'gal), *a.* [< L. *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a flock. *Bailey.*

gregarian (grē-gā'ri-an), *a.* [As *gregari-ous* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a herd; gregarious; specifically, belonging to the herd or common sort; ordinary. [Rare.]

The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him.
Howell, Letters, iii. 1.

gregarianism (grē-gā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *gregarian* + *-ism.*] The practice of gathering or living in flocks or companies.

This tendency to *gregarianism* is nowhere more manifest.
Truth, Oct. 13, 1881.

Gregarina (greg-a-ri'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *gregarius*, gregarious, + *-ina.*] 1. The typical genus of the *Gregarinidæ*. *G. gigantea*, the gregarine of the lobster, attains a length of two thirds of an inch.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gregarinæ* (-nē).] One of the *Gregarinidæ;* a gregarine.

The *gregarinæ* have a peculiar mode of multiplication, sometimes preceded by a process which resembles conjugation. A single *gregarina* (or two which have become applied together) surrounds itself with a structureless cyst. The nucleus disappears, and the protoplasm breaks up . . . into small bodies, each of which acquires a spindle-shaped case, and is known as a pseudo navicella. On the bursting of the cyst these bodies are set free, and . . . the contained protoplasm escapes as a small active body like a Protamœba.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 87.

gregarine (greg'a-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gregarina.*] I. *a.* Having the characters of a gregarina; pertaining to the *Gregarinidæ.*

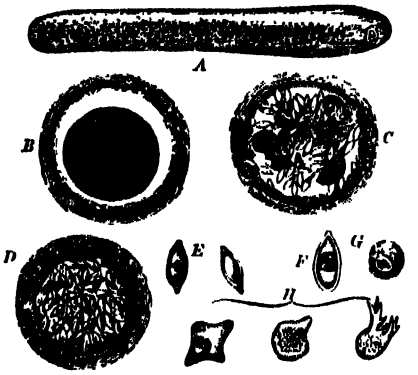
II. *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ.*

gregarinid (grē-gar'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ;* a gregarine.

Gregarinida (greg-a-rin'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-ida.*] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, as a class of protozoans, divided into *Monocystidea* or simple-celled gregarines, and *Dicystidea* or septate gregarines: nearly synonymous with *Sporozoa* (which see). See *Gregarinidæ, Gregarinidea.* Also called *Cytozoa.*

Gregarinidæ (greg-a-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idæ.*] A family or other major group of endoplastic protozoans, having sphe-

roidal, ovoid, or elongated bodies, sometimes with a segmental constriction, and occasionally one end of the body beaked with an epimerite bearing curved horny spines. They have no pseudopodia in the adult state, the body ordinarily presenting a dense cortical layer or ectosarc, and a more fluidic inner substance or endosarc containing an endoplast, but no contractile vacuole. Changes of form are effected by a power of contractility, and the animals are nourished by absorption of nutriment already prepared in the bodies of the animals in which they are parasitic, as insects, worms, and crustaceans. Reproduction is effected, with or without conjugation, by a process of sporation in which an encysted individual becomes filled with a mass of peculiar bodies known as *pseudo-navicellæ*, which discharge amœboiform contents sometimes called *flagellula* or *drepanidia*. All *Gregarinidæ* are parasitic, but none, as far as known, infest vertebrates. The family name applies – (1) to all gregarines; (2) especially to the septate gregarines, for which *Dicystidæ* is also used. Numerous genera have been proposed, but few can be considered established, as *Monocystis* of the single-celled division, with *Gregarina* proper and *Hoplorhynchus* of the septate division. Those two divisions correspond, respectively, to *Monocystidea* or *Haplocysta*, and to *Dicystidea* or *Septata*, when the family is ranked as a class or subclass named *Gregarinida* or *Gregarinidea*.



A, Gregarina of Earthworm; *B*, same encysted; *C*, *D*, contents divided into pseudo-navicellæ; *E*, *F*, free pseudo-navicellæ; *G*, *H*, their free amœboiform contents. (Highly magnified.)

Gregarinidea (greg'a-ri-nid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idea*.] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, regarded as a subclass of *Sporozoa*, divided into *Haplocysta* and *Septata*, or simple-celled and septate gregarines. See *Gregarinida*, *Gregarinidæ*.

gregarious (grē-gā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *grégaire* = Sp. It. *gregario*, gregarious, < L. *gregarius*, of a flock, common, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, herd, drove, swarm; supposed to be redupl. from the root seen in Gr. *ἀγείρειν*, collect, assemble: see *agora*.] 1. Disposed to live in flocks or herds; inclined to gather in companies; not preferring solitude or restricted companionship: as, cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals; men are naturally *gregarious*.

> No birds of prey are *gregarious*.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.
>
> Man, a *gregarious* creature, loves to fly
> Where he the trackings of the herd can spy.
> *Crabbe*, The Borough.
>
> Hating the lonely crowd where we *gregarious* men
> Lead lonely lives. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. In *bot.*, growing in open clusters, not matted together.

gregariously (grē-gā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a gregarious manner; in a herd, flock, or company.

gregariousness (grē-gā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being gregarious, or of living in flocks or herds; disposition to herd or associate together.

> Many mammals are gregarious, and *gregariousness* implies incipient power of combination and of mutual protection. But *gregariousness* differs from sociality by the absence of definitive family relationships, except during the brief and intermittent periods in which there are helpless offspring to be protected.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., ii. 341.

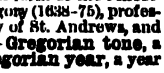
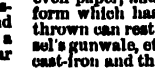
grege[1]†, **gregget**, *v. t.* See *gredge*.

grege[2] (grej), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grége*, only in *soie grége*, raw silk, < It. (*seta*) *greggia*, raw (silk): *greggia*, fem. of *greggio*, rough, raw; origin uncertain.] I. *a.* Raw: only in the term *grege silk*.

II. *n.* Raw silk: a trade-name.

> Fine *greges* are becoming more and more reduced.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. liii. (1885), p. 128.

gregot, **greggot** (greg'ō), *n.* [Also *greco*, *griego*; < Sp. *Griego*, *Greco*, Pg. *Grego*, It. *Greco*, Greek: see *Greek*, and cf. *gregs*.] A short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

Gregorian (grē-gō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grégorien* = Sp. Pg. It. *gregoriano* (cf. D. *gregoriaansch* = G. *gregorianisch* = Dan. Sw. *gregoriansk*), < LL. *Gregorius*, < Gr. Γρηγόριος, Gregory, a proper name (equiv. to L. *Vigilantius*), lit. 'wakeful,' < *γρηγορεῖν*, a later present formed from *ἐγήγορα*, used as pres. intr., wake, second perf. of *ἐγείρειν*, waken, arouse.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several persons—popes and others—named Gregory; especially, pertaining to Pope Gregory I., the Great (A. D. 590–604), or to Pope Gregory XIII. (1572–85).—**Gregorian calendar**. See *calendar*.—**Gregorian chant**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian Church**, the original Armenian Church. See *Armenian*.—**Gregorian code**. See *code*.—**Gregorian epact**. See *epact*.—**Gregorian epoch**, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates—that is, the year 1582.—**Gregorian mode**. See *mode*.—**Gregorian music**, music in the Gregorian style, the peculiar style of the Roman Catholic Church and of other ritualistic churches. See *music*.—**Gregorian Sacramentary**, a form of the Roman Sacramentary attributed to Pope Gregory the Great. Gregory is said to have rearranged the Gelasian Sacramentary (see *Gelasian*), and made some alterations and additions, inserting a short passage ("Diesque nostros" to "numerari") in the paragraph "Hanc igitur" of the canon, and transferring the paternoster to a position immediately succeeding the canon; the older usage being, as in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic rite, that the Lord's Prayer should follow instead of precede the fraction.—**Gregorian song**, the collective name of the ritual music of the Christian church, as collected and arranged by Pope Gregory I.: the only form of music established by ecclesiastical authority.—**Gregorian staff**, in *musical notation*, the staff used for Gregorian music, consisting of four lines, with a C clef, variously placed: as,  or  .—**Gregorian telescope**, the earliest form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory (1638–75), professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrews, and afterward of Edinburgh, Scotland.—**Gregorian tone**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian year**, a year of the Gregorian calendar.

II. *n.* 1. One of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. See *Gormogon*.

> Let Poets and Historians
> Record the brave *Gregorians*,
> In long and lasting lays. *Carey*.

2. A kind of wig worn in the seventeenth century: so named, it is said, from the inventor, one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, London. *Fairholt*.

> Pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*, which was displac't a little by hastie taking off his bever.
> *Honest Ghost* (1658), p. 46.

gregst†, *n. pl.* [< F. *grègues*, breeches: see *grego* and *galligaskins*.] Same as *galligaskins*, 1. *Cotgrave*.

> His breeches . . . were not deep and large enough, but round strait cannioned *gregs*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 6.

greisen (grī'sn), *n.* [G. *greissen*, cleave, split.] A rock of the granitic family, having a crystalline-granular texture, and chiefly made up of quartz and mica. Its relations to granite are such as to lead lithologists to believe that it is an altered form of that rock, in which the feldspar has been replaced by quartz, at the same time that various accessory minerals, very characteristic of the greisen, have made their appearance. These accessory minerals are topaz, fluor-spar, rutile, tourmaline, and others, and especially cassiterite (oxid of tin), which is almost invariably found associated with this rock. Greisen is a very characteristic rock of the Erzgebirge and of its tin-mines. See *granite*.

greit (grēt), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *greet*[2].

greith†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *grath*.

grelot (grā-lō'), *n.* [F., a bell.] A small globular bell; a sleigh-bell.

> Round their waists they [devils in a Christmas mystery] wore belts hung with *grelots* and bells.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 73.

gremt, **gremet**, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*[1], *grame*.

gremial (grē'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grémial* (= OF. *gremial* = Sp. Pg. *gremial*, a lap-cloth; cf. It. *grembiale*, apron), < LL. *gremialis*, lit. of the bosom or lap, but applied to trees or shrubs growing in a cluster from the stump (ML. neut. *gremiale*, a lap-cloth), < *gremium* (> It. *gremio*, also *grembo* = Sp. Pg. *gremio*), the lap, bosom.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom. *Bailey*. [Rare.]—2. Interior; pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, or confined to its members. [Rare.]

> It was the rule for the prior to be elected from among the inmates of the monastery; in other words, the election was to be "*gremial*."
> *Smith and Cheetham*, Dict. Christ. Antiq., II. 1712.

II. *n.* 1†. A bosom friend; a confidant. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. One who is receiving nurture or education; specifically, a resident at a university.

> A great Prelate in the Church did bear him no great good-will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilest *Gremials* in the University. *Fuller*, Worthies, L. 506, Kent.

> If he be master of arts, and not a *gremial*, he may take the degree of D.D. per saltem.
> *Wall*, Senate House Ceremonies (1796), p. 121.

3. *Eccles.*, a piece of cloth, originally a towel of fine linen, later a piece of silk or damask and often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the lap of a bishop, during mass or ordination, to protect his vestments from the consecrated oil. A similar vestment used by the Pope is called a *subcinctorium*.

gremiale (grē-mi-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *gremialia* (-li-ą). [ML.: see *gremial*.] Same as *gremial*, 3.

> The lap-cloth, which, under the name of *gremiale*, is still employed in our ritual, though its use be limited to the bishop, who has it spread out over his knees while he is seated at High Mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 409.

grent†, *v.* A variant of *grin*[1]. *Rom. of the Rose*.

grenade (grē-nād'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *granade* (also *grenado*, *granado*, after the Sp. form); < OF. *grenade*, a ball of wildfire, F. *grenade*, a grenade, < Sp. Pg. *granada* = It. *granata* (> D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*), a grenade (cf. OF. (*pome*) *grenate*, *grenade*, etc., F. *grenade* = Sp. Pg. *granada*, f., = It. *granato*, m., a pomegranate), lit. something containing grains or seeds, from the adj., Sp. Pg. *granado* = It. *granato*, < L. *granatus*, grained, containing seeds or grains, < *granum*, grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *granate*, *garnet*[1], *granite*, and *pomegranate*.] An explosive missile of any kind, usually smaller than a bomb or bombshell, and not discharged from a cannon, but thrown by hand or by a shovel or fork. Grenades have been made of glass, wood, bronze or gun-metal, and many other materials, even paper, and of many different forms, even cubical, a form which has the advantage that the grenades until thrown can rest securely on the edge of a rampart or a vessel's gunwale, etc.; but the more modern practice is to use cast-iron and the spherical form only. See *hand-grenade*.

> Dined at Sr Philip Warwick's; thence to Court, where I had discourse with the King about an invention of glasse *granados*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1664.
>
> On this answer, the French began to cast *grenades* into the fort, and had succeeded in producing considerable effect, when the two mortars which they used, being of wood, bursted, and wounded those who worked them.
> *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 446.

Rampart-grenade, a grenade used by the defenders of a besieged place when the besieger is near the rampart. It is thrown from the parapet or rolled down the outer slope of the rampart.

grenadier (gren-ą-dēr'), *n.* [Also formerly *granadier*; = D. G. Sw. *grenadier* = Dan. *grenader*, < F. *grenadier*, < Sp. *granadero* = Pg. *granadeiro* = It. *granatiere*, < Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, a grenade: see *grenade*.] 1. Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. Soldiers of long service and acknowledged bravery were selected for this duty. They were the foremost in assaults. At first there were only a few grenadiers in each regiment, but companies of grenadiers were formed in France in 1670, and in England a few years later. When hand-grenades went out of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which were of great stature and were distinguished by a particular uniform, as for instance the high bearskin cap. In the British and French armies the grenadier company was the first of each battalion. Now the companies of a battalion or a regiment are equalized in size and other matters, and the title in the British army remains only to the regiment of Grenadier Guards.



British Grenadier of 1745, blowing his fuse to light a grenade.

> We will not go like to dragoons,
> Nor yet will we like *grenadiers*.
> *Billie Archie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).
>
> Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 29, 1678.

2. A South African weaver-bird, *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx*: so called from its brilliant red and black plumage.—3. A fish, *Macrurus fabricii* or *M. rupestris*, found in deep water of the North Atlantic. Also called *rattail*.—4. *pl.* The family *Macruridæ*.

grenadilla (gren-ą-dil'ą), *n.* Same as *granadilla*.

grenadin (gren'ą-din), *n.* [< F. *grenade*, a pomegranate (see *grenade*), + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color, containing impure magenta, obtained as a by-product from the mother-liquors in the manufacture of magenta.

grenadine (gren-ạ-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *grenadine*, f., grenadine (cf. *grenadin*, m., a small fricandeau), dim. of *grenade*, a pomegranate, grenade: see *grenade*.] A thin fabric of silk, or of silk and wool, sometimes in meshes or openwork, resembling barege.—**Grenadine crepon**, a thin material made wholly of wool, transparent, but having a kind of check pattern made of coarser threads or cords. It is used for women's summer dresses.

grenadot†, *n.* See *grenade*.

grenaquin†, *n.* Same as *cranequin*.

grenat, grenate (gren′at, -āt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet: see *garnet*[1].] 1†. Same as *garnet*[1].—2. A coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing wool or silk brown. It is the potassium or ammonium salt of isopurpuric acid. See *grenate brown*, under *brown*.

grenatiform (gre-nat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or constitution of grenatite.

grenatite (gren′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet (see *garnet*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *staurolite*. Also *granatite*.

grenehedt, *n.* A Middle English form of *greenhead*[2].

Grenet cell. See *cell*, 8.

grest†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grass*. *Chaucer*.

grès (grā), *n.* [F.: see *grail*[3].] Grit; sandstone; stoneware.

The vase portrayed on the opposite page, the body of the object being of *grès*, and the ornamentation in red engobe and green and white porcelain paste.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 660.

Grès de Flandres, the fine stoneware of Germany made at Cologne and other places on or near the Rhine. As modern research has proved that this ware was especially made in Germany, the term *grès-cérame* has been introduced to replace the old name.

grese[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grease*. *Chaucer*.

grese[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greese*[2].

Gresham ist (gresh′am-ist), *n.* [< *Gresham* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A fellow of Gresham College in London (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in the sixteenth century), or of the Royal Society of London in its early days, from its meeting in Gresham College.

There were some of our *Greshamists* who thought one or other of the two former comets might be seen again after some time. *Oldenburg*, To Boyle, Aug. 29, 1665.

gressam†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

gressible† (gres′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *gressus*, pp. of *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*[1].] Able to walk.

gressing†, *n.* See *grecsing*.

gressom†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

Gressoria (gre-sō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gressorius*: see *gressorious*.] A suborder of orthopterous insects, having the body long and slender, with slim legs, the posterior femora of which are not thickened, and the head exserted. It contains the curious insects known as *walking-sticks*, *walking-leaves*, *praying-mantes*, *praying-mantids*, *soothsayers*, *spectres*, *rearhorses*, *raschorses*, and *camel-insects*. There are two very distinct families, the *Mantidæ* and the *Phasmidæ*.

gressorial (gre-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *gressori-ous* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, adapted for walking; formed for or having the habit of walking; ambulatory; specifically, in *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Gressoria*: as, *gressorial* feet; *gressorial* birds; *gressorial* insects.

gressorious (gre-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *gressorius*, < L. as if **gressor*, a walker, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, walk: see *grade*[1].] In *entom.*, same as *gressorial*.

gressum†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

grete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *greet*[1]. *Chaucer*.

grete[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *greet*[2].

grete[3]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *great*. *Chaucer*.

gretty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *gritty*.

greut, *n.* See *grewt*.

greve[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greeve*[1].

greve[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*[2].

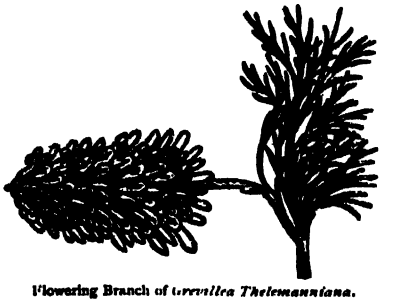
greve[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*[3].

Grevillea (grē-vil′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Robert Kaye *Greville*, a British botanist (died 1866).] A large genus of *Proteaceæ*, trees or shrubs of Australia and Tasmania, very variable in habit and foliage. The inflorescence is often very showy, and several species have been cultivated as greenhouse-plants. The silky oak, *G. robusta*, is a large tree with beautifully marked wood which is used for cabinet-work and largely for staves for tallow-casks. See cut in next column.

grew[1] (grō). Preterit of *grow*.

grew[2] (grō), *v.* Another spelling of *grue*.

Grew[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *Grew*, *Greu*, *Grieus*, < OF. *grieu*, *griu*, *greu*, *gru*, *gri*, Greek, a Greek: see *Greek*.] 1. A Greek.—2. The Greek language.



Flowering Branch of *Grevillea Thelemanniana*.

He caste vp his yie vpon the halle dore and saugh the letteres that Merlin hadde writen in *grieus*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 437.

Affore that tyme all spak Hebrew,
Than sum began for to speik *Grew*.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

grew[4], **grewan** (grō, grō′an), *n.* [Also *gru*: see *greyhound*.] Same as *greyhound*. [Scotch.]

grewhound†, *n.* See *greyhound*.

Grewia (grō′i-ạ) *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Nehemiah *Grew* (1628–1711), an English naturalist and one of the earliest writers on vegetable anatomy.] A tiliaceous genus of trees and shrubs, found in the warmer parts of the old world, and including about 60 species. Most of them have a fibrous inner bark, used in some cases for making nets, rope, etc. The dhamnoo of India, *G. elastica*, and the *G. occidentalis* of South Africa furnish a very strong and elastic wood. *G. Asiatica* and *G. sapida* are cultivated in India for their fruits, which are pleasantly acid and are used for flavoring sherbets.

grewnd†, *n.* A contracted form of *grewhound*.

grewsome, grewsomeness. See *gruesome, gruesomeness*.

grewt (grūt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A miners' name for earth of a different color from the rest found on the banks of rivers in searching for mines. Also spelled *greut*.

grey, greybeard, etc. See *gray*, etc.

greyhound (grā′hound), *n.* [Less commonly *grayhound*; < ME. *greyhound*, *grayhund*, *grai-hond*, *grehound*, *grewchound*, *grewhond*, *greahund*, *gryhond*, *grihond* (once corruptly *grithound* (cf. OD. *grijphund*), as if 'gripe-hound,' and once *gresehownd*: see below), < AS. *grighund* (found only once, in a gloss, = Icel. *greyhundr*, a greyhound), < **grig* (not found alone) (= Icel. *grey*, a greyhound; cf. *grey-baka*, a bitch, *grey-karl*, a dogged churl, etc.) + *hund*, hound. The Sc. forms *grew*, *grewan*, and the ME. *grewhound* and *gresehownd*, appear to be accom. to the ME. *Grew*, Greek, *Gresse*, *Grecs*, Greece (cf. Sp. *galgo*, greyhound, lit. 'Gallic'), while the ordinary spelling and the Sc. equiv. *gray dog* suggest a connection with the color *gray*; but the real origin of the first element is unknown. Cf. Gael. Ir. *grech*, a hound.] 1. A tall, very slender, fleet dog, kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, its keen sight, and its great fleetness. There are many subvarieties of the greyhound, from the Irish greyhound and Highland breed to the smooth-haired English breeds and the Italian greyhound. It is one of the oldest varieties of the dog known, being figured on Egyptian monuments. It is supposed to be the gazehound of old English writers.

Greyhoundes [var. *grehoundes*] he hadde as swift as fowel in flight. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 190.

Thy *greyhounds* are as swift
As breathed stags, ay, fleeter than the roe.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii.

2. Figuratively, a fast-sailing ship, especially an ocean passenger-steamship.

They [ships] are built in the strongest possible manner for such constructions, and are so swift of foot as to have already become formidable rivals to the English *greyhounds*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 2.

Grias (grī′as), *n.* [NL.] A myrtaceous genus of two or three species, tall trees, natives of tropical America. The fruit of *G. cauliflora*, of Jamaica, known as the *anchovy-pear*, is a russet-brown drupe, which is pickled like the mango. The large glossy leaves are borne in plume-like clusters at the ends of the branches, rendering the tree very ornamental.

gribble[1] (grib′l), *n.* [E. dial.] A shoot from a tree; a short cutting.

gribble[2] (grib′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small isopod crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans*, belonging to the family *Asellidæ*. It is a little creature like a wood-louse, capable of rolling itself up into a ball, and is very destructive to submerged timber, into which it bores. The term extends to some related forms.

grice[1]†, *n.* See *grise*[2].

grice[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

grice[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*[4].

grid (grid), *n.* [Shortened from *griddle* or *gridiron*.] 1. A grating or openwork cover for a vault or a sewer; a guard to cover parts of machinery, etc.; a grating of bars; a gridiron.

Finally, over the whole are spread iron *grids*, so as to present flat surfaces, from which the lime mud, when well washed and drained, can be readily removed.
Ure, Dict., IV. 54.

The doors should be provided with a sliding or revolving *grid*, for admitting air above the fire.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 182.

It is an advantage . . . to have an arrangement of *grids* under the beds [in a hospital] communicating directly with the outside, . . . so as to sweep away any air stagnating under the beds.
J. Constantine, Pract. Ventilation, p. 24.

2. A heavy framing of timbers used to support a ship in a dock.

When the *grid* is in place the press-head can be lowered. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 3961.

3. In *elect.*, a zinc element in a primary battery, shaped like a grating or gridiron; the lead plate of a secondary or storage battery, consisting of a framework of bars crossing one another at right angles, into the openings of which the active matter of the plate is forced; also, a grating of ebonite used to prevent contact between battery-plates.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*.

griddle (grid′l), *n.* [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girdle*; < ME. *gridel*, *gridele*, *gredil*, *gredel*, a griddle, a gridiron (appearing also in the accom. forms *gridire*, *gredire*, *grydyrne*, *gredirne*, etc., E. *gridiron*, q. v.), < W. *gredyll*, *greidell*, *gradell*, OW. *gratell*, a griddle, a grate, = Ir. *greideil*, *greideal*, a griddle, gridiron, = OF. *graille*, *graille*, *grole*, F. *grille*, f., a grate, a grating; cf. OF. *grail*, m., F. *gril*, m. (> E. *grill*[2]), a gridiron, = It. *gradella*, a fish-basket, hurdle, < L. *craticula*, f., ML. sometimes *graticula*, f., and *cratículus*, m., a gridiron, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grill*[2], *gridiron* (doublets of *griddle*), *grate*[2], *crate*, *hurdle*. The Celtic forms are from the L., but appear to be accom. to W. *greidio*, scorch, singe, Ir. *greadaim*, I scorch, parch, burn, Gael. *gread*, scorch, burn. The Sw. *gridda*, bake, is perhaps of Celtic origin.] 1. A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish: same as *gridiron*, 1. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Seint Lorens also ithelede [*ithaled*, suffered] thet te *gredil* hef him upwardes mid bernínde gleden.
Ancren Riwle, p. 122.

2. A broad disk or shallow pan of iron, used chiefly for cooking thin cakes over a fire.

Rost hit afterwarde apone a *gredel*.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 13.

3. A griddle-cake. [Local, U. S.]

The *griddles* of Mrs. Durfee in the Tea-House at the Glen shall not want an historian, as they have not wanted troops of lovers. *S. De Vere*, Account of Newport (1856).

4. In *mining*, a sieve with a wire bottom.—5. One of the iron plates fitted as lids to the round apertures for cooking-utensils in the top of a cooking-stove or range.

griddle-cake (grid′l-kāk), *n.* A cake of batter cooked on a griddle. [U. S.]

The fire in the stove went down; the *griddle-cakes* grew cold. *E. E. Hale*, Ten Times One, iv.

gride (grīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grided*, ppr. *griding*. [A transposition of *gird*[2], < ME. *girden*, *gyrden*, strike, cut: see *gird*[2].] The transposition is not, however, of popular origin, as in the opposite cases *bird*[1] from *brid*, *bird*[2] from *bride*, *girl*[2] from *griddle*, etc., but is artificial, being a manipulation (appar. first by Spenser and adopted by subsequent poets) of the ME. form *girde*. The word has nothing to do with It. *gridare*, cry: see *cry*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To pierce; cut.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body *gryde*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,
And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches
Drayton, Mooncalf, ii. 512.

2. To grate; jar harshly.

The wood which *grides* and clangs
Its leafless ribs and iron horns
Together. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To act or pass cuttingly or piercingly.

His poynant speare he thrust with puissant sway
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wyde,
That through his thigh the mortall steele did *gryde*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 36.

So sore
The *griding* sword with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

2. To grate; grind; scrape harshly; make a grating sound.

I leave the green and pleasant paths of song,
The mild, sweet words which soften and adorn,
For *grating* taunt and bitter laugh of scorn.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Against the sides the hostile vessels yet crushed and *grided*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 158.

gride (grīd), *n.* [< *gride*, *v.*] A harsh grinding, cutting, or hacking; a harsh grating sound.

The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam-log, and tree, and stone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

The trumpet, and the *gride* of wheels.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 205.

gridelin (grid'e-lin), *n.* [Also *gredalin*, *gridalin*, *grazelin*, formerly *gredaline*; < F. *gris de lin*, flax-gray: *gris*, gray (see *grise*[4]); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lin*, < L. *linum*, flax: see *line*[1].] A pale-purple or gray-violet color.

And his love, Lord help us, fades like my *gredaline* petticoat. *Kingsley*, Parson's Wedding, ii. 3.

A fine *gridelin*, bordering upon violet, is thereby obtained [in dyeing with archil]; but this color has no permanence. *Macfarlane*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 47.

gridiron (grid'ī-ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gredyron*, *gyrdiron*, *gredyron*, *gredyern*; < ME. *grydyrne*, *gredirne*, *gredeyrne*, *gredyrne*, and (without *n*) *gridire*, *gredire*, an accom., simulating ME. *iren*, *ire*, E. *iron*, of **gridere* for *gridele*, *gridel*, *gredel*, a griddle, gridiron: see *griddle*. A like simulation occurs in *andiron*, q. v.] 1. A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals or in front of a fire-grate, usually a square frame with a handle, short legs, and transverse bars.

And thou shalt make a *gredyern* also like a net of brasse. *Bible of* 1551, Ex. xxvii.

He is a terror to the witnesses of the adverse party, whom he likes to browbeat and to keep broiling on the *gridiron* of his torturing inquisition.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

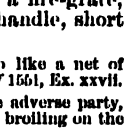
2. A frame formed of cross-beams of wood or iron, on which a ship rests for inspection or repair at low water; a grid.—**Gridiron pendulum**, a form of compensation pendulum. See *pendulum*. **Gridiron valve**, a form of engine-valve consisting of alternate bars and spaces, sliding over a similarly formed seat.

gridiron (grid'ī-ėrn), *v. t.* [< *gridiron*, *n.*] To cover with parallel lines or bars, like those of a gridiron: often said of railroads, as giving such an appearance to the map. [U. S.]

The Manitoba [railway] system *gridirons* north Minnesota. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 504

This great territory is *gridironed* with transcontinental railways. *J. Strong*, Our Country, p. 157.

griece[1] (grēs), *n.* [Another spelling of *greese*[2].] In *her.*, a degree or step, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.


Cross-Crosslet on Grieces

griece[2]†, *n.* See *grouse*.

grieced (grēst), *a.* [< *griece* + *-ed*[2].] Having grieces or steps.—**Cross grieced**, in *her.*, same as *cross degraded and couped* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Mount grieced**. See *mount*.

grief (grēf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greef* (pl. *greeves*, *greves*); < ME. *greef*, *gref*, rarely *grief*, < OF. *grief*, F. *grief* (= Pr. *greuj*, *greuge*), grief, heaviness of spirit, < OF. *greef*, *gref*, *greu*, *grieu* (fem. *grieve*) = Pr. *greu*, *grieu* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, heavy, grievous, sad, < L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous, sad: see *grave*[3]. Cf. *grieve*[1].] 1. Regretful or remorseful sorrow; mental distress or misery caused by something done or suffered by one's self or others; affliction; woe.

But that which did his *grief* augment,
The child was stole away.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 85).

It is the nature of *grief* to keep its object perpetually in its eye *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

No greater *grief* than to remember days
Of joy when misery is at hand.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 128.

2. Cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts or distresses; grievance.

Our *greeves* to redresse. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 41.

The Scottes, . . . desirous to be revenged of their olde *greves*, came to the aide with greate compaygnie.
Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV., fol. 20. (*Nares.*)

3†. Bodily pain; physical suffering.

Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Cures all diseases coming of all causes;
A month's *grief* in a day, a year's in twelve.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The oyle which is made of the [bay] berries is very comfortable in all cold *griefes* of the joynts.
Parkinson, Theater of Plants (1640), p. 1489.

Grief-muscles. See *muscle*.—**To come to grief**, to come to a bad end or issue; turn out badly; meet with misfortune.

As for *coming to grief*, old boy, we're on a good errand, I suppose, and the devil himself can't harm us.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxi.

At one spot I nearly *came to grief* for good and all, for in running along a shelving ledge covered with loose slates, one of these slipped as I stepped on it, throwing me clear over the brink.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 209.

=**Syn.** 1. *Sorrow*, *Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*); bitterness, heartache, anguish, agony, woe.

griefful (grēf'fúl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *greefull*, *greffull*; < *grief* + *-ful*.] Full of grief or sorrow.

Soche pushes in the visages of men are angrie things and *greffull*. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 79.

Each the other gan with passion great
And *griefull* pittie privately bemone.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 16.

Nothing *griefull* grows from love.
Greene, Francesco's Ode.

griefhead†, *n.* [ME. *grefhed* (†).] Sadness. *Chaucer*. See *greenhead*[2].

griefly†, *a.* [< *grief* + *-ly*[1].] Expressive of grief; dolorous.

With dayly diligence and *griefly* groans he wan her affection. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

griefly†, *adv.* [< *grief* + *-ly*[2].] Grievously. *E. D.*

grief-shot (grēf'shot), *a.* Pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken.

As a discontented friend, *grief-shot*
With his unkindness. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

griegot, *n.* Same as *grego*.

grien (grēn), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *green*[3].

grieshoch (grē'shoch), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *greosach*, hot embers, a hot battle, a volley, < *greos*, heat.] Hot embers, properly those of peat or moss-fuel; also, a peat-fire. Also spelled *greeshoch*.

Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *greeshoch*. *Border Minstrelsy*, I. cli., Int.

griesing†, *n.* See *greesing*.

grievable† (grē'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *grevable*, < OF. *grevable*, grievous, < *grever*, grieve: see *grieve*[1] and *-able*.] Causing grief; lamentable.

There is a vice full *grevable*
To hym whiche is therof culpable.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

grievance (grē'vans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greevance*; < ME. *grevaunce*, *grevance*, < OF. *grevance*, *grievance*, *grivance* (= Pr. *grevansa*), injury, wrong, grievance, < *grevant*, injurious, oppressive, ppr. of *grever*, grieve, afflict: see *grieve*[1].] 1. A cause of grief or distress; a wrong inflicted by another or others; a source or occasion of annoyance or hardship.

They undid nothing in the State but irregular and grinding Courts, the maine *grievances* to be remov'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

They [scorners] were a great and particular *grievance* to the followers of true piety and wisdom.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

The *grievances* which had produced the rebellions of Tyler and Cade had disappeared.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A *grievance* that has created much resentment is the needless appropriation of private lands, and the injury to adjacent lands by various forms of public works.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 106.

2†. Grief; affliction.

Madam, I pity much your *grievances*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv 3.

3†. Discomfort; pain.

Than he sette hym on his knees, holding vp his hondes, and than toke oute the swerde lightly with-oute *grevaunce*, and so bar it vp right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 107.

grievancer† (grē'van-sėr), *n.* One who inflicts a grievance; one who gives cause for complaint.

Some petition . . . against the bishops as *grievancers*.
Fuller.

grieve[1] (grēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grieved*, ppr. *grieving*. [Early mod. E. also *greeve*; < ME. *greven*, < OF. *grever*, *graver*, F. *grever* = Pr. *grevar*, *gravar*, *greviar* = Sp. Pg. *gravar* = It. *gravare*, < L. *gravare*, burden, oppress, afflict, grieve, deponent *gravari*, feel vexed, annoyed, troubled, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grief*, *grave*[3], and cf. *gredge*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, *aggravate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To inflict mental pain or distress upon; cause to suffer; make sorrowful; afflict; aggrieve.

He doth not afflict willingly nor *grieve* the children of men. Lam. iii. 33.

There she saw a *grieved* ghost
Comin wankin o'er the wa'.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 323).

They that judge themselves martyrs when they are *grieved*, should think withal what they are whom they *grieve*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 10.

2†. To vex; harass; oppress.

And because thei ben so trewe and so rightfulle and ful of alle goode condiciouns, thei weren nevere *greved* with Tempestes ne with Thondre ne with Leyt ne with Hayl ne with Pestylence. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

And [he] assembled vjvi men defensable, and moche thei *greved* the hethen peple with alle theire power.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

Yet in suche fere yf that ye were,
Amonge enemys day and nyght;
I wolde wythstonde, with bowe in hande,
To *greeve* them as I myght.
The Nutbrowne Maide (Child's Ballads, IV. 150).

3. To sorrow over; deplore; lament. [Rare.]

Most miserable men! I *grieve* their fortunes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 2.

Till from the Parian Isle, and Libya's Coast,
The Mountains *grieve* their Hopes of Marble lost.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *intrans.* To feel grief; be in mental distress; sorrow; mourn: usually followed by *at*, *for*, *about*, or *over*.

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er *grieves*,
Over the unreturning brave
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 27.

I *grieve* that grief can teach me nothing, nor carry me one step into real nature. *Emerson*, Experience.

=**Syn.** *Mourn*, etc. See *lament*, *v. i.*

grieve[2], *n.* Another spelling of *greeve*[1].

griever (grē'vėr), *n.* One who or that which grieves or laments.

Nor should romantic *grievers* thus complain,
Although but little in the world they gain. *Crabbe*.

grievingly (grē'ving-li), *adv.* With grief; sorrowfully.

Grievingly I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

grievous (grē'vus), *a.* [< ME. *grevous*, < OF. *grevos*, *grevus*, *grevous* = Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, grievous, < ML. *gravosus*, also *gravosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous: see *grave*[3] and *grief*, *n.*, *grieve*[1], *v.* Cf. *gravous*.] 1. Causing grief or sorrow; afflictive; hard to bear; oppressive.

And they bynde heuy burthens & *grevous* to be borne, & ley them on monnes shoulders.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiii 4.

My memory falleth me, by meanes of my great and *grevous* troubles. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), Epistle, p. 13.

The first Tax he [William I.] laid upon his Subjects was in the first Year of his Reign, after his return out of Normandy: a *grievous* Tax, all Writers say, but none what it was. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

2. Inflicting or capable of inflicting pain or suffering; distressing in act or use; fierce; savage. [Rare.]

In their room, as they forewarn,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers, *grievous* wolves.
Milton, P. L., xii. 508.

When he arose, he gotteth him a *grievous* crab-tree cudgel, and goes down into the dungeon to them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 174.

3. Atrocious; heinous; aggravated.

It was a *grievous* fault;
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

4. Expressing grief or affliction; full of grief: as, a *grievous* cry.

This is a *grievous* mourning to the Egyptians.
Gen. l. 11.

The *grievous* complaynts of our liege subiects concerning traffique, as it were circular wise too & fro both our dominions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.

Grievous bodily harm, in *crim. law*, serious but not necessarily permanent injury of the person.=**Syn.** 1. Distressing, sad, lamentable, deplorable, injurious, baneful, calamitous.

grievously (grē'vus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *grevously*, *grevusly*, *grevosly*; < *grievous* + *-ly*[2].] In a grievous or afflictive manner; painfully; calamitously.

Min herte is troubled with this sorwe so *grevously* that I not what to don. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

grievousness (grē'vus-nes), *n.* [< ME. *grevousnesse*; < *grievous* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being grievous or deplorable; affliction; injuriousness; atrocity; enormity.

In the same sermon the *grievousness* of the offence is to be opened. *Strype*, Grindal, ii. 11.

griff[1]† (grif), *n.* [< OF. *griffe*, F. *griffe*, a claw, nail, talon, < *griffer*, gripe, grasp, seize, catch, < OHG. *grifan*, MHG. *grifen*, G. *greifen*, gripe, grip (> G. *griff* = E. *grip*[1], hold, handle, hilt), = E. *gripe*[1], q. v.] Gripe; grasp; reach.

A vein of gold within our spade's *griff*. *Holland*.

griff[2] (grif), *n.* [Abbr. of *griffin*, 4.] Same as *griffin*, 4.

There were three more cadets on the same steamer, going up to that great *griff* depot, Dadspoor.
W. D. Arnold, Oakfield, I. 38.

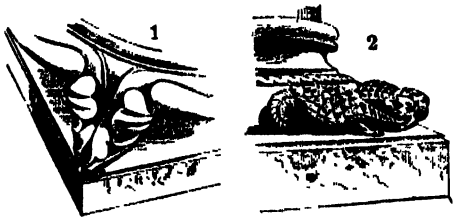
griff[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *graft*[2].

griff[4] (grif), *n.* [Also *grif*; origin obscure.] A deep valley with a rocky chasm at the bottom. [North. Eng.]

griff[5], **griffe**[2] (grif), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *grifo*, a griffin, *grifos*, frizzled hair.] A mulatto; also, one of mixed Indian and negro blood. [Louisiana, U.S.]

griffard (grif'ärd), *n.* [< F. *griffard*, < *griffe*, a claw (see *griff*[1]), + *-ard*.] A South American crested hawk, *Spizaëtus bellicosus*.

griffe[1] (grif), *n.* [F., a claw: see *griff*[1].] 1. In *medieval arch.*, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, an ornament on the bases of



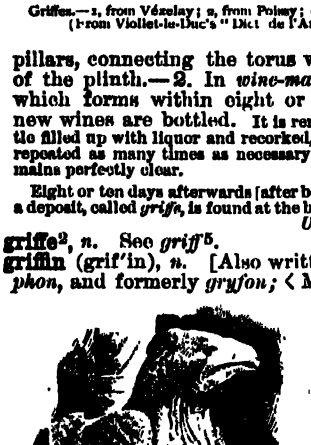
Griffes.—1, from Vézelay; 2, from Poissy; end of 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

pillars, connecting the torus with each angle of the plinth.—2. In *wine-making*, a deposit which forms within eight or ten days after new wines are bottled. It is removed, and the bottle filled up with liquor and recorked, and the process is repeated as many times as necessary until the wine remains perfectly clear.

Eight or ten days afterwards [after bottling champagne] a deposit, called *grift*, is found at the bottom of the bottle.
Ure, Dict., III. 1144.

griffe[2], *n.* See *griff*[5].

griffin (grif'in), *n.* [Also written *griffon*, *gryphon*, and formerly *gryfon*; < ME. *griffyn*, usually *griffon*, *griffoun* = D. *griffoen*, < OF. *grifon*, F. *griffon* = Pr. *grifó*, now *griffoun* = Sp. *grifon* = It. *grifone*, < ML. *grypho(n-)*, *gripho(n-)*, *grifo(n-)*, *griffo(n-)*, a griffin (also in ML. a certain coin), aug. of the simple form, OF. *grif*, also *grip* = Sp. *grifo* = Pg. *grifo*, *gripho*, *grypho* = It. *griffo* (= OHG. *grif*, *grifo*, MHG. *grif*, G. *greif*, etc., = E. *gripe*: see *gripe*[3]), < LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, *griffus*, a griffin, a vulture (cf. *gripus*, *grippa*, a kind of ship), a var. of L. *grypus*, < Gr. γρυψ (γρυπ-), a fabulous creature variously described, named from its hooked beak, < γρυπός, curved, hook-nosed. The application to a vulture seems to have been suggested by the likeness of Gr. γρύψ, a griffin, to γύψ, a vulture. Cf. *gripe*[3].] 1. In *myth.*, an imaginary animal supposed to be generated between the lion and the eagle, and to combine the head, front, and wings of an eagle with the body and hind quarters of a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient coins, and is borne in coat-armor. It is also a frequent motive in architectural decoration.



Medieval Griffin — Porch of the Duomo, Verona, Italy.



Griffin, from a Greek Sarcophagus.

Girphinne, baith bird and beist, we suld call it
To blase, "membrit and armyt" boith lustly.
Bookis of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 99.

Where there are also *Gryphons* keepers of their treasures, or men with Goats feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 395.

As when a *gryphon* through the wilderness
With winged course, o'er hill or moory dale,
Pursues the Arimaspian. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 943.

Two Sphinxes very clearly to be recognised on the cylinder, but which Mr. King strangely enough converts in his description into *Gryphons*.
G. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 314.

Men and boys astride
On wyvern, lion, dragon, *griffin*, swan,
At all the corners, named us each by name.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. In *ornith.*, a vulture of the genus *Gyps*; a griffin-vulture.—3. Figuratively, a vigilant or repellent guardian; one who stands in the way of free approach or intercourse: in England applied especially to a woman acting as a duenna.—4. [Anglo-Ind., a new-comer in India "being humorously regarded as a kind of strange hybrid animal, neither Indian nor English."] In India and the East generally: (*a*) A person not familiar with the customs or ways of the country; a new-comer; a novice; a greenhorn.

No one but a *griffin* of the greenest ever gave anybody a rupee in Bombay. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, vii.

(*b*) A racing pony or horse that runs for its first time. Also *griff*, in both uses.—**Bearded griffin**, the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*.—**Griffin's egg**, a name given in the middle ages to any large egg of a bird unknown to the people of Europe, as the ostrich or emu. Such eggs were used in ornamental work, as for cups.—**Order of the Griffin**, an order of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, founded in 1884.—**Rüppell's griffin**, an Abyssinian vulture, *Gyps rueppelli*.

griffinage (grif'in-āj), *n.* Same as *griffinism*, 2.

griffinish (grif'in-ish), *a.* [< *griffin* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Griffin-like; watchful; vigilant; prying: as, a *griffinish* duenna.

Not having knelt in Palestine, I feel
None of that *griffinish* excess of zeal
Some travellers would blaze with here in France.
Hood, To Rae Wilson.

2. In India, like or characteristic of a griffin or new-comer.

Next to my *griffinish* wonder at the want of white faces has been my regret to perceive the utter absence of any friendly relations between the white and the black faces.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.

griffinism (grif'in-izm), *n.* [< *griffin* + *-ism*.] 1. Jealous watchfulness or care, like that of the griffin: as, the *griffinism* of a London dowager.—2. In India and the East, the state or character of a griffin or new-comer; greenness or inexperience. Also *griffinage*.

griffin-male (grif'in-māl'), *n.* In *her.*, a griffin without wings and having large ears.

griffin-vulture (grif'in-vul'tūr), *n.* A vulture of the genus *Gyps*, of which there are several species, the best-known being *G. fulvus*.

Griffith's mixture. See *mixture*.

griffon[1] (grif'on), *n.* Same as *griffin*.

Griffon[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *Gryffon*, *Griffoun*, *Gryfoun*; < OF. *griffon*, *grifon* (= Pr. *grifo*), a name given to the Byzantine Greeks and to the people of the East; appar. an opprobrious use of *griffon*, *grifon*, a griffin, perhaps suggested by some of the numerous forms for 'Greek.'] A Greek.

The *Gryffoune* than gayli gonne stint atte cherche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1961.

grig[1] (grig), *n.* [Appar. a var. of **crick* (= D. *krick*, a cricket, = Sw. *kräk*, *krik*, a little creature, esp. a crawling creature, < *kraka*, creep), the appar. base of *cricket*: see *cricket*[1].] 1. A cricket; a grasshopper.

The dry
High-elbow'd *grigs* that leap in summer grass.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The sand-eel; a small and very lively eel.—3. A short-legged hen. [Prov. Eng.]—4. One of a class of vagabond dancers and tumblers. *Brewer.* [Showmen's cant.]—**As merry as a grig**, a proverb equivalent to *as merry as a cricket* also in use, different from but partly confused with another proverb (apparently somewhat older), *as merry as a Greek*; so a *merry grig* as compared with *a merry Greek*. See *merry Greek*, under *Greek*.

They drank till they all were *as merry as grigs*.
Poor Robin (1764).

grig[2] (grig), *n.* [< Corn. *grig* = W. *grug*, heath.] Heath. Also *griglan*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some great mosses in Lancashire . . . that for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grig* or heath for sheep *Aubrey*.

grignet (grig'net), *n.* [Cf. OF. "*perdrix grignette*, the ordinary partridge" (Cotgrave).] A book-name of sundry parine birds of Africa of the genus *Parisoma*: as, the rufous-vented *grignet*, *P. subcæruleum*.

gri-gri[1], *n.* Same as *gru-gru*.

gri-gri[2], **gree-gree** (grē'grē), *n.* [African.] A charm or amulet; a fetish.

Seeing that the native Africans likewise had their cherished amulets (their *gri-gris*), deemed by them sacred and magically powerful, the Portuguese called these by the same name of fetich. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 32.

That is an African amulet that hangs about his neck—a *gregree*. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 523.

grill[1] (gril), *v.* [Sc. also transposed *girl*; < ME. *grillen*, *gryllen*, *grullen*, tr. anger, provoke, intr. tremble, < AS. *grillan*, *griellan*, tr., provoke, = D. *grillen*, shiver, = MLG. *grellen*, LG. *ver-grellen*, anger, provoke, = MHG. *grellen*, be harsh, cry angrily. Cf. *grill*[1], *a.*] I.† *trans.* 1. To make angry; provoke.

Thy bydding, Lord, I shall fulfill,
And never more the greeve ne *grill*.
Chester Play, in Marriott's Mir. Plays, p. 4.

If you love a wenche wel, eyther loude and stille,
Bestir wel, but yef hir noute; grant hir al hir welle;
By thou noht so hardy hir onis to *grille*.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm., 27, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To terrify; cause to tremble. *Worcester.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To tremble; shiver. [Now only Scotch.]

And lete also the belles knylle
To make her hortes [their hearts] the more *grylle*.
Myrc, Instructions, l. 777.

2. To snarl; snap. [Prov. Eng.]

grill[1]† (gril), *a.* [ME. *gril*, *gryl*, *grill*, *grille*, *grylle*, harsh, rough, severe, = MHG. *grel*, G. *grell*, harsh, angry, = Dan. *grel*, shrill (of sound), glaring, dazzling (of light); from the verb: see *grill*[1], *v.*] Harsh; rough; severe; cruel.

Wordes . . . gret and *grille*.
Amis and Amiloun, l. 1273 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 365).

Prey to Crist with blody syde,
And other woundes *grile* and wyde,
That he forgeve the thi pryde.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, II. 106.

Thei han suffrid cold so strong
In wedres *gryl* and derk to sighte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 73.

grill[1]†, *n.* [ME. *grille*, *gryll*, *grylle*; < *grill*[1], *a.*] Harm.

Lady, he ys to us foo,
Therefore yrede that we hym sloo,
He hath done us grete *grylle*.
Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

grill[2] (gril), *n.* [< F. *gril*, < OF. *greil*, *graïl*, a gridiron, a mase, form corresponding to F. *grille*, OF. *graille*, *graille*, f., a grate, grating, < L. *craticula*, f., a gridiron, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *griddle* (a doublet of *grill*[2]), *gridiron*, *grate*[2], *crate*, and *hurdle*.] A grated utensil for broiling meat, etc., over a fire; a gridiron.

They have wood so hard that they cleave it into swords, and make *grills* of it to broil their meat
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxiv.

grill[2] (gril), *v.* [= Dan. *grillere* = Sw. *grillera*, < F. *griller*, broil on a gridiron, scorch, < *gril*, a gridiron: see *grill*[2], *n.* Cf. *grilly*.] I. *trans.* To broil on or as on a grill or gridiron.

And he sent the drumsticks down to be *grill'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 249.

How much better than feeding foul Indians it was to belong to me, who would . . . *grill* him [a salmon] delicately, and eat him daintily!
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

The time has been when Joseph Bagstock has been *grilled* and blistered by the sun. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

II. *intrans.* To undergo broiling; be in a broil.

Albany had made his keepers drunk with the liquor, had dirked them, and thrown their mail-clad bodies to *grill* on the fire. *The Century*, XXVII. 330.

For a moment it seemed probable that the baronet would give vent to the spleen which was doubtless *grilling* within him. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 130.

The landlady began to derange the pots upon the stove and set some beef steak to *grill*.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 71.

grillade (gri-lād'), *n.* [< F. *grillade*, < *griller*, grill: see *grill*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of grilling.—2. That which is broiled on a grill or gridiron.

grillage (gril'āj), *n.* [< F. *grillage*, wirework, grating, frame, also broiling, < *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grating, *griller*, grill: see *grill*[2], *v.*] 1. In *engin.*, a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain a foundation and prevent it from settling unevenly in soil of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, called a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest.

2. In lace, a background of separate bars or brides, not woven together into a texture.

grille (gril), *n.* [< F. *grille*, grating: see *grill*[2], *n.*] 1. A piece of openwork or grating, usually of metal, as wrought-iron. Specifically—(*a*) When orna-



Grille.—San Giacomo di Rialto, Venice.

mental in character, an arrangement of bars forming a decorative design.

The intercolumniation on either side must have been closed by a *grille* in metal.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 341.

(*b*) A grating serving as a gate, also, a metallic grating closing a small opening, as in a door, allowing an inmate to answer inquiries and examine applicants for admission without opening the door.

At the further end of the court is the *grille*, a square opening adjacent to the main wall.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

(*c*) The large grating separating a convent parlor into two parts, visitors being allowed only on one side of it.

2. In *pisciculture*, an apparatus for holding fish-eggs during incubation, consisting of a rectangular wooden frame 20 inches long and from 7 to 8 inches wide, into which are fastened small cylindrical glass tubes, closely placed. When in use, these grilles are placed in a series of rectangular boxes (a grille in each box) arranged in flights, so that the water passes readily from the highest through the intervening ones to the lowest. The water enters from the top near one corner, and after passing through the box goes out through the spout at the diagonally opposite corner

grillé (grē-lyā'), *a.* [F., < *grille*, a grating: see *grill*[2].] In lace, having a background consisting of bars or brides crossing open spaces: also said of the background itself.

grill-room (gril'rōm), *n.* A restaurant or lunch-room where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

The cooks, who filled the waiters' orders as in an English *grill room*, were dressed from head to foot in white linen, and wore square white caps.
The Century, XXXVI. 19.

grilly† (gril'i), *v. t.* [Extended from *grill*[2].] To grill; broil. See *grill*[2].

Rather save a crippled piece
Of all their crushed and broken members,
Than have them *grilled* on the embers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1676.

grilse (grils), *n.* [Sc. also *gilse*; cf. Ir. *greal sach*, a kind of fish.] A young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea.

The *grilse* is more slender than the salmon, the tail more forked, the scales more easily removed, and the top of the head and of the fins is not quite so black
St. Nicholas, XIII. 741.

grim (grim), *a.*; compar. *grimmer*, superl. *grimmest*. [< ME. *grim*, *grym*, < AS. *grim* (*grimm-*), fierce, savage, severe, cruel, = OS. *grim* = OFries. *grim* = OHG. *grim*, *grimmi*, MHG. *grim*, G. *grimm*, grim, angry, fierce, = Icel. *grimmr*, grim, stern, horrible, dire, sore, = Dan. *grim*, ugly; cf. MLG. *gremich* = D. *grimmig* = OHG. *grimmig*, MHG. *grimmic*, G. *grimmig*, angry, furious; akin to AS. *gram*, *grom*, ME. *gram*, *grom*, angry, furious, hostile, E. *grum*, angry, sullen: see *gram*[1], *a.*, *grame*, *n.* and *v.*, *grum*.] 1. Of a fierce, stern, or forbidding aspect; severe or repellent in appearance or demeanor; fierce; sullen; surly.

Whenever they lookt on the *grim* Soldan,
It made their hearts to quail.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 187).

She was of stature big and tall, of visage *grim* and stern.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Stern in character or quality; unyielding; dreadful; formidable: as, *grim* determination.

Now is Philip full *grym* in fyght for to meete
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 155.

It would . . . be the *grimmest* dispensation that ever befell him.
South, Sermons, IX. 185.

Wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
To show to him the ladye of his heart,
Albeit betwixt them rolled the ocean *grim*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

But he saw no *grim* portents, and heeded no omen of evil.
A. W. Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 111.

3. Marked by harshness or severity; distressful; dolorous; cheerless: as, *grim* suffering; a *grim* jest.

The duke was in a cas, his wondes wer so *gryn*,
That his leche was in ille hope of him.
Robert of Brunne, p. 192.

The Troiens . . . girdyn to the grekes with a *gryn* fare;
Greuit hom full gretly with mony *grym* wound.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9499.

They push'd us down the steps, . . .
And with *grim* laughter thrust us out at gates.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Grisly*, *Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); severe, harsh, hard.

grim†, *n.* [ME., also *grym*, *greme*; = D. *grim* = OHG. *grimmi*, MHG. *grimme*, f., grim, G. *grimm*, m., anger; from the adj. Cf. *gram*[1], *grame*, *n.*] Anger; wrath.

On right hond shall hom reue the rest of the saule,
That my grannser with *greme* gird vnto dethe,
And sloghe all our Sitesyns, & our sad popull
Brittoned to bale dethe, and there blode shed.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2234.

grim (grim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimmed*, ppr. *grimming*. [= D. MLG. *grimmen*, be grim, rage; from the adj.] To make grim; give a stern or forbidding aspect to. [Rare.]

To withdraw . . . into lurid half-light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 8.

grimace (gri-mās'), *n.* [= D. Sw. *grimas* = G. Dan. *grimace*, < F. *grimace*, OF. *grimace* (= Sp. *grimazo*), a wry face, a crabbed look; cf. OF. *grimouart*, a grimace; appar. < OF. *grime*, chagrined, irritated; prob. of Teut. origin: < MHG. *grm*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*] 1. An involuntary or spontaneous distortion of the countenance, expressive of pain or great discomfort, or of disgust, disdain, or disapproval; a wry face.

Then they started from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild *grimaces*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. An affected expression of the countenance, intended to indicate interest or cordiality, or petty conceit or arrogance.

The Miss Guests were much too well-bred to have any of the *grimaces* and affected tones that belong to pretentious vulgarity. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

3. Simulation of interest or sincerity; duplicity; hypocrisy.

This artist is to teach them, . . . in a word, the whole practice of political *grimace*. *Spectator*, No. 305.

The Prince read or listened to all this commendation, and valued it exactly at its proper worth. He knew it to be pure *grimace*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 543.

grimace (gri-mās'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grimaced*, ppr. *grimacing*. [< F. *grimacer*; from the noun.] To make grimaces; distort the countenance.

He laid a heavy hand on my shoulder, and leaning on me with some stress, limped to his horse. Having once caught the bridle, he mastered it directly, and sprang to his saddle; *grimacing* grimly as he made the effort, for it wrenched his sprain. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxii.

grimalkin (gri-mâl'kin), *n.* [Also, and appar. orig., *graymalkin*, < *gray* + *malkin*. *Graymalkin* in Shakspere is used as a name for a fiend supposed to resemble a gray cat.] A cat, especially an old cat: often used as a proper name, with or without a capital letter.

The fox and the cat, as they travell'd one day,
With moral discourses cut shorter the way;
"'Tis great," says the fox, "to make justice our guide!"
"How godlike is mercy!" *grimalkin* replied.
Cunningham, Fox and Cat.

Self love, *grimalkin* of the human heart,
Is ever pliant to the master's art;
Soothed with a word, she peacefully withdraws,
And sheathes in velvet her obnoxious claws.
O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore.

A strange *grimalkin*, which was prowling under the parlor window, took to his heels, clambered hastily over the fence, and vanished. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

grimask†, *n.* [A var. of *grimace*, simulating mask.] A grimace. *A Woman's Conquest* (1671).

grime (grim), *n.* [< ME. *grim*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *grime*, a streak, a stripe (> *grimet*, streaked, striped), = Sw. dial. *grima*, a spot or smut on the face (cf. MD. *grimsel*, *grijmsel*, soot, smut (Kilian), *grimmelen*, soil, begrime; LG. *grimmelig*, *ingrimmelig*, soiled, dirty), = Fries. *grime*, a dark mark on the face, also a mask, = AS. *grīma*, a mask, vizor, = Icel. *grīma*, a kind of hood or cowl. It is not certain that all these words belong to one root.] Foul matter; dirt; soil; foulness, especially of a surface; smuttiness.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing like so clean kept; . . . a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

grime (grīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimed*, ppr. *griming*. [< *grime*, *n.*] To cover with dirt; soil; befoul; begrime.

My face I'll *grime* with filth;
Blanket my loins; elf all my hair in knots.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

Radetski, *grimed* with sweat and dust, had come back from one of the attacks, and was leaning panting against a rock. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 134.

grimily (gri'mi-li), *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess (gri'mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness.

The fog, the black ooze, the melancholy monotony of *griminess*, the hideousness of the men and women in the streets, jarred upon her. *Vernon Lee*, Miss Brown, vi. 3.

grimly (grim'li), *a.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly* (several times in connection with *gost*, ghost), < AS. *grimlīc* (= OFries. *grimlik* = OHG. *grimlīh* = Icel. *grimmligr*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] Grim; stern; dreadful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hytt shall be as red as any blod,
Ouyr all the worlde a *grymly* spd.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

In came Margareta *grimly* ghost,
And stood at Williams feet.
Old song, quoted in Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

And dark Sir Richard, bravest of the line,
With all the *grimly* scars he won in Palestine.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

grimly (grim'li), *adv.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly*, *-liche*, < AS. *grimlice* (= MLG. *grimmeliken* (also *grimmichliken*) = OHG. *grimlicho*, *grimmelicho*, MHG. *grimmeliche* = Icel. *grimmiliga*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a grim manner; sternly; fiercely; sullenly; severely.

God in the gospel *grymly* repreueth
Alle that lakken any lyf and lakkes han hem-selue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 261.

We have landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

grimmer (grim'ėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sort of hinge.

Grimm's law. See *law*[1].

grimness (grim'nes), *n.* [< ME. *grymnesse*, < AS. *grīmnes*, < *grim*, grim: see *grim* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being grim, stern, forbidding, or severe.

They were not able to abyde the *grimnesse* of their countenaunces and the fiercenesse of their lookes.
A. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 29.

Whose ravell'd brow, and countenance of gloom,
Present a lion's *grimness*. *Glover*, Athenaid, xxx.

An epitaph . . . which attracted me by its peculiarly sepulchral *grimness*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 45.

grimsir†, **grimsert** (grim'sėr), *n.* [Appar. < *grim* + *sir*.] An arrogant or overbearing official; an unsociable or morose person; a curmudgeon.

Tiberius Cæsar . . . was known for a *grimsir*, and the most unsociable and melancholic man in the world.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 297.

grim-the-collier (grim'thę-kol'yėr), *n.* In *bot.*, the *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species of hawkweed now naturalized in the United States: so called from its black smutty involucre.

grimy (grī'mi), *a.* [< *grime*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grimy nakedness dragging his trucks
And laying his trams in a poison'd gloom.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

grin[1] (grin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grinned*, ppr. *grinning*. [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girn*, *gern*; < ME. *grinnen*, usually *grennen*, < AS. *grennian*, show the teeth, snarl, grin, = MHG. *grinnen*, gnash the teeth, = Icel. *grenja*, howl, bellow; cf. G. *grinsen*, show the teeth, simper, grin, = D. *grijnzen*, grumble, grin; secondary verbs (with formatives *-i* (*-j*) and *-s* respectively), the primary appearing in MLG. *grīnen* = OHG. *grīnan* (strong verb), MHG. *grīnen*, G. *greinen*, grin, grimace, cry, weep, dial. grumble, growl, = D. *grijnen*, weep, cry, fret, grumble, = Sw. *grina*, make a wry face, grimace, = Dan. *grine*, grin, simper. Cf. F. dial. *grigner* = Pr. *grinhar* = It. *di-grignare*, gnash the teeth, grin, of OHG. origin.] I. *intrans.* 1. To draw back the lips so as to show the teeth set nearly or quite together, as a snarling dog, or a person in pain or anger. The muscles specially concerned in the act are the levator labii superioris and levator anguli oris.

He looked as it were a wilde boor,
He *grynte* with his teeth, so was he wroth.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 461.

The catte sterte vpon the hynder-feet, and *grenned* with his teth, and coveited the throte of the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

And many ther were slayn that lay *grenaynge* on the grounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

Which when as Radigund their comming heard,
Her heart for rage did grate and teeth did *grin*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 37.

Look how he *grins*! I've anger'd him to the kidneys.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Here *grins* the wolf as when he died.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

Hence — 2. To smile with a similar distortion of the features; exhibit derision, stupid admiration, embarrassment, or the like, by drawing back the lips from the teeth with a smiling expression.

The slavering cudden, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a *grinning* laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 180.

Guido's self,
Whose mean soul *grins* through this transparent trick — Be balked so far, defrauded of his sin!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 221.

The poor artist began to perceive that he was an object of derision rather than of respect to the rude *grinning* mob. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, II. 35.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and *grin*
At him here.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Grinning-match, an old game performed by two or more persons endeavoring to exceed each other in the distortion of their features, each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

II. *trans.* 1†. To snarl with, as the teeth in grinning. [Rare.]

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To effect by grinning.

He ceased, for both seem'd highly pleased, and Death
Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 846.

grin[1] (grin), *n.* [< *grin*[1], *v.*] The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; hence, a broad smile; especially, a forced, derisive, sardonic, or vacant smile.

Attempts a Smile, and shocks you with a *Grin*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*.
Addison, Grinning Match.

It was with a sardonic *grin* they had swallowed the convulsing herb; they horribly laughed against their will.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 378.

grin[2]† (grin), *n.* [Sc. also *green*, *grien*; early mod. E. also *grynne*, *grenne*; < ME. *grin*, *gryn*, *grine*, *gryne*, *grene*, *greene* (also *grune*, *grone*, *grane* (see also *gnare*)), < AS. *grin*, *gryn*, f., dial. (Ps.) also *girn*, *giren*, *gyren*, a snare. Connections unknown.] A snare or trap which snaps and closes when a certain part is touched.

The proud have laid a snare for me, & spred a net with cordes in my pathwaye, and set *grennes* for me.
Geneva Bible (1561), Ps. cxl. 5.

But rather snared them with their owne *grynne* who came purposely to entrap hym. *J. Udall*, On Mark x.

grincomes† (gring'kumz), *n.* Syphilis. [Low cant.]

I am now secure from the *grincomes*,
I can lose nothing that way. *Massinger*, Guardian, iv.

grind (grind), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ground*, ppr. *grinding*. [< ME. *grinden* (pret. *grond*, pl. *grounde*, pp. *grounden*, *grunden*), < AS. *grindan* (pret. *grand*, *grond*, pl. *grundon*, pp. *grunden*), grind; not found in other Teut. tongues, except in certain derivatives (see *grist*); prob. = L. *frendere*, gnash (the teeth), crush or grind to pieces. Connection with L. *fricare*, rub, crumble (see *friction*, etc.), Gr. χρίειν, graze, smear (see *chrism*, etc.), Skt. √ *gharsh*, grind, is doubtful.]

I. *trans.* 1. To break and reduce to fine particles by pounding, crushing, or rubbing, as in a mill or a mortar, or with the teeth; bray; triturate: as, to *grind* corn.

Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. Luke xx. 18.

2. To produce by grinding, or by action comparable to that of grinding: as, to *grind* flour; to *grind* out a tune on an organ.

Take the millstones, and *grind* meal. Isa. xlvii. 2.

3. To wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; give a smooth surface, edge, or point to, as by friction of a wheel or revolving stone; whet.

I have *ground* the axe myself; do but you strike the blow. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

To secure perfect smoothness in motion, each rack and pinion is *ground* in. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 258.

4. To grate or rub harshly together; grit.

Then sore he *grist* and strayned his teeth apace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

Go charge my goblins that they *grind* their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

5. To set in motion or operate, as by turning a crank: as, to *grind* a coffee-mill; to *grind* a hand-organ.—6. To oppress by severe exactions; afflict with hardship or cruelty.

They care not how they *grind* and misuse others, so they may exhilarate their own persons.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes beard the high,
And the fathers *grind* the low.
Macaulay, Horatius.

He did not hesitate to *grind* a man when he had him in his clutches, and on this account he made enemies.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 708.

7. To satirize severely; make a jest of. [College slang.]—8. To teach in a dull, laborious manner.

A pack of humbugs and quacks, that weren't fit to get their living, but by *grinding* Latin and Greek. *Thackeray.*

9. To study or learn by close application or hard work; master laboriously: as, to *grind* out a problem. [Colloq.]—**An ax to grind.** See *ax*[1].—**Ground glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act or operation of grinding, grating, or harshly rubbing; turn a mill, a grindstone, or some similar machine.

Thurth helm & hed hastili to the brest it *grist*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3443.

Two shal be *grindinge* at the myll, and one shal be receaued & the other shal be refused.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiv. 41.

Sleep, which had grown fitful in the London season, came back to us at once in our berths, unscared by the *grinding* of the screw. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 66.

Habitually came a barrel-organist, and *ground* before the barracks. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2. To be grated or rubbed together: as, the jaws *grind*.

The villainous centre-bits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

3. To be ground or pulverized by pounding or rubbing: as, dry corn *grinds* fine.—4. To be polished or sharpened by friction: as, marble or steel *grinds* readily.—5. To perform tedious and distasteful work; drudge; especially, to study hard; prepare for examination by close application. [College slang.]

He's a fellow that *grinds*, and so he can't help getting some prizes. *Farrar.*

grind (grind), *n.* [< *grind*, *v.*] 1. The act of grinding, or turning a mill, a grindstone, etc.—2. The sound of grinding or grating.

Over the blare of trumpets, and the *grind* and crash of the collision, they arose. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 156.

The perpetual *grinds* of the engine and the screw are unheard. *Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. Hard or tedious and distasteful work; constant employment; especially, in *college slang*, laborious study; close application to study.

How wearily the *grind* of toil goes on
Where love is wanting!
Whittier, Life without an Atmosphere.

It was a steady *grind* of body and brain, this work of starting. *H. M. Stanley*, Livingstone's Life Work, p. 398.

Who had . . . but two weeks holiday in his yearly *grind*, and had come to spend it in deep sea fishing.
Rebecca Harding Davis, in Congregationalist, [Aug. 11, 1887.

4. One who studies laboriously or with dogged application. [College slang.]—5. A piece of satire; a jest. [College slang.]—6. A satirist; an invetcrate jester. [College slang.]

Grindelia (grin-dē'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Hieronymus *Grindel* (1776–1836), professor of botany at Riga and Dorpat.] A genus of asteroid composites, coarse herbs or sometimes shrubby, with rather large radiate terminal heads of yellow flowers, and with the foliage usually covered with a viscid balsamic secretion. There are about 25 species, found in the western United States, Mexico, and Chili. From the amount of viscid secretion covering them, they are often known as *gum-plants*. Several species have been used medicinally in asthma, bronchitis, poisoning by species of *Rhus* (as poison-ivy), and other complaints.

grinder (grin'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gryndere*, a miller, < AS. "*grindere* (Somner: not verified), < *grindan*, grind: see *grind*.] 1. One who or that which grinds. (*a*) One who grinds corn; formerly, one who ground corn with a hand-mill.

When the kepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bowe themselues, and the *grinders* shal cease because they are fewe.
Geneva Bible (1561), Eccles. xii. 4.

(*b*) One of the double teeth used to grind or triturate the food; a molar; hence, a tooth in general. See *molar*.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork,
And on it often would his *grinders* work.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi.

(*c*) One who sharpens or polishes cutting instruments: as, a scissors-*grinder*.

Tell me, Knife-*grinder*, how came you to grind knives?
Canning, Friend of Humanity.

(*d*) One who prepares students for examination; a crammer; a coach; also, a hard student. [College slang.]

Put him into the hands of a clever *grinder* or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, iii.

(*e*) A grinding-machine; any implement or tool for grinding or polishing: as, an emery *grinder*.

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *J. Philips*, Cider.

2. The dish-washer or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australia.]—3. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, more fully called *knife-*, *razor-*, or *scissor-grinder*, from the noise it makes. Compare *spinner*, *wheel-bird*. [Local, Eng.]—**Grinders' asthma**, in *pathol.*, pneumonoconiosis in knife-grinders, especially when complicated by the induction of tuberculosis or emphysema. Also called *grinders' phthisis*, *grinders' rot*.—**Spring grinder**, a grinding-tool used in a lathe, especially for forming holes in metal which do not extend entirely through the object. It consists of two rods connected at one end by a spring, like that of a sheep-shears, and each carrying at the other end a small cubical casting of lead. The spring causes the tool to maintain a constant pressure upon the sides of the hole. The grinding is accomplished by means of emery.

The *spring grinder* . . . is used for grinding out short holes in works that admit of being mounted in the lathe.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 142.

To take a grinder, to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it: a gesture of derision or contempt. *Halliwell.*

Here Mr. Jackson smiled once more upon the company; and, applying his left thumb to the tip of his nose, worked a visionary coffee-mill with his right hand: thereby performing a very graceful piece of pantomime (then much in vogue, but now, unhappily, almost obsolete) which was familiarly denominated *taking a grinder*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxi.

grindery (grīn'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grinderies* (-iz). [< *grind* + *-ery*.] 1. A place where knives, etc., are ground.—2. A place where knives, and hence, by extension, other articles, as leather, etc., used by shoemakers, are sold: now called *grindery warehouse*. [Eng.]—3. Shoemakers' and other leather-workers' materials; findings. [Eng.]

grinding (grīn'ding), *n.* [< ME. *grinding*, *grinting*; verbal n. of *grind*, *v.*] The act of one who grinds; the action of a mill that grinds corn; a crushing or grating sound; gnashing, as of teeth.

Hir heryng ful of waimenting and *grinting* of teeth.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

grinding-bed (grīn'ding-bed), *n.* A form of grinding-machine for finishing accurately large slabs of stone. It consists of a frame carrying a moving bed or platform, on which the slab is placed, and a heavy flat grinding plate of iron, hung from cranks connected with shafts which are rotated by gearing. When the machine is in use, the grinding plate moves with a circular motion, and the platform with the slab receives simultaneously a reciprocating motion, which brings every part of the slab under the action of the plate.

Large slabs of marble and stone are ground very accurately in a machine called a *grinding bed*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 104.

grinding-bench (grīn'ding-bench), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a platform or table of stone, usually 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 18 inches high, on which a plate of glass is embedded in plaster of Paris so as to be perfectly level. The plate is then polished by the action of swing-tables or runners, upon the lower faces of which other plates of glass are cemented, and which are driven over the grinding-benches by machinery.

The machinery for driving the beam is fixed in a frame about six feet square and eighteen inches high, placed between the two *grinding-benches*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 112.

grinding-block (grīn'ding-blok), *n.* A block of rough or gritty material, such as emery, used for grinding hard bodies.

grinding-clamp (grīn'ding-klamp), *n.* An adjustable clamp forming an essential part of a form of grinder used for finishing cylindrical metal rods of medium size. It is attached to the rest of the grinder by a pair of binding screws, and held at the proper distance by a pair of set-screws, the rod being held between the clamp and the other part of the grinder. Sometimes the grinder of this form is itself called a grinding-clamp.

grinding-frame (grīn'ding-frām), *n.* An English term for a cotton-spinning machine. *E. H. Knight.*

grinding-house† (grīn'ding-hous), *n.* A house of correction: probably in allusion to the treadmill.

I am a forlorne creature, what shall keepe mee but that I must goe hence into the *grinding-house* to prison?
Terence in English (1641).

grinding-lathe (grīn'ding-lāтн), *n.* A small grindstone driven by a foot-wheel and treadle.

grindingly (grīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a grinding manner; cruelly; oppressively. *Quarterly Rev.*

grinding-machine (grīn'ding-mą-shēn'), *n.* A machine of any kind for grinding, as for sharpening edge-tools, polishing stone or glass, etc. See *grinding-bed*, *grinding-bench*.

grinding-mill (grīn'ding-mil), *n.* A mill at which or by means of which grinding is done.—**Saltpeter-and-sulphur grinding-mill**, in *powder-manuf.*, a machine consisting of two edge-wheels rotating in an annular pan, used to grind and incorporate sulphur and saltpeter for making powder.

grinding-plate (grīn'ding-plāt), *n.* The metallic plate by means of which the action of a grinding-bed is applied in polishing slabs of stone.

grinding-roll (grīn'ding-rōl), *n.* A roller or cylinder for grinding.

grinding-slip (grīn'ding-slip), *n.* A kind of oilstone; a hone.

grinding-tooth (grīn'ding-tōth), *n.* A molar or grinder.

grinding-vat (grīn'ding-vat), *n.* A mill for grinding flints used in making porcelain. It is a form of arrastre.

grinding-wheel (grīn'ding-hwēl), *n.* A wheel adapted for grinding or polishing.

In the application of the various *grinding* and polishing *wheels*, especially the latter, there is always some risk, as the temptation to expedite the work causes too much vigor to be occasionally used.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 40.

grindle (grin'dl), *n.* [Also called *John A. Grindle*, which is a humorous extension of the simple name; origin not ascertained.] The mudfish, *Amia calva*. [U. S.]

grindlestone (grin'dl-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindelston*, equiv. to *grinding-stone* and *grindstone*.] A grindstone. [Prov. Eng.]

Quat! hit clatered in the clyff, as hit cleue schulde,
As one vpon a *grynstelstom* hade grounden a sythe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2202.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by lead men for the nones
That turn round like *grindle-stones*.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

grindlet (grind'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ditch or drain. *Bailey*, 1731.

grindletail† (grin'dl-tāl), *n.* [With ref. to the circular form, in allusion to *grindlestone*, a grindstone.] A dog with a curling tail. Also called *trundletail*.

Their [bulls'] horns are plaguy strong, they push down palaces;
They toss our little habitations like whelps,
Like *grindle tails*, with their heels upward.
Fletcher, Island Princess, v. 1.

grindstone (grind'stōn, popularly grin'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindston*, *grynston*, *gryndstoon*; < *grind* + *stone*.] 1†. A stone used in grinding corn; a millstone.

Thow shalt not taak in stedde of a wed the nethermore and ouermore *grynstoon*. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

2†. A mill for grinding corn.

The puple wenten abowt, gederynge it [the manna] and breke it in a *grynstoon*. *Wyclif*, Num. xi. 8 (Oxf.).

3. A solid wheel of stone mounted on a spindle and turned by a winch-handle, by a treadle, or by machinery, used for grinding, sharpening, or polishing. The stone generally used for this purpose is a fine kind of sandstone found in England, Germany, Nova Scotia, and Arkansas, and at Berea in Ohio. Artificial grindstones are made of sand, corundum, emery, or some other abradant, and a cement.

Grindstones are employed for three purposes: to smooth surfaces, to reduce metal to a given thickness, and to sharpen edge tools.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 347.

Bilston grindstone, a stone quarried at Bilston in Staffordshire, England, and used chiefly for grindstones. — **To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone**, to subject one to severe toil or punishment.

He would chide them and tell them they might be ashamed, for lack of courage to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 241.

His tutor . . . made it one of his main objects in life to *keep* the boy's aspiring *nose to the grindstone* of grammatical minutiæ. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere.

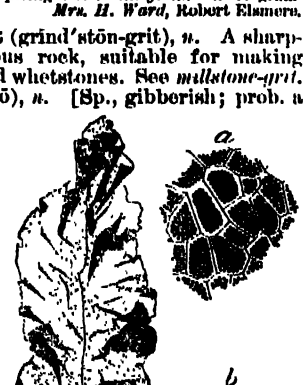
grindstone-grit (grind'stōn-grit), *n.* A sharp-grained siliceous rock, suitable for making grindstones and whetstones. See *millstone-grit*.

gringo (gring'gō), *n.* [Sp., gibberish; prob. a pop. var. of *Griego*, Greek.] Among Spanish Americans, an Englishman or an Anglo-American: a term of contempt.

Englishmen, or *Gringos* as they are contemptuously termed, are not liked in Chili, and travelling is uncomfortable and dangerous.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 649.

gringolé (gring-gō-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *annerated*.

Grinnellia (gri-nel'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Henry *Grinnell*, a merchant of New York (1800–74).] A genus of florideous marine algæ, comprising a single species, *G. Americana*, which grows on the eastern coast of the United States. It is one of the most beautiful of all the seaweeds, having broad, delicately membranaceous, rosy-red fronds composed of a single layer of cells. The spores occur in thicker and darker spots in the frond.


Grinnellia Americana, frond reduced. *a*, structure of the leaf. *b*, vertical section of a conceptacle, showing the chains of spores. (*a* and *b* magnified.)

grinner (grin'ėr), *n.* One who grins.

grinningly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* In a grinning manner.

grint[1] (grint), *n.* [E. dial., a nasalized form of *grit*[2], perhaps suggested by *grind*.] Grit. [Prov. Eng.]

grint[2]†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *grindeth*, third person singular present indicative of *grind*.

grinte†. An obsolete preterit of *grin*[1]. *Chaucer*.

grinting†, *n.* See *grinding*.

griotte (gri-ot'), *n.* [F., a sort of speckled marble, a particular application of *griotte*, a kind of cherry, egriot: see *egriot*.] A kind of red and brown marble.

grip[1] (grip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping*. [< ME. *grippen* (pret. *grippede*, *grip-ped*, *gripte*, often *grippel*, *grappt*, pp. *gripped*, *griped*) (= OHG. *chrippfan*, *chriffan*, MHG. *krippfen*, *kriffen*, *grippfen*), seize, grip; a secondary verb, the primary being AS. *gripan*, ME. *gripen*, E. *gripe*: see *gripe*[1]. The F. *gripper*, seize, grip, is from a LG. or Scand. form of *gripe*[1], q. v. Cf. *grip*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To grasp firmly with the hand; gripe; hence, to seize and hold fast by force of any kind.

[They] *grippit* the godys and the gay ladys,
And all the company cleue closit hom within.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3208.

My lord may *grip* my vassal lands,
For there again maun I never be!
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

Until the car is *gripped* to the moving cable, it must depend for its motive power upon some other agent.
Science, VIII. 275.

II. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to take hold; hold fast: as, the anchor *grips*.

grip[1] (grip), *n.* [< ME. *grip*, < AS. *gripe* (with short vowel) (= MHG. *gripe*, *grepe* = OHG. *grif*, *griph* (in comp.), MHG. *grif*, G. *griff*), grip, grasp, hold, clutch, < *gripan* (pp. *gripen*), gripe: see *gripe*[1], and cf. *grip*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of grasping strongly with the hand or by other means; a seizing and holding fast; firm grasp: as, a friendly *grip*; the *grip* of a vise.

I found a hard friend in his loose accounts,
A loose one in the hard *grip* of his hand.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

She clasped her hands with a *grip* of pain.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The soft pressure of a little hand that was one day to harden with faithful *grip* of sabre.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 55.

2. Mode of grasping; specifically, the grasp peculiar to any secret society as a means of recognition: as, the masonic *grip*.—3. That by which anything is grasped; a handle or hilt: as, the *grip* of a bow, of a sword or dagger, or of a gun-stock. See *barrel*, 5 (*m*).

Holding the rod by the *grip*, the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to assist the grasp, one finds that the reel, which is just below the *grip*, aids in balancing the rod.
St. Nicholas, XIII. 658.

4. In *mining*, a purchase or lifting-dog used to draw up boring-rods, by catching them under the collar at the joints.—5. In *theatrical cant*, a man employed to move scenery and properties.

Meanwhile the *gripe*, as the scene-shifters are called, have hold of the side scenes ready to shove them on.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

6. A gripsack (which see). [Colloq., U. S.] —7. A hole through which tarred rope is drawn, to press the tar into the yarn and remove the superfluous portion. Also called *gage* and *sliding-nippers*.—8. A clutching device attached to a railroad-car for connecting it with a moving traction-cable as a means of propulsion. See *cable-railroad*.—9. [< F. *grippe*.] Epidemic influenza: same as *grippe*. — **Pistol-grip of a gun-stock**, a grip fashioned like the stock of a pistol, incorporated in the gun-stock. See cut under *gun*. — **To lose one's grip**, to lose one's grasp or control of any situation or affair; lose one's self-control.

He had effaced the blot upon his escutcheon. The man was no coward at heart; he had for the moment, in army parlance, *lost his grip* under that first murderous fire.
The Century, XXXVI. 250.

grip[2] (grip), *n.* [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*[2]); < ME. *grip*, *grippe*, *gryppe* (also dim. *gryppel*: see *gripple*[2]), a ditch, drain, = OD. *grippe*, *gruppe*, *greppe*, a channel, furrow, = LG. *gruppe* (dim. *grüppel*), a ditch, drain; allied to and prob. (with alteration of vowel, as in *grit*[2], < AS. *greót*) descended from AS. (only in glosses) *greóp*, *grēp*, earliest form (Kentish) *groepe*, a ditch, channel. A different but allied word appears in *groop*, q. v.] 1. A small ditch or trench; a channel to carry off water or other liquid; a drain. [Prov. Eng.]

Than birth men casten hem in holes,
Or in a *grip*, or in the fen. *Havelok*, l. 2101.

An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the *grip*, wi' nokin to lend 'im a shove. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. Any kind of sink. [Prov. Eng.]

grip[2] (grip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping*. [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*[2]); < *grip*[2], *n.*] To trench; drain; cut into ditches or channels. [Prov. Eng.]

grip[3]†, *n.* See *gripe*[3].

grip-car (grip'kär), *n.* A car having a grip. See *grip*[1], *n.*, 8.

gripe[1] (grip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping*. [< ME. *gripen* (pret. *grop*, *grap*, *grep*, pl. *gripen*, *grepen*, pp. *gripen*), < AS. *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*, pl. *gripon*, pp. *gripen*) = OS. *grīpan* = OFries. *grīpa* = D. *grijpen* = MLG. *gripen* = OHG. *grīfan*, MHG. *grīfen*, G. *greifen* = Icel. *grīpa* = Sw. *gripa* = Dan. *gribe* = Goth. *greipan*, gripe, seize. Hence *grip*[1], *gripple*, and ult. *grope*, *grasp*, and perhaps *grab*[1]; also F. *gripper*, seize (of LG. or Scand. origin), *griffe*, a claw, talon (of HG. origin): see *griff*[1], *griffe*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay hold of with the fingers or claws; grasp strongly; clutch.

And when her suster herde this, she *griped* hir be the shulders, and put hir owt at the dore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

2. To seize and hold firmly in any way.

He lay at the erthe, and *griped* him sore in his armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

Thence gathering the whole intention of the conceit, ye may as in a handfull *gripe* al the discourse.
Spenser, F. Q., To Sir Walter Raleigh.

He had *griped* the monarchy in a stricter and faster hold. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. To tighten; clench.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 210.

Here's John the smith's rough hammered head. Great eye, Gross jaw, and *griped* lips do what granite can
To give you the crown-grasper. *Browning*, Protus.

4. To produce pain in as if by constriction or contraction: as, to *gripe* the bowels.

I've seen drops myself as made no difference whether they was in the glass or out, and yet have *griped* you the next day. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Hence—5. To pinch; straiten; distress.

And while fair Summers heat our fruits doth ripe,
Cold Winters Ice may other Countries *gripe*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Had he been slaughterman to all my kin,
I should not for my life but weep with him,
To see how inly sorrow *gripes* his soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Do you not tell men sometimes of their dulness,
When you are *grip'd*, as now you are, with need?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay hold with or as with the hand; fix the grasp or clutch.

They found his hands . . . fast *griping* upon the edge of a square small coffer which lay all under his breast.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Alternately their hammers rise and fall,
Whilst *griping* tongs turn round the glowing ball.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Struggling they *gripe*, they pull, they bend, they strain.
Brooke, Constantia.

2. To get money by grasping practices and exactions: as, a *griping* miser.

He has lost their fair affections
By his most covetous and greedy *griping*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 1.

He discovered none of that *griping* avarice, too often the reproach of his countrymen in these wars.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

3. To suffer griping pains.—4. *Naut.*, to lie too close to the wind: as, a ship *gripes* when she has a tendency to shoot up into the wind in spite of her helm.

gripe[1] (grip), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.* Cf. *grip*[1], *n.*, with which *gripe* was formerly partly merged (cf. the var. *greepe* in quot. under def. 7).] 1. Fast hold with the hand or arms; close embrace; grasp; clutch.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

I robb'd the treasury, and at one *gripe*
Snatch'd all the wealth so many worthy triumphs
Plac'd there as sacred to the peace of Rome.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Fired with this thought, at once he strained the breast:
'Tis true, the hardened breast resists the *gripe*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pygmalion and the Statue, l. 25.

2†. A handful.

A *gripe* of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

3. Forcible retention; bondage: as, the *gripe* of a tyrant or a usurer; the *gripe* of superstition.

Those
That fear the law, or stand within her *gripe*,
For any act past or to come.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

There are few who have fallen into the *Gripes* of the Inquisition, do scape the Rack. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

4. In *pathol.*, an intermittent spasmodic pain in the intestines, as in colic; cramp-colic; cramps: usually in the plural.

And yet more violently tortured with inward convulsions, and cruell *gripes*, then by outward disease, or forraine hostilitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 156.

5. Something used to clutch, seize, or hold a thing; a claw or grip. Specifically—**6.** A pitchfork; a dung-fork. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The forefoot, or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end. See cut under *stem*.

This day by misfortune a piece of ice stroke of our *gripes* afore at two aforenoone, yet for all this we turned to doe our best. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 449.

(*b*) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under water, chiefly toward the bottom of the stem.—**8.** *Naut.*: (*a*) *pl.* Lashings for boats, to secure them in their places at sea, whether hanging at the davits or stowed on deck. (*b*) One of two bands by which a boat is prevented from swinging about when suspended from the davits.—**9.** A small boat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Within a small time he brought fifteene vessels called *Gripes*, laden with wine, and with them men of warre.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 75.

10†. A miser.

Let him be a bawd, a *gripe*, an usurer, a villain.
Burton.

gripe[2] (grīp), *n.* [See *grip*[2].] A ditch or trench: same as *grip*[2], 1.

A man comfortably dressed lay flat on his back in the *gripe*. *Trench.*

Up and down in that meadow . . . did Tom and the trembling youth beat like a brace of pointer dogs, stumbling into *gripes* and over sleeping cows.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

gripe[2] (grīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping*. Same as *grip*[2].

gripe[3]† (grīp), *n.* [< ME. *gripe*, *grip*, *grype*, *gryp* (the alleged AS. **gripe* not found) = D. *grijp* = MLG. *grip* = OHG. *grif*, *grīfo*, MHG. *grīfe*, G. *greif*, a griffin (cf. D. *grijpvogel*, *vogel-grijp*, LG. *vogel-grip*, a vulture, G. *greifgeier*, a condor), = Icel. *grȳpr* = Sw. *grip*, a vulture, = Dan. *grib*, a vulture, a griffin: derived (the ME. and perhaps other Teut. forms through OF. *grip*) from LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, etc., a griffin, vulture: see *griffin*.] **1.** A griffin.

The *gripe* also biside the bere,
No beest wolde to othere dere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A vulture. [Cf. *griffin*, 1, 2.]

Like a white hind under the *gripe's* sharp claws.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 543.

gripe-all (grīp'âl), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A miser. [Rare.]

The truth is, Lamb . . . could feel, pro tempore, what belonged to the character of a *gripe-all*.
The New Mirror (New York), 1843.

gripeful (grīp'fûl), *a.* [< *gripe*[1] + *-ful*.] Disposed to gripe. [Rare.]

gripel†, *a.* See *gripple*.

gripe-penny (grīp'pen'i), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*. Cf. equiv. F. *grippe-sou*.] A niggard; a miser. *Mackenzie.*

griper (grī'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gripes; an extortioner.—**2†.** A Thames collier or coal-barge.

There be also certain colliers that bring coles to London by water in barges, and they be called *gripers*.
Greene, Disc. of Coosnage.

gripe's-egg† (grīps'eg), *n.* An egg-shaped vessel used by alchemists.

Let the water in glass E be filtered,
And put into the *gripe's egg*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

grip-grass (grip'gràs), *n.* Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

Griphosaurus (grif-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρίφος, anything intricate, a riddle, lit. a fishing-basket, a creel, + σαῦρος, a lizard. The later occasional spelling *Gryphosaurus* simulates a derivation < LL. *gryphus*, ML. often spelled *griphus*, a griffin, + Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard.] The generic name given by Andreas Wagner in 1861 (*Griphosaurus problematicus*) to the second specimen of the fossil reptilian bird now known as the *Archæopteryx macrura*. See *Archæopteryx*. Also written *Gryphosaurus*.

gripingly (grī'ping-li), *adv.* In a griping or constraining manner; with a griping pain.

griplet, *a.* See *grippleness*.

gripleness†, *n.* See *grippleness*.

gripman (grip'man), *n.*; pl. *gripmen* (-men). A man who works the grip on a cable-railroad.

The driver, or *grip-man*, then opened the valve admitting air to the engine. *Science*, VIII. 275.

grippal†, *a.* Another spelling of *gripple*[1].

grippe (grip), *n.* [F., lit. a seizure, < *gripper*, seize: see *grip*[1], *gripe*[1].] Epidemic influenza.

gripper (grip'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grips, grasps, or seizes. Specifically—(*a*) A processserver or sheriff's officer; a bailiff. [Ireland.] (*b*) In *printing*, a curved iron clasp, usually one of four or more, which grips the edge of a sheet of paper, and retains it in position while going through the press. (*c*) A contrivance fixed to a mail-car, or to a crane alongside a railroad-track, for seizing a mail bag automatically while the car is in motion. [U. S.]

On each carriage 112 to 224 iron tongs or *grippers* are placed at regular distances from each other.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8824.

At the same time a pouch [mail bag] is taken from the crane by the *gripper* on the car, a pouch is taken from the car by the *gripper* on the crane.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 106.

(*d*) A device for holding the carbon of an arc-lamp and assisting in the regulation of its movements.

The actual work of liberating the catch or the *gripper*, and feeding the carbon, is effected by gravity.
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I. 383.

grippie, *a.* and *n.* See *grippy*.

grippingness (grip'ing-nes), *n.* Avarice; greed. [Rare.]

Another with a logick-fisted *grippingness* catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 87.

gripping-wheel (grip'ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel for gripping or seizing, as one of a pair of wheels for seizing a central rail in some forms of railway; a friction-wheel.

The plan proposed to insure tractive power by means of a pair of horizontal *gripping wheels* was originally devised by Vignoles and Ericsson. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 200.

gripple[1] (grip'l), *a.* [Formerly also *gripple*, *grippal*; < ME. *gripel*, grasping, greedy, < AS. *gripul*, grasping, < *grīpan*, pp. *gripen*, gripe, grasp, seize: see *gripe*[1].] **1.** Griping; tenacious.

The salvage nation doth all dread despise,
Tho on his shield he *gripple* hold did lay.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 6.

That fatal tool she lent
By which th' insatiate slave her entrails out doth draw,
That thrusts his *grippls* hand into her golden maw.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 106.

2. Grasping; greedy; avaricious. [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

This *grippie* miser, this unelvil wretch,
Will, for this little that I am indebted,
Unchristianly imprison you and me.
Webster (*and Dekker*?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii 3.

Naebody wad be sae *grippie* as to take his gear.
Scott, Waverley, lxvii.

gripple[1]†, *v. t.* [Freq. of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1], scarcely used. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.* and *n.*] To grasp.

Well *gripple* in his hand.
Topsell, Beasts, p. 213. (*Halliwell.*)

gripple[1]† (grip'l), *n.* [Perhaps only in Spenser; < *gripple*[1], *v.*, freq. form of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1]. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.*] A grip; a grasp.

No ever Artegall his *gripe* strong
For anything wold slacke, but still upon him hong.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

gripple[2]†, *n.* [ME. *gryppel* (= LG. *grüppel*); dim. of *grip*[2], q. v.] A ditch; a drain.

Gryppe, or *gryppel*, where water rennythe away in a londe, a watei forowe, aratiuncula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p 212

gripple-minded† (grip'l-min'ded), *a.* [< *gripple*[1], *a.*, + *mind* + *-ed*[2].] Of a greedy, grasping, or miserly disposition.

That a man of your estate should be so *gripple-minded* and repining at his wife's bounty!
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

grippleness† (grip'l-nes), *n.* [Also *griplenes*; < *gripple*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being gripple; grasping or avaricious disposition.

The young man pretends it is for his wanton and inordinate lust, the old, for his *grippleness*, techiness, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii.

grip-pulley (grip'pûl'i), *n.* A form of grip consisting of an application of the pulley, used on cable-railroads, etc.

It was not until 1870 that the first patent for a *grip-pulley* was issued to Andrew S. Hallidie, of San Francisco.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1893, p. 122.

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *a.* [< *grip*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.*] Avaricious; grasping. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *n.* [Dim. of *grip*[1].] A grip. [Scotch.]

Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet, *grippie* for *grippie*, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin frae under your nails. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

gripsack (grip'sak), *n.* [< *grip*[1] + *sack*.] A hand-satchel for a traveler; any valise or portmanteau usually carried in the hand. Also called *grip*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Griqua (grē'kwą), *n.* One of a South African race of half-castes, resulting from the intercourse between the Dutch settlers and Hottentot and Bush women. They form a distinct community in a region called Griqualand, now belonging to Great Britain, traversed by the Orange river, and including the African diamond-fields. Some of them are Christians and considerably civilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders.

griqualandite (grē'kwą-land-īt), *n.* [< *Griqualand* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the silicified crocidolite (tiger-eye) from Griqualand West, South Africa.

gris[1]†, *n.* See *grise*[2].

gris[2]†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*[4].

grisaille (grē-zāl'), *n.* [F., < *gris*, gray: see *grise*[4].] A system of painting in gray tints of various shades, produced by mixing white with black, used either simply for decoration, or to represent objects, etc., as if in relief; also, a painting, a stained-glass window, etc., executed according to this method. See *camaieu*.

Now the dome of St. Paul's had already been decorated with *grisaille* paintings by Wren's friend, Sir James Thornhill. *The American*, IX. 201.

Grisaille decoration, a decoration in monochrome, in various tints of gray. It is a common decoration for walls, both exterior and interior, for pottery, for colored windows, etc. Compare *monochrome*, *chiaroscuro*, and *camaieu*.

grisamber† (grē-sam'bėr), *n.* [Transposed form of *ambergris*.] Ambergris.—**Grisamber-steamed**, flavored with the steam of melted ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grisamber-steam'd. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 344.

grise[1]†, *v.* [< ME. *grisen* (pret. *grisede*, also as a strong verb, pret. *gros*), also in comp. *agrisen* (pret. *agros*, *agras*, pp. *agrisen*, *agrise*), appar. < AS. **grīsan* (pret. **grās*, pp. **grisen*), found only once, in comp. *ā-grīsan*, feel terror, = MLG. **grīsen*, *grisen*, *gresen*, feel terror; parallel with these forms, with appar. root **gris*, are other forms with the root **grus*, namely, AS. **grēosan* (pret. **greās*, pl. **gruron*, pp. **groren*, found only in the comp. pp. *begroren*, terrified, and in the derived noun *gryre*, ME. *grure* (= OS. *gruri*), terror, dread, whence *grysely*, ME. *grurely*, *grureful*, terrible, dreadful), with prob. a secondary form **grūsian*, whence ult. E. dial. *growse*, *growze*, Sc. *groose*, *groosz*, *gruze*, shiver; = OHG. *grūwisōn*, *grūsōn*, MHG. *grūsen*, *grüsen*, G. *grausen*, cause to shudder, terrify (whence MHG. *grus*, G. *graus*, terror, dread, horror, MHG. *grusenlich*, G. *grauslich*, horrible: see also *grisly*[1]); with verb-formative *-s*, from a simpler form seen in OHG. **gruen*, *in-gruen*, shudder, MHG. *grüwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear, = Dan. *grue*, shudder at, dread (> *gru*, horror, terror), > ME. (Sc.) *grouen*, *grouen*, *gryen*, E. *grue*: see *grue*, *gruesome*. Hence ult. *grisly*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be in terror; fear; tremble or shudder with fear.

Gret tempest began to rise,
That gert the shipmen sar *grise*.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 134.

Thay shalle in thare fleshe ryse
That every man shalle whake [quake] and *gryse*
Agans that ilk dome. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 41.

II. *trans.* To be in terror of; fear; dread.

The olde dwelleris of thin holi lond, the whiche thou *grisedist*, for hateful werkis. *Wyclif*, Wisdom xii. 4 (Oxf.).

grise[2] (gris), *n.* [Also written *grice*; < ME. *gris*, *grys*, *grise*, *gryce*, < Icel. *griss*, a young pig, = Sw. Dan. *gris*, a pig. The supposed connection with Gr. χοῖρος (orig. **χορσος*?), a young pig, is doubtful. Dim. *griskin*, q. v.] **1.** A pig; swine; especially, a little pig.

"Ich haue no peny," quath Peers, "polettes for to bigge [buy],
Nother goos nother *grys*, bote two grene cheses,
A fewe croddes and creyme, and a cake of oten."
Piers Ploreman (C), ix. 305.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, a young wild boar. The distinction between a grise and a boar cannot always be maintained in delineation. Compare *eagle* and *eaglet*.

3†. A young animal of another kind, as a badger; a cub.

This fine
Smooth bawson cub, the young *grise* of a gray [a badger].
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

grise[3]†, *n.* Same as *grece*[2].

Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise*, or step, may help these lovers.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

grise[4]†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grece*, *gris*, < ME. *gryce*, *gris*, *grys*, < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris* = It. *grigio* (ML. *grisius*, *griseus*), gray, < OHG. MHG. *gris*, G. *greis* = OS. *gris*, gray; as a noun, < ME. *gryce*, *gris*, *grys*, < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris*, a gray fur, miniver, = It. *grigio*, a homespun cloth, russet; from the adj.] I. *a.* Gray.

His hakeney, that was al pomely *grys*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 6.

II. *n.* A gray fur, of the squirrel or rabbit.

I saugh his sleves purfiled at the hond
With *grys*, and that the fyneste of a lond
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 194.

They ar clothed in velvet and chamlet furred with *grice*, and we be vestured with poro clothe.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., ccclxi.

"Here is a glove," he said,
"Lined with the silver *gris*."
Child Aorge (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

griseous (gris'ē-us), *a.* [< ML. *griseus*, *grisius*, gray: see *grise*[4].] Pearl-gray; gray verging on blue.

grisette (gri-zet'), *n.* [< F. *grisette* (= Sp. *griseta* = It. *grisetta*), a sort of gray fabric (see def. 1), dim. of *gris*, gray: see *grise*[4].] 1. Originally, a sort of gray woolen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the lower classes in France: so called from its gray color. Hence —2. A young woman of the working class; especially, a young woman employed as a shop-girl, a sewing girl, or a chambermaid: commonly applied by foreigners in Paris to the young women of this class who are free in their manners on the streets or in the shops.

She was working a pair of ruffles as she sat in a low chair, on the far side of the shop . . . She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

3. The noctuid moth *Acronycta strigosa*: an English collectors' name. = **Syn. 2.** See *lorette*.

grisful†, *a.* Terrible; dreadful.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* [< *grise*[2] + *-kin*.] The small bones taken out of the flitch of a bacon pig. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

Who in all forms of pork, . . .
Leg, bladebone, baldrib, *griskin*, chine or chop,
Profess myself a genuine Philopig
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

grisled†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzled*.

grisliness (griz'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *grislinesse*; < *grisly*[1] + *-ness*.] The quality of being grisly or horrible; dreadfulness.

There as they schuln have . . . scharp hunger and thurst, and *grislines* of develes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

That ill agreeing musick was beautified with the *grislinesse* of wounds, the rising of dust, the hideous falls and the groans of the dying. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

grisly[1] (griz'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *grisely*; < ME. *grisly*, *grysly*, *grisely*, *gryscly*, *grissely*, *-lich*, *-lic*, < AS. **grislic*, not found except as in *angrislic*, *on-grislic*, *an-grysly*, *on-gryscnlic*, horrible, terrible, adv. *angrysenlice*, horribly (each form once), = OD. *grijselick* = OFries. *grislik* or *gryslik* = MHG. *grisenlich*, horrible; connected with *grue*[1], r., q. v.] Such as to inspire fear; frightful; terrible; gruesome; grim: as, a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* specter.

As he hath sent you to socoure so *grisliche* an host,
That ther nis man vpon mold that may you with-stond.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4935.

Whose *grisly* looks, and eyes like brands,
Strike terrour where they come.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

Who enters at such *grisly* door,
Shall ne'er, I ween, find exit more.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 23.

To the executioner she expressed a hope that his sword was sufficiently sharp, "as he was likely to find her old neck very tough." With this *grisly* parody upon the pathetic dying words of Anne Boleyn, the courageous old gentlewoman submitted to her fate.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 225.

Grisly bear. See *grizzly*. = **Syn.** *Grim*, *Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, appalling, dreadful.

grisly[1]†, *adv.* [< ME. *grisly*, *grissely*; from the adj.] Frightfully; terribly.

Nayled thou was thurgh hande and feete,
And all was for oure synne.
Full *grissely* muste we caitiffis grete,
Of bale howe schulde I blynne?
York Plays, p. 425.

grisly[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzly*.

grison (gri'son), *n.* [< F. *grison*, gray (as a noun, applied to an ass), < *gris*, gray: see *grise*[4].] 1. An animal of the genus *Galictis*, *G. vittata* or Guiana marten, a plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America. It is made by J. E. Gray the type of a genus *Grisonia*. See cut under *Galictis*.—2. A kind of sapajou, the *Lagothrix canus* of Geoffroy. *Cuvier*, ed. 1849.

grissel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzle*.

grissel[2]†, *n.* and *a.* See *grizel*.

grist (grist), *n.* [< ME. *grist*, *gryst*, < AS. *grist*, lit. a grinding (glossed by ML. *molitura*, and transposed *gyrst*, by L. *stridor*; as adj. *gyrst* by L. *stridulus*, grinding, gnashing) (also in deriv. *gristian*, grind, grate, gnash, in comp. *gristbātian* and *gristbītian*, gnash the teeth, ME. *grisbatien*, *grisbetien*, *grisbaten*, *grispaten*, gnash the teeth, mod. E. dial. *grisbite* (Gloucester), gnash the teeth, *grisbet* (Somerset), make a wry face (see *bite*, *bit*[1], *bait*[1]); cf. OS. *gristgrimmo*, n., gnashing of teeth, OHG. *gringrimmōn*, also *grisgramōn*, MHG. *grisgramen*, *gringrimmen*, gnash the teeth, growl, G. *griesgramen*, be fretful, morose, peevish, MHG. *grisgram*, gnashing of teeth, G. *griesgram*, peevishness, a grumbler, adj. peevish, morose); formed, with suffix *-st*, < AS. *grindan*, grind: see *grind*. Hence *gristle*, q. v.] 1†. A grinding: in the quotation used of the gnashing of the teeth.

Thy heued hats nauther greme ne *gryste*,
On arme other fynger, thag thou ber byge.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 465.

2. That which is ground; corn to be ground; grain carried to the mill to be ground separately for its owner.

Oon wolde rifles us at hame,
And gadere the flour out of oure *gryst*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

3. The amount ground at one time; the grain carried to the mill for grinding at one time. Hence—4. Material for an occasion; a supply or provision.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter bring no *grist*.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

5. Material for one brewing. See the extract.

The quantity of malt and raw fruit used for one brewing, expressed by weight or by measure and weight, is called the *grist*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 410.

6. A given size of rope or yarn, as determined by the amount of material. The common grist of rope is a circumference of 3 inches, with 20 yarns in each of the 3 strands.

The *grist* or quality of all fine yarns is estimated by the number of leas in a pound. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 666.

The hemp is not stripped of the tow, or cropped, unless it is designed to spin beneath the usual *grist*, which is about 20 yarns for the strand of a 3-inch strap-laid rope.
Ure, Dict., III. 716.

To bring grist to the mill, to be a source of profit; bring profitable business into one's hands.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it *brings grist to the mill*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* [< ME. *gristel*, *grystyl*, < AS. *gristle* (= OFries. *gristel*, *gristl*, *grestel*, *gerstel*), cartilage; dim. in form, < AS. *grist*, a grinding (with reference to the difficulty of masticating it): see *grist*, *n.* Cf. D. *knarsbeen*, gristle, < *knarsen*, gnash, crunch, + *been*, bone.] 1. The popular name of cartilage. See *cartilage*.

The women generally weare in one of the *gristles* of their noses a ring like a wedding ring.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 269.

Hence—2. Something young and unformed.

You have years, and strength to do it! but were you,
As I, a tender *gristle*, apt to bow,
You would, like me, with cloaks enveloped,
Walk thus, then stamp, then stare.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 3.

They were but *gristles*, and not one amongst a hundred come to any full growth or perfection.
Middleton, Mad World, ii. 7.

In the gristle, not yet hardened into bone or strengthened into sinew; young, weak, and unformed.

A people who are still, as it were, but *in the gristle*, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

gristled (gris'ld), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-ed*[2].] Consisting of gristle; tough.

I pitied the man whose *gristled* half a heart the contrast could not move. *New York Tribune*, May 17, 1862.

gristliness (gris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being gristly or cartilaginous.

gristly (gris'li), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous: as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes; the *gristly* caps or epiphyses of growing bones.

In the so-called cuttlefish, for example, there is a distinct brain enclosed in a kind of skull—a *gristly*, not a bony, case. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 252.

grist-mill (grist'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers. See *flouring-mill*.

grit[1] (grit), *n.* [Usually in pl., < ME. **grytte*, **grutte* (in deriv. *grutten*, *a.*: see *gritten*), < AS. *grytt*, usually in pl. *grytta*, *grytte* (also spelled *gritta*, *gretta*), and *gryttan*, flour, bran (L. *pollis* and *furfur*), = D. *grutte*, *grut*, grits, groats, = OHG. *gruzzi*, bran, grits (> It. *gruzzo*, a heap, pile), MHG. G. *grütze*, grits, groats, = Icel. *grautr*, porridge, = Norw. *graut*, porridge, = Sw. *gröt*, thick pap, = Dan. *grød*, boiled groats; derived, with orig. suffix *-ja*, from AS. *grūt*, E. *grout*[1], q. v.; a different word from AS. *greót*, E. *grit*[2], with which, however, it is closely allied; different also from *groats*, q. v.] 1. The coarse part of meal.—2. *pl.* Oats or wheat hulled or coarsely ground; small particles of broken grain; sizings: as, oaten or wheaten *grits*.

grit[2] (grit), *n.* [A later form, with shortened vowel (prob. to suit the allied *grit*[1], meal), of earlier *greet*; < ME. *greet*, *gret*, *greot*, < AS. *greót*, sand, dust, earth, = OS. *griot* = OFries. *gret*, sand, = OHG. *grioz*, sand, gravel, MHG. *griez*, sand, gravel (comp. *griez-mel*, coarse meal), G. *gress*, *gries*, coarse sand, gravel, grit, also grits, groats, = Icel. *gryjót*, collectively, stones, rough stones, rubble; akin to AS. *grot*, ME. *grot*, a particle, small piece. *Grit*[2] is allied to, and in mod. use partly confused with, *grit*[1]: see *grit*[1], *grout*[1], *grout*[2].] 1. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles collectively.—2†. Soil; earth.

How out of *greot* and of gras grewe so meny huwes,
Somme soure and somme swete selcouth me thouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 177.

With marble *greet* ygrounde and myxt with lyme
Polisshe alle uppe thy werke in goodly tyme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

3. In *geol.*, any silicious rock of which the particles have sharp edges, so that it can be used for grinding. The best known grit-rock is the millstone-grit (see that word, and *carboniferous*), to which belongs much of the rock used in England for grindstones. The best known and most important gritstone in the United States is the so-called Berea grit or sandstone. See *sandstone*.

4. The structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness or their opposites: as, a hone of fine *grit*.

By statuaries, the marble is rubbed with two qualities of gritstone: the coarse, which is somewhat finer than Bilston, is known as first *grit*, and the fine as second *grit*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 380.

5. Firmness of mind; courage; spirit; resolution; determination; pluck.

If he hadn't a had the clear *grit* in him, and showed his teeth and claws, they'd a nullified him so you wouldn't see a grease spot of him no more. *Halsburton*, Sam Slick.

She used to write sheets and sheets to your Aunt Lois about it; and I think Aunt Lois she kep' her *grit* up.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 36.

They came to a rising ground, not sharp, but long; and here youth, and *grit*, and sober living told more than ever.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxi.

It was, indeed, a point of honour with Shelley to prove that some *grit* lay under his outward appearance of weakness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 119.

6. [*cap.*] In Canada, an extreme Liberal: so called by the opposite party.

The names "Tory" and "*Grit*," by which they call each other, therefore, being free from meaning, are really more appropriate than Conservative and Liberal, by which they call themselves. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 15.

grit[2] (grit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gritted*, ppr. *gritting*. [< *grit*[2], sand, etc. Not connected with *grate*[2].] I. *intrans.* To give forth a grating sound, as of sand under the feet; grate.

The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread.
Goldsmith, An Author's Bedchamber.

II. *trans.* To grate; grind: as, to *grit* the teeth. [Colloq.]

grit[3] (grit), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of crawfish; the sea-crab. *Minshew.* [Old and prov. Eng.]

Paguro [It.], a kind of creuis or crafish called a *grit*, a grampell, or a punger. *Florio.*

grit[4] (grit), *a.* A Scotch variant of *great*.

But fair Lady Anne on Sir William call'd,
With the tear *grit* in her ee.
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 268).

Yet has see mony takin' arts,
Wi' *grit* an' sma'.
Burns, Holy Willie's Prayer.

grith†, *n.* [ME. *grith, gryth,* < AS. *grith,* peace (as limited in place or time), truce, protection, security, < Icel. *grith* = OSw. *grith, gruth,* prop. a domicile, home (with the notion of service), pl. a truce, peace, pardon (limited in place or time). Often used in connection with *frith,* peace: see *frith*[1].] A truce; peace; security.

To come and goo I graunte yow *grith.*
York Plays, p. 131.

"I gaf hem *grithe,*" seid oure kyng,
"Thorowout alle mery Ingelond."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

grit-rock (grit'rok), *n.* Same as *grit*[2], 3.

gritstone (grit'stōn), *n.* Same as *grit*[2], 3.

If the scale be rubbed off with, say, a little *grit-stone,* the colours are very plainly visible, and when the proper tint appears, the borer is plunged into water, and the tempering finished. *W. Morgan,* Manual of Mining Tools.

grittent (grit'n), *a.* [ME. *grutten;* < *grit*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made, as bread, of grits.

grittle (grit'i), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *her.,* composed equally of a metal and a color: said of the field.

grittiness (grit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gritty.

We had always recognised city dust as a nuisance, and had supposed that it derived the peculiar *grittiness* and flintiness of its structure from the constant macadamizing of city roads. *R. A. Proctor,* Light Science, p. 220.

gritty (grit'i), *a.* [< *grit*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of or covered with hard particles; sandy.

Sometimes also methought I found this powder . . . somewhat *gritty* between the teeth.
Boyle, Works, III. 108.

Coarse, *gritty,* and sandy papers are fit only for blotters and blunderers; no good draughtsman would lay a line on them. *Ruskin,* Elements of Drawing.

It was damp and dark, and the floors felt *gritty* to the feet. *H. James, Jr.,* Little Tour, p. 192.

2. Courageous and resolute; determined; plucky.

Thought I, my neighbor Buckingham
Hath somewhat in him *gritty,*
Some Pilgrim stuff, that hates all sham,
And he will print my ditty.
Lowell, Interview with Miles Standish.

I 'lowed I'd see what sort uv stuff you've got, seein's you was so almighty *gritty.* A bigger man'n you could n' hold agin me. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

grivet (griv'et), *n.* [< F. *grivet,* appar. an arbitrary formation by some French naturalist, < *gri(s),* gray, + *vo(r)t,* green: see *grise*[4] and *vert.*] A small greenish-gray monkey of northeastern Africa, *Cercopithecus griseoviridis.* It is one of the species oftenest seen in confinement, or accompanying organ-grinders. Also called *tota.*

grise† (griz), *n.* Same as *grece*[2].

grisel† (griz'el), *n.* and *a.* [Also *grissel;* in allusion to *Grisel, Grissel,* otherwise called *Griselda,* the patient heroine of a well-known tale told by Boccaccio and Chaucer.] I. *n.* A meek woman.

He had married five shrews in succession, and made *grisels* of every one of them before they died.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 15.

II. *a.* Meek; gentle.

The *grisell* Turtles (seldom seen alone),
Dis-payr'd and parted, wander one by one.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

griselin (griz'e-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin.*

grizzle (griz'l), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *grizle, grizzle;* < ME. *grisel, griscll, gresell,* n., an old man (**grisel,* a., gray, not found), a dim. form equiv. to 'grayish,' < OF. *gris,* gray: see *grise*[4].] I. *n.* 1. Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.

O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy case?
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2†. A species of wig. *Davies.*

Emerg'd from his *grizzle,* th' unfortunate prig
Seems as if he was hunting all night for his wig.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, xi.

Even our clergy when abroad moult their feather'd *grizzles,* cast off their pudding-sleeves, and put on white stockings, long swords, and bag-wigs.
Colman, The Spleen, ii.

3†. An old or gray-haired person.

Lo, olde *Grisel,* liste to ryme and playe!
Chaucer, Scogan, l. 35.

And though thou feigne a yonge corage,
It sheweth well by thy visage,
That olde *grisell* is no fole.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

II.† *a.* Grizzly; gray.

The *grizzle* grace
Of bushy peruke shadow'd o'er his face.
Lloyd, Two Odes, i.

grizzle (griz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grizzled,* ppr. *grizzling.* [< *grizzle, n.,* or *grizzled, grizzly, a.*] To grow gray or grizzly; become gray-haired. *Emerson.* [Rare.]

grizzled (griz'ld), *a.* [< *grizzle* + *-ed*[2]; formerly spelled *grisled.*] Gray; of a mixed color.

The rams . . . were ringstraked, speckled, and *grisled.*
Gen. xxxi. 10.

Old men like me are out of date:
Who wants to see a *grizzled* pate?
R. H. Stoddard, Old Man's New-Year's Song.

Grizzled sandpiper. See *sandpiper.*

grizzly (griz'li), *a.* and *n.* [< *grizzle* + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

Old squirrels that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 851.

And my good glass will tell me how
A *grizzly* beard becomes me then.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

Some rough old knight who knew the worldly way,
Albeit *grizzlier* than a bear.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis,* a very large and ferocious bear peculiar to mountainous parts of western North America. It is so called from its usual coloration, a grizzled gray, but is very variable in this respect, some individuals being whitish, blackish, brownish, or variegated. It is sometimes regarded as a variety of the common brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos,* but usually as a distinct species, of which several color-varieties have been recognised by name. See *bear*[2], 1. [The spelling *grisly,* which refers to the nature of the brute, is later, and refers to *grisly*[1], terrible, as reflected in the specific name.]

II. *n.*; pl. *grizzlies* (-liz). 1. The grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis.* See I.

The minor chips the rock and wanders farther, and the *grizzly* muses undisturbed.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 49.

The Indians and most of the white hunters are rather chary of meddling with "Old Ephraim," as the mountain men style the *grizzly.* *T. Roosevelt,* Hunting Trips, p. 334.

2. In *mining:* (*a*) An arrangement in the sluices used in washing auriferous gravel for receiving and throwing out the large stones carried down by the current. [Pacific States.] (*b*) In Australia, a coarse grating of timber for separating large pieces of quartz from the decomposed rock with which they are associated, in some of the forms of granitic dikes containing auriferous quartz peculiar to that region.

groan (grōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *grone* (Sc. *grane, graun*); < ME. *gronen,* < AS. *grānian,* lament, murmur; akin to AS. *grennan,* snarl, grin, ME. *grinnen, grennen,* snarl, grin, howl, Icel. *grenja,* howl, etc.; both secondary verbs, the primary appearing in OHG. *grīnan,* grin, snarl, grumble, growl, etc.: see *grin*[1], and cf. *grunt.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound expressive of grief or pain; utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound: often used figuratively.

We that are in this tabernacle do *groan,* being burdened 2 Cor. v. 4.

The land *groans* and justice goes to wrack the while.
Milton, Civil Power.

May the gods grant I may one day be [slain],
And not from sickness die right wretchedly,
Groaning with pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

This profusion of food showed itself at dinner, where, if the table did not *groan,* the guests surely did: for each person is expected to eat of every dish.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 29.

2. To long or strive with deep earnestness, and as if with groans.

Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *G. Herbert.*

I'm sure the gallows *groans* for you.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

II. *trans.* To express disapproval of or to silence by means of groans: usually with *down:* as, the speaker was *groaned down.*

Yesterday they met, as agreed upon, and, after *groaning* the Ward Committee, went to the mayor's office.
New York Tribune, Dec. 19, 1861.

groan (grōn), *n.* [< *groan, v.*] 1. A low, deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or grief; figuratively, any natural sound resembling this, and having a mournful or dismal effect.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous *groan.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 658.

He sinks into thy depths with bubbling *groan,*
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. A deep murmuring sound uttered in derision or disapprobation: opposed to *cheer* or *applause.*—3. The noise made by a buck at rutting-time. *Halliwell.*

groaner (grō'nėr), *n.* One who groans.

groanful (grōn'fúl), *a.* [< *groan* + *-ful.*] Sad; inducing groans.

It did aloft rebownd,
And gave againe his mother earth a *groanefull* sownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 42.

groaning-chair† (grō'ning-chār), *n.* The chair in which a woman formerly sat during labor, or after her confinement to receive congratulations.

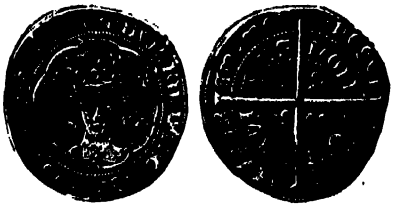
For the nurse, the child to dandle,
Sugar, soap, spiced pots, and candle,
A *groaning-chair,* and eke a cradle.
Poor Robin's Almanack.

groaning-cheese†, *n.* See *cheese*[1].

groaning-malt (grō'ning-mâlt), *n.* Drink, as ale or spirits, provided against a woman's confinement, and drunk by the women assembled on the occasion. [Scotch.]

Wha will buy my *groanin'-maut?*
Burns, The Rantin' Dog.

groat (grōt), *n.* [< ME. *grote, groote,* < OD. *groote,* D. *groot* = LG. (Brem.) *grote* (> G. *grot*), a groat, lit. a 'great' or large coin, a name applied to various coins of different value (orig. to Bremen coins called *grote sware,* 'great pennies,' < *swar,* heavy), in distinction from the smaller copper coins of the same name, of which 5 made a groat. Cf. ML. *grossi, grossi denarii,* 'large pennies,' a name given to silver coins first issued in the 13th century at Prague and afterward at other places: see *gross.*] 1. An



Obverse. Reverse.
Groat of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

English silver coin, of the value of fourpence, first issued for circulation in the reign of Edward III. Groats were issued by subsequent sovereigns till 1662, when their coinage (except as Maundy money) was discontinued. The groat, under the name of *fourpence,* was again issued for circulation in 1836, but it was not coined (except as Maundy money) between 1856 and 1888, when its coinage was resumed.

A! give that covent [convent] half a quarter otes;
A! gif that covent foure and twenty *grotes.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 256.

3 *groates* make 1 shilling. *T. Hill,* Arithmetic (1600).

In the fifteenth Year of this King's Reign, Wheat was sold for ten *Groats* a Quarter *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 101.

2†. One of various small continental coins.

A Flemish *groat* is a little above 3 farthings English.
Recorde, Whetstone of Wit.

3. Proverbially, a very small sum.

He warned Watt his wyf was to blame,
That hire hed was worth halue a marke, his hode nought worth a *grote* *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 31.

"I care not a *groat,*" for Master Tresilian," he said; "I have done more than bargain by him, and have brought his errant-damosel within his reach."
Scott, Kenilworth, xxix.

groats (grōts), *n. pl.* [< ME. *grotes,* also *groten,* pl. of *grote,* < AS. *grūtan,* pl., the grain of oats without the husks; a once-occurring word, related (though in what way is not clear, the vowel-relation being irreg.) to AS. *grytt, gryttan,* E. *grits,* the residuary materials of malt liquors, and *grūt,* E. *grout*[1], meal: see *grit*[1], *grit*[2], *grout*[1].] Oats or wheat from which the hull or outer coating has been removed and which is then crushed or used whole. Compare *grit*[1], 2.

Verrius reporteth, that the people of Rome for three hundred years together used no other food than the *groats* made of common wheat.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

There were oat and barley meal, or *grotts,* kail, leeks, and onions, oatcakes, and but little wheat bread.
Quarterly Rev.

grobian (grō'bi-an), *n.* [< G. *grobian* (> Dan. Sw. *grobian*), < *grob,* coarse, clumsy, rude, gruff, = D. *gr ĳ.* > E. *gruff*[1], q. v.] A coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor. [Not in colloquial use.]

Clownish, rude and horrid, *Grobians* and sluts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 530.

He who is a *Grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *Grobian* in that of his friends.
Kingsley, Westward Ho! ii.

Such passages are almost enough to convert the most hardened *grobian,* or even the robustious Philistine himself. *The Century,* XXIII. 951.

grobianism (grō'bi-an-izm), *n.* Slovenly behavior. *Bailey,* 1731.

grocet, *n.* Same as *gross.*

grocer (grō'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *grocere,* a corrupted spelling of reg. ME. *grosser,* also *engrosser,* a

wholesale dealer (a grocer if the mod. sense, 2, being then called a *spicer*), ⟨ D. *grossier*; cf. G. *grossirer* = Dan. *grosserer* = Sw. *grossor*, ⟨ OF. *grossier* = Pr. *grossier* = Sp. *grosero* = Pg. *grosero* = It. *grossiero*, ⟨ ML. *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer, ⟨ *grossus* (> OF. *gros*, etc.), great, gross: see *gross*, and cf. *engrosser*. Cf. equiv. ML. *magnarius*, a wholesale dealer, ⟨ L. *magnus*, great.] 1†. A wholesale dealer: same as *engrosser*, 1.

> The great galees of Venice and Florence
> Be well laden with things of complacence,
> All spicery and of *grossers* ware.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

The *Grocers* merchants who, according to Herbert, received their name from the engrossing (buying up wholesale) "all manner of merchandize vendible" were particularly powerful.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxii.

2. A trader who deals in general supplies for the table and for household use. See *grocery*, 3. —**Grocers' itch**, a variety of eczema produced in grocers and persons working in sugar refineries by the irritation of sugar.

grocerly (grō'sėr-li), *a.* [⟨ *grocer* + *-ly*[1].] Resembling or pertaining to grocers; carrying on the grocers' trade. [Rare.]

> For some *grocerly* thieves
> Turn over new leaves,
> Without much amending their lives or their tea.
> *Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

grocery (grō'sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *groceries* (-iz). [A corrupted spelling of former *grossery*, ⟨ OF. *grosserie*, ML. *grosseria*, wholesale dealing, also wares sold by wholesale, a place where wares were sold at wholesale, ⟨ *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer: see *grocer*.] 1†. The selling of or dealing in goods at wholesale; wholesale traffic. *Cotgrave.*—2†. Goods sold at wholesale, collectively. *Cotgrave.*—3. General supplies for the table and for household use, as flour, sugar, spices, coffee, etc.; the commodities sold by grocers: now always in the plural.

Many cart-loads of wine, *groceries*, and tobacco.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

We had at last the satisfaction of seeing him mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him to carry *groceries* in. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

4. A grocer's shop. [U. S.]—5. A drinking-shop. [Southwestern U. S.]

Every other house in Santa Fé was a *grocery*, . . . continually disgorging reeling, drunken men
Ruxton, Mexico and Rocky Mountains, p. 190.

6†. Small money; halfpence and farthings. *Bailey*, 1727.

groceryman (grō'sėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *grocerymen* (-men). A retail dealer in groceries; a grocer. [U. S.]

grochet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *grudge*[1].

groddeckite (grod'ėk-it), *n.* [After A. von *Groddeck*.] A zeolitic mineral allied to gmelinite, found at St. Andreasberg in the Harz.

grof[1]†, **gruf**, *adv.* [ME., also *groff*; also in the phrases *a grof*, *on grofe*, *one the grofe*, with the same sense, ⟨ Icel. *grafa* in the phrases *liggja á grúfu* (= Sw. dial. *ligga å gruve*, lie groveling), *synja á grúfu*, swim on one's belly; cf. *grúfa* (= Norw. *grava* = Sw. *grufva*), crouch, grovel, *grufla*, grovel. Hence *groveling*, *adv.*, and through that the verb *grovel*: see these words.] Flat on the ground; with the face on the ground, or on any object; so as to lie prone; forward and down.

> And whan this abbot had this wonder sein,
> His salte teres trilled adoun as reyne:
> And *groff* he fell al platte upon the ground
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt, l. 13605).

On (the) grof†, **a gruf**†. Same as *grof*[1], *gruf*.

Than Gawayne gyrde to the gome, and *one the grofe* fallis;
Alles his grefe was graythede, his grace was no bottyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3851.

grof[2]†, **groff**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gruff*[1].

groflingest, *adv.* See *groveling*.

grog (grog), *n.* [So called in allusion to "Old Grog," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage (about 1745), because he wore grogram breeches (or, according to another account, "a grogram cloak in foul weather").] 1. Originally, a mixture of spirit and water served out to sailors, called, according to the proportion of water, *two-water grog*, *three-water grog*, etc.

When Florence, looking into the little cupboard, took out the case-bottle and mixed a perfect glass of *grog* for him, unasked, . . . his ruddy nose turned pale.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xlix.

Hence—2. Strong drink of any sort: used, like *rum*, as a general term and in reprobation. Compare *groggery*.—3. See the extract.

The vitrifying ingredients usually added to the terra cotta clays are pure white sand, old pottery, and fire-bricks finely pulverized, and clay previously burned, termed *grog*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 313.

grog (grog), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *grogged*, ppr. *grogging*. [⟨ *grog*, *n.*] 1. To make into grog by mixing with water, as spirits.—2. To extract grog from, as the wood of an empty spirit-cask, by pouring hot water into it. [British excise slang.]

grog-blossom (grog'blos'um), *n.* A redness or an eruption of inflamed pimples on the nose or face of a man who drinks ardent spirits to excess. Also called *rum-blossom*, *toddy-blossom*. [Slang.]

A few *grog-blossoms* marked the neighbourhood of his nose. *T. Hardy*, The Three Strangers.

groggery (grog'ėr-i), *n*; pl. *groggeries* (-iz). [⟨ *grog* + *-ery*.] A tavern or drinking-place, especially one of a low and disreputable character; a grog-shop; a gin-mill. [U. S.]

The clumsy electric lights depending before the beer saloon and the *groggery*, the curious confusion of spruceness and squalor in the aspect of these latter.
New Princeton Rev., VI. 81.

grogginess (grog'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being groggy, or somewhat under the influence of liquor; tipsiness; the state of being unsteady or stupid from drink. Hence—2. In *farriery*, a tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse or a weakness in the fore legs, which causes him to move in a hobbling, staggering manner, often produced by much work on hard ground or pavements.

groggy (grog'i), *a.* [⟨ *grog* + *-y*[1].] 1. Overcome with grog, so as to stagger or stumble; tipsy. [Slang.] Hence—2. In *farriery*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet: said specifically of a horse that bears wholly on its heels.

"I'll be shot if . . . [the horse] is not *groggy!*" said the Baron. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 93.

3. In *pugilism*, acting or moving like a man overcome with grog; stupefied and staggering from blows and exhaustion.

Cuff coming up full of pluck, but quite reeling and *groggy*, the Fig-merchant put in his left as usual on his adversary's nose, and sent him down for the last time.
Thackeray.

grograint†, *n.* See *grogram*.

grogram (grog'ram), *n.* [Formerly *grograme*, *grogeram*, *grogran*, *grogeran*, *grogerane*, *grogrein*, *grograine*; ⟨ OF. *gros-grain*, ⟨ *gros*, coarse, gross, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*[1]. Cf. *gros-grain*.] A coarse textile fabric formerly in use, made originally of silk and mohair, afterward of silk and wool, and usually stiffened with gum.

I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*.
Donne, Satires, iv.

I purpose to send by this bearer, Samuel Gostlin, a piece of Turkey *grogram*, about ten yards, to make you a suit.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 411.

The servitors wash them, rub them, stretch out their joints, and cleanse their skinnes with a piece of rough *grogeram*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

grogram-yarn (grog'ram-yärn), *n.* A coarse yarn of wool or silk, formerly used as the woof of various fabrics.

Grograme-Yarne, of which is made yarnes, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers, and many others, late new-invented stuffes.
L. Roberts, Treasure of Traffike, quoted in Drapers' Dict.

The Bosom is open to the Breast, and imbroidered with black or red Silk, or *Grogram Yarn*, two Inches broad on each side the Breast, and clear round the Neck.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 114.

grogrant, *n.* See *grogram*.

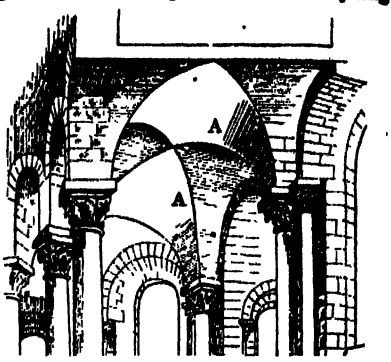
grog-shop (grog'shop), *n.* A place where grog or other spirituous liquor is sold; a dram-shop.

I saw at least fifty people, more or less intoxicated, in the course of a short walk one afternoon. The *grog-shops*, however, are rigidly closed at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and remain so until Monday morning.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 338.

groin[1] (groin), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *grinc* (as *joust* of earlier *jist*, or perhaps by confusion with *groin*[2], the snout of a swine), *grinc* (formerly also *grync*) being itself a corruption of *grain*[2], the fork of a tree or of a river, the groin: see *grain*[2].] 1. In *anat.*, the fold or hollow of the body on either side of the belly where the thigh joins the trunk; the oblique depression between the abdominal and the femoral region; the inguinal region or inguen, corresponding to the axilla or armpit.

Are you not hurt i' the *groin?* methought, he made a shrewd thrust at your belly. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. In *arch.*, the curved intersection or arris of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.



Medieval Groins in early 13th century vaulting. *A*, *A*, groins.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In pointed vaults the groins almost always rest upon or are covered by ribs. See *arc*[1] and *rib*. Also called *groining*

On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, *groins*, arms, on the remains of some other room. *Pennant*, London, House of Commons, p. 124.

3. A wooden breakwater or frame of woodwork constructed across a beach between low and high water to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide, and to form a protection from the force of the waves to the land lying behind it. Also spelled, archaically, *groyne*. [Eng.]

The name of *groin* is still applied in the metaphorical sense to the frame of woodwork employed on our southern coast to arrest the drifts of shingle, which accumulates against it as a small promontory jutting into the sea.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 416.

In the majority of cases such arresting of shingle is caused by building out *groynes*, or by the construction of piers and harbour-mouths which act as large *groynes*.
Nature, XXX. 522.

groin[1] (groin), *v. t.* [⟨ *groin*[1], *n.*] In *arch.*, to form into groins; construct in a system of groins.

> The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
> And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome,
> Wrought in a sad sincerity.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

groin[2]† (groin), *v. i.* [⟨ ME. *grounen*, *groynen*, murmur, lit. grunt, ⟨ OF. *grogner*, *groigner*, F. *grogner* = Pr. *gronhar*, *gronir* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = It. *grugnire*, *grugnare*, grunt, ⟨ L. *grunnire*, grunt: see *grunt*.] 1. To grunt, as a pig; growl. *Kennett.*—2. To murmur; grumble; sound rumblingly.

> Whether so that he loure or *groyne*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7049.
>
> The murmure and the cherles rebellynge,
> The *groyning*, and the prive empoysonynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1602.
>
> Fro the lowe erthe shal *groyne* thi speche.
> *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 4 (Oxf.).

groin[2] (groin), *n.* [⟨ ME. *groin*, *groyn*, ⟨ OF. *grong*, F. *groin* = Pr. *groing*, *grong*, m., *groinga*, f., = OPg. *gruin* = It. *grugno*, frowning, snout, muzzle; from the verb: see *groin*[2], *v. i.*] 1†. Grumbling; pouting; discontent.

> If she, for other encheson,
> Be wroth, than schalt thow have a *groyn* anon.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 349.

2. The snout of a swine; a snout; nose. [Prov. Eng.]

He likeneth a fayre wommau, that is a fool of her body, to a ryng of gold that were in the *groyn* of a sowe.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

groin-arch (groin'ärch), *n.* A groin-rib.

groin-centering (groin'sen'tėr-ing), *n.* In groining without ribs, the centering of timber extended during construction under the whole surface; in ribbed or groined work, the centering for the stone ribs, which alone need support until their arches are closed, after which the supports for the filling of the spandrils are sustained by the ribs themselves.

groined (groind), *a.* In *arch.*, having groins; showing the curved lines resulting from the intersection of two semicylinders or arches. See cut under *groin*[1].

The cloisters, with their coupled windows, simple tracerie, and *groined* roofs, are very beautiful.
The Century, XXXV. 705.

Groined ceiling, groined vaulting. See *groin*[1], 2, and *vaulting*.

groinert†, *n.* [ME. *groynere*; ⟨ *groin*[2] + *-er*[1].] A murmurer; a tale-bearer.

The *groynere* withdrawen [Latin *susurrone retracto*, Vulgate], striues togidere resten. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxvi. 20.

groinery (groi'nėr-i), *n.* [⟨ *groin*[1] + *-ery*.] Same as *groining*.

groining (groi'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groin*[1], *v.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) Any system of vaulting implying the intersection at any angle of simple vaults.

The windows [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] are small and narrow, the columns round, and the roof displays none of that intricate *groining* we find in English churches.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) The general scheme or plan of the groins in such a system of vaulting. (*c*) Same as *groin*[1], 2.—**Underpitch groining**, a system of vaulting employed when the main vault of a groined roof is higher than the transverse intersecting vaults. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, England, furnishes an excellent example of this system. In England often called *Welsh groining*.

groin-point (groin'point), *n.* A workmen's term for the arris or line of intersection of two vaults where there are no ribs.

groin-rib (groin'rib), *n.* In *vaulting*, a main rib masking a groin, or serving to support the groin; an ogive or arc ogive. See *groin*[1], *n.*, 2, and *arc ogive*, under *arc*[1].

Grolier design. A style of decoration in bookbinding, consisting of bold lines of gold, curiously interlaced in geometrical forms, and intermixed with delicate leaves and sprays. Jean Grolier de Servier (1479–1565), from whom this style was named, was a French bibliophile eminent for his bindings.

Matthew's "Guttenberg" Bible [bound] in dark brown levant, with a pure *Grolier design* inlaid with dark blue.
Paper World, XIII. 16.

grom[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *gram*[1] and *grum*.

grom[2]†, *n.* See *groom*[1].

grom[3] (grom), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *crome*[2].] A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. [Prov. Eng.]

gromal†, *n.* [For **gromel*, equiv. to *gromet* or *gromer*.] Same as *gromet*, 1.

The *gromals* & pages to bee brought vp according to the laudable order and vse of the Sea, as well in learning of Nauigation, as in exercising of that which to them appertaineth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

grome[1]†, *n.* See *groom*[1].

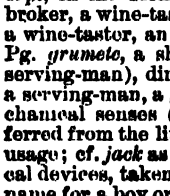
grome[2]†, *n.* See *gram*[1].

gromer†, *n.* [Equiv. to *gromet*.] Same as *gromet*, 1.

gromet (grom'et or grum'et), *n.* [Also (dial.) *grummet* (def. 1), *grommot* (defs. 2, 3); < ME. **gromet*, < OF. *gromet*, *grommot*, *groumet*, *gourmot*, a boy or young man in service, a serving-man, groom, a shopman, agent, broker, later esp., in the form *gourmet*, a wine-merchant's broker, a wine-taster (whence mod. F. *gourmet*, a wine-taster, an epicure: see *gourmet*) (= Sp. Pg. *grumete*, a ship-boy, Pg. dial. *grometo*, a serving-man), dim. of **grome*, *gromme*, *gourme*, a serving-man, a groom: see *groom*[1]. The mechanical senses (defs. 2, 3) seem to be transferred from the lit. sense, perhaps first in naut. usage; cf. *jack* as the name of various mechanical devices, taken from *Jack*, a familiar general name for a boy or man, used esp. among sailors and workmen.] 1†. A boy or young man in service; an apprentice; a ship-boy.

Hasting shall finde 21. ships, in euery ship 21. men, and a Garcion, or Boy, which is called a *Gromet*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.

2. *Naut.*, a ring of rope used for various purposes, made from a strand laid three times round its own central part formed into a loop of the desired size. —3. In *mach.*, a ring or eyelet of metal, etc. [In the last two senses also *grommet*.]—**Shot-gromet**, a gromet used to hold shot and prevent it from rolling in time of action.


Gromet.

gromet-iron† (grom'et-ī'ėrn), *n.* A toggle-iron: so called when a gromet was used to hold the toggle in position when struck into a whale. Also *grommet-iron*.

gromet-wad (grom'et-wod), *n.* A gun-wad made of a ring of rope, used for round shot in smooth-bore guns.

Gromia (grō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Gromiidæ*. *G. oviformis* is a characteristic imperforate foraminifer of a group known as *Protoplasta filosa*, having the body inclosed in a simple test, and the pseudopodia restricted to a small part of the surface.

The shell is thin, chitinous, colorless or yellowish, . . . a high power of the microscope shows an incessant streaming of granules along the branching, anastomosing shreds of sarcode. The sarcodous extensions of *Gromia* anastomose more freely than is usual among the Protoplasta Filosa, resembling more nearly the Foraminifera in this respect, and the contractile vesicle is near the mouth of the shell. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 14.

Gromiidæ (grō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizopods with the test chitinous, smooth or incrusted with foreign bodies, imperforate, with a pseudopodial aperture at one extremity or both, and pseudopodia long, branching, and anastomosing. Also *Gromidæ*.

Gromiidea (grō-mi-id'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idea*.] The *Gromiidæ* regarded as an order of imperforate foraminifers having the test simply saccular, with an opening at one or at each end for the protrusion of long, filamentous, branched, and netted pseudopodia. It includes both marine and fresh-water forms, divided into *Monostomina*, with one opening, and *Amphistomina*, with two openings.

grommet, *n.* See *gromet*.

gromwell (grom'wel), *n.* [The *w* is intrusive; more correctly, as in earlier use, *grommel*, *grummel*, *gromel*, *gromil*, < ME. *gromil*, *gromyl*, *gromylle*, *gromall*, *gromely*, *gromaly*, *gromylyoun*, < OF. *gremil*, F. *grémil* (E. *graymill*, *gray-millet*, q. v.); supposed by some to be < L. *granum milii*, 'grain of millet,' on account of its grains.] The common name for the plant *Lithospermum officinale*. *Corn-gromwell* is *L. arvense*. *False gromwell* is the name of species of *Onosmodium*. These are all boraginaceous plants with smooth stony fruits.

Yellow bent spikes of the *gromwell*.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 16.

grond†. An obsolete preterit of *grind*.

gronet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groan*.

Gronias (grō'ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρόνη, a cavern, grot, lit. (sc. πέτρα) an eaten-out rock, fem. of γρᾱνός, eaten out, < γράω, gnaw.] A genus of catfishes, of the family *Silurida* and subfamily *Ictalurinæ*. *G. nigritabrus*, a small blind fish found in caves in the eastern United States, is the only known representative of the genus. *Cope*, 1868.

gront†. An obsolete preterit of *groan*. *Chaucer*.

groom[1] (grōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groome*, *grome*; < ME. *grom*, *grome*, a boy, youth, a serving-man, = MD. *grom*, a boy (Kilian), = Icel. *grómr* (Jonsson), *gromr* (Egilsson), a man, a servant (*homuncio*) (not in Cleasby and Vigfusson); hence, from Teut., OF. *gromme*, *gourme*, serving-man, a groom (*gourme de chambre*, a groom of the chamber), > dim. *gromet*, > F. *gromet*, q. v.; ulterior origin uncertain. It is commonly supposed that *groom*[1], ME. *grome*, is the same as *goom*[2], ME. *gome*, < AS. *guma*, a man, with intrusive *r*, as in *hoarse*, *cartridge*, *partridge*, *culprit*, *vagrant*, etc. In *bridegroom*, early mod. E. *bridegrome*, the second element is unquestionably for earlier *goom*, *gome*, being appar. a conformation to the word *groom*[1]; but this does not prove the identity of the simple words. ME. *gome* means 'man' in an elevated sense, not implying subordination (except as it may be that of a soldier to his chief), and is chiefly, in AS. wholly, confined to poetry, while ME. *grome* always means 'boy,' or else 'man' as a servant or menial, and is frequent in prose as well as in poetry; moreover, the two words occur in the same piece with these differing senses. *Groom* is therefore to be taken as an independent word.] 1†. A boy; a youth; a young man.

Ich am nou no *grom*,
Ich am wel waxen. *Havelok*, l. 790.

She [Covetise] maketh false pleadoures
That with hir termes and hir domes
Doon maydens, children, and eek *gromes*
Her heritage to forgo. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 200.

2. A boy or man in service; a personal attendant; a page; a serving-man. [Obsolete or archaic in this general sense.]

At thilke wofull day of drede,
Where every man shall take his dome,
Als well the maister as the *grome*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 274.

I did but wait upon her like a *groom*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

There was not a *groom* about that castle
But got a gown of green.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

Specifically—3. A boy or man who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of the horses or the stable.

Huo . . . thet mest [most] heth hors [horses], mest him fayleth *gromes* and stablon.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

The tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and *grooms* besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 356.

4. One of several officers in the English royal household: as, *groom* of the stole; *groom* of the chamber.

Make a mean gentleman a *groom*; a yeoman, or a poor beggar, lord president. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

As soon as the *groom* of the chambers had withdrawn.
Bulwer, My Novel, III. 335.

5. See *groom*[2].

groom[1] (grōm), *v. t.* [< *groom*[1], *n.*, 3.] To tend or care for, as a horse; curry, feed, etc. (a horse): sometimes, in horse slang, used with reference to a person.

They [the steeds], . . . so long
By bandits *groom'd*, prick'd their light ears.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The Honourable Bob Staples daily repeats . . . his favourite original remark that she is the best-*groomed* woman in the whole stud. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxviii.

groom[2] (grōm), *n.* [In this use only modern, and taken from *bridegroom*.] A man newly married, or about to be married; a bridegroom: the correlative of *bride*.

The brides are waked, their *grooms* are drest.
All Rhodes is summoned to the nuptial feast.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 540.

Drinking health to bride and *groom*,
We wish them store of happy days.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

groom-grubber (grōm'grub'ėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that were nearly empty. *Halliwell*.

groomlet (grōm'let), *n.* [< *groom*[1] + *-let*.] A small groom. *T. Hook*. [Humorous.]

groom-porter (grōm'pōr'tėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose business was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, also to provide cards, dice, etc., and to decide disputes over games. He was allowed to keep an open gaming table at Christmas. The office was abolished in the reign of George III. *Nares*.

I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the *groom-porter's*; vast heaps of gold squandered away in a vain and profuse manner. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 8, 1668.

groomsman (grōmz'man), *n.*; pl. *groomsmen* (-men). [< *groom's*, poss. of *groom*[2], + *man*.] One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Three of the stories turn on a curious idea of the sacred character of godfathers and godmothers . . . and of *groomsmen* and bridesmaids. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 54.

groop (grōp), *n.* [Also *grupe*, *group*, *grube*; < ME. *groupe*, *grupe*, *groupe*, a trench, a drain from a cow-stall, = OFries. *gröpe* = D. *groep*, a trench, ditch, moat, = MLG. *grope*, a puddle, a drain from a cow-stall, = Norw. *grop*, a groove, cavity, hollow, = Sw. *grop*, a pit, ditch, hole. Cf. *grip*[2], a ditch, etc.] 1. A trench; a drain; particularly, a trench or hollow behind the stalls of cows or horses for receiving their dung and urine.—2. A pen for cattle. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

groop†, *v. i.* [Formerly also *grope*, *groupe*, *growpe*; < *groop*, *n.*] To make a channel or groove; form grooves.

I *groupe*, sculpe, or suche as coulde grave, *groupe*, or carve. *Palsgrave*.

grooper, *n.* See *grouper*.

grooping-iron†, *n.* [ME. *groping-iren*.] A tool for forming grooves; a gouge.

The *groping-iren* than spake he,
Compas, who hath grevyd the?
MS Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell.*)

groot (grōt), *n.* The Dutch form of *groat*.

groove (grōv), *n.* [< ME. *grōfe* (rare), a pit (AS. **grōf* not found), = OD. *groeve*, a furrow, D. *groeve*, *greef*, a channel, groove, furrow, a grave, = OHG. *gruoba*, MHG. *gruobe*, G. *grube*, a pit, hole, cavity, ditch, grave, = Icel. *gröf*, a pit (*hnakka-gröf*, the pit in the back of the neck), = Dan. *grube* = Sw. *grufva* = Goth. *gröba*, a pit, hole, < Goth. *graban*, AS. *grafan* (pret. *gröf*), E. *grave*[1], etc., dig: see *grave*[1], and cf. *grave*[2] and *grove*.] 1. A pit or hole in the ground; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth. [Prov. Eng.]

Robert Rutter was hurt in a *groove*.
Chron. Mirab., p. 81.

2. A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a rut or furrow, such as is formed in the ground or in a rock by the action of water; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel, formed by any agency.

The lightning struck a large pitch-pine across the pond, making a very conspicuous and perfectly regular spiral *groove* from top to bottom. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 144.

Specifically—3. A long and regular incision cut by a tool, or a narrow channel formed in any way (as in a part of a construction), for something (as another part) to fit into or move in.

When she gain'd her castle, upsprang the bridge,
Down rang the grate of iron thro' the *groove*.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

The clearance *grooves* were made with a hollow curve.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 94.

Especially—(*a*) The sunken or plowed channel on the edge of a matched board, to receive the tongue. (*b*) The spiral rifling of a gun. (*c*) In the wind-chest of an organ, one of the channels or passages into which the wind is admitted by the pallets, and with which the pipes belonging to a given key are directly or indirectly connected. When a given key is struck, its pallet is opened, and the groove filled with compressed air. Whether all the pipes connected with the groove are sounded or not depends on how many stops are drawn. Also *groove*.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a natural furrow or longitudinal hollow or impression, especially one which is destined to receive one of the organs in repose: as, the antennal *groove;* the rostral *groove* in the *Rhynchophora*, etc.—**5.** Figuratively, a fixed routine; a narrow, unchanging course; a rut: as, life is apt to run in a *groove;* a *groove* of thought or of action.—**Ambulacral, anterolateral, basilar, bicipital, carotid, cervical, ciliated, digastric, esophageal, hypobranchial, medullary,** etc., **groove.** See the adjectives.

groove (grōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grooved*, ppr. *grooving*. [= D. *groeven* = MHG. *gruoben* = ODan. *gruve;* from the noun.] **1.** To cut or make a groove or channel in; furrow.

One letter still another locks,
Each *groov'd* and dovetail'd like a box.
Swift, Answer to T. Sheridan.

2. To form as or fix in a groove; make by cutting a groove or grooves.

High-pitched imagination and vivid emotion tend . . . to *groove* for themselves channels of language which are peculiar and unique.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

The glacier moves silently, . . . *grooving* the record of its being on the world itself
The Century, XXVIII. 146.

grooved (grövd), *p. a.* Having a groove or grooves; channeled; furrowed.

The aperture [is] *grooved* at the margin.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Wreath Shell.

A poly-*grooved* sporting carbine that formerly belonged to Napoleon I. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 74.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows: as, a *grooved* stem. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a longitudinal channel or channels: as, a *grooved* sternum; the beak of a weevil *grooved* for the reception of the antennæ.—**Spiral-grooved guide.** See *guide*[1].

groove-fellow (grōv'fel'ō), *n.* One of a number of men working a mine in partnership. [North. Eng.]

groover (grō'vėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cuts a groove; an instrument for grooving.—**2†.** A miner. [North. Eng.]

groove-ram (grōv'ram), *n.* A needle-makers' stamp for forming the groove in which the eye of a needle is cut.

grooving (grō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groove*, *v.*] A system of grooves; the act or method of making grooves, or of providing with grooves.

In small-arms the hexagonal *grooving* is only suitable for muzzle loaders, but breech-loading cannon are still made on the original principle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 113.

groovy (grō'vi), *a.* [< *groove* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of a groove; resembling a groove.

Its main purpose is to keep the surface of the ivory slightly lubricated, so that the rag may not hang to it and wear it into rings or *groovy* marks.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 367.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, having a tendency to routine; inclined to a special or narrow course of thought or effort. [Colloq.]

Men . . who have not become *groovy* through too much poring over irrelevant learning.
The Engineer, LXV. 294.

grope (grōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *groped*, ppr. *groping*. [< ME. *gropen*, *gropien*, *grapien*, grasp, touch, feel, search, < AS. *grāpian*, grasp, handle, < *grāp*, the grip of the fingers, grasp of the hand, < *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*), seize, grasp, gripe: see *gripe*[1], the primitive, and cf. *grasp*, a derivative, of *grope*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To seize or touch with or as if with the hands; grasp in any way; feel; perceive.

Al that the fynger *gropeth* graythly he grypeth,
Bote yf that that he *gropeth* greue the paume.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 126.

I have touched and tasted the Lord, and *groped* Him with hands, and yet unbelief has made all unsavoury.
Rogers.

Come, thou 'rt familiarly acquainted there, I *grope* that.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

2. To search out by the sense of touch alone; find or ascertain by feeling about with the hands, as in the dark or when blind.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

My chamber door was touched, as if fingers had swept the panels in *groping* a way along the dark gallery outside. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

Hence—**3†.** To pry into; make examination or trial of; try; sound; test.

But who so couthe in other thing him *grope*,
Than hadde he spent al his philosophie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 644.

I rede we aske tham all on rowe,
And *grope* tham how this game is begonne.
York Plays, p. 188.

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain!
Sir J. Hayward.

Call him hither, 'tis good *groping* such a gull.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To use the hands; handle.

Hands they have and they shall not *grope* (authorised version, "They have hands, but they handle not").
Wyclif, Ps. cxv. 7.

2. To feel about with the hands in search of something, as in the dark or as a blind person; feel one's way in darkness or obscurity; hence, to attempt anything blindly or tentatively.

Go we *groppe* wher we graued hir,
If we fynde ouzte that faire one in fere nowe.
York Plays, p. 489.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. Isa. lix. 10.

While through the dark the shuddering sea
Gropes for the ships. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

We *grope* in the gray dusk, carrying each our poor little taper of selfish and painful wisdom.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 266.

Specifically—**3†.** To feel for fish under the bank of a brook. *I. Walton.* See *gropple.*

groper (grō'pėr), *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way, as in the dark, or searches tentatively.

A *groper* after novelties in any wise do flye.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to Lollius.

gropingly (grō'ping-li), *adv.* By groping.

He descended the one step, and advanced slowly and *gropingly* toward the grass-plat. Where was his daring stride now? *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

gropple (grop'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groppled*, ppr. *groppling*. [Freq. of *grope*.] To grope. [Prov. Eng.]

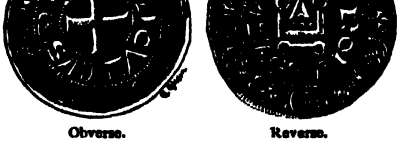
The boys . . . had gone off to the brook to *gropple* in the bank for cray-fish.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx.

grororilite (grō-roi'lit), *n.* [< *Groroi* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] A variety of earthy manganese or wad found near Groroi in the department of Mayenne, France, and occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black color with reddish-brown streaks.

gros[1]**†.** Preterit of *grese*[1].

gros[2] (grō), *a.* and *n.* [F., thick, strong: see *gross*.] **I.** *a.* Strong or decided in tint: applied to pigment.—**Gros bleu,** dark blue; especially, in English, the darkest blue used in porcelain-decoration, as at Sèvres and elsewhere.

II. *n.* **1.** A textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material.—**2.** [F., < ML. *grossus*, a coin (defined 'groat,' but a different word), lit. 'great' or 'thick': see *gross*. Cf. *groschen*.] A coin of relatively large size: applied to—(*a*) Silver coins of various kinds current in France in the thirteenth and following centuries, as the *gros tournois*, *gros blanc*, *gros d'argent*, *gros de roi*. The gros tournois of Louis IX., here illustrated, weighs 63 grains. (*b*) A silver coin struck by Edward III. of England and by Edward the Black Prince for their French dominions.—**Gros d'Afrique,** a fine and heavy silk having a glacé or satin surface.—**Gros de Berlin,** a fabric of cotton mixed with alpaca wool. It is made both plain and figured.—**Gros de Messine, gros de Naples,** a stout silk fabric made of organzine.—**Gros des Indes,** a silken textile fabric having a stripe woven transversely across the web.—**Gros de Suez,** a thin ribbed silk used for linings.—**Gros de Tours,** a heavy silk, usually black, used for mourning-dresses.—**Gros grain.** See *grosgrain*.

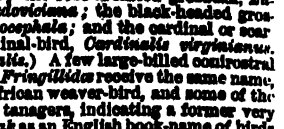


Obverse. Reverse.
Gros Tournois of Louis IX., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* [< *gross*, large, thick, + *beak*[1], after F. *grosbec*, grosbeak.] A bird having a notably large, heavy, or turgid bill: usually a general and indefinite name of birds of the family *Fringillidæ:* in the plural loosely synonymous with the nominal subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*. Among familiar examples may be noted the hawfinch or hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, and the greenfinch or green grosbeak, *Ligurinus chloris*, both of Europe. (See cut under *hawfinch*.) The pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, is common to both Europe and America. Peculiar to the latter country are the evening grosbeak, *Hesperophona vespertina;* the blue grosbeak, *Guiraca cærulea;* the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana;* the black-headed grosbeak, *Z.* (or *H.*) *melanocephala;* and the cardinal or scarlet grosbeak, or cardinal-bird, *Cardinalis virginianus*. (See cut under *Cardinalis*.) A few large-billed conirostral birds not of the family *Fringillidæ* receive the same name, as the grenadier, an African weaver-bird, and some of the thick-billed American tanagers, indicating a former very extensive use of *grosbeak* as an English book-name of birds of the Linnean genus *Loxia* in a wide sense. Less frequently written *grossbeak*.

He thought our cardinal *grosbeak*, which he called the Virginia nightingale, as fine a whistler as the nightingale herself. *The Century*, XXIX. 778.

groschen (grō'shen), *n.* [G., < MHG. *grosche*, earlier and prop. *grosse*, also *gros*, < ML. *grossus*, a coin so called: see *gross*, *gros*. Cf. *grosset*.] A small silver coin of various kinds current in Germany from the fourteenth century to the present time. Some specimens are distinguished as *silbergroschen*, *kaisergroschen*, *mariengroschen*. The modern groschen is worth about 2 cents.



Obverse. Reverse.
Groschen of Hanover, 1856, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

groser (grō'sėr), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., in pl. *grosers*, Sc. also *grozer*, *groszer*, *groseri*, *grossart*, *groset*, *groset*, also *grozle*, *groszle*, in some places *grizzle*, a gooseberry; various alterations of ME. **grosel* (not recorded, but cf. ME. *grosiler*, below), < OF. *groselle*, *groiselle*, *groisele*, a gooseberry, F. *groseille*, a currant, > OF. *groselier*, *groiselier* (> ME. *grosiler*), a gooseberry-bush, F. *groseillier*, a currant-bush, gooseberry-bush (cf. Ir. *groisaid*, Gael. *groiseid*, a gooseberry, Ir. *grosair*, a gooseberry-bush, W. *grwys*, a wild gooseberry, appar. of OF. origin). The OF. *groisele* is in form a dim., perhaps < MHG. *krüs*, G. *kraus*, curling, crisped (= D. *kroes* = Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled, frizzled: see *curl*, *cruller*), > G. *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere*, a cranberry, rough gooseberry, = D. *kruisbezie*, as if 'crossberry' (for **kroesbezie*), = Sw. *krusbär*, a gooseberry; in reference to the short, crisp, curling hairs upon the rougher kinds of the fruit. The ML. *grossula*, a gooseberry, *grossularia*, a gooseberry-bush, are based on the OF. forms. It has been supposed that E. *gooseberry* is, in its first syllable, also of OF. origin: see *gooseberry*.] A gooseberry.

George Gordoune being cited before the session of Rynie for prophaneing the Sabbath, by gathering *grosers* in tyme of sermon, . . . appealed to the Presbyterie.
Presbytery Book of Strathbogie (1636), p. 9. (*Jamieson.*)

grosert, *n.* Same as *groser*.

grosgrain (grō'grān), *n.* [F., < *gros*, thick, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*[1], and cf. *grogram*.] A stout corded silk stuff, not very lustrous, and one of the most durable of silk fabrics.

gross (grōs), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gros*, m., *grosse*, f., = Pr. *gros* = Sp. *grueso* = Pg. *grosso* = It. *grosso*, great, big, thick, gross, < LL. *grossus*, thick (of diameter, depth, etc.), ML. great, big, a different word from L. *crassus*, solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc., of which it has been supposed to be a corruption. Hence ult. *grocer*, *engross*, etc., *gros*, *groschen*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Great; large; big; bulky.

Child Noryce he came off the tree,
His mother to take off the horse:
"Och alace, alace," says Child Noryce,
"My mother was ne'er so *gross*."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 45

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
Show scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv.

2. Unusually large or plump, as from coarse growth or fatness: applied to plants or animals and implying in men excessive or repulsive fatness.

One of them is well known, my lord: a *gross* fat man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Strong-growing pears . . . are grafted on quince stock in order to restrict their tendency to form *gross* shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 213.

Burly is a man of a great presence; he commands a larger atmosphere, gives the impression of a *grosser* mass of character than most men.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

3. Coarse in texture or form; coarse in taste, or as related to any of the senses; not fine or delicate.

Feede thi howse with *gross*, & not with delycate meete.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Their diet is extremely *gross*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 247.

4. Coarse in a moral sense; vulgar; indelicate; broad: applied to either persons or things.

It [Platonic love] is a Love abstracted from all corporeal *gross* Impressions and sensual Appetite.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton*, P. L., i. 491.

She certainly has talents, but her manner is *gross*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

5. Remarkably glaring or reprehensible; enormous; shameful; flagrant: as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

Neither speak I of *gross* sinners, not grafted into Christ; but even to those that applaud themselves in their holy portion, and look to be saved.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 89.

All heresies, how *gross* soever, have found a welcome with the people. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

The injustice of the verdict was so *gross* that the very courtiers cried shame. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure: as, a *gross* medium; *gross* air; *gross* elements.

On that bright Sunne of Glorie fixe thine eyes,
Clear'd from *grosse* mists of fraile infirmities.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 140.

She is back't
By th' Amafrose and cloudy Cataract,
That (gathering up *gross* humours inwardly
In th' optique sinew) quite puts out the eye.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

The eye of Heaven
Durst not behold your speed, but hid itself
Behind the *grossest* clouds.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

7. Not acute or sensitive in perception, apprehension, or feeling; stupid; dull.

Lay open to my earthy *gross* conceit . . .
The folded meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii 2.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.
Milton, Comus, l. 458.

The Turks . . . being a people generally of the *grossest* apprehension, and knowing few other pleasures but such sensualities as are equally common both to Men and Beasts. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 41.

8. Whole; entire; total; specifically, without deduction, as for charges or waste material; without allowance of tare and tret: opposed to *net*: as, the *gross* sum or amount; *gross* profits, income, or weight.

It were better to giue fiue hundred pound a tun for those *grosse* Commodities in Denmarke then send for them hither. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 203.

9. General; not entering into detail. [Rare.]

Anatomical results have a reputation for superior credibility, and it is a generally accepted idea that within the limits of *gross* anatomy this reputation is well grounded; but when we glance at the work in minute anatomy or histology, it seems as though a long time must elapse before this latter would be thus honored.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 209.

Gross anatomy, negligence, etc. See the nouns. **=Syn. 3–5.** Rude, unrefined, animal, low, broad, unseemly, glaring, outrageous.

II. *n.* **1.** The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass: now chiefly or only in the phrase *in gross* or *in the gross* (which see, below).

Remember, son, .
You are a general; other wars require you;
For see, the Saxon *gross* begins to move.
Dryden, King Arthur.

Such are the thoughts of the executive part of an army, and indeed of the *gross* of mankind in general.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. A unit of tale, consisting of twelve dozen, or 144. It never has the plural form: as, five *gross* or ten *gross*. **—3.** Thick soft food, such as porridge, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] **—Advowson in gross.** See *advowson*, 2. **—A great gross,** twelve gross, or 144 dozen. **—A small gross,** 120. **—Common in gross.** See *common*, *n.*, 4. **—In gross, in the gross,** in bulk; in the lump; wholesale: generally used in feudal and common law to indicate that a right referred to was annexed to the person of an owner, as distinguished from one which was appendant to specific real property, so as to belong always to the owner of that property.

No more than it were either possible or to purpose to seek to *gross* the forms of those sounds which make words.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 163.

There are great Preparations for the Funeral, and there is a Design to buy all the Cloth for Mourning white, and then put it to the Dyers *in gross*, which is like to save the Crown a good deal of Money. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 7.

I hear unlettered men talk of a people they do not know, and condemn them *in the gross* they know not why.
Goldsmith, Abuse of Our Enemies.

Villein in gross. See *villein*.

grosst (grōs), *adv.* [< *gross*, *a.*] After large game: as, to fly *gross*: said of a hawk. *Howell.*

grosst (grōs), *v. t.* [< ME. *grossen*, *grosen*, *grocen*; by apheresis from *engross*, q. v.] To engross. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 214.

grossart (gros'ärt), *n.* A variant of *grosser*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

grossbeak, *n.* See *grosbeak*.

grossett, *n.* [ME., < OF. *grosset*, dim. of *gros*, a coin so called: see *gros*[2].] A groat. *Halliwell.*

grossfult (grōs'fūl), *a.* [Irreg. < *gross*, *a.*, + *-ful.*] Of gross character or quality.

Let me heare
My grossest faults as *grossefull* as they were.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 2.

gross-headed (grōs'hed'ed), *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not prelatical are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

grossification (grō'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *grossify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] The act of making gross or thick, or the state of becoming gross or thick; especially, in *bot.*, the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.

grossify (grō'si-fī), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *grossified*, ppr. *grossifying*. [< *gross* + *-i-fy*.] To make gross or thick; become gross or thick. *Imp. Dict.*

grossly (grōs'li), *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely; vulgarly; stupidly; shamefully.

He means to gull all but himself, when, truly,
None is so *grossly* gull'd as he.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Nor is the people's judgment always true:
The most may err as *grossly* as the few.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 782.

An offender who has *grossly* violated the laws.
Junius, Letters, xlv.

The sculpture, painting, and literature of mediæval Europe show how *grossly* anthropomorphic was the conception of deity which prevailed down to recent centuries. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 203.

grossness (grōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gross, in any sense; especially, indelicacy; rudeness; vulgarity.

Stars fall but in the *grossness* of our sight.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The element immediately next the earth in *grossness* is water. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, xxvii.

For envied wit, like Sol eclipsed, makes known
The opposing body's *grossness*, not its own.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 409.

Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its *grossness*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

grossulaceous (gros-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *grossulaceus*, < *grossula* (< OF. *groselle*), etc., a gooseberry: see *grosser*.] Resembling or pertaining to the gooseberry and currant.

grossular (gros'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. and NL. *grossula*, a gooseberry: see *grosser*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry: as, *grossular* garnet.

II. *n.* A variety of garnet found in Siberia: so named from its green color, resembling that of the gooseberry. It belongs to the lime-alumina variety of the species, and the name is often extended to include garnets of other colors having a like composition. See *garnet*[1]. Also called *grossularite*.

Grossularieæ (gros'ū-lā-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grossularia* (< *grossula*, a gooseberry) + *-eæ*.] A botanical tribe of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Ribes*, comprehending the gooseberry and currant: now known as *Ribesieæ*. See *gooseberry*, *Ribes*.

grossularite (gros'ū-lär-īt), *n.* [< *grossular* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *grossular*.

grot[1] (grot), *n.* [= D. *grot*, < F. *grotte*, a grot, a cave: see *grotto*.] A grotto. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Winding with the wall along the outward North-alley of the Chancell, at the far end thereof is a *Grot* hewn out of the rock. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

Umbrageous *grots* and caves
Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 257.

The babbling runnel crispeth,
The hollow *grot* replieth. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

grot[2]†, **grote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *groat*. *Chaucer.*

Grotea (grō'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cresson, 1864), after A. R. *Grote*, an American entomologist.] 1. An American genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*. **—2.** A genus of arctiid moths. *Moore*, 1865.

grotescot, *a.* and *n.* [< It. *grottesco*: see *grotesque*.] **I.** *a.* Grotesque.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 102.

II. *n.* A grotesque. *Nares.*

Who askt the banes 'twixt these discolour'd mates?
A strange *grotesco* this, the Church and States.
Cleaveland, Poems (1691).

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *grotesk*, < F. *grotesque*, < It. *grottesco* = Sp. Pg. *grutesco*, odd, antic, ludicrous, in reference to the style of paintings called *grotesques* (F. *grotesques*, < It. *grottesca*, "antick or landskip worke of painters" (Florio), found in ancient crypts and grottos), < It. *grotta*, a grotto: see *grotto*, *grot*[1], and *-esque*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Consisting of or resembling artificial grotto-work.

A sort of *grotesque* carv'd work, cut in an inclined plain from the outside of the wall to the door, which has a grand appearance. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 194.

Hence **—2.** Of the fantastic character of such grotto-work and of its decoration; wildly formed; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic (which see), as the arabesques of the Renaissance, in which figures human to the waist terminate in scrolls, leafage, and the like, and are associated with animal forms and impossible flowers; hence, in general, whimsical, extravagant, or odd; absurdly bold: often, or more commonly, used in a sense of condemnation or depreciation.

The champain head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access denied. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 137.

The numerous fictions, generally original, often wild and *grotesque*, but always singularly graceful and happy, which are found in his essays, fully entitle him to the rank of a great poet. *Macaulay*, Addison.

Puck and Ariel, and the *grotesque* train
That do inhabit slumber.
T. B. Aldrich, Invocation to Sleep.

=Syn. 2. *Fantastic*, etc. (see *fanciful*); whimsical, wild, strange.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is grotesque, as an uncouth or ill-proportioned figure, rude and savage scenery, an inartistic, clownish, or absurd fancy, a clumsy satire, or the like.

But in the grand *grotesque* of farce, Munden stands out as single and unaccompanied as Hogarth.
Lamb, Acting of Munden.

From time to time, as you wander, you will meet a lonely, stunted tree, which is sure to be a charming piece of the individual *grotesque*.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 348.

Specifically **—2.** In *art*, a capricious figure, work, or ornament; especially, a variety of arabesque which as a whole has no type in nature, being a combination of the parts of animals and plants, and of other incongruous elements.

There are no *grotesques* in nature.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, xv.

The foliage and *grotesq* about some of the compartments are admirable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

Wanton *grotesques* thrusting themselves forth from every pinnacle and gargoyle.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

3. In *printing*, any uncouth form of type; specifically, in Great Britain, the black square-cut display-type called *gothic* in the United States.

grotesquely (grō-tesk'li), *adv.* In a grotesque manner; very absurdly.

Sometimes this juggle which is practised with the word theology becomes *grotesquely* apparent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

grotesqueness (grō-tesk'nes), *n.* The character of being grotesque.

Seldom went such *grotesqueness* with such woe.
Browning, Childe Roland.

Fancies, however extravagant in *grotesqueness* of shadow or shape. *Ruskin.*

grotesquery (grō-tes'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grotesqueries* (-iz). [< *grotesque* + *-ery*.] An embodiment or expression of grotesqueness; grotesque conduct or speech; a grotesque action.

His [Prof. Wilson's] range of power is extraordinary: from the nicest subtleties of feminine tenderness, he passes at will to the wildest animal riot and the most daring *grotesqueries* of humour. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Think of . . . the *grotesqueries* of Caliban and Trinculo.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 285.

Grotian (grō'shi-an), *a.* [< *Grotius* (a Latinized form of D. *Groot*: see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Grotius (Hugo de Groot), a distinguished Dutch scholar and statesman (1583–1645), and the founder of the modern science of international law. **—Grotian theory,** the doctrine,

first fully propounded by Grotius, that the controlling principles of human law, and particularly of international law, should be sought in the nature of man and in the community of sentiment among the wise and learned of all nations and ages, and that justice is of perpetual obligation, and essential to human well-being.

grotta† (grot'ä), *n.* [It.: see *grotto.*] A grotto.

Let it be turned to a *grotta*, or place of shade.
Bacon, Building.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.*; pl. *grottoes* or *grottos* (-ōz). [A mistaken form (as if It. masc.) of earlier *grotta* (q. v.) (also *grot*[1], q. v., = D. *grot*, < F.) = G. Dan. *grotte* = Sw. *grotta* = F. *grotte*, < It. *grotta*, f., = Sp. Pg. *gruta* = Pr. *crota*, earlier *cropta* = OF. *crote, croute*, a grotto, a cave, < ML. *grupta, crupta*, corrupt forms of L. *crypta*, an underground passage or chamber, a vault, cave, grotto, crypt: see *crypt*, which is thus a doublet of *grotto.*] A subterranean cavity; a natural cavern, or an ornamented excavation or construction more or less remotely resembling a natural cave, made for shade or recreation. In the former case, the name is most commonly used for a cavern of limited size remarkable in some respect, as the Grotto del Cane near Naples for its mephitic vapors, the grotto of Antiparos for its beautiful stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, or the grottoes of Capri for their picturesqueness. Poetically the name is often applied to any deeply shaded inclosed space, as an umbrageous opening in a dense wood, an overarched depression in the ground, etc.

On the side of the hills over Salhoia there are some *grottos* cut in the rock, one of them is large, consisting of several rooms. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 120.

Alas! to *grottoes* and to groves we run,
To ease and silence, every Muse's son
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 110.

grotto-work (grot'ō-wėrk), *n.* The arrangement and decoration of an artificial grotto; grotto-like structure.

You [an oyster], in your *grotto-work* enclos'd,
Complain of being thus expos'd.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

grouan (grou'an), *n.* Same as *growan.*

grought†, *n.* A bad form of *growth.* *Chapman.*

groul†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *growl.*

ground[1] (ground), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ground, grund*, < AS. *grund*, bottom, foundation, the ground, earth, soil, = OS. *grund* = OFries. *grund, grond* = D. *grond* = MLG. *grunt* = OHG. MHG. *grunt*, G. *grund*, bottom, foundation, the ground, soil, etc., = Icel. *grunnr*, m., the bottom (of sea or water), cf. *grunn*, n., a shallow, a shoal, *grunnr*, a., = Sw. Dan. *grund*, a., shallow, shoal (Sw. Dan. *grund*, the ground, is in this sense appar. of G. origin, and Icel. *grund*, f., a green field, grassy plain, appears to be a different word), = Goth. **grundus*, bottom, base (in comp. *grundu-waddjus*, a foundation, lit. 'ground-wall,' and deriv. *afgrunditha*, bottomless deep: cf. G. *abgrund* = Dan. Sw. *afgrund*). Cf. Ir. *grunnt*, Gael. *grunnd*, bottom, base, ground, prob. from the AS. Root uncertain; the supposition that *ground*, like LG. and G. *grand*, gravel, is from *grind* (AS. pp. *grunden*), with the orig. sense of 'that which is ground' into small particles, i. e., sand, gravel, grit, dust, etc., does not suit the earliest sense of *ground*, which is 'bottom, foundation.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bottom; the lowest part. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Hi caste hire in a wel [very] deope water, hire heued toward the *grounde*. *St. Margaret*, l. 242.

Helle is with ute met [mete, measure], and deop with ute *grunde*. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 249.

A lake that hathe no *grounde*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 189.

2. Foundation; base; a surface serving as a support, as a floor or pavement.

Thilke Zarabazar cam, and sette the *grounds* of the temple of God. *Wyclif*, 1 Esd. [Ezra] v. 16 (Oxf.).

Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the *ground*,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound
Pope, R. of the L., i. 17.

3. The solid part of the earth's surface; the crust of the globe; the firm land.

God that the *ground* wroght,
And like a planet hase put in a plaine course,
That turnys as there tyme comys, trist ye non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 422.

I have made the earth, the man and the beast that are upon the *ground*. Jer. xxvii. 5.

I will run as far as God has any *ground*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

4. The disintegrated portion of the earth's crust, lying upon its surface; soil; earth.

Water myxt with *grounde*, the thridde avis is,
Upshette aboute, and trampled with catell
Maade playne and dried after.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound,
On the dank and dirty *ground*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

5. A limited part of the earth's surface; a space or tract of country; a region.

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this *ground*.
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Edward the Black Prince,
Who on the French *ground* play'd a tragedy,
Making defeat on the full power of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There, lost behind a rising *ground*, the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper*, Task, i. 305.

6. Land appropriated to individual ownership or use; cultivated land; a landed estate or possession; specifically, the land immediately surrounding or connected with a dwelling-house or other building and devoted to its uses: commonly in the plural.

Augustus . . . deprived them [of Cremona] of their *grounds*, and bestowed them upon his trained souldiers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 138.

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

While the elder parties were still over the breakfast table, the young people were in the *grounds*.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, p. 29.

Rivulet crossing my *ground*,
And bringing me down from the Hall
This garden-rose that I found.
Tennyson, Maud, xxi.

7. Land appropriated to some special use (without reference to ownership), as the playing of games: as, base-ball *grounds*; cricket-*grounds*; hunting-*grounds*; hence, also, fishing-*grounds*. —**8**†. The pit of a theater. It was originally without benches, and on a level with the stage. *Halliwell.*—**9.** In *mining*: (*a*) Same as *country*, 8. (*b*) That part of the lode or vein which is being worked, or to which reference is made.—**10.** The basis upon or by means of which a work is executed, or upon which it rests for support or display; a foundation, foil, or background.

And like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *painting*, a basis for a picture, whether it be of plaster, as in distemper or fresco, or only a general tone of color spread over the surface of a canvas and intended to show through the overlaid color if transparent, or to relieve it if opaque.

If folly grow romantic, I must paint it.
Come then, the colours and the *ground* prepare.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 17.

(*b*) In *sculp.*, the flat surface from which the figures project: said of a work in relief. (*c*) In *etching*, a coating of varnish applied to a plate as a basis to work upon; in mezzotint, a roughening of the copper with a cradle for a like purpose. See *etching* and *etching-ground*. (*d*) In *decorative art*, the original surface, uncolored or colored with a flat tint only as a preparation for further ornament. Thus, a background may consist of slight scrollwork, fretwork, or the like, printed upon the ground, as in the case of decorative designs of considerable richness, figure-work, flower-work, and the like. (*e*) In *ceram.*, the colored surface of the body of a piece upon which painting in enamels or gilding is to be applied. See *ground-laying* and *bossing*, 1. (*f*) In lace, that part of lace which is not the pattern, of two kinds, one called the reseau or net, and the other the grillage. See these words and *lace*. (*g*) In *music* (1) A cantus firmus, or melody proposed for contrapuntal treatment.

For on that *ground* I'll make a holy descant.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Especially—(2) A ground bass (which see, under *bass*[3]).

Welcome is all our song, is all our sound,
The treble part, the tenor, and the *ground*.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

(*h*) In *textile manuf.*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental; that part of manufactured articles, as tapestry, carpeting, etc., of a uniform color, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected. (*i*) One of the pieces nailed to lathing to form a guide for the surface of plastering, and to serve as a basis for stucco-work.

The architraves, skirtings, and surbase mouldings are fixed to pieces of wood called *grounds*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 492.

(*j*) The first coat of hard varnish in japanning.

11. That which logically necessitates a given judgment or conclusion; a sufficient reason; in general, a reason or datum of reasoning; logical or rational foundation.

She told hym all the *grounde* of the mater
In euery thing, and how it was be fall.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1086.

I'll answer for 't there are no *grounds* for that report.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

That knowledge by which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit something else is called the logical reason, *ground*, or antecedent; that something else which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit is called the logical consequent. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, v.

12. Source, origin, or cause.

Necessity hath taught them Physicke, rather had from experience then the *grounds* of Art.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 56.

That fable had *ground* of Historie, howsoeuer by fictions obscured. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

O that their *ground* of Hate should be my Love!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 117.

13†. *pl.* Remnants; ends; scraps; small pieces.

A fly made with a peacock's feather is excellent in a bright day: you must be sure you want not in your magazine-bag the peacock's feather, and *grounds* of such wool and crewel as will make the grasshopper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 106.

14. *pl.* [Formerly also *grouns, growns.*] Sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees: as, coffee-*grounds*; the *grounds* of strong beer.

How much another thing it is to hear him speak, that hath cleared himself from froth and *growns*, and who suffers neither sloth nor fear, nor ambition, nor any other tempting spirit of that nature to abuse him.
Marvell, Works, II. 131.

15. In *elect.*, a connection with the earth, so that the electricity passes off into it.

The *grounds* were caused by little kernels or spots of carbonized insulation. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 10.

Absorbent grounds, barren ground, blue ground. See the adjectives.—**Bar of ground.** See *bar*[1].—**Bassing-ground**, fishing-ground for bass; a place where bass may be caught.—**Dame Joan ground**, a filling or ground used in point-lace, consisting of threads arranged in couples, and inclosing hexagon openings arranged like a honeycomb, two parallel threads coming between each two hexagons.—**Dark and bloody ground**, a name often used for the State of Kentucky, on account of its having early been the scene of frequent Indian wars. It is said to be the translation of the name *Kentucky*, given to the region by the aborigines because opposing tribes often fought there on their resorting to it as a common hunting-ground.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*[3]).—**Delicate ground**, a matter with regard to which great delicacy or circumspection, especially in conversation, is necessary.—**Devonia ground**, in *lace-making*, a kind of ground or filling composed of irregular brides, each of which, instead of a single thread, consists of at least two laid side by side, and held together by fine cross-threads.—**Firm ground**, secure footing; firm foundation.—**Happy hunting-grounds.** See *hunting-ground*.—**Low grounds**, bottom-lands. [Virginia, U. S.]—**On even ground.** See *even*[1].—**On ground**†, ashore; aground.

[The ship] had been preserved in divers most desperate dangers, having been *on ground* upon the sands by Flushing, and again by Dover, and in great tempests.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 289.

On the ground. (*a*) On the earth. (*b*) At the spot or place mentioned; at hand.—**Slippery ground**, insecure footing; an uncertain or deceptive foundation.

Honest Merit stands on *slipp'ry ground*,
Where covert artifice and guile abound.
Cowper, Charity, l. 284.

To be on one's own ground, to deal with a matter with which one is familiar.—**To bite the ground.** See *to bite the dust*, under *bite*.—**To break ground.** See *break*.—**To bring to ground**†, **set on ground**†, to discomfit; floor; gravel.

Hit greuys me full gretly, & *to ground bryng6s*,
Whethur Elan be so honerable, or of so hegh prise,
ffor hir, oure Dukes to dethe, & oure derfe kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9342.

The Pharisees and Sadducees had no further end but to *set* Him *on ground*, and so to expose Him to the contempt of the people. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 127.

To fall or go to the ground, to come to naught: as, the project *fell to the ground*.

Alnaschar, who kicked down the china, . . . had cast his eye on the Vizier's daughter, and his hopes of her *went to the ground* with the shattered bowls and tea-cups.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxxii.

To gain ground. (*a*) To advance; make progress or head; gain an advantage; obtain a degree of success. (*b*) To gain credit; prevail; become more general or extensive: as, the opinion *gains ground*.—**To gather ground.** Same as *to gain ground*. [Rare.]

As evening-mist
Risen from a river o'er the marish glides,
And *gathers ground* fast at the labourer's heel
Homeward returning. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 631.

To get ground. Same as *to gain ground*. [Rare.]

There were divers bloody Battles 'twixt the Remnant of Christians and the Moors, for 700 Years together; and the Spaniards, *getting Ground* more and more, drave them at last to Granada. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

To give ground, to recede; retire under the pressure of an advancing enemy; yield advantage.

Having made the Imperial army *give Ground* the Day before. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

To lose ground. (*a*) To retire; retreat; be driven from the position taken. (*b*) To lose advantage. (*c*) To lose credit; decline; become less in force or extent.—**To stand one's ground**, to stand firm; not to recede or yield.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the ground. (*a*) Belonging to the ground or base; hence, basic; fundamental: as, the *ground* form of a word; *ground* facts or principles.

According to Mr. Bertin's theory, this people was the "*ground* race" of western Asia. *Science*, XII. 308.

(*b*) Pertaining to the soil: as, *ground* air. (*c*) Situated on or nearest to the surface of the earth: as, the *ground* floor.—**Ground air.** See *air*[1].—**Ground bass.** See *bass*[3].—**Ground floor.** See *floor*.—**Ground form**, in *gram.*, a name sometimes given to the basis of a word to which the inflectional parts are added in declension or conjugation; the stem or base of a theme (a Germanism).—**Ground tier.** (*a*) The lower or pit range of boxes in a theater. (*b*) *Naut.*:

(3) The lowest range of water-casks in the hold of a vessel before the introduction of iron tanks. (4) The lowest range of any material stowed in the hold.—Ground water. See *water*.

ground[1] (ground), *v.* [< ME. *grounden*, found, establish; also, in earlier forms, *grundien*, *grenden*, tr. bring to the ground, intr. descend or set (as the sun), < AS. *gryndan*, *ā-gryndan*, intr., descend or set (= D. *gronden* = OHG. *grunden*, MHG. G. *gründen* = Sw. *grunda* = Dan. *grunde*, found, establish, etc.), < *grund*, bottom, base, ground: see *ground*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place on a foundation; found; establish firmly in position.

Their houses wherein they sleepe, they *ground* vpon a round foundation of wickers artificially wrought and compacted together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

2. To settle or establish in any way, as on reason or principle; fix or settle firmly in existence or in thought.

He . . . gert the ledis to beleue, that in his lond dwelt, That the gome was a god *grounded* in blisse. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4348.

Our men, . . . *grounding* themselues vpon the goodnesse of their cause, and the promise of God, . . . caried resolute mindes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 286.

This duke
Hath ta'en displeasure 'gainst his gentle niece:
Grounded upon no other argument
But that the people praise her for her virtues.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

3. To instruct thoroughly in elements or first principles.

For he was *grounded* in astronomye. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 414.

The Latin I have sufficiently tried him in, and I promise you, sir, he is very well *grounded*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

The fact is she had learned it [French] long ago, and *grounded* herself subsequently in the grammar so as to be able to teach it to George. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

4. To lay or set on or in the ground; bring to ground, or to rest on or as if on the ground.

And th' Okes, deep *grounded* in the earthly molde,
Did move, as if they could him understand.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 453.

When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command, in course, is to *ground* their fans. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 102.

Our guard did his duty well, pacing back and forth, and occasionally *grounding* his musket to keep up his courage by the sound. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 99.

5. *Naut.*, to run ashore or aground; cause to strike the ground: as, to *ground* a ship.

The *grounded* floe-bergs are forced up the shelving sea-bottoms. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

6. In *elect.*, to connect with the earth, as a conductor, so that the electricity can pass off to it.

If an accidental connection with the ground should occur, or, as it is technically said, a ground appears on the wires, it is at once tested for by *grounding* the circuit at the office. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 138.

7. To form a ground on or for; furnish with a ground or base. See *ground*[1], *n.*, 10.

For the first biting, *ground* and smoke the plate in the ordinary manner. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 160.

To ground arms (*milit.*), to lay the arms upon the ground in front of the soldier: an old movement used especially by prisoners in cases of capture or surrender.

Every burgher . . . should *ground arms*, in token of submission. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

To ground in, in *hand block-printing*, to apply secondary and subsequent colors to (a cotton cloth which has received the color of the first block).

II. *intrans.* 1. To run aground; strike the ground and remain fixed, as a ship.

Ere wee had sayled halfe a league, our ship *grounding* gaue vs once more libertie to summon them to a parley. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 238.

Romero himself, whose ship had *grounded*, sprang out of a port hole and swam ashore. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 527.

2. To come to or strike the ground.

He [the batsman] is . . . out if he strikes the ball into the air and it is caught by one of his adversaries before it *grounds*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 178.

3. To base an opinion or course of action; depend. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ground not upon dreams; you know they are ever contrary. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 3.

I say, moreover, and I *ground* upon experience, that poisons contain within themselves their own antidote. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

ground[2] (ground). Preterit and past participle of *grind*.

groundage (groun'dāj), *n.* [< *ground*[1] + *-age*.] A tax paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.

The soyle of the shore and sea adjoining is now the kings, and particular lords, according to their titles: insomuch that it is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c. *Spelman*, Of the Admiral Jurisdiction.

ground-angling (ground'ang'gling), *n.* Angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook, so as to sink it nearly to the bottom. Also called *bottom-fishing*.

ground-annual (ground'an'ū-al), *n.* In *Scots law*, an estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent.

ground-ash (ground'ash), *n.* An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ground-bailiff (ground'bā'lif), *n.* In *mining*, a superintendent of mines whose duty it is to visit them periodically and report upon their condition. [Eng.]

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *n.* 1. In *angling*, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to attract fish.—2. Same as *grounding*, 2 (*a*).

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *v. t.* In *angling*, to use ground-bait in or on: as, to *ground-bait* a place where one intends to fish.

ground-beam (ground'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, the sill for a frame.

ground-beetle (ground'bē'tl), *n.* A predatory beetle of the family *Carabidæ*: so called from its mode of life, most of the species being found running over the ground or hidden during the day under stones and other objects. The number of genera and species is very large; they are distributed through all continents from the polar zones to the tropics. They are carnivorous for the most part, though some genera of the group *Harpalinæ* are occasionally or even habitually herbivorous. The fiery ground-beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, is one of the most conspicuous carnivorous species. To the herbivorous group belongs the murky ground-beetle, *Harpalus caliginosus* which is abundant in the northerly parts of the United States, *H. pennsylvanicus* is a related species. See cut under *Harpalus*.



Fiery Ground-beetle (*Calosoma calidum*), natural size

groundberry (ground'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *groundberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

ground-bird (ground'bėrd), *n.* 1. A ground-sparrow. [New Eng.]—2. In Blyth's edition of Cuvier (1849), a general name for any columbine, gallinaceous, grallatorial, or struthious bird.

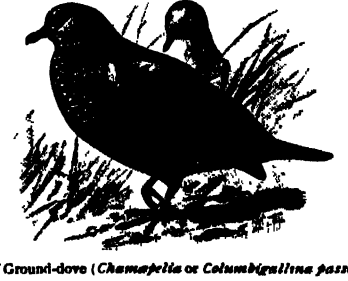
ground-cherry (ground'cher'i), *n.* 1. A plant, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *Chamæcerasus*, with smooth shining leaves and spherical acid fruit, sometimes found in gardens budded on the common cherry. See *cherry*[1], 1.—2. An American plant of the genus *Physalis*.

ground-cistus (ground'sis'tus), *n.* See *cistus*.

ground-cloth (ground'klôth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth laid on the stage to represent grass, gravel walks, etc.

ground-cuckoo (ground'kuk'ö), *n.* 1. An old-world cuckoo of the subfamily *Centropodinæ*; a spur-heeled cuckoo.—2. A new-world cuckoo of the genus *Geococcyx* or subfamily *Saurotherinæ*. The ground-cuckoo of the United States is *G. californianus*. Also called *chaparral-cock*, *road-runner*, and *paisano*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*. A similar but smaller Mexican species is *G. affinis*.

ground-dove (ground'duv), *n.* A dove or pigeon of notably terrestrial habits. (*a*) A pigeon of the genus *Geopelia*. (*b*) A pigeon of the subfamily *Gourinæ*. Also called *ground pigeon*. (*c*) Especially, in the United States, *Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*, the dwarf ground-dove. It is one of the smallest birds of its kind, being only 6¼ to 7 inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent of wings. It has short broad wings and tail



Dwarf Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*).

(the latter being nearly even and of 12 feathers), naked tarsi, no iridescence on head or neck, and blue-black spots on the wings, the male being varied with grayish-olive, bluish and purplish-red tints, and having the wings lined with orange-brown or chestnut. The color of the female is chiefly grayish. This pretty bird inhabits the southern United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, especially along the coasts; it nests on the ground or on bushes, and lays two white eggs seven eighths of an inch long and two thirds of an inch broad.

ground-down (ground-doun'), *n.* A kind of needle shorter than the kind called sharps: a trade-name.

groundedly (groun'ded-li), *adv.* In a well-grounded or firmly established manner; with good reason.

Yea ye know they be very true—that is to say, certainly, *groundedly*, and perfightly true; why than beleue ye them not? *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 98.

John the Pannonian, *groundedly* believed
A blacksmith's bastard. *Browning*, Protus.

groundent. An obsolete past participle of *grind*. *Chaucer*.

grounder (groun'dėr), *n.* In *base-ball* and similar games, a ball knocked or thrown along the ground and not rising into the air.

ground-fast (ground'fast), *a.* Firmly fixed in the ground. [Rare.]

In Yorkshire they kneel on a *ground-fast* stone and say—
All hail to the moon, all hail to thee,
I prithee, good moon, reveal to me
This night who my husband shall be.
Defoe, Duncan Campbell, Int.

ground-feeder (ground'fē'dėr), *n.* A fish which feeds at the bottom of the water.

Sturgeons are *ground-feeders*. With their projecting wedge shaped snout they stir up the soft bottom, and by means of their sensitive barbels detect shells, crustaceans, and small fishes, on which they feed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 611.

ground-finch (ground'finch), *n.* 1. An American finch of the genus *Pipilo*. The towhee bunting or chewink is sometimes called the *red-eyed ground-finch*. *Sclater*. See cut under *Pipilo*.—2†. A bird of Swainson's subfamily *Fringillinæ*.

ground-fir (ground'fėr), *n.* Same as *ground-pine*, 2.

ground-fish (ground'fish), *n.* A fish which swims at the bottom of the water, and must be fished for there. Among ground-fish are the cod, hake, haddock, cusk, ling, flounder, and halibut.

ground-game (ground'gām), *n.* Hares, rabbits, and other running game, as distinguished from flying game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc.

ground-gru (ground'grö), *n.* [< *ground*[1] + **gru*, of obscure origin.] Same as *ground-ice*. *Imp. Dict.*

ground-gudgeon (ground'guj'on), *n.* Same as *grounding*, 2 (*a*). [Local, Eng.]

ground-helet, *n.* A species of speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*.

ground-hemlock (ground'hem'lok), *n.* A creeping variety of the common yew, *Taxus baccata*, found in the United States.

ground-hog (ground'hog), *n.* 1. The American marmot, *Arctomys monax*, more commonly called *woodchuck*. See cut under *Arctomys*.—2. The aardvark or ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. Also called *ground-pig* and *earth-hog*. See cut under *aardvark*.—3. One of the fat white grubs or larvæ of some beetles, as the June-bug or the May-beetle. Also called *white-grub*. [Local, U. S.]—4. A Madagascan insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*, as the *Centetes ecaudatus*. **Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day*, under *woodchuck*.

ground-hold (ground'hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, tackle for holding on to the ground; anchors collectively; also, anchorage.

Like as a ship with dreadfull storme long tost,
Having spent all her mastes and her *ground-hold*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 1.

ground-hornbill (ground'hôrn'bil), *n.* An African bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*, the *Bucorvus abyssinicus*.

ground-ice (ground'īs), *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of a river or other body of water, before ice begins to appear on the surface. Also called *anchor-ice*.

There are certain conditions under which ice may be actually formed at the bottom of a stream. . . . This formation of *ground-ice* is occasionally seen in parts of the Thames. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 152.

grounding (groun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ground*[1], *v.*] 1. The background of any design, as in embroidery, especially when itself made of needlework.—2. The act of putting in or preparing such a background.—3. Alumina and oil applied to wall-paper which is to be satin-finished.—4. In *ceram.*, same as *ground-laying*.—5. In *marble-working*, the operation of smoothing the surface of the marble with a succession of fine emeries.

Fifthly, snake-stone is used, and the last finishes what is called the *grounding* [of marble ornaments].
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 379.

ground-ivy (ground'ī'vi), *n.* A European plant, *Nepeta Glechoma* (*Glechoma hederacea*), natural order *Labiatæ*, abundant in Great Britain, and naturalized in the United States. It has opposite crenate leaves and whorls of purple labiate flowers, which appear in spring. It was formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties, and an herb-tea was made from it. See *alehoof*.

ground-joint (ground'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a kind of joint in which the surfaces to be fitted are previously covered with fine emery and oil in the case of metal, or fine sand and water in the case of glass, and rubbed together.

ground-joist (ground'joist), *n.* In *arch.*, one of the joists which rest upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones, or dwarf walls, used in basements or ground floors.

ground-keeper (ground'kē'pėr), *n.* A bird, as a woodcock, that hugs the ground closely.

These very quick little fellows [woodcock] are old male *ground-keepers*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 154.

ground-layer (ground'lā'ėr), *n.* 1†. One who lays the groundwork or foundation.

He was the *ground-layer* of the other peace.
Stow, an. 1603.

2. In *ceram.*, a person who lays grounds. See *bossing*, 1. The ground layers generally work with some form of respirator to prevent the inhalation of the color-dust.

ground-laying (ground'lā'ing), *n.* In *ceram.*, the first process in decorating by means of enameled color. It consists in laying a coat of boiled oil upon the biscuit, and then leveling or bossing it (see *bossing*, 1); the color is then dusted on, and adheres to the oil. If it is necessary to have a white panel or medallion, that part of the piece is covered previously with an application, called a stencil, which prevents the oil from adhering to the surface. Also called *grounding*.

In fine enamelling, *ground-laying* is the first process.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 89.

groundless (ground'les), *a.* [< ME. *groundles*, < AS. *grundleás*, bottomless, boundless (= D. *grondeloos* = G. *grundlos*, bottomless, = Icel. *grunnlauss*, boundless, = Sw. Dan. *grundlös*, baseless), < *grund*, bottom, ground, + *-leás*, -less.] Without ground or foundation; especially, having no adequate cause or reason; not authorized; baseless.

How *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship! *Freeholder*.

My *groundless* Fears, my painful Cares, no more shall vex thee. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

groundlessly (ground'les-li), *adv.* In a groundless manner; without adequate reason or cause; without authority or support.

Their title [friends of the Liberty of the Press] *groundlessly* insinuated that the freedom of the Press had lately suffered, or was now threatened with some violation.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

groundlessness (ground'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being groundless.

The error will lye, not in the *groundlessness* of the distinction, but the erroneousness of the application.
Boyle, Works, V. 549.

ground-line (ground'līn), *n.* In *persp.*, the line of intersection of the horizontal and the vertical planes of projection.

groundling (ground'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *ground*[1] + *-ling*[1].] I. *n.* 1. That which lives upon the ground; a terrestrial animal.—2. A fish which habitually remains at the bottom of the water. Specifically—(*a*) The spiny loach, *Cobitis tænia*. Also *ground-bait*, *ground-gudgeon*. (*b*) The black goby, *Gobius niger*. Also *grundel*.

3. The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. [Lancashire, Eng.]—4. Formerly, a spectator who stood in the pit of a theater, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. Hence, allusively, one of the common herd; in the plural, the vulgar.

For we are born three stories high: no base ones,
None of your *groundlings*, master.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

The charge of embezzlement and wholesale speculation in public lands, of immense wealth and limitless corruption, were probably harmless; they affected only the *groundlings*. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 438.

II. *a.* Of a base or groveling nature. [Rare.]

Let that domicile [the stocks] for *groundling* rogues and earth-kissing varlets envy thy preferment.
Lamb, Elia, p. 352.

ground-liverwort (ground'liv'ėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Peltigera canina*, which grows on the ground and bears some resemblance to the thalloid liverworts, as *Marchantia*. Also called *dog-lichen*.

ground-lizard (ground'liz'ard), *n.* 1. The small Jamaican lizard *Ameiva dorsalis*.—2. A common harmless skink of the southern United States, *Oligosoma laterale*. It is of a chestnut color, with a black lateral band edged with white, yellowish belly, and bluish under the tail, of slender form, and about 5 inches long.

groundly† (ground'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *groundely*, *growndlie*; < *ground*[1] + *-ly*[2].] As to the basis or foundation; with regard to fundamentals or essentials; in principles; solidly; not superficially; carefully.

And the more *groundly* it is searched, the preciouser thynges are found in it. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 39.

A man *growndlie* learned.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

After ye had read and *groundely* pondered the contentes of my letters than to you addressed. *State Papers*, I. 62.

ground-mail (ground'māl), *n.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. [Scotch.]

"Reasonable charges?" said the sexton; "ou, there's *ground-mail*, and bell-siller (though the bell's broken nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and yill to the drigle."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

ground-mass (ground'mas), *n.* In *lithol.*, the compact or finely granular part of the rock, through which the more or less distinctly recognizable crystals are disseminated, and which is sometimes called the *magma* or *base*. Examined with the aid of the microscope, the ground-mass may be found to be entirely glassy, or it may be made up of the various products of devitrification, more or less completely developed according to the stage reached in this process.

ground-mold (ground'mōld), *n.* In *civil engin.*, a templet or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to a required form, as in terracing or embanking. *E. H. Knight*.

ground-nest (ground'nest), *n.* A nest made on the ground.

The herald lark
Left his *ground-nest*, high towering to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
Milton, P. R., ii. 280.

ground-net (ground'net), *n.* A trawl-net or drag-net; a trammel.

ground-niche (ground'nich), *n.* In *arch.*, a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground or floor.

groundnut (ground'nut), *n.* 1. The ground-pea or peanut, the pod of *Arachis hypogæa*. See *Arachis*.

Groundnut oil is an excellent edible oil, largely used as a substitute for olive oil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

2. The earthnut, the tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe.—3. The *Apios tuberosa* of the United States, a leguminous climber with small tuberous roots.—**Bambarra groundnut**, the pod of *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the peanut.—**Dwarf groundnut**, the dwarf ginseng, *Aralia trifolia*, which has a round tuberous root.

ground-oak† (ground'ōk), *n.* A sapling of oak.

Then Robin Hood stept to a thicket of trees,
And chose him a staff of *ground oak*.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 218).

ground-parrakeet (ground'par-a-kēt'), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Pezoporus* or of the genus *Geopsittacus*.

ground-pea (ground'pē), *n.* The peanut. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

ground-pearl (ground'pėrl), *n.* A scale-insect of the Bahamas, *Margarodes formicarum*, living under ground and acquiring a calcareous shell-like covering, somewhat like that of a mollusk. It is used for making necklaces by the natives, whence the name.

ground-pig (ground'pig), *n.* 1. Same as *ground-hog*, 2.—2. Same as *ground-rat*.

ground-pigeon (ground'pij'ọn), *n.* Same as *ground-dove* (*b*).

ground-pine (ground'pīn), *n.* 1. A tufted, spreading herbaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Chamæpitys*), natural order *Labiatæ*, formerly classed among the germanders, and said to be called *pine* from its resinous smell.—2. One of several species of *Lycopodium*, or club-moss, especially *L. clavatum*, the common club-moss, a long creeping evergreen plant found in healthy pastures and dry woods in Great Britain and North America. It is also called *running-pine* and *ground-fir*. Another species is *L. dendroideum*, a graceful tree-shaped evergreen plant, about 8 inches high, growing in moist woods in North America.

ground-plan (ground'plan), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the representation of the divisions of a building at the level of the surface of the ground; commonly, the plan of the lowest story above the cellar, though this is usually raised above the surface of the ground. Also *ground-plot*.—2. A first, general, or fundamental plan of any kind.

ground-plane (ground'plān), *n.* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate (ground'plāt), *n.* 1. In *building*, the lowest horizontal timber of a frame, which receives the other timbers of a wooden erection; the groundsill.—2. In *railway engin.*, a bed-plate used under sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. *E. H. Knight*.—3. An earth-plate or piece of metal sunk in the ground to form the connection "to earth" from a telegraph-wire. Gas- or water-mains are often made to serve as ground-plates.

ground-plot (ground'plot), *n.* 1. The ground on which a building is placed.

Where canst thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

2. Same as *ground-plan*, 1.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

ground-plum (ground'plum), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Astragalus caryocarpus*, found in the upper valley of the Mississippi. Its thick corky pods resemble a plum in shape and size.

ground-rat (ground'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Aulacodus*, *A. swinderianus*. Also called *ground-pig*. See cut under *Aulacodus*.

ground-rent (ground'rent), *n.* The rent at which land is let for building purposes. It is a common practice of owners of land in large cities who wish a permanent fixed income without care of buildings and frequent changes of tenants to let vacant land on long leases, with covenants for renewal, and with stipulations that the lessee shall build, and may remove the building before the end of the term if he shall allow the lessor to take it at an appraisal.

In country houses, at a distance from any great town, where there is plenty of ground to choose upon, the *ground-rent* is scarce any thing.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

ground-robin (ground'rob'in), *n.* Same as *chewink*.

ground-roller (ground'rō'lėr), *n.* One of the *Brachypteraciæ*, a group of rollers of the family *Coraciidæ*, peculiar to Madagascar: so called from their terrestrial habits.

ground-room† (ground'rōm), *n.* A room on the ground floor. *Nares*.

The innkeeper introduced him into a *ground room*, expressing a great deale of joy in so luckily meeting with his old friend. *Great Britans Honycombe* (1712), MS.

ground-rope (ground'rōp), *n.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-scraper (ground'skrā'pėr), *n.* The South African ground-thrush, *Geocichla litsitsirupa*, formerly called *Turdus strepitans*. *Sir Andrew Smith*.

ground-scratcher (ground'skrach'ėr), *n.* In Blyth's system (1849), specifically, one of the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds.

ground-sea (ground'sē), *n.* A swell of the sea occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The sea rises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with a loud roaring. The swell is probably due to the gales called "northers," which suddenly rise and rage from off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico; it is also doubtless sometimes caused by distant earthquakes.

groundsel[1] (ground'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *groundswell*, *groundeswell*; Sc. dial. *grundieswally*, *grundieswallow*, and even *grinning-swallow*; early mod. E. also *groneswell*, *greneswel* (Levins, 1570); < ME. *grundeswilie*, *grundeswulie*, < AS. *grundeswelge*, *-swelige*, *-swylige*, appar. meaning 'ground-swallower,' alluding to its abundant growth, as if < *grund*, ground, + *swelgan*, swallow, but really a perversion of earlier *gundeswilge*, in earliest form *gundæswelgæ*, lit. 'pus-swallower,' < *gund*, pus, + *swelgan*, swallow: see *ground*[1] and *swallow*[1].] The *Senecio vulgaris*, an annual European weed belonging to the *Compositæ*, adventitious in the northeastern United States. It is emollient and slightly acrid, and is used as a domestic remedy for various ailments. The name is sometimes applied generally to species of the genus *Senecio*.

groundsel[2], *n.* See *groundsill*.

groundsel-tree (ground'sel-trē), *n.* The *Baccharis halimifolia*, a maritime shrub of the United States, a composite with leaves somewhat resembling those of the groundsel. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament. See cut under *Baccharis*.

ground-shark (ground'shärk), *n.* The sleeper-shark or gurry-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*.

groundsill, groundsel[2] (ground'sil, -sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groundsyll*, *grunsel*, *groun-*

soyle, etc.; < *ground*[1] + *sill*.] 1. The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.

They first vndermined the *groundsills*, they beate downe the walles, they vnfloored the loftes, they vntiled it and pulled downe the roofe.
Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

Will ye build up rotten battlements
On such fair *groundsels*?
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and shamed his worshippers.
Milton, P. L., i. 460.

I saw him then with huge, tempestuous sway
He dasht and broke 'em on the *grundsil* edge.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2. In *mining*, the bottom piece of a wooden gallery-frame.

ground-sloth (ground'slōth), *n.* An extinct terrestrial edentate mammal of a group represented by the megatherium and its allies, from some member of which the modern arboreal sloths are supposed to be descended; one of the family *Megatheriidæ* in a broad sense.

ground-sluice (ground'slös), *n.* See *sluice*.

ground-snake (ground'snāk), *n.* 1. A worm-snake; any small serpent of the genus *Carphophiops*, a few inches long, as *C. amœnus*, *C. vermis*, or *C. helenæ*. [U. S.]—2. A snake of the family *Coronellidæ*, *Coronella australis*. [Australia.]

groundsop†, groundsope†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *groundesoppe*, < ME. *growndesope*, *grundsope*, < AS. *grundsopa* (= D. *grondsop*, *grondsap* = MHG. *gruntsophe*, G. *grundsuppe*), dregs, lees, grounds, < *grund*, ground, + **sopa*, **soppa*, sop: see *ground*[1] and *sop*, *n.*] Dregs; lees; grounds. *Palsgrave*.

ground-sparrow (ground'spar"ō), *n.* A ground-bird; one of several small grayish and spotted or streaked sparrows which nest on and usually keep near the ground, as the savanna-sparrow and the grass-finch, bay-winged bunting, or vesper-bird. [New Eng.]

ground-squirrel (ground'skwur"el), *n.* 1. A terrestrial squirrel-like rodent, as one of the genera *Spermophilus* and *Tamias*: especially applied in the United States to species of the latter genus, as *Tamias striatus*, the hackee or chipmunk. In the United States, where there are more kinds of ground-squirrel than in any other part of the world, those of the genus *Spermophilus* are mostly called *gophers*, by confusion with the entirely different animals of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See *chipmunk*, *gopher*, and *spermophile*.
2. An African squirrel of the genus *Xerus*. *Sclater*.

ground-starling (ground'stär"ling), *n.* An American meadow-lark; a bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, as *Sturnella magna* or *Trupialis militaris*.

ground-strake (ground'strāk), *n.* Same as *garboard-strake*.

groundswell†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *groundsel*[1].

ground-swell (ground'swel), *n.* A broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned by a distant storm or heavy gale, and sometimes also by distant seismic disturbances: sometimes used figuratively of a rolling surface of country, and also of a rising wave of sound or of emotion.

Groundswells are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water.
Brande and Cox.

The vessel leaned over from the damp night-breeze, and rolled with the heavy *ground-swell*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 4.

ground-table (ground'tā"bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *earth-table*.

ground-tackle (ground'tak"l), *n.* *Naut.*, a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, etc., used for securing a vessel at anchor.

ground-thrush (ground'thrush), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *Cinclosoma*.—2. A thrush of the genus *Geocichla*. No American thrushes have been placed in this genus, except by Seebohm, who refers to it the varied thrush or Oregon robin, as *G. nævia*; the Alaskan ground-thrush, a bird usually called *Turdus nævius* or *Hesperocichla nævia*; and a Mexican form, the *Turdus pinicola* of Sclater. A few of the ground-thrushes present the anomaly of 14 tail-feathers, as *G. varia*, forming with most authors the type of another genus, *Oreocincla*. Other differences among the species have also been recognized as generic, whence the names *Zoöthera*, *Turdulus*, *Cichlopasser*, *Chamætylas*, and *Psophocichla*, the type-species of which genera are respectively *G. monticola*, *G. wardi*, *G. terrestris*, *G. compsonota*, and *G. simensis*. The *G.* or *Oreocincla varia* is White's ground-thrush of Siberia, China, Japan, and southward to the Philippines; it has also been found as a straggler in Europe. Nearly related to this are *G. hancii* and *G. horsfieldi*, respectively the Formosan and the Javan ground-thrush. *G. dauma*, the Dauma thrush of Latham, is found in the Himalayas and southward in India; *G. lunulata* is South Australian; *G. heinei* is North Australian; *G. macrorhyncha* is Tasmanian; *G. nilgiriensis* is confined to the mountains of southwestern India; *G. papuensis* inhabits New Guinea; *G. imbricata* is Ceylonese; *G. mollissima* and *G. dixoni* are Himalayan and Indian. *G. monticola*, *G. marginata*, and *G. andromedæ* form a group of saw-billed ground-thrushes (*Zoöthera*) of the Himalayas, India, Java, etc. Among African forms are *G. princei* of Guinea, *G. compsonota* of the Gaboon (type of *Chamætylas*), *G. bivittata* of the Gold Coast, *G. gurneyi* and *G. guttata* of Natal, *G. crossleyi* of the Cameroons, and *G. piagii* of the Uganda country. The Abyssinian ground-thrush is *G. simensis*, which with the South African *G. litsitsirupa* (formerly called *Turdus strepitans*) represents a division of the genus called *Psophocichla*. The Macassar ground-thrush is *G. erythronota* of Celebes. *G. interpres*, figured by Temminck in 1828 as *Turdus interpres*, is supposed to be the type of *Geocichla*; it is found in Java, Sumatra, and Lombok. The spotted ground-thrush is *G. spiloptera* of Ceylon; *G. peroni* inhabits Timor. *G. cyanotus* is the white throated ground-thrush of central and southern India. *G. citrina* is a bird long known as the orange-headed thrush (Latham), inhabiting the Himalayas from Nepâl to Assam, and migrating southward in India, and even to Ceylon. *G. rubecula* is confined to Java; *G. andamensis* inhabits the Andaman islands; *G. albogularis*, the Nicobars; *G. innotata* is the Malay ground-thrush; *G. wardi* is the pied ground-thrush of India (type of *Turdulus*). *G. sibirica* is a species known to the early writers as the white-browed thrush (*Turdus sibiricus* or *T. auroreus*), of wide distribution in Asia and neighboring islands. An isolated form is Kittlitz's ground-thrush, *G. terrestris*, of the Bonin islands, forming the type of the genus *Cichlopasser*.
3. *pl.* The old-world ant-thrushes; the pittas or *Pittidæ*.

groundwall†, *n.* [< ME. *groundwalle*, *groundewalle*, *grundwalle*, *grundwal*, < AS. *grundweal* (= MHG. *gruntwal* = Sw. *grundval* = Dan. *grundvold*), a foundation, < *grund*, ground, + *weall*, wall.] A wall as foundation; a foundation.

Bot for-thi that na werc may stand,
Witouten *grundwalle* to be lastand.
MS. Cott. Vespas., A. iii. f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

groundways (ground'wāz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, a substantial foundation of wood or stone for the blocks on which a vessel is built.

ground-wheel (ground'hwēl), *n.* Any wheel in a harvester, grain-drill, or other machine that, while it assists to support the machine, imparts motion to the other parts of the machine, as to the cutters, feeders, etc.

groundwork (ground'wėrk), *n.* That which forms the foundation of something; the foundation or basis; the fundamental part, principle, or motive: used of both material and immaterial things.

Behold, how tottering are your high-built stories
Of earth; whereon you trust the *ground-work* of your glories.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction.
Dryden.

Treacle and sugar are the *groundwork* of the manufacture of all kinds of sweet-stuff: hard-bake, almond toffy, black balls, etc.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 215.

group[1] (gröp), *n.* [= D. *groep* = G. Dan. *gruppe* = Sw. *grupp*, < F. *groupe*, < It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, a knot, heap, group, bag (of money), = Sp. *grupo*, *gorupo*, a knot, cluster, group; prob. another form of the word which appears in F. *croupe*, the croup or crupper of a horse, orig. a 'bunch,' from the LG. or Scand. form of E. *crop*, the top of a plant, etc.: see *crop* and *croup*[2].] 1. An assemblage of persons or things; a number of persons or things gathered together with or without regular interconnection or arrangement; a cluster.

In *groups* they stream'd away.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

We may consider as a *group* those molecules which at a given instant lie within a given region of space.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, Int., p. vi.

The Arab kindred *group* or hayy, as we know it, was a political and social unity, so far as there was any unity in that very loosely organized state of society.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 36.

It is impossible thoroughly to grasp the meaning of any *group* of facts, in any department of study, until we have duly compared them with allied *groups* of facts.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

2. In the *fine arts*, an assemblage of figures which have some relation to one another and to the general design; a combination of several figures forming a harmonious whole.

The famous *group* of figures which represent the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull.
Addison.

We would particularly draw attention to the *group* which was formerly thought to represent Eurytion and Deidameia, but is now identified with the *group* of a Centaur carrying off a virgin described by Pausanias.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 362.

3. In scientific classifications, a number of individual things or persons related in some definite or classificatory way.

The progress of science is the successive ascertainment of invariants, the exact quantitative determination of *groups*. Every clearly defined phenomenon, every law of phenomena, is the establishment of an invariant *group*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 107.

The fact lately placed beyond all doubt by König and Dieterici, that those that are born color-blind fall naturally into two great *groups*, the red and green blind.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, any assemblage or classificatory division of animals below the kingdom and above the species: generally said of intermediate or not regularly recognized divisions, or by way of non-committal to the exact taxonomic value of the division thus indicated. (*b*) In *geol.*, a division in the geological sequence or classification of the stratified fossiliferous rocks inferior in value to a system or series. See *system*.

4. In *music*: (*a*) A short rapid figure or division, especially when sung to a single syllable. (*b*) A section of an orchestra, comprising the instruments of the same class: as, the wood-wind *group*.—5. In *math.*, a set of substitutions (or other operations) such that every product of operations of the set itself belongs to the set; a system of conjugate substitutions; a set of permutations resulting from performing all the substitutions of a conjugate system upon a series of elements; a set of functions produced by the *n* operations of a group of operations from *n* independent functions, called the fundamental system of the group. The order or degree of a group is the number of substitutions it contains; its index is this number divided into the whole number of permutations of the elements of the substitutions.—**Abelian group**, in *math.*, an orthogonal group whose substitutions transform the function

$$\sum_{1}^{n}{}_{\lambda}(x_\lambda \eta_\lambda - \xi_\lambda y_\lambda)$$

into itself, except for a constant factor.—**Alternating group**, a group of alternating numbers.—**Antipotential group**, in *math.*, a group each of whose substitutions is formed from a given group of substitutions, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, etc., as follows: Beginning with any one of these substitutions, *t*, we find a cycle of substitutions s_α, s_β, s_γ, etc., such that

$$t = s_\alpha s_\beta^{-1} = s_\beta s_\gamma^{-1} =, \text{etc.,}$$

and then each of the cyclic substitutions (α, β, γ, etc.) is a substitution of the antipotential group.—**Associate groups**, in *math.*, groups of associate substitutions.—**Cambrian group.** See *Cambrian*.—**Chemung group**, the name given by the geologists of the New York survey to certain rocks of Devonian age largely developed in Chemung county and other southern counties of New York, and further south through the Appalachian region. They are chiefly sandstones and coarse shales, and the series has a thickness of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in New York, and a still greater in Pennsylvania.—**Cincinnati group.** See *Hudson River group*.—**Clinton group**, the name given by the New York geologists to that part of the Upper Silurian series which lies between the Medina sandstone and the Niagara group. The rock is chiefly an argillaceous sandstone, much of which is quite hard, and divided into layers having a peculiar wavy or knobby surface. The name is given with reference to the town of Clinton in Oneida county, New York. This group is of special interest from the occurrence in it of important deposits of iron ore. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.—**Commutative groups**, in *math.*, two groups such that the product of two substitutions belonging to one and the other is independent of the order of the factors.—**Composite group**, in *math.*, one which contains a self-conjugate subgroup other than the group itself and unity.—**Congruence group** of the *q*th degree, in *math.*, one which consists of all substitutions $(a\omega + \beta)/(\gamma\omega + \delta)$, where $a\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$, and where α, β, γ, δ are whole numbers, satisfying congruences to the modulus *q*.—**Continuous group**, in *math.*: (*a*) A group of substitutions infinite in number and continuously connected. (*b*) A group of infinitely many but discrete operations, among which infinitely small transformations occur.—**Cremona group**, in *math.*, a group of Cremona substitutions.—**Cretaceous group.** See *cretaceous*.—**Cyclic group**, in *math.*, a group composed of iterations of a single operation.—**Dihedral group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations in three-dimensional space by which a regular polygon is brought to coincidence with its former position.—**Discontinuous group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions not continuously connected.—**Double pyramid group**, in *math.*, same as *dihedral group*.—**Exchangeable groups**, in *math.*, same as *commutative groups*.—**Extended group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations extended by the addition of operations of perversion.—**Finite group**, in *math.*, a group the number of whose substitutions is finite.—**Forest-bed group.** See *forest*.—**Fuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of linear transformations of a quantity *z*,

$$z^1 = \frac{az + b}{cz + d},$$

by which a certain circle in the plane of imaginary quantity is transformed into itself.—**Group of an equation**, in *math.* See *equation*.—**Group of *k* dimensions**, in *math.*, a group whose elements have each *k* indices, or are arranged in a matrix of *k* dimensions.—**Hamilton group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Devonian series, as established by the New York geological survey. Its geological position is between the Marcellus and the Genesee shale, and it extends south and west from New York over an extensive area. Shales and flagstones are its characteristic petrographic feature, and the quarries in this formation are of value and importance.—**Harlech group**, in *Eng. geol.*, the lowest division of the Primordial or Cambro-Silurian series,

made up of sandstones, slates, flagging-stones, etc., developed to great thickness, and containing *Paradoxides*, *Lingulella*, and other forms characteristic of the primordial fauna of Barrande.—**Hudson River group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian series, as instituted by the New York geological survey. The rocks of this series are shales in New York, but become calcareous to the west. It is an important group, rich in fossil remains, and especially well developed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Some parts of the Hudson River shales contain a large amount of bituminous or combustible matter. The term *Cincinnati group* is used by some geologists as the equivalent of *Hudson River group*.—**Hyperfuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of transformations in four-dimensional space by each of which a fundamental sphere is transformed into itself.—**Icosahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of rotations by which an icosahedron is brought to coincide with itself; the group of 60 even permutations of 5 things.—**Infinite group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of an infinity of different substitutions.—**Isomorphous groups**, in *math.*: (*a*) As usually understood, groups such that the operations of the first correspond each to one or several operations of the other, so that a product of operations in the one corresponds to the product of the corresponding operations in the other. (*b*) In Capelli's extended sense, groups which can be separated each into the same number of subgroups, so that a substitution of a subgroup in the one can be so coördinated to one of the other that products shall correspond to products. **Laramie group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous, as developed in the Rocky Mountain region, of importance on account of its thickness and because it contains a considerable quantity of lignite: hence also called the *Lignitic group*. "It is allied to the Cretaceous in its dinosaurs, and to the Tertiary in its fossil plants, and is thus intermediate in its life between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary." (*Dana.*)—**Linear group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions each of which replaces the element ax, y, z, etc., by $a\xi, \eta, \zeta$, etc., where ξ, η, ζ are linear functions of x, y, z.—**Metacyclic group**, in *math.*, a group of permutations given by advancing the element in the place s to the place $= sn + k \pmod n$.—**Octahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 24 rotations by which the octahedron is brought back into coincidence with its position at starting; the group of 24 permutations of 4 things.—**Portage group**, in *geol.*, a portion of the Devonian series, so called by the geologists of the New York survey because largely developed near Portage in that State. The Portage and Chemung groups together make up the Chemung period of Dana. The rocks of this period are chiefly sandstones and shales, and contain remains of seaweeds and of many land-plants, as well as of marine animals, especially of lamellibranchs and brachiopods.—**Potential group**, in *math.*, same as *antipotential group*, except that

$$t = s_\alpha^{-1} s_\beta = s_\beta^{-1} s_\gamma = , \text{ etc.}$$

Primitive group of the nth class, in *math.*, one in which every substitution except 1 changes n letters at least.—**Quadratic group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of unity and three rotations through 180° about three several orthogonal axes.—**Quaternion group**, in *math.*, a set of quaternions whose products and powers are members of the set.—**Simple group**, in *math.*, one containing no self-conjugate subgroup.—**Tetrahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 12 rotations by which a tetrahedron is brought back into coincidence with its initial position; the group of even permutations of 4 things.—**Transitive group**, in *math.*, a group by some substitution of which any element can be brought to any place. A group is called *doubly*, *triply*, or n times transitive if any set of 2, 3, n elements can be brought to any places.—**Wenlock group**, in *geol.*, the name of a division of the Upper Silurian as developed in Wales and the adjoining counties of England. It is made up of limestones and shales, is very rich in fossil remains, especially brachiopods, gastropods, crinoids, corals, and trilobites. In geological age it is the representative of the Niagara limestone and shale of American geologists.

group[1] (gröp), *v.* [= D. *groeperen* = G. *gruppen*, *gruppiren* = Dan. *gruppere* = Sw. *gruppera*, < F. *grouper*, group; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To form into a group or into groups; arrange in a group or in groups; separate into groups: commonly with reference to the special mutual relation of the things grouped, to classification, or to some special design or purpose, as artistic effect.

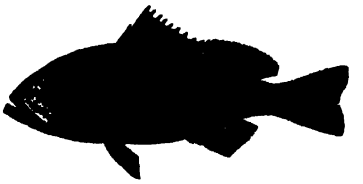
> The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, *in grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*
>
> Here the supreme art of the designer consists in disposing his ground and objects into an entire landskip; and *grouping* them . . . in so easy a manner that the careless observer . . . discovers no art in the combination. *Bp. Hurd*, Chivalry and Romance, viii.
>
> [They] *group* the party in their proper places at the altar-rails. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To fall into combination or arrangement; form a group or part of a group: used chiefly with reference to artistic effect.

> Saint Nicolas, with its great bell-tower, *groups* well with the smaller church and smaller tower of a neighbouring Benedictine house. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

group[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *groop*.

grouper (grö'pėr), *n.* [Appar. an E. accom. of *garrupa*, q. v.] A serranoid fish of the genus *Epinephelus* or *Mycteroperca*. The red grouper is *E. morio*, of a brownish color sprinkled with gray, reddish below, the fins partly edged with blue. It is common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, attains a weight of 40 pounds, and is a good market-fish. The black grouper is *E. nigritus*; it shares the name *jewfish* with some other species. It inhabits the Gulf of Mexico and extends northward to South Carolina, and is found of 300 pounds weight. Another grouper is *E. capreolus*, commonly called *cabrilla*. *E. drummond-hayi*, of the Gulf coast, is known as *hind* and *john-paw*. Also spelled *grooper*.



Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*).

> When taken from the water, the *grouper* is remarkably tenacious of life, and will live several hours.
>
> Quoted in *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 224.

Nassau grouper. Same as *hamlet*[2].

grouping (grö'ping), *n.* The act, process, or result of arranging in a group; relative arrangement or disposition, as of figures in a painting, persons on a stage or in a dance, incidents in a story, etc.

> Logic in its widest sense is *grouping*. The laws of *grouping* are the general tendencies of things and the general tendencies of thought.
>
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 1. § 66.
>
> Rocks, inlets, walls, and towers come out in new and varied *groupings*, but there is still no one prominent object. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 225.
>
> We cannot safely content ourselves with fanciful *grouping* or imaginary drawing of character and situation.
>
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 47.

group-spring (gröp'spring), *n.* A spiral spring for cars formed of a nest of springs acting as one: called *two-*, *three-*, or *four-group spring*, according to the number in the nest.

grouse (grous), *n.* [Formerly also *grouse* (18th century), *grouse* (1668), *grows* (1531); possibly a false sing., evolved (after the assumed analogy of *louse*, *mouse*, sing. of *lice*, *mice*) from the prob. older though later-appearing word *grice*, a grouse, appar. a particular use of *grice*[3], *grice*[4], *grise*[4] (also spelled *gryce*), gray, after OF. "*poule griesche*, a moorehenne, the henne of the *Grice* [*griece*, ed. 1673] or mooregame" (Cotgrave); cf. OF. "*griesche*, gray, as a stare; *perdrix griesche*, the ordinary or gray partridge, *pie griesche*, the wariangle (a ravenous bird)" (Cotgrave), F. *pie-grièche*, a shrike. The OF. *griesche*, gray, is appar. a var. (fem.) of *gris*, fem. *grise* (ML. *griseus*), gray: see *grise*[4].] 1. The Scotch ptarmigan, moorhen, or red-game, *Tetrao* or *Lagopus scoticus*, a British gallinaceous



Scotch Ptarmigan or Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

bird with feathered feet. It is a local modification or insular race of the common ptarmigan of Europe. Hence—2. Some bird like the above; any bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Tetraoninæ*. These birds all have the feet and nasal fosse more or less completely feathered, being thus distinguished from pheasants, partridges, quails, etc. There are numerous species, of several genera, all confined to the northern hemisphere. The largest is the European wood-grouse or cock-of-the-woods, *Tetrao urogallus*. (See *capercaillie*.) The next in size is the American sage-grouse or cock-of-the-plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*. The black grouse is *Lyrurus tetrix* of Europe. The ruffed grouse are several species of *Bonasa*, as the European hazel-grouse, *B. betulina*, and the American, *B. umbella*. Notable American forms are the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, and the pinnated grouse, *Cupidonia cupido*; both are known as *prairie-hens*. The snow-grouse are sundry species of ptarmigan inhabiting boreal and alpine regions, and mostly turning pure white in winter; such are the willow-ptarmigan, *Lagopus albus*, the rock-ptarmigan, *L. rupestris*, and the Rocky Mountain ptarmigan, *L. leucurus*.

3. In the widest sense, as a collective plural, the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*. In this sense the word includes various partridges and related birds.—**Canada grouse**, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*. Also called *spruce-grouse*, *black grouse*, *spotted grouse*, *wood-grouse*, *wood-partridge*, *swamp-partridge*, *cedar-partridge*, *spruce-partridge*, *heath-hen*, and formerly *black and spotted heath-cock* (* Riwards*, 1758). See cut under *Canace*.—**Dusky grouse**, the most common name of *Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*, a large dark slate-colored arboreal grouse of mountainous parts of western North America. Also called *blue grouse*, *gray grouse*, and *pine-grouse*. It runs into several local varieties, one of which is called *Richardson's grouse* or *black-tailed grouse*. It is the largest of the American tetraonines excepting the sage-cock, the male attaining a length of 2 feet and an extent of wings of 30 inches. It is chiefly found in the coniferous belt.—**Pinnated grouse**, the prairie-hen, *Cupidonia cupido* or *Tympanuchus americanus*: so called from the wing-lets on each side of the neck. See *prairie-hen*, and cut under *Cupidonia*.—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbella*. Also called *ruffed heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758), *brown*, *gray*, or *red ruffed grouse*, *drumming grouse* or *partridge*, *tippet-grouse*, *shoulder-knot grouse*, *birch-partridge*; also simply *partridge* in the northern and middle portions of its range, and universally *pheasant* from Pennsylvania southward. See cut under *Bonasa*.—**Sage-grouse**, the sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*: so called because characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Sharp-tailed grouse**, any grouse of the genus *Pediœcetes*.



Dusky Grouse (*Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*).

grouse (grous), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groused*, ppr. *grousing*. [< *grouse*, *n.*] To hunt or shoot grouse. [Rare.]

grouse-pigeon (grous'pij'on), *n.* A name of the sand-grouse or sand-pigeons of the family *Pteroclidæ*. *Coues.*

grouser (grou'sėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A temporary pile or heavy iron-shod pole driven into the bottom of a stream to hold a drilling- or dredging-boat or other floating object in position.

> To overcome the motion of the waves, and the current, they are provided with a submarine contrivance (spuds, *grousers*), which reaches to the bottom of the river.
>
> *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 329.

grout[1] (grout), *n.* [< ME. *grout*, *growte*, *growtt*, ground malt, the first infusion preparatory to brewing, also a kind of ale or mead, < AS. *grūt*, grout (in first sense), = MD. *grauwt* (as in ME.) = Norw. *grūt*, sediment, grounds; cf. MHG. *grūz*, G. *grauss* = Sw. dial. *grut*, sand, gravel, grit: see *grit*[2]. The sense of 'meal' is not found in ME., but occurs in AS. (tr. L. *pollen* or *pollis*) and in MD., and is reflected in ML. *grutum*, *grudum*, meal, dim. *gruttellum*, *gruellum*, *gruellus* (> ult. E. *gruel*, q. v.), the same as *grutum*, *grudum*, grout for brewing. Allied to AS. *gryt*, *grytt*, pl. *grytta*, *grytte*, coarse meal, grits: see *grit*[1] and *grout*[2], *n.*] 1. Coarse meal; pollard; in the plural, groats; also, porridge made of such meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The *groutes* and peeces of the cornes remaining, by fanning in a Platter or in the wind, away the branne, they boyle 3 or 4 houres with water.
>
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 127.
>
> We were well received by them [some Curdeen Rushowins], and they brought us a sort of *grout* and sour milk.
>
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 1. 180.
>
> As for *grout*, it is an old Danish dish; and it is claimed as an honour to the ancient family of Leigh to carry a dish of it up at the coronation.
>
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Int., v.

2. Wort when first prepared, and before it has begun to ferment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called *grout*, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort.
>
> *Kennett*, quoted in Halliwell.

3. Lees; grounds; dregs.

> The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them better than in *grouts* of tea. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, v.
>
> But wherefore should we turn the *grout*
> In a drained cup?
>
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Dante at Verona.

4†. Mud; dirt; filth.

> The toun dykes on every syde,
> They were depe and full wyde,
> Full off *grut*, no man myghte swymme.
>
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 4337.

grout[2] (grout), *n.* and *a.* [Not found, in this sense, in ME. or AS., being a mod. use of *grout*[1]; cf. *grit*[2], coarse sand, etc., as related to *grit*[1], coarse meal.] I. *n.* 1. A thin coarse

mortar poured into the joints of masonry and brickwork.

A casing of stone outside, a foot and a half thick, also covered the rubble and *grout* work of Rufus.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 437.

2. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *a.* Made with or consisting of grout.—**Grout wall**, a foundation or cellar-wall formed of concrete and small stones, usually between two boards set on edge, which are removed and raised higher as the concrete hardens.

grout[2] (grout), *v. t.* [< *grout*[2], *n.*] To fill up or form with grout, as the joints or spaces between stones; use as grout.

If Roman, we should see here foundations of boulders bedded in concrete and tiles laid in courses, as well as ashlar facing to *grouted* insides.
Athenæum, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 91.

The mortar being *grouted* into the joints and between the two contiguous courses of front and common brick.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 51.

grout[3] (grout), *v. t.* [Perhaps 'root in the mud,' < *grout*[1], *n.*, 4.] To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

grout[4] (grout), *a.* A dialectal form of *great*, seen in composition, as in *grouthead*, *groutnoll*.

grout-ale (grout'āl), *n.* An alcoholic drink in the south of England, apparently a variety of beer made from malt which is burned or roasted very brown in an iron pot, and fermented by means of the barm which first rises in the keeve.

grouter (grou'tėr), *n.* A poor person who drinks only the wort of the last running. See *grout*[1], 2. *Pegge.* [Prov. Eng.]

grouthead (grout'hed), *n.* [Also written *growthead*; < *grout*[4], a dial. form of *great*, + *head*.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead. [Prov. Eng.]

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *Grouthead*, for sleeping too long.
Tusser, May's Husbandry, xxxii.

grouthеaded (grout'hed'ed), *a.* [< *grouthead* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Stupid.—2. Stupidly noisy. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

grouting (grou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grout*[2], *v.*] In *building*: (*a*) The process of filling in or finishing with grout. (*b*) The grout thus filled in.

groutnoll† (grout'nol), *n.* [Also *groutnol*, *groutnowl*, *growtnoul*, *groutnold*, *grutnold*; < *grout*[4], a dial. form of *great*, + *noll*, head.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a grouthead.

Groute-nowle, come to the king.
Promos and Cassandra, p. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

That same dwarfe's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii.

grouty (grou'ti), *a.* [< *grout*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Thick, muddy, or dreggy, as liquor.—2. Sulky; surly; cross. [Colloq.]

The sun, I sometimes think, is a little *grouty* at sea, especially at high noon, feeling that he wastes his beams on those fruitless furrows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 168.

At home, the agreeable companion became at once a *grouty* grandson. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 204.

grouze†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To devour noisily. *Davies.*

Like swine under the oaks, we *grouze* up the akecorns, and snouk about for more, and eat them too.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 187.

grove[1] (grōv), *n.* [< ME. *grove*, < AS. *grāf*, a grove, a small wood (> Ml. *grava*, *graveа*, *gravium*, a grove); connected perhaps with AS. *grēf* or *grēfe*, a bush (L. *dumus*), > ME. *greve*, early mod. E. *greave*[2], q. v. Usually derived from AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*[1], dig, "a grove being orig. an alley cut out in a wood," or "a glade, or lane cut through trees"; but neither *grāf* nor *grēfe* is derivable, phonetically, from *grafan* (the derivative from *grafan*, in this sort, being **grāf*, E. *groove*), and there is no proof that *grove* ever had any meaning other than its present one.] A group of trees of indefinite extent, but not large enough to constitute a forest; especially, such a group considered as furnishing shade for avenues or walks; a small wood free from underbrush.

The hare . . . secheth pathes to the *grove*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 380.

Grove, lytyl wode, lucus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 215.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm;
Others, whose fruit, burnish'd with golden rind,
Hung amiable. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 248.

The *groves* were God's first temples.
Bryant, Forest Hymn.

[In the authorised version of the Bible *grove* is used erroneously—(*a*) As a translation (following the Septuagint and Vulgate) of the Hebrew word *Asherah* (pl. *Asherim*). The revised version retains *Asherah*, inserting "or *ashtoth*" in the margin. It is now commonly understood as meaning a divinity or an image of a divinity worshiped by lewd rites, and as a variation in form of the name *Astarte* or *Ashtaroth*.

And he [Manasseh] set a graven image of the *grove* [revised version, "of *Asherah*"] that he had made in the house. 2 Ki. xxi. 7.

(*b*) As a translation of the Hebrew word *eshel* in Gen. xxi. 33, rendered *tree* in 1 Sam. xxxi. 13, and in both passages in the revised version *tamarisk tree*.]—**The groves of Academe**, the shaded walks of the Academy at Athens; hence, any scene or course of philosophical or learned pursuits. See *academy*.

Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the *groves of Academe* Pen now found his way.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

—**Syn.** *Wood*s, *Park*, etc. See *forest*.

grove[2] (grōv), *n.* Same as *groove*, 3.

Grove battery. See *cell*, 8.

grovecropt, *n.* A grove. *Davies.*

In town's myd center theare sprouted a *groue-crop*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, I. 424.

grovel (grov'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groveled* or *grovelled*, ppr. *groveling* or *grovelling*. [Formed from the adv. *groveling*, taken for the ppr. of a supposed verb, as *darkle* similarly from *darkling*, *adv.*] 1. To creep or crawl on the earth, or with the face and body bent to the ground; lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; especially, to lie prostrate in abject humility, fear, etc.

Gase on, and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

No coarse and blockish God of acreage
Stands at thy gate for thee to *grovel* to.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Man . . . *grovels* on the ground as a miserable sinner, and stands up to declare that he is the channel of Divine inspiration.
Leslie Stephen, Apology for Plain Speaking, p. 307.

Hence—**2.** To have a tendency toward or take pleasure in low or base things; be low, abject, or mean; be morally depraved.

Let low and earthly Souls *grovel* 'till they have work'd themselves six Foot deep into a Grave.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 1.

Let those deplore their doom,
Whose hope still *grovels* in this dark sojourn.
Beattie, Minstrel, i.

Compared
With him who *grovels*, self-debarred
From all that lies within the scope
Of holy faith and Christian hope.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

groveler, groveller (grov'l-ėr), *n.* One who grovels; a person of a base, mean, groveling disposition.

grovelings, grovellings (grov'l-ing), *adv.* [Dial. *grubblings*; < ME. *groveling*, *grovelinge*, and (with adv. gen. *-es*) *grovelinges*, *groflynges*, *grovelonges*, on the face, prone, prostrate, with adv. suffix *-ling*, *-long*, as in *backling*, *darkling*, *headlong*, etc., < ME. *grof*, *graf*, *graf*, on the face: see *grof*[1], *gruf*.] Face downward, in a prone or prostrate position.

Grovelynge to his fete thay falle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1119.

Streight downe againe herselfe, in great despight,
She *groveling* threw to ground. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 45.

groveling, grovelling (grov'l-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grovel*, *v.*; orig. only an adverb: see *groveling*, *adv.*] 1. Lying with the face downward; lying prone; crawling; abject.

How instinct varies in the *grovelling* swine!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 221.

2. Mean; low; without dignity or respect.

No *grovelling* jealousy was in her heart.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

So *groveling* became the superstition of his followers that they drank of the water in which he had washed, and treasured it as a divine elixir.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 67.

—**Syn. 2.** *Abject*, *Low*, *Mean*, etc. See *abject*.

Grove's gas-battery. See *battery*.

grovet†, *n.* [< *grove*[1] + *-et*.] A little grove.

Divers boscages and *grovets* upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple, Arg.

grovy (grō'vi), *a.* [< *grove*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to groves; sylvan. [Rare.]

In the dry season these *Grovy* dwellings are very pleasant. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 45.

grow (grō), *v.*; pret. *grew*, pp. *grown*, ppr. *growing*. [< ME. *growen* (pret. *grew*, *greu*, pl. *grewen*, *greowen*, pp. *growen*, *growe*), < AS. *grōwan* (pret. *greów*, pl. *greówon*, pp. *grōwen*), sprout, grow (of vegetable growth, while *weaxan*, E. *wax*[1], increase, is a general term for 'increase'), = OFries. *growa*, *groia* = D. *groeijen*, grow, = OHG. *gruoan*, MHG. *grüen*, *grüejen*, be green, = Icel. *gróa* = Sw. Dan. *gro*, grow. Hence *green*[1], and perhaps *gorse*, q. v.; to the same ult. root belongs prob. *grass*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To increase by a natural process of development or of enlargement, as a living organism or any of its parts; specifically, to increase by assimilation of nutriment, as animals or plants.

In that Cytee, a man cast an brennynge Dart in wratthe aftir oure Lord, and the Hed smot in to the Eerthe, and wax grene, and it *growed* to a gret Tree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 117.

In his gardyn *growed* swich a tree,
On which he seyde how that hise wyves thre
Hanged hemself for herte despitous.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 759.

He [a Nazarite] . . . shall let the locks of the hair of his head *grow*. Num. vi. 5.

My uncle Rivers talk'd how I did *grow*
More than my brother: "Ay," quoth my uncle Gloster,
"Small herbs have grace, great weeds do *grow* apace."
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4.

2. To be enlarged or extended, in general; increase; wax: as, a *growing* reputation; to *grow* in grace or in beauty.

The Day *grows* on; I must no more be seen.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Several of the wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the *growing* power of the people.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

In all things *grow* his wisdom and his wealth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 315.

Herein lay the root of the matter; the third England was not made, but *grew*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

3. To be changed from one state to another; become; be carried or extended, as to a condition or a result: as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* indifferent; to *grow* rich; the wind *grew* to a tempest.

Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is *grown* so great? *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I rather now had hope to shew you how love
By his accesses *grows* more natural
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

Four of the commissioners gave them a meeting, which *grew* to this issue. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 201.

His tenants *grow* rich, his servants look satisfied.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

Laws . . . left to *grow* obsolete, even without the necessity of abrogation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, i.

[In this sense the notion of 'increase' sometimes disappears, and the change may involve actual decrease, as, to *grow* small; to *grow* less.]

4. To become attached or conjoined by or as if by a process of growth.

By Heaven, I'll *grow* to the ground here,
And with my sword dig up my grave, and fall in't,
Unless thou grant me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

There first I saw the man I lov'd, Valerio;
There was acquainted, there my soul *grew* to him
And his to me. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to lead: as, the chain *grows* out on the port bow.—**To grow on**, to gain in the estimation of; become better appreciated by.

Gerald's eyes were a little misty as the earth fell on the coffin. . . . The old man had *grown on* him wonderfully, and he missed him more than he could have believed possible. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 460.

To grow out of. (*a*) To issue from, as plants from the soil; result from, as an effect from a cause.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.*

All the capitals found in India are either such as *grew out of* the necessities of their own wooden construction, or were copied from bell-shaped forms.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 174.

(*b*) To pass beyond or away from in development; leave behind; give up: as, to *grow out of* one's early beliefs or follies.—**To grow to**, to proceed or advance to; come to; incline or tend to.

Then read the names of the actors, and so *grow on* to a point. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

To grow together, to become united by growth, as severed parts of flesh or plants.—**To grow up.** (*a*) To advance in growth, complete the natural growth, attain maturity.

We *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Abp. Wake.*

There were the baillie's wife, . . . and the baillie's *grown-up* son. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

We begin to be *grown-up* people. We cannot always remain in the pleasant valley of childhood.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 391.

His sons *grow up* that bear his name,
Some grow to honour, some to shame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) To take root; spring up; arise: as, a hostile feeling *grew up* in the community.—**To let the grass grow under one's feet.** See *grass*.

II. *trans.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce; raise: as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord. *Cranmer.*

growable (grō'a-bl), *a.* [< *grow* + *-able*.] Capable of growing or extending, or of being grown or raised. [Rare.]

growan (grou'an), *n.* [Also *grouan*; < Corn. *grow*, gravel, or sand.] Granite. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Hard *grouan* is granite or moorstone. Soft *grouan* is the same material in a lax and sandy state. *Pryce.*

grower (grō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grows or increases.

The quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator or producer: as, a hop-*grower*; a cattle-*grower*.

In 1688, Mr. Gregory King . . . estimated the average price of wheat, in years of moderate plenty, to be to the *grower* 3*s.* 6*d.* the bushel. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

The taxes on hops and saffron were the only excises ever in this country charged upon the *grower* of the thing taxed. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 78.

growing (grō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *growinge*; verbal n. of *grow*, *v.*] 1. The gradual increment of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in bulk, extent, amount, value, etc.; augmentation; enlargement.—2. That which has grown; growth.

A more thicke and more large *growyng* of heare. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xi.

growing (grō'ing), *p. a.* Promoting or encouraging growth, as of plants: as, *growing* weather.

growing-cell (grō'ing-sel), *n.* A glass slide for a microscope, designed to preserve infusoria and other subjects alive and in a growing condition. It consists of a glass plate with a small reservoir of water and a device for keeping up a capillary movement of the water. Also *growing-slide*.

growingly (grō'ing-li), *adv.* In a growing manner; increasingly.

A *growingly* important profession. *The American*, VI. 390.

growing-slide (grō'ing-slīd), *n.* Same as *growing-cell*.

growl (groul), *v.* [Formerly also *groul*, and dial. *groil*; < late ME. *growlen*; cf. MD. *grollen*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, grunt, croak, etc., also be angry, D. *grollen*, grumble, = G. *grollen*, rumble, also be angry, bear ill will (MHG. *grüllen*, scorn, jeer); cf. OF. *grouiller*, rumble; perhaps orig. imitative; cf. Gr. *γρυλλίζειν*, grunt, < *γρύλλος*, a pig, < *γρῦ*, a grunt. Cf. E. dial. *gruffle*, growl.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility, as a dog or a bear; hence, to emit a sharp rumbling sound, as the forces of nature.

The gaunt mastiff, *growling* at the gate,
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 196.

The *growling* winds contend, and all
The sounding forest fluctuates in the storm.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, i.

Hence—2. To speak in an offended or discontented tone; find fault; grumble: as, he *growled* at being disturbed.

Determined not to witness the humiliation of his favorite city, he [Peter Stuyvesant] . . . made a *growling* retreat to his bouwery. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 460.

He's crabbeder Sundays than any other day, he has so much time to *growl* round. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 125.

II. *trans.* 1†. To make reluctant; cause to grudge: used reflexively. *Caxton.*—2. To express by growling or grumbling.

Each animal . . . fled
Precipitate the loath'd abode of man,
Or *growl'd* defiance. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 377.

He reach'd
White hands of farewell to my sire, who *growl'd*
An answer. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

growl (groul), *n.* [< *growl*, *v.*] A deep snarling and threatening sound from the throat, expressive of the hostility of an animal; hence, the grumbling or faultfinding of an offended or discontented person.

growler (grou'lėr), *n.* 1. One who growls.—2. A certain fish: same as *grunt*, 2.—3. A four-wheeled cab. [Slang, Eng.]

Who will contend that it is pleasanter to travel in a *growler* than inside an improved omnibus or tram-car? *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 241.

4. A vessel, as a pitcher, jug, pail, or can, brought by a customer for beer. [Slang, U. S., of unknown origin.]

growling (grou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *growl*, *v.*] The act of uttering angry or threatening sounds; snarling; grumbling: as, the *growling* of thunder.

In that year [1788] the preliminary *growling* of the storm which was to burst over France in a few months' time was already making itself heard. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 373.

growlingly (grou'ling-li), *adv.* In a growling manner; with a growl.

grown (grōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grow*, *v.*] 1. Increased in growth; enlarged; swollen.

Their sailes fell over bord, in a very *grown* sea, so as they had like to have been cast away. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue. *Locke.*

2. Arrived at full growth or stature.

It came to pass, . . . when Moses was *grown*, that he went out unto his brethren. Ex. ii. 11.

There the *grown* serpent lies; the worm, that's fled,
Hath . . . no teeth for the present.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

Grown over, covered by a growth of anything; overgrown: as, a wall *grown over* with ivy.

growse[1] (grouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *growsed*, ppr. *growsing*. [Also *grouse*, Sc. *groose*, *grooze*, *gruse*, prob. ult. < AS. **grūsian*, a supposed secondary form (= OHG. *grūwisōn*, *grūsōn*, MHG. *griusen*, *grusen*, be in terror, shudder, G. *grausen*, impers., shiver, shudder) of **grōwan*, in comp. pp. *begroren*, terrified: see *grise*[1].] To shiver; have a chill. [North. Eng.]

growse[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grouse*.

growsome (grō'sum), *a.* [< *grow* + *-some*.] Tending to make things grow: as, it's a fine *growsome* morning; it's nice *growsome* weather. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

growth (grōth), *n.* [< *grow* + *-th*, after Icel. *gröðr*, *gröðki*, growth.] 1. The process of growing; gradual natural increase, as of an animal or vegetable body; specifically, the process of developing from a germ, seed, or root to maturity.

The increase of size which constitutes *growth* is the result of a process of molecular intussusception, and therefore differs altogether from the process of growth by accretion, which . . . is effected purely by the external addition of new matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 2.

The word "grow" as applied to stones signifies a totally different process from what is called *growth* in plants and animals. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 2.

It appears to be a biological law that great *growth* is not possible without high structure. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 360.

2. Increase in any way, as in bulk, extent, number, strength, value, etc.; development; advancement; extension.

The beginnings, antiquities, and *grouth* of the classical and warre-like shipping of this Island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

The softness of his Nature gave *growth* to factions of those about him. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

For the affection of young ladies is of as rapid *growth* as Jack's beanstalk, and reaches up to the sky in a night. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

3. That which has grown; anything produced; a product.

So forest pines th' aspiring mountain clothe,
And self-erected towers the stately *growth*.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iii.

Affection's depth and wedded faith are not of the *growth* of that soil. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parch'd with dust;
Or, clotted into points and hanging loose,
Mix'd with the knightly *growth* that fringed his lips.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Growth by apposition, in *bot.* See *apposition*.

growthead, growtnol†. See *grouthead, groutnoll*.

growth-form (grōth'fôrm), *n.* A special vegetative form attained in process of growth, characteristic of a species, or oftener common to many species, but implying no genetic affinity. Shrub, herb, and sprouting fungus are growth-forms.

growthful (grōth'fûl), *a.* [< *growth* + *-ful*.] Susceptible of growth or improvement. [Rare.]

In the subject of this biography we see how much more *growthful* is a lowly commencement than the most brilliant beginnings, if made in borrowed exuvise. *Dr. J. Hamilton*, in Life of Lady Colquhoun, p. 67.

groyne[1], *n.* See *groin*[1], 3.

groyne[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groin*[2].

grozet (groz'et), *n.* [Sc.: see *groser*.] A gooseberry.

As plump and gray as onie *grozet*. *Burns*, To a Louse.

grozing-iron (grō'zing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [< **grozing* (origin unknown) + *iron*.] 1. A plumbers' tool for finishing soldered joints.

Grozing irons to assist in soldering. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 502.

2†. An instrument with an angular projection of steel, formerly used for cutting glass.

grozzer (groz'ėr), *n.* Same as *groser*.

grub (grub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grubbed*, ppr. *grubbing*. [< ME. *grubben*, sometimes *grobben*, dig; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. freq. *grubbeln*, grope, with equiv. *grabbeln* (cf. E. *grabble*). The sense is the same as that of OHG. *grubilōn*, MHG. *grübelen*, G. *grübeln*, grub, dig, rake, stir, search minutely (= Sw. *grubbla* = Dan. *gruble*, muse, ponder, ruminate on), a freq. verb, allied to *graben* (pret. *grub*), dig, = AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*[1], dig: see *grave*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To dig in or under the ground; hence, to work hard in any way; especially, to make laborious research; search or study closely.

So depe that *grubbed* and so fast,
Thre crosses fand that at the last.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Those who knew his [Lord Temple's] habits tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to *grub* underground. *Macaulay*, Earl of Chatham.

2. [< *grub*, *n.*, 3.] To eat; take a meal: as, it is time to *grub*. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* 1. To dig; dig up by the roots: frequently followed by *up* or *out*: as, to *grub up* shrubs or weeds.

Builders of iron mills, that *grub up* forests,
With timber trees for shipping.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

The very stumps of oak, especially that part which is dry and above ground, being well *grubb'd*, is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare and hard works. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iii. 14.

2. [< *grub*, *n.*, 3.] To supply with food; provide with victuals. [Slang.]

The red-nosed man [Stiggins] warn't by no means the sort of person you'd like to *grub* by contract. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxii.

grub (grub), *n.* [< *grub*, *v.*] 1. The larva of an insect; especially, the larva of a beetle: as, the white-*grub* (the larva of *Lachnosterna fusca*). Also *grubworm*.

Follow the plough, and you shall find a white worm . . . that is in Norfolk, and some other counties, called a *Grub*, and is bred of the spawn or eggs of a beetle: . . . you will find them an excellent bait. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 17.

The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,
Where neither *grub*, nor root, nor earth-nut now
Repays their labour more. *Cowper*, Task, v. 90.

2†. A short thick man; a dwarf: in contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox. *Carew.*

3. Something to eat; victuals; a provision of food (as the product of grubbing or hard work). [Slang.]

Let's have a pound of sausages, then, that's the best *grub* for tea I know of. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Time for *grub* came on: we started a fire, fried some fish, ate it. *E. Marston*, Frank's Ranche, p. 24.

grub-ax (grub'aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe*.

grubber (grub'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grubbere*, *grubbare*; < *grub*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who grubs; hence, a hard worker, especially a close student.—2. A tool for grubbing out roots, weeds, etc.; an agricultural implement for clearing and stirring up the soil, with long teeth or tines fixed in a frame and curved so that the points enter the soil obliquely. Also called *cultivator* and *scarifier*.—3. One who eats; a feeder. [Slang.]

"I'm a heavy *grubber*, dear boy," he said, as a polite kind of apology, when he had made an end of his meal. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xl.

grubbery (grub'ėr-i), *n.* [< *grub* + *-ery*.] A piece of grubbing or digging. [Rare.]

After remaining several years in a state of suspended animation, owing to lack of funds, this damp and sombre *grubbery* [the Thames tunnel] had now approached to within one hundred and eighty feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex side of the river. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 164.

grubbing-ax (grub'ing-aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe*.

A delving toole with two teeth, wherewith the earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe*. *Nomenclator.*

grubbing-hoe (grub'ing-hō), *n.* A tool for digging up shrubs, weeds, roots, etc.; a mattock. Also called *grub-ax*, *grubbing-ax*.

grubble† (grub'l), *v.* [A var. of *gropple*, freq. of *grope*: see *grub*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To feel in the dark, or as a blind man; grope.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets. *Spectator*, No. 444.

Be sure to mix among the thickest crowd;
There I will be, and there we cannot miss,
Perhaps to *grubble*, or at least to kiss.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amours, I. iv. 73.

II. *trans.* To feel of with the hands.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee;
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough.
Dryden.

grubby[1] (grub'i), *a.* [< *grub*, *v.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.

So dark, so dingy, like a *grubby* lot
Of sooty *sweeps*, or colliers.
Hood, A Black Job.

The houses, the shops, and the people all appeared more or less *grubby*, and as if a little clean water would do them good. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 526.

2. Stunted; poor; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** [< *grub*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Infected with grubs.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, *grubby*, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

grubby[2] (grub'i), *n.*; pl. *grubbies* (-iz). [Cf. *grubby*[1].] The common sculpin, a cottoid fish, *Acanthocottus æneus*, of New England.

grub-hook (grub'hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement, consisting of a large hook drawn by horses and guided by means of handles, used in grubbing up stones, roots, etc.

grub-plank (grub'plangk), *n.* Refuse plank used in fastening together the parts of a lumber-raft. [U. S.]

grub-saw (grub'sâ), *n.* [< *grub*, *v.*, 1, + *saw*[1].] A hand-saw, consisting of a notched iron blade with a stiff back of wood, used to cut marble slabs into strips for shelves, mantelpieces, etc.

The cutting is effected with smaller blades, called *grub-saws*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

grub-stake (grub'stāk), *n.* [< *grub*, *n.*, 3, + *stake*.] The outfit, provisions, etc., furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of any find he may make; a lay-out. [Mining slang, western U. S.]

Grub-street (grub'strēt), *n.* and *a.* [The name of a street near Moorfields in London, formerly much resorted to for residence by needy writers. It is now called Milton street.] **I.** *n.* The tribe of needy or sordid authors collectively.

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof
Shall *Grub-street* dine, while duns are kept aloof.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. *a.* Shabby; paltry; mean: said of a kind of writing and writers.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *Grub-street* lays. *Gay.*

Sepulchral lies, our holy walls to grace,
And New-Year odes, and all the *Grub-street* race.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 44.

grub-time (grub'tīm), *n.* Time to eat; meal-time. [Slang.]

grubworm (grub'wėrm), *n.* Same as *grub*, 1.

And gnats and *grub-worms* crowded on his view.
Smart, The Hilliad.

gruchet†, **grucchet**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *grutch*, *grudge*[1].

grudge[1] (gruj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging*. [A var. of the earlier and dial. *grutch*, early mod. E. also *groudge*, < ME. *grugen*, a var. of *grutchen*, *grucchen*, *gruchen*, *grouchen*, *grochen*, murmur, complain, feel envy, < OF. *grouciер*, *grouchier*, *groucher*, *gruchier*, *grocher*, *grugier*, *crouciер* (> ML. *groussare*), murmur, grudge, repine. Origin uncertain; perhaps Scand., cf. Icel. *krytja* (pret. *krutti*), murmur, *krutr*, a murmur, Sw. dial. *kruttla*, murmur; or else of G. origin, cf. MHG. G. *grunzen* = E. *grunt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be unwilling or reluctant.

I sall noght *grouche* ther agayne,
To wirke his wille I am wele payed.
York Plays, p. 62.

And we should serve him as a *grudging* master,
As a penurious niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, l. 725.

2†. To cherish ill-will; bear a grudge.

"I *grouche* not," quod Gawayne, "the gree es thaire awene!
They mone hafe gwerddouns fulle grett graunt of my lorde!" *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2820.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3†. To be sorry; grieve.

But other while I *grutche* sore
Of some thinges that she dooth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

You love him, I know it;
I *grudg'd* not at it, but am plead'd it is so.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

We . . . *grudge* in our conceyence when we remember our synnes. *Bp. Fisher*, On the Psalms, p. 32.

4. To murmur; grumble.

For this oynement myght have be sceld more than for thre hundrid pens and be goven to pore men, and thei *gruchiden* agens hir. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 5.

He gan to *grucche* and blamed it a lite.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 9.

When he [William II.] built Westminster-Hall, he made that an Occasion to lay a heavy Tax upon the People, who *grudged* at it as done on purpose. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

II. *trans.* **1.** To envy; wish to deprive of something.

Grutching the English such a vessel, they all joined together, plundered the English of their ship, goods, and arms, and turned them ashore. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1682.

Mankind are the wolves that I fear,
They *grudge* me my natural right to be free.
Cowper, Scenes Favorable to Meditation (trans.).

O who shall *grudge* him Albuera's bays,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field?
Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. To give or permit with reluctance; grant or submit to unwillingly; begrudge.

A trew [truce] to be taken of a tyme short,—
Sex moneth & no more,—his men for to rest:
That the Grekes hym grauntid, *grucchet* thai noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8374.

The stable and mercifull earth, which before had opened her mouth to receiue his brothers blood, thinking, and (as it were) *grudging* to support such wicked feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

For which cause presbyters must not *grudge* to continue subject unto their bishops.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity (ed. Keble), III. 165.

The price I think ye need not *grudge*.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 278).

They sponge upon the blessings of a warm sun and a fruitful soil, and almost *grutch* the pains of gathering in the bounties of the earth.
R. Beverley, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 87.

For not so gladsome is that life . . .
That one should *grudge* its loss for Balder's sake.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3†. To entertain by way of grudge.

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

grudge[1] (gruj), *n.* [< *grudge*[1], *v.*] **1.** Ill-will excited by some special cause, as a personal injury or insult, successful rivalry, etc.; secret enmity; spite.

Among fooles there is much stryfe, disdayne, *grudge*, and debate. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

He ne'er bore *grudge* for stalwart blow,
Ta en in fair fight from gallant foe.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 28.

Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to wreak a *grudge* of seventeen years.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

= **Syn. 1.** *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

grudge[2] (gruj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging*. [Sc., also *grush*; < OF. *grugier*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind Cf. *grudgings*.] **1.** To crumble; crunch.—**2.** To squeeze; press down.

grudgefult (gruj'fůl), *a.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ful*.] Grudging.

And rayle at them with *grudgefull* discontent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 28.

grudgeonst (gruj'ǫnz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

grudger (gruj'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grucchere*; < *grudge* + *-er*[1].] One who grudges; a discontented person.

These ben *gruchers*, ful of playntes, wandringe after desires. *Wyclif*, Jude 16.

grudgery (gruj'ėr-i), *n.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ery*.] Grudging; disaffection; reluctance. [Rare.]

I am convinced that no reluctant tie can be a strong one, and that a cheerful alliance will be a far securer form of connection than any principle of subordination borne with *grudgery* and discontent. *Burke.*

grudging (gruj'ing), *n.* [A var. of earlier and dial. *grutching*, < ME. *grutching*, *grucching*, *gruching*, *grocking*, *-ynge*, murmuring, complaining, verbal n. of *gruggen*, *grucchen*, etc., grudge: see *grudge*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Murmuring; repining; complaining.

And suffire mekely for his lufe with-owttene *gruchynge* if thou may. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Sir, blessed be God, with all our evil reports, *grudgings*, and restraints, we are merry in God.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

Great *grudging* and manie a bitter curse followed about the leuieng of this monie, and much mischeefe rose thereof, as after it appeared. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1381.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Graunte me boute *gruching* to hane that gale maide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4748.

3. Envy; begrudging.—**4**†. An access or paroxysm of a disease, as the chill before a fever.

From any gout's least *grutching*
Bless the Sovereign and his touching.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

So clerely was she deliuered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague. *J. Udall*, On Mat. viii.

The strongest man
May have the *grudging* of an ague on him.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.

5†. Hence, figuratively, prophetic intimation; presentiment.

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

grudgingly (gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In a grudging manner; unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

Every man, according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

grudgingness (gruj'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of grudging: begrudging disposition.

Nothing grates on me more than that posthumous *grudgingness* toward a wife. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxiv.

grudgings† (gruj'ingz), *n. pl.* [Earlier *grudgeons*, also *gurgeons*, *gurgions*; cf. OF. *grugeons*, the smallest or most imperfect fruit on a tree, < OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind: see *grudge*[2].] Coarse meal; grouts; the part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed through the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

grudgment (gruj'mėnt), *n.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of grudging; discontent. *Browning.* [Rare.]

grue, grew[2] (grö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grued*, *grewed*, ppr. *gruing*, *grewing*. [Also dial. *grow*; < ME. *gruen*, *growen*, *grouen*, also *gryen* (> E. dial. *gry*[1], shiver), shudder, refl. be in pain; cf. Sw. *grufva*, shudder, refl. be in pain or concern, = Norw. *grua*, *grua*, dread, shudder, = Dan. *grue*, intr., dread, tremble, shudder, = D. *gruwen*, tr., abhor, execrate, = LG. *grouwen* = OHG. *in-grūēn*, shudder, MHG. *grūen*, *grūwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear: see further under *grise*[1] and *growse*[1], and cf. *gruesome*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shiver; shudder; feel horror. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I would have done Mr. Mordaunt's bidding, . . . if he hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very flesh *grue*. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

That cretur's vice [voice] gars me s' *grue*.
Noctes Ambrosianæ.

II. *trans.* (*impers.*) To pain; grieve. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gruel (grö'el), *n.* [< ME. *gruel*, *gruwel*, *grewel*, *growel*, < OF. *gruel*, later *gruau*, coarse meal, F. *gruau*, meal, oatmeal, grits, groats, gruel, < ML. *grutellum* (later, after OF., *gruellum*), dim. of *grutum* (> OF. *gru*, Pr. *gru*), meal, < AS. *grūt*, meal, grout: see *grout*[1].] **1.** A fluid or semi-liquid food, usually for infants or invalids, made by boiling meal or any farinaceous substance in water.

His perseuerance aperethe in that Daniel saith, Prove vs thy seruants these 10 dayes withe *grewell* & a little water. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel, i.

Hence—**2.** Any pasty mess.

Make the *gruel* thick and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

To get or have one's gruel, to be severely punished, disabled, or killed. [Slang.]

He gathered in general that they expressed great indignation against some individual. "He shall *have his gruel*," said one. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

gruel (grö'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gruеled* or *gruelled*, ppr. *grueling* or *gruelling*. [< *gruel*, *n.*] To exhaust; use up; disable. [Slang, Eng.]

Wadham ran up by the side of that first Trinity yesterday, and he said that they were as well *gruelled* as so many posters before they got to the stile.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xii.

grueler, grueller (grö'el-ėr), *n.* An overmastering difficulty; a finisher; a floorer. [Slang, Eng.]

This £25 of his is a *grueller*, and I learnt with interest that you are inclined to get the fish's nose out of the weed. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

gruell (grö'el), *n.* In *coal-mining*, coal. *Gresley.* [Ireland.]

grueller, *n.* See *grueler*.

Grues (grö'ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *grus*, a crane.] Cranes and other gruiform birds regarded as a family or group.

grueso (grǭ-ā'sō), *n.* [Sp., bulky, large, coarse, gross, *grueso*, n., bulk, thickness, gross; = E. *gross*: see *gross*.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the best or first-class ore in large lumps, generally several inches in diameter.

gruesome, grewsome (grö'sum), *a.* [Also written *grusome*, *growsome*, Sc. *grousom*, *groosum* (cf. Dan. *grusom*, cruel, = OD. *grouwsaem*, D. *gruwzaam* = MHG. *grūcsam*, G. *grausam*, horrible, terrible, fierce, cruel); < *grue* (= D. *gruwen* = Dan. *grue*, etc.), shudder (the noun, OD.

growe = Dan. *gru* = Norw. *grue*, *gru*, horror, terror, is later, and from the verb), + *-some*.] Causing one to shudder; frightfully dismal or depressing; horribly repulsive.

Nature's equinoctial night-wrath is weird, *grewsome*, crushing. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

He [a dead duck] was found in the holidays by the matron, a *grewsome* body *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

The dungeons of Villeneuve made a particular impression on me – greater than any, except those of Loches, which must surely be the most *grewsome* in Europe. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 219.

gruesomeness, grewsomeness (grö'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gruesome or frightful.

He [Tertullian] is often outrageously unjust in the substance of what he says, and in manner harsh to cynicism, scornful to *gruesomeness*; but in no battle that he fought was he ever actuated by selfish interests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 196.

gruf, *adv.* See *grof*[1].

gruff[1] (gruf), *a.* and *n.* [< D. *grof*, coarse, plump, loud, blunt, great, heavy, = LG. *grov* = OHG. *grob*, *gerob*, MHG. *grop*, *gerop*, G. *grob*, great, large, coarse, thick, rude, etc., = Sw. *grof* = Dan. *grov*, big, coarse, rude. Root unknown; the OHG. *gerob* does not necessarily contain the prefix *ge-*, being prob. developed from *grob*.]

I. *a.* Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; surly; severe; harsh.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts *Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 49.

"Fool!" said the sophist, in an undertone *Gruff* with contempt. *Keats*, Lamia, i. 292.

II. *n.* In *phar.*, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization. *Dunglison.*

gruff[2] (gruf), *n.* [A var. of *grove*, *groove*, in the same sense.] In *mining*, a pit or shaft. *Richardson.*

I rode to Minedeep, with an intention to make use of it [a barometer] there in one of the deepest *gruffs* . . . I could find. *Locke*, To Boyle, in Boyle's Works, V. 686.

gruffily (gruf'li), *adv.* In a gruff manner.

Geraint, . . . behind an ancient churl, . . .
Ask'd yet once more what meant the hubbub here?
Who answer'd *gruffly*, "Ugh! the sparrow-hawk."
Tennyson, Geraint.

gruffness (gruf'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gruff.

grufted (gruf'ted), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Begrimed; befouled. [Prov. Eng.]

'Is nöase as *grufted* wi' snuff. *Tennyson*, Village Wife.

grugeons†, *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

gru-gru (grö'grö), *n.* 1. In South America, the grub of the large coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum*. It lives in the stems of palm-trees, and also in the sugar-cane, and is regarded as a delicacy by the natives. See *Calandra*, 2.

2. In the West Indies, either of two species of palms, *Astrocaryum aculeatum* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, the wood of which is very hard, heavy, and durable, and takes a fine polish.

Gruidæ (grö'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of large, long-necked, long-legged wading birds of the group *Geranomorphæ* or *Gruiformes*; the cranes. They have the bill equaling or exceeding the head in length, compressed, contracted in its continuity, with median pervious nostrils; tibiæ naked for a long distance; tarsi scutellate in front; toes short, with basal webbing, the hallux elevated; general plumage compact, without pulviplumes, the head in part naked; the wings ample, and usually with enlarged or flowing inner flight-feathers; and the tail short, usually of 12 broad rectrices. There are about 15 species, of various parts of the world, belonging to the genera *Grus*, *Anthropoides*, and *Balearica*. See cuts under *crane*, *demoiselle*, and *Grus*.

gruiform (grö'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gruiformis*, < L. *grus*, a crane, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a crane; resembling or related to a crane.

The Cariama is . . . a low, *gruiform*, rapacious bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 699.

Gruiformes (grö-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gruiformis*: see *gruiform*.] A superfamily or suborder of *Alectorides*, containing the gruiform as distinguished from the ralliform birds, or the schizognathous, schizorhinal, præcocial, grallatorial birds: corresponding to the *Geranomorphæ* in a strict sense, and contrasted with *Ralliformes*.

Gruinæ (grö-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Gruidæ*, including the typical cranes of the genus *Grus*.—2†. In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a superfamily group embracing the cranes and their immediate allies.

grum (grum), *a.* [< ME. *grom*, *gram*, < AS. *grom*, *gram*, angry, wrathful: see *gram*[1] and the allied *grim*. The particular form *grum*, instead of reg. *gram* or *grom*, is due perhaps to association with the verb *grumble*, or with *glum*, q. v. Cf. Dan. *grum*, cruel, atrocious, fell, = Sw. *grym*, cruel, furious, terrible, = Norw. *grum*, proud, haughty, supercilious, colloq. splendid, superb.] 1. Morose; surly; sullen; glum.

You, while your Lovers court you, still look *grum*. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

And lastly (my brother still *grum* and sullen), I gave them a dollar to drink, and took my leave. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 51.

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural: as, a *grum* voice.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grumbled*, ppr. *grumbling*. [With excrescent *b*, as in *fumble*, *humble*, etc. (= OF. *grommeler*, *grumeler*, *groumeler*, F. *grommeler*), < MD. *grommelen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, = LG. *grummeln* (> G. dial. *grummeln*), growl, mutter, as thunder; freq. of MD. *grommen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, D. *grommen*, grumble, growl, scold, = LG. *grumen*, *grummen*, grumble, mutter (cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *grumen*, refl., frot oneself). The connection with *grum*, *grim*, etc., is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a low rumbling sound; mutter; growl.

The *grumbling* base
In surly groans disdains the treble grace. *Crashaw*, Musick's Duel.

Thou *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice. *Motteux.*

From the old Thracian dog they learn'd the way
To snarl in want, and *grumble* o'er their prey. *Pitt*, To Mr. Spence.

2. To complain in a low, surly voice; murmur with discontent.

Thou, thou, whom winds and stormy seas obey,
That through the deep gav'st *grumbling* Isr'el way,
Say to my soul, be safe. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

By the loom an ancient woman stood
And *grumbled* o'er the web. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 102.

= Syn. 2. To complain, repine, croak.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in a grumbling or complaining manner.

grumble (grum'bl), *n.* [< *grumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of grumbling; a grumbling speech or remark.

I am sick of this universal plea of patriotism. . . . However, this is merely my *grumble* *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, p. 90.

The really elaborate essay on the important man gives place, for the most part, to the record of the hundred and one events, . . . most of which are small to-day. That is our main *grumble*. *The Academy*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 279.

2†. A surly person.

Come, *grumbel*, thou shalt mum with us. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

3. *pl.* A grumbling, discontented mood; a fit of the spleen. [Colloq.]

Pity isn't catching like the measles, or that opposite affair, which we all can show — the *grumbles*. *No Church*, I. 278.

grumbler (grum'blėr), *n.* 1. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains or expresses discontent.

Peace to the *grumblers* of an envious Age,
Vapid in spleen, or brisk in frothy rage. *Beattie*, To Mr. Blacklock.

2. A fish of the family *Triglidæ*; a gurnard: so called from its making a grumbling noise while struggling to disengage itself from the hook.

Grumbletonian† (grum-bl-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *grumble* + *-tonian*, as in *Hamiltonian*, *Miltonian*, etc.] In Great Britain, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a nickname for a member of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Sometimes nicknamed the *Grumbletonians*, and sometimes honored with the appellation of the Country party. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

grumblingly (grum'bling-li), *adv.* With grumbling or discontent; in a grumbling voice or manner.

They speak good German at the Court, and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly*. *E. Browne*, Travels, p. 156.

grume (grōm), *n.* [< OF. *grume*, a knot, bunch, cluster, clutter, clot, = Sp. Pg. It. *grumo*, < L. *grumus*, a little heap or hillock of earth. Cf. Gr. κρώμαξ, κλώμαξ, a heap of stones.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood. *Quincy.*

grumly (grum'li), *adv.* In a grum manner.

grummel (grum'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gromwell*.

grummels (grum'elz), *n. pl.* Grounds; dregs; sediment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

grummet (grum'et), *n.* See *gromet*.

grummet-iron† (grum'et-ī'ėrn), *n.* See *gromet-iron*.

grumness (grum'nes), *n.* The quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.

Well, Jack, by thy long absence from the Town, the *Grumness* of thy Countenance, and the Slovenliness of thy Habit, I shou'd give thee Joy, shou'd I not, of Marriage! *Wycherley*, Country Life, I. 1.

grumose (grö'mōs), *a.* [< NL. *grumosus*: see *grumous*.] Same as *grumous*, 2.

grumous (grö'mus), *a.* [< F. *grumeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *grumoso*, < NL. *grumosus*, grumous, < L. *grumus*, a little heap: see *grume*.] 1. Resembling or containing grume; thick; viscid; clotted: as, *grumous* blood.—2. In *bot.*, formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots. Also *grumose*.

grumousness (grö'mus-nes), *n.* The state of being grumous, viscid, or clotted.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

grumph (grumf), *v. i.* [A variation of *grunt*. Cf. Sw. *grymta*, grunt.] To grunt; make a noise like a sow. [Scotch.]

A *grumphin'*, girnin', snarlin' jade. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 52.

grumph (grumf), *n.* [< *grumph*, *v.*] A grunt. [Scotch.]

He drew a long sigh, or rather *grumph*, through his nose. *Saxon and Gael*, I. 42.

grumphie (grum'fi), *n.* [< *grumph* + dim. *-ie*.] A sow. [Scotch.]

She trotted thro' them a'—
And wha was it but *grumphie*
Asteer that night! *Burns*, Halloween.

grumpily (grum'pi-li), *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

grumpiness (grum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grumpy or gruff.

grumpish (grum'pish), *a.* [< *grumpy* + *-ish*[1].] Surly; sullen; gruff; grumpy.

A farmer takes Summer boarders with a *grumpish* protest. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 11, 1879.

grumpy (grum'pi), *a.* [Appar. extended from *grum*. Cf. *frumpy*, *frump*.] Surly; gruff; glum.

To-night . . . there was a special meeting of the *Grumpy* Club, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit. *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

The world, it appears, is indebted for much of its progress to uncomfortable and even *grumpy* people. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 124.

She was a very *grumpy* stewardess, he thought. *The Atlantic*, I. 799.

grumulose (grö'mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *grumulus*, a little heap, dim. of *grumus*, a heap: see *grume*.] In *bot.*, resembling clustered grains; grumous.

grund†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ground*[1].

grundel (grun'del), *n.* [A dial. form, equiv. to *groundling*.] Same as *groundling*, 2 (*b*).

grundy[1] (grun'di), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, granulated or shotted pig-iron, used in the so-called Uchatius process for making steel invented in 1855, and nearly a hundred years earlier by John Wood.

Grundy[2] (grun'di), *n.* A name (generally *Mrs. Grundy*, though *Mr. Grundy* is sometimes facetiously used) taken as representing society at large, or the particular part of it concerned, in regard to its censorship of personal conduct: from the frequent question of Dame Ashfield, a character in Morton's play "Speed the Plough" (1798), "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

grunsel† (grun'sel), *n.* An old form of *groundsill*.

grunstane (grun'stān), *n.* A Scotch form of *grindstone*.

grunt (grunt), *v. i.* [< ME. *grunten*, *gronten*, sometimes *grynten*, *grenten*, grunt, groan, = Dan. *grynte* = Sw. *grymta*, grunt, = OHG. MHG. G. *grunzen*, grunt; cf. AS. ME. *grunnien* (rare), *grunian*, grunt (verbal n. *grunung*, a lowing, bellowing); L. *grunnire*, earlier *grundire* (> It. *grugnire*, *grugnare* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = F. *grogner*, *gronder*, grunt, mutter, grumble, > ult. E. *grois*[2], grunt: see *grois*[2]); ult. of imitative origin; cf. Gr. γρίζειν, grumble, mutter, γρῦ, the noise made by a pig (? see *gry*); but the Teut. forms appear to be allied to *grin*[1], q. v. See *grudge*.] To make a guttural noise, as a hog; also, to utter short or broken groans, as from eagerness or over-exertion.

And thei speken nought, but thei *gronten*, as Pygges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 274.

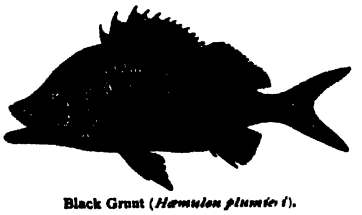
Nothing was heard but *grunting* and groning of people, as they lay on heapes ready to die, weltering together in their own blood. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1331.

Who would these fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

grunt (grunt), *n.* [= Dan. *grynt*; from the verb.] 1. A deep guttural sound, as that made by a hog.

Two or three old men answered, by nodding their heads, and giving a kind of *grunt*, significant, as I thought, of approbation. *Cook*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

2. A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, as those of the genera *Hæmulon* and *Orthopristis*: so called from the noise they make when hauled



Black Grunt (*Hæmulon plumieri*).

out of the water. Also called *pig-fish* and *growler* for the same reason. See *redmouth*.—**White grunt.** Same as *capsuma*.

grunter (grun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *gruntare*; < *grunt* + *-er*[1].] 1. One that grunts. (*a*) A hog.

A draggled mawkin, . . .
That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*b*) A fish of the family *Trigłidæ* and genus *Prionotus*: so called along parts of the eastern coast of the United States. See *grumbler*, 2.

2. An iron rod with a hook at the end, used by founders.

gruntingly (grun'ting-li), *adv.* With grunting or murmuring. *Imp. Dict.*

grunting-ox (grun'ting-oks), *n.* The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens*.

gruntle (grun'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grunt*. Cf. *disgruntle*.] 1. To grunt. [Rare.]

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and *gruntle* to each other's moan.
Buckingham, Rehearsal, i. 1.

2†. To be sulky.

To powt, lowre, *gruntle*, or grow sullen. *Cotgrave*.

gruntle (grun'tl), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *grunt*. Cf. *gruntle*, *v.*] 1. A grunting sound.—**2.** A snout.

gruntling (grunt'ling), *n.* [< *grunt* + *-ling*.] A young hog.

But come, my *gruntling*, when thou art full fed,
Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led.
A Book for Boys and Girls (1686), p. 32. (*Halliwell*.)

grunyie, grunzie (grun'yē), *n.* Scotch forms of *groin*[2], 2.

Gruoidea (grō-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of birds, the cranes, rails, and their allies: a synonym of *Alectorides*, *Paludicolæ*, or *Geranomorphæ*.

gruppetto (grōp-pet'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *gruppo*: see *gruppo*.] Same as *gruppo*.

gruppo (grōp'pō), *n.* [It., = E. *group*[1], q. v.] In *music*: (*a*) A group or division. (*b*) A trill or shake; a relish.

Grus (grus), *n.* [L., a crane.] 1. The typical genus of *Gruidæ*, containing most of the species of cranes, of maximum size, white or gray in color, with crestless and partly denuded head, 12-feathered tail, flowing inner secondaries, and enlarged inner claw. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*, to which corresponds the brown crane or sand-hill crane of America, *G. canadensis* or *G. pratensis*. The whooping crane, *G. americana*, is the largest and handsomest, when adult pure-white with black primaries, about 50 inches long from bill to end of tail, and with some 50 inches of windpipe, nearly half of which is coiled in an excavation in the breast-bone. See *crane*[1].



Common European Crane (*Grus cinerea*).

2. In *astron.*, a southern constellation, between Aquarius and Pisces Australis. It is one of those constellations introduced by the navigators of the sixteenth century.

grush (grush), *v. t.* A variant of *grudge*[2]. [Scotch.]

grushie (grush'i), *a.* Thick; of thriving growth. [Scotch.]

Grusian (grō'si-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< Russ. *Gruziya*, Georgia, + *-an*.] Same as *Georgian*[2].

grut†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grout*[1].

gruta, *n.* Plural of *grutum*.

grutch (gruch), *v.* The earlier form of *grudge*[1], still in dialectal use.

grutcher, grutching. Same as *grudger*, *grudging*.

grutten (grut'n). Past participle of *greet*[2]. [Scotch.]

grutum (grö'tum), *n.*; pl. *gruta* (-tȧ). [NL., < ML. *grutum*, grit: see *grit*[1], *grout*[1].] In *pathol.*, a small hard tubercle of the skin, particularly of the face, formed by a retention of the secretion in a sebaceous gland. Also called *milium*, *miliary tubercle*, and *pearly tubercle*.

Gruyère (grö-yãr'), *n.* [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland.] A kind of French and Swiss cheese. See *Gruyère cheese*, under *cheese*[1].

gry[1] (gri), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *grue*.

gry[2] (gri), *n.*; pl. *gries* (griz). [L. *gry* (in Plautus, where recent editions print it as Gr.), the least trifle, < Gr. γρῦ, always with preceding negative, 'not a bit, not a morsel, not a syllable'; commonly explained as lit. a grunt, the noise made by a pig (cf. Gr. γρύλλος, later γρύλλος, a pig, γρύζειν, grumble, mutter); but Hesychius and others say that γρῦ was prop. the dirt under the nail, and so anything utterly insignificant. Sc. *gru*, a particle, an atom, appears to be taken from the Gr.] 1. A measure equal to one tenth of a line of a philosophical foot. It was never in general use.

The longest of all [these horny substances] was that on the middle of the right hand, when I saw him, which was three inches and nine *grys* long, and one inch seven lines in girt. *Locke*, Letter to Boyle, June 16, 1679.

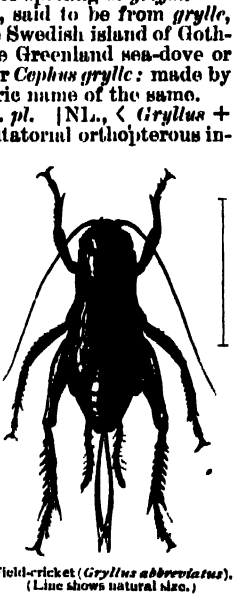
2. Anything very small or of little value. [Rare.]

grydet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gride*.

gryfont, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *griffin*.

grylle (gril), *n.* [NL., said to be from *grylle*, the native name in the Swedish island of Gothland.] A name of the Greenland sea-dove or black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cephus grylle*: made by Brandt in 1836 a generic name of the same.

Gryllidæ (gril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects; the crickets. They are characterized by a somewhat cylindrical body; a large vertical head with elliptical eyes; long thready antennæ; wings, when present, netveined and lying flat, the anterior ovate, the posterior triangular and folding like a fan; highly developed genital armature, in the form of anal styles often almost as long as the body, a long, cylindric, curved (upward) ovipositor; and legs short, often spinose, and variable in characters. The *Gryllidæ* are widely distributed, and some of them are among the most plentiful of insects. Also called *Achetidæ*.



Field-cricket (*Gryllus abbreviatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

Gryllina (gri-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of saltatorial orthopterous insects, in which the crickets, *Gryllidæ*, are combined with the *Acrididæ*.

Gryllotalpa (gril-ō-tal'pȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus*, a cricket, + *talpa*, mole.] A genus of *Gryllidæ*; the mole-crickets. It contains species of large size, robust form, and dull color, the body cylindric and hairy, and the legs short, the front pair being peculiarly enlarged and otherwise modified to serve for digging. The species are not saltatorial, but fossorial, excavating long tortuous galleries under ground like moles, whence the name. *G. vulgaris* of Europe is the best-known species. *G. borealis* and *G. longipennis* are two United States species. There are some two dozen in all, found in various parts of the world. See cut under *mole-cricket*.

Gryllus (gril'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus*, *grillus*, a cricket, grasshopper. A Gr. γρύλλος is cited, but this is found only in the sense of 'a pig': see *gry*[2].] A genus of crickets, as *G. abbreviatus*, giving name to the family *Gryllidæ*: same as *Acheta*. See cut under *Gryllidæ*.

grypanian (gri-pā'ni-ȧn), *a.* [< NL. *grypanium* (sc. *rostrum*), a hooked beak (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. γρυπάνιον, neut. of γρυπάνιος, bent (applied to an old man bowed by years), < γρυπός, hooked, curved around, as the nose, a beak, claws, etc.] In *ornith.*, bent at the end, and there more or less hooked or toothed, or both, as the beak of some birds. The ordinary dentirostral beak, as of a thrush, shrike, or flycatcher, is grypanian. [Rare.]

Bill notched or *grypanian*, i. e. with the culmen nearly straight, bent at the end in an arched curve, acuminate, generally incised at the sides.
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. B, Brit. Museum, iv. 1879, p. 6.

grype[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*[1].

grype[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grip*[2].

grype[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*[3].

Gryphæa (gri-fē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gryphus* for L. *grypus*, a griffin: see *griffin*.] A genus of fossil oysters, of the family *Ostreidæ*, notable for the great thickness of the shell and the inequality of the valves, the right one being very large with a prominent curved umbo.

Gryphi (grif'i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *gryphus*, a griffin: see *griffin*.] A so-called class of vertebrate animals, supposed to be intermediate between birds and mammals, composed of extinct saurians, such as ichthyosaurs and pterodactyls, together with monotrematous mammals, but having no characters by which it can be defined. *J. Wagler*, 1830.

Gryphinæ (gri-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryphus* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of American vultures: same as *Cathartinæ*.—**2.** Same as *Grypinæ*.

gryphite (grif'it), *n.* [< *Gryph(æa)* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil oyster of the genus *Gryphæa*.

gryphon (grif'on), *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *griffin*.

Amid these wizard tomes sits the enchanter king-at-arms, guarded by his wyverns, *gryphons*, unicorns.
The Century, XXIX. 178.

gryphonesque (grif'on-esk'), *a.* [< *gryphon* + *-esque*.] Griffin-like. *Davies*. [Rare.]

Blanche had just one of those faces that might become very lovely in youth, and would yet quite justify the suspicion that it might become *gryphonesque*, witch-like, and grim. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xviii. 3.

Gryphosaurus, *n.* See *Griphosaurus*.

Grypinæ (gri-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grypus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Trochilidæ*; the wedge-tailed humming-birds. Also *Gryphinæ*.

gryposis (gri-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., improp. *gryphosis*, < Gr. γρίπωσις, a hooking, crooking, < γρυπόῦσθαι, become hooked or curved, < γρυπός, hooked, curved.] In *med.*, a curvature, especially of the nails. See *onychogryposis*.

Grypus (grip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρυπός, hooked, curved: see *griffin*.] 1. The typical genus of *Grypinæ*, containing such species as *G. nævius*. *Spix*, 1824.—**2†.** In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Germar*, 1817.

grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* [< D. *grijsbok*, < *grijs*, gray (see *grise*[4]), + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A South African antelope, *Calotragus* or *Neotragus melanotis*, of small stature and reddish-brown color flecked with white. It is easily captured, and furnishes excellent venison.

Grystes (gris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρίζειν, grumble, mutter.] A generic name of the American black-basses.

G-string (jē'string), *n.* The first string on the bass viol, the third on the violoncello, viola, and guitar, and the fourth on the violin: so called because tuned to the tone G.



Guacharo, or Oil-bird (*Steatornis caripensis*).

gt., gtt. Contractions used in medical prescriptions for *gutta* (a drop) or *guttæ* (drops).

guachamaca (gwä-chä-mä'kä), *n.* A very poisonous plant of Caracas, belonging to the *Apocynaceæ*, and probably *Malouetia nitida*. The poison appears to be a simple narcotic, very similar to curari in its action.

guacharo (gwä'chä-rō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., so named in allusion to its harsh, croaking cry; < Sp. *guácharo*, one who is continually moaning and crying, adj. whining (obs.), sickly, dropsical. According to another account, so called from a cavern in Venezuela, where the bird was discovered.] The oil-bird, *Steatornis caripensis*, a large goatsucker of the family *Caprimulgidæ* or placed in *Steatornithidæ*. It is one of the largest of its tribe, about equal to the domestic fowl in size, lives in caverns, is of nocturnal habits, and is valued for its oil. See *Steatornis*. See cut on preceding page.

guaco (gwä'kō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., appar. of native origin.] 1. The *Mikania Guaco*, a climbing composite of tropical America; also, a medicinal substance consisting of, or an aromatic bitter obtained from, the leaves of this plant. Guaco is reputed to be an antidote to the poison



Flowering Branch of Guaco (*Mikania Guaco*).

of serpents, and was at one time considered a remedy for cholera and hydrophobia. It has also been proposed as a cure for cancer.

2. The *Aristolochia maxima* of tropical America, employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

guaconize (gwä'kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guaconized*, ppr. *guaconizing*. [< *guaco* + *-n-* + *-ize*.] To subject to the effects of guaco.

It is stated that the Indians of Central America, after having *guaconized* themselves, i. e., taken guaco, catch with impunity the most dangerous snakes, which writhe in their hands as though touched by a hot iron.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 228.

guag (gū'ag), *n.* [Corn.] In *mining*, an old working.

guaiac (gwī'ak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *guaiacum*, 2 and 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of guaiacum.

guaiacic (gwī-as'ik), *a.* [< *guaiac* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from guaiacum: as, *guaiacic* acid, an acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

guaiacine (gwī'a-sin), *n.* [< *guaiac* + *-ine*².] A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle obtained from the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*. It forms a yellow brittle mass, which has a sharp acid taste.



Flowering Branch of *Guaiacum sanctum*.

Guaiacum (gwī'a-kum), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, from the Haytian or S. Amer. native name.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*, of tropical and subtropical North America, including 8 species. They have pinnate leaves, blue or purple flowers, a 5-lobed capsular fruit, and very hard resinous wood. *G. officinale*, of the West Indies and Venezuela, is an ornamental tree which yields the lignum-vitæ of commerce, an exceedingly hard and heavy brownish-green wood, used for making pulley-sheaves, mortars, rulers, balls for bowling, etc. This wood had formerly a great reputation in medicine. It also yields the gum guaiacum. (See def. 3.) *G. sanctum*, of the West Indies and southern Florida, is a similar tree, and is also a source of lignum-vitæ. See *lignum-vitæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of trees of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A resin obtained from guaiacum-wood. It is greenish-brown with a slight balsamic odor, and has the peculiar property of turning blue under the action of oxidizing agents. It is reputed diaphoretic and alterative, and is frequently prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism.

Also, in senses 2 and 3, *guaiac*, *guiacum*, *guallacan*.

guan (gwän), *n.* An American bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, related to the hoccos and curassows. There are 7 genera (*Aburria*, *Chamæpetes*, *Ortalis* (or *Ortalida*), *Pipile*, *Penelope*, *Penelopina*, *Stegnolæma*), and some 40 species. The Texan guan, the only one which reaches the United States, is *Ortalis vetula maccalli*, known as the *chachalaca*. See also cut under *Aburria*.



Texan Guan (*Ortalis vetula maccalli*).

guana[1] (gwä'nä), *n.* [See *iguana*.] 1. The tuberculated lizard, *Iguana tuberculata*: same as *iguana*.

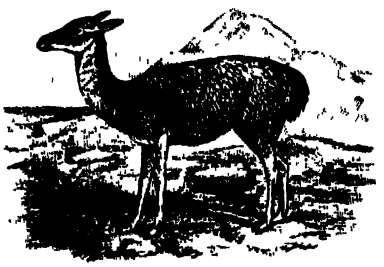
He began whistling with all his might, to which the *guana* was wonderfully attentive. *Père Labat* (trans.).

2. The great New Zealand lizard, *Hatteria punctata*.

guana[2] (gwä'nä), *n.* See the extract.

Lagetta cloth has been imported into this country [England] under the name of *guana*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 29.

guanaco (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* [Also *huanaco*, *huanaca*; S. Amer. name.] The largest species



Guanaco (*Auchenia huanaco*).

of wild llama, *Auchenia huanaco*, standing nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder and attaining a length of from 7 to 8 feet. See *Auchenia*.

guanajuatite (gwä-nä-hwä'tīt), *n.* [< *Guanajuato* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A selenide of bismuth occurring in masses with fibrous structure, resembling stibnite, found at Guanajuato in Mexico. Also called *frenzelite*.

guango (gwang'gō), *n.* [Native name.] The *Pithecolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree of tropical America, the pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

guaniferous (gwä-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *guano* + *-ferous*.] Yielding guano.

guanine (gwä'nin), *n.* [< *guano* + *-ine*².] A substance ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in guano. It also forms a constituent of the liver and pancreas of mammals, and has been found in the scales of some fishes, as the bleak. It is a white amorphous powder which combines with acids and bases and also with certain salts, forming crystalline compounds.

guano (gwä'nō), *n.* [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, < Peruv. *huanu*, dung.] 1. A fertilizing excrement found on many small islands in the Southern Ocean and on the western coast of Africa, but chiefly on islands lying near the Peruvian coast. The Peruvian guano of commerce formerly came from the Chincha islands; but in recent years the chief sources of supply are Pabellon de Pica, Punta de Lobos, Huanillos, and other places on or near the Peruvian coast. Those islands are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and are chiefly composed of their excrement in a decomposed state. Guano sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively used for that purpose. It contains much ammonium oxalate and urate, with phosphates.

2. A fertilizer made from fishes. See *fish-manure*.

guano (gwä'nō), *v. t.* [< *guano*, *n.*] To manure with guano.

guano-mixer (gwä'nō-mik'sėr), *n.* A device employed in fish-guano works for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the fish-scrap with mineral phosphates and sulphuric acid.

guara[1] (gwä'rä), *n.* Same as *aguara*.

guara[2] (gwä'rä), *n.* [Braz.] The scarlet ibis, *Ibis rubra* or *Eudocimus ruber*: taken as a generic name of the scarlet and white ibises by Reichenbach, 1853.

guarabu (gwä-rä'bö), *n.* [Braz.] One of several species of *Astronium*, an anacardiaceous genus of large trees. The wood is fine-grained and suitable for building and other purposes.

guarana (gwä-rä'nä), *n.* [Bras.] A paste prepared from the pounded seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing sapindaceous shrub of Brazil, which in the form of rolls or cakes is extensively used in that country for both food and medicine (it contains caffein), and is employed especially in the preparation of a refreshing drink. Also called *guarana-bread*.

guarandt, *n.* [< OF. *guarant*, *garant*, *warant*, warrant: see *warrant*, and cf. *guaranty*.] Warrant; warrantor.

Your Majesty, having been the author and *guarand* of the Peace of Aix, . . . could with ill grace propose any thing to France beyond those terms, or something equivalent. *Sir W. Temple*, To the King, Nov. 30, 1674.

guaranin (gwä-rä'nin), *n.* [< *guarana* + *-in*².] A principle of guarana, similar to if not identical with caffein.

guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *n.* [< OF. *garanté*, pp. of *guarantir*, equiv. to *garantir*, *guarantir*, warrant: see *warrant*, *v.*, and cf. *warrantee*, correlative to *guarantor*, after the equiv. *warrantee*, *warrantor*, which rest upon the verb *warrant*. In sense 3 a recent altered form of *guaranty*, with accompanying change of accent, in imitation of other legal terms like *lessee*, *feoffee*, etc.: see *guaranty*.] 1. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the correlative of *guarantor*.

The *guarantee* is entitled to receive payment, first from the debtor, and secondly from the guarantor.
Daniel, On Negotiable Instruments.

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations or obligations of another performed; in general, one who is responsible for the performance of some act, the truth of some statement, etc.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it. *South*, Sermons.

This was done while that Principality [Orange] was in the possession of the Prince of Orange, pursuant to an Article of the Treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was *guarantee*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1685.

The person on whose testimony a fact is mediately reported is called the *guarantee*, or he on whose authority it rests; and the *guarantee* himself may be again either an immediate or a mediate witness.
Esser, tr. by Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxxiii.

3. Same as *guaranty*.

The English people have in their own hands a sufficient *guarantee* that in some points the aristocracy will conform to their wishes.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *v. t.* [Also written *guaranty*: see *guarantee*, *n.*] 1. To be warrant or surety for; secure as an effect or consequence; make sure or certain; warrant.

The intellectual activity of the acuter intellects, however feeble may be its immediate influence, is the great force which stimulates and *guarantees* every advance of the race. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 17.

The aim of Descartes was, no doubt, to find absolutely ultimate truth and certainty, as *guaranteed* by the reflective analysis of consciousness.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxx.

2. In *law*, to bind one's self that the obligation of another shall be performed, or that something affecting the right of the person in whose favor the guaranty is made shall be done or shall occur. To guarantee a contract or an undertaking by another is to bind one's self that it shall be performed or carried out. To guarantee the collection of a debt is to bind one's self to pay it if it proves not collectible by ordinary means. To guarantee any subject of a business transaction is to make one's self legally answerable for its being exactly as represented: as, the seller *guaranteed* the quality of the goods; the carrier gave a bill of lading with the words "quantity *guaranteed*" (meaning that he stipulated to be answerable for the quantity specified, without any further question or dispute as to amount).

Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations.
Burke, On French Affairs.

3. To undertake to secure to another, as claims, rights, or possessions; pledge one's self to uphold or maintain.

By the treaty of alliance she *guaranteed* the Polish constitution in a secret article. *Brougham.*

The possession of Navarre, which had been *guaranteed* to them on their father's decease.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

The great problem is to *guarantee* individualism against the masses on the one hand, and the masses against the individual on the other. *G. Ripley*, in Frothingham, p. 147.

4. To engage to indemnify for or protect from injury: as, to *guarantee* one against loss.

guarantor (gar'an-tọr), *n.* [< OF. *garantor*, *garanteur*, *wairenteor*, etc.: see *warrantor*, a doublet of *guarantor*.] One who makes a guaranty. [The following distinction between *guarantor* and *surety* may be noted: "A *surety* is generally a co-maker of the note, while the *guarantor* never is a maker, and the leading difference between the two is that the surety's promise is to meet an obligation which becomes his own immediately on the principal's failure to meet it, while the guarantor's promise is always to pay the debt of another." *Daniel.*]

guaranty (gar'an-ti), *n.*; pl. *guaranties* (-tiz). [More correctly *garanty* or *garranty* (= D. *garande* = Dan. Sw. *garanti*); < OF. *garantie*, F. *garantie* (= Pr. *garentia* = Sp. *garantía* = Pg. *garantia* = It. *guarentia*), guaranty, warranty, fem. of *garanti*, pp. of *garantir*, F. *garantir* (= Pr. *garentir* = Sp. Pg. *garantir* = It. *guarentiro*, *guarantire*; cf. D. *garanderen* = G. *garantiren* = Dan. *garantere* = Sw. *garantera*), warrant, < *garant*, *guarant*, *warant*, a warrant: see *warrant*, and cf. *warranty*, a doublet of *guaranty*.] 1. The act of warranting or securing; a warrant or surety.

The counsellor . . . pledged a word, till then undoubted, to that lie for which no *guaranty* but his could have won even a momentary credence. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 74.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a separate, independent contract by which the guarantor undertakes, in writing, for a valuable consideration, to be answerable for the payment of some particular debt, or future debts, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person primarily liable to pay or perform. *Colebrooke*, On Collateral Securities. One may orally assume the debt of another, making himself a debtor immediately; but if the engagement is a mere guaranty of the obligation of another it must be in writing. [*Guarantee* is often used for *guaranty*, but in legal matters it is more correct to use *guaranty* for the name of the promise or contract of guaranty, *guarantor* for the maker of the guaranty, and *guarantee* for the person for whom the guaranty is made, and also for the act of performing the guaranty.]

The nature and soul of things takes on itself the *guaranty* of the fulfilment of every contract, so that honest service cannot come to loss. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Guaranties often extend to all the provisions of a treaty, and thus approach to the class of defensive alliances.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 105.

3. That which guarantees anything; a ground or basis of security: as, constitutional *guaranties*; his character is *guaranty* for his assertions; what *guaranty* have I that you will keep your word?—**Continuing guaranty**, an undertaking to be responsible for money to be advanced or goods to be sold to another from time to time in the future; a guaranty not exhausted by one transaction on the faith of it.—**Guaranty society**, a joint-stock society formed for giving guaranties for the carrying out of engagements between other parties, or for making good losses occasioned by defalcations, on the payment of a premium.—**Treaties of guaranty**, accessory stipulations, sometimes incorporated in the main instrument and sometimes appended to it, in which a third power promises to give aid to one of the treaty-making powers, in case certain specific rights—all or part of those conveyed to him in the instrument—are violated by the other party. *Woolsey.*

guaranty (gar'an-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guarantied*, ppr. *guarantying*. [< *guaranty*, *n.* Cf. *guarantee*, *v.*, and *warranty*, *v.*] Same as *guarantee*.

Before the Regulating Act of 1733, the allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to *guaranty* them against any thing like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice.
Burke, Affairs of India.

guarapo (gwä-rä'pō), *n.* [Sp.] A drink made by fermenting the juice of the sugar-cane, or the refuse of the sugar-cane steeped in water.

guarauna (gwä-rä'nä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A bird of the family *Aramidæ*; the scolopaceous courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*.—2. A kind of ibis: now taken as a specific name of the white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarauna*.

guard (gärd), *v.* [Formerly also *gard*; not in ME.; < OF. *garder*, to keep, ward, guard, save, preserve, etc., earlier *guarder*, *warder* (F. *garder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guardar* = It. *guardare*), < MHG. *warten*, watch, = E. *ward*: see *ward*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To secure against injury of any kind in any manner; specifically, to protect by attendance; defend; keep in safety; accompany as a protection.

King Helenus, with a crowding coompanye *garded*,
From towne to us buskling, vs as his freends freendlye bewelcomd. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 359.

For heaven still *guards* the right.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Mercy becomes a prince, and *guards* him best.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

Bid him *guard* with steel head, breast, and limb.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 296.

2. To provide or secure against objections, or the attacks of hostile criticism or malevolence.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with . . . caution. *Broome*, On the Odyssey.

My Uncle Toby Shandy had great command of himself, and could *guard* appearances, I believe, as well as most men. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

3. To protect the edge of, especially by an ornamental border; hence, to adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.

Give him a livery more *guarded* than his fellows.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

Instead of a fine *guarded* page, we have got him
A boy, trick'd up in neat and handsome fashion.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Red gowns of silk, *garded* and bordered with white silk, and embroidered with letters of gold.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

4†. To fasten on a guard for the purpose of binding.—5. To insert guards between the leaves of (an intended guard-book).—**Guarded gown** or **robe**†, the toga of the Romans when bordered with a stripe of purple, as in the case of noble youths or senators.

All the children . . . were waiting there in their goodly *garded Gowns* of purple.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Cicero, p. 728.

The most censorious of our Roman gentry,
Nay, of the *guarded robe*, the senators
Esteem an easy purchase.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

=Syn. 1. To shield, shelter, watch.

II. *intrans.* To watch by way of caution or defense; be cautious; be in a state of caution or defense.

To *guard* is better than to heal;
The shield is nobler than the spear!
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Nat. Sanitary Assoc.

guard (gärd), *n.* [Formerly also *gard*, *garde*; < ME. *garde* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *garde*, in sense 3 (*a*)), < OF. *garde*, a guardian, warden, keeper, earlier *guarde*, F. *garde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guarda* = It. *guardia*, a guard; from the verb. Cf. *ward*, *n.*] 1. A state of readiness to oppose attack; a state of defense; in general, a state of protection against injury or impairment of any kind.

Therfor thei hasted to come tymely to saf *garde*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

2. Specifically, a state of caution or vigilance; attentive observation designed to prevent surprise or attack; watch; heed: as, to keep *guard*; to be on one's *guard*; to keep a careful *guard* over the tongue.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home.
Sir J. Davies.

3. One who or that which protects or keeps in safety; one who or that which secures against danger, attack, loss, or injury; one who keeps protecting watch.

The same *guards* which protect us from disaster, defect, and enmity, defend us, if we will, from selfishness and fraud. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Specifically—(*a*) A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury, or in preventing an escape; he or they whose business it is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise: as, a body-*guard*; a prison *guard*.

A *guarde* of souldiers . . . examined us before we came into the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

She bade her slender purse be shared
Among the soldiers of the *guard*.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 10.

(*b*) Anything that keeps off evil: as, modesty is the *guard* of innocence.

Different passions more or less inflame; . . .
Reason is here no guide, but still a *guard*.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 162.

(*c*) That which secures against hostile criticism or censure; a protection against malevolent or ignorant attacks upon one's reputation, opinions, etc.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Bp. Atterbury.*

At Athens, the nicest and best studied behaviour was not a sufficient *guard* for a man of great capacity.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

(*d*) In *fencing* or *boxing*, a posture of passive defense; the arms or weapon in such a posture: as, to beat down one's *guard*.

Twine your body more about, that you may fall to a more sweet, comely, gentleman-like *guard*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Colonel Esmond . . . took his *guard* in silence. The swords were no sooner met than Castlewood knocked up Esmond's. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 13.

(*e*) In the game of cricket, the position of the bat for most effectually defending the wicket. (*f*) In Great Britain, a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway-train; a conductor; in the United States, a brakeman or gate-keeper on an elevated railroad.

Come creeping over to the front, along the coach-roof, *guard*, and make one at this basket!
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

4. *pl.* In *cricket*, the pads or protectors worn on the legs to prevent injury from swiftly thrown balls.—5. Any part, appliance, or attachment designed or serving to protect or secure against harmful contact, injury, loss, or detriment of any kind. (*a*) That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand. Swords of antiquity and of the middle ages usually had the cross-guard. In the sixteenth century, when the use of steel gloves was abandoned and the sword became the chief weapon of persons not armed for war, the guard was made more elaborate by the addition of the pas d'ane. Toward the end of that century the knuckle-bow was added, some swords combining these two additions with two straight quillons of which the cross-guard is formed. (See cut under *hilt*.) Another guard of this epoch was the shell-guard. The basket-hilt came into use toward the close of the sixteenth century and lasted through the seventeenth. (See cut under *claymore*.) In the second half of the seventeenth century the guard became more simple, and consisted chiefly of a knuckle-bow, the shell of the guard when still used being reduced to a very small saucer-shaped plate surrounding the blade. The knuckle-bow guard continued in use throughout the eighteenth century in swords worn with civil costume, as well as in most of those used in war, and is still the guard of the modern sword and saber, some cavalry sabers and the like having this knuckle-guard so expanded laterally as to approach the form of the basket-hilt. (*b*) In a firearm, the metal bow or other device which protects the trigger. Also called *trigger-guard*. (*c*) An ornamental lace, hem, or border; hence, in the plural, such ornaments in general.

And who reades Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophie, shall finde hee trimmeth both their garments with *gards* of Poesie. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

(*d*) A chain or cord for fastening a watch, brooch, or bracelet to the dress of the wearer. (*e*) *Naut.*, the railing of the promenade-deck of a steamer, intended to prevent persons from falling overboard; also, a widening of the deck of a side-wheel steamer by a framework of strong timbers which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them against collision with wharfs and boats. (*f*) A metal frame placed over a nut in an engine, to prevent it from being jarred off. (*g*) One of the fingers in a harvester in which the knives of the cutter-bar move. (*h*) In *bookbinding*: (1) A reinforcing slip placed between the leaves of a blank book designed for an album or a scrap book. (2) A narrow strip or narrow strips of paper sewed near the back of a book, made for inserted plates, with intent to keep the book flat, and prevent it from being thicker at the fore edge than at the back. (*i*) A tide-lock between a dock and a river. (*j*) The guard-plate of the door that closes the opening of a cupola-furnace. (*k*) A supplementary safety-rail of heavy timber placed beside a rail in a railway, at a switch or upon a bridge (*l*) In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud. (*m*) A fender.

My three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the *guard* of our nursery.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 18.

(*n*) A bar or bars placed across a window. (*o*) A guard-ring. (*p*) An iron strap formed into a hoop or hook, attached to the insulator of a telegraph-line to prevent the wire from falling if the insulator is broken. (*q*) In *Cephalopoda*, the rostrum, a calcareous shell guarding the apex of the phragmacone, as of a belemnite. See cut under *belemnite*.—**Corporal's guard.** See *corporal*[2].—**Court of guard.** See *court*.—**Guard report**, a report sent in by the commander of a guard on being relieved.—**Leg-and-foot guard.** (*a*) A device for the protection of a horse's foot or leg, to prevent interfering, overreaching, or cutting of the knees if the animal falls forward. (*b*) A piece of strong leather to which is attached an iron plate, and which is secured by straps to the right leg of an artillery driver to protect it from injury by the carriage-pole.—**Magnetic guard**, a mask or respirator of magnetized metal gauze, used to keep from the air-passages the particles of steel-dust which pervade the atmosphere of grinding-shops.—**Main guard** (*milit.*), a body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army; in a garrison it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.—**Marine guard**, a detachment of officers and soldiers of the marine corps detailed for service on a United States vessel of war.—**National guard.** See *national*.—**Officer of the guard.** See *officer*.—**Off one's guard**, not ready for defense; not watchful.—**On guard.** (*a*) Detailed to act, or acting, as a guard; hence, in general, watching; guarding. (*b*) In *fencing*, in the attitude most advantageous for attack or defense. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth), Modern Art of Fencing.—**On one's guard**, ready to protect one's self or another; watchful; vigilant; cautious; suspicious.

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever *on their guard*,
For unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 73.

There *on his guard* he stood.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, V. 390).

Won't you be *on your Guard* against those who would betray you? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

To mount guard. See *mount*[2].—**Wire guard,** a framework of wire netting to be placed in front of a fireplace as a protection against fire; a fire-guard.—**Yeoman of the guard.** See *yeoman*.

guardable (gär'da-bl), *a.* [< *guard* + *-able.*] Capable of being guarded or protected.

guardage† (gär'dāj), *n.* [< *guard* + *-age.*] Wardship.

A maid so tender, fair, and happy . . .
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

guardant (gär'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, guard: see *guard*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting as a guard or guardian; protecting.

For young Askanius he his left hand spares,
In his right hand his *guardant* sword he shakes.
Great Britaines Troye (1609).

Guardant before his feet a lion lay. *Southey.*

My rivers flow beyond, with *guardant* ranks
Of silver-liveried poplars on their banks.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

2. In *her.* See *gardant.*

II.† *n.* A guard or guardian.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tend'ring my ruin, and assail'd of none.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

guard-boat (gärd'bōt), *n.* A boat employed in guarding or watching, as one that is rowed about at night among ships of war at anchor to see that a good lookout is kept, or in time of war to prevent surprise, or one used for the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

At night the launch was again moored with a top-chain; and *guard-boats* stationed round both ships as before.
Cook, Third Voyage, v. 4.

guard-book (gärd'bůk), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a book with guards. See *guard*, 5 (*h*).

guard-brush (gärd'brush), *n.* A metallic brush for making contact with the track or other conductor on an electric railway, by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor.

The current is conveyed from the *guard-brushes* and the wheels to the motor, and through the other rail to the ground [on an electric railway]. *Science*, XII. 302.

guard-cell (gärd'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two cells which inclose the opening of a stoma in phanerogams and ferns, distinguished by a peculiar mode of division and growth, and from adjacent epidermal cells by containing chlorophyl and starch. Also *guardian-cell.*

The opening left between the applied concave faces is a stoma, and the two cells are the *guard-cells*
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 448.

guard-chain (gärd'chān), *n.* A chain used to secure something, especially a part of the dress and personal equipment, as, in the middle ages, the hilt of the sword to the breastplate or other part of the body-armor, or at the present day a watch, brooch, or bracelet. See cut under *belt.*

guard-chamber (gärd'chām"bėr), *n.* A guard-room.

And it was so, when the king went into the house of the Lord, that the guard bare them, and brought them back into the *guard chamber.* 1 Ki. xiv. 28.

guard-duty (gärd'dū"ti), *n.* *Milit.*, the duty performed by a guard or sentinel.

guarded (gär'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Protected; defended. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, said of pupæ which have an imperfect cocoon or case open at the end, as those of the *Phryganidæ* and of certain moths. (*b*) In *card-playing*, said of the next to the highest card out, when a lower card is in the same hand, so that the player can throw the low card when the highest is played, and take a trick with the other.

2. Cautious; circumspect.

Christian rose from her seat: "Miss Gascoigne, seeing that I am here at the head of my husband's table, I must request you to be a little more *guarded* in your conversation." *Mrs. Craik*, Christian's Mistake, vi.

3. In *her.*, trimmed or lined, as with a fur: said of a mantle or cap of maintenance when the edge is turned up or thrown back so as to show the lining.

guardedly (gär'ded-li), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly* that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.
Sheridan, Swift, p. 210.

She to her swain thus *guardedly* replied.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 91.

guardedness (gär'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guarded; caution; circumspection.

guardent†, *n.* Same as *guardian.*

guardenage†, *n.* Same as *guardianage.*

guarder (gär'dėr), *n.* One who or that which guards.

The English men were sent for to be the *guarders* of the persons of the Emperours of Constantinople.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 17.

guard-fish (gärd'fish), *n.* [A var. of *garfish*, simulating *guard*, as if in allusion to the ensiform jaws.] The garfish. [Prov. Eng.]

guard-flag (gärd'flag), *n.* In a squadron, a flag indicating the ship whose turn it is to perform the duty of a guard-ship. See also *guide-flag.*

guardful (gärd'fůl), *a.* [< *guard* + *-ful.*] Wary; cautious. [Rare.]

I meanwhile
Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions.
A. Hill.

guardfully (gärd'fůl-i), *adv.* Cautiously; carefully. [Rare.]

O thou that all things seest,
Fautour of Chryse, whose fair hand doth *guardfully* dispose
Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 431.

guard-house (gärd'hous), *n.* **1.** A building in which a military guard is stationed for the care of prisoners confined in it and for the relief of sentries.—**2.** A place for the temporary detention of civil prisoners under guard.

guardian (gär'dian), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guarden* (dial. *guärdeen*); < OF. *gardien*, earlier *gardian*, *guardain*, *gardein*, in the oldest form **wardein* (> ME. *wardein*, E. *warden*) (= Sp. *guardian* = Pg. *guardião* = It. *guardiano*; ML. *guardianus*), a guardian, keeper, < *garder*, guard, keep: see *guard*, *v.* Cf. *warden*, the older form.] **1.** A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom some person or thing is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of a person or thing.

And there at Junous sanctuair
In the void porches Phenix, Ulisses eke,
Sterne *guardens* stood, watching of the spoile.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

Readers in sciences are indeed the *guardians* of the stores and provisions of sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 111.

Angels ascending and descending, bands
Of *guardians* bright. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 511.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, one to whom the law intrusts the care of the person or property, or both, of another. The word is used chiefly in reference to the control of infants, one charged with similar care of an adult idiot or lunatic is now specifically called a *committee*, though by the civil law termed *guardian*. A guardian of the property is a *trustee*, his trust extending to all the property the infant has or may acquire, or all that he or she has or may acquire within the jurisdiction.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

Whatever parents, *guardians*, schools, intend.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 424.

Guardians at common law were: (*a*) *Guardian in chivalry*, a lord who, when a tenant by knight-service died and left an infant heir to inherit the tenure, was entitled by the feudal law to take the profits of the estate, and make what he could by negotiating a marriage for the heir, under certain restrictions, being bound to maintain the ward meanwhile. (*b*) *Guardian in socage.* See *socage.* (*c*) *Guardian by nature*, the father, with respect to his guardianship of the person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive. This guardianship of the person was allowed as an exception to or reservation out of the powers of a guardian in chivalry, so long as the father of the ward lived. (See below.) (*d*) *Guardian for nurture*, in English law, the father, and after his death the mother, as having guardianship of the persons of all their children up to the age of fourteen years. (*e*) *Guardian by election*, a guardian chosen by an infant who would otherwise have none. The choice is not effectual except as it procures appointment by a competent court. (*f*) *Guardian by custom*, an officer or municipality, or the appointee of a lord of the manor, having by local custom, as in London and Kent, England, a legal right to exercise a guardianship. The practical distinctions now are: *Judicially appointed guardian*, a guardian designated by a court, the judicial power in this respect being now generally regulated by statute; *statutory guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by deed or will, under authority of a statute; *testamentary guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by will, pursuant to the statute; *guardian by nature*, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, exercising the common-law custody of the person, and, by statute, in some jurisdictions, the common law power of a guardian in socage in respect to land, if no guardian is expressly appointed.

3. The superior of a Franciscan convent. He is elected for three years, and cannot hold the guardianship of the same convent twice, though he may be chosen head of another convent. *Cath. Dict.*—**Feast of the Guardian Angels**, in the Roman Catholic calendar, October 2d.—**Guardian ad litem**, a person appointed to take charge of the interests of an infant or other person suffering from legal incapacity, in a litigation, and to prosecute or defend the action or proceeding on behalf of the latter.—**Guardian angel**, an angel who watches over and protects a particular person.

A *guardian angel* o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing.
Rogers, Human Life.

Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see.—**Guardian of the temporalities**, the person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.—**Guardians of the poor**, in England and Ireland, persons elected annually by the rate-payers of each parish or union for the management of the poor-law system of such parish or union.

guardianage† (gär'dian-āj), *n.* [Also *guardenage*; < *guardian* + *-age.*] Guardianship.

During the time of my nonage (whiles I was under his *guardianage*) he bare himself not only valiant, but also true and faithfull unto me. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1098.

guardiance† (gär'dians), *n.* [For **guardance*, < *guardan(t)* + *-ce.*] Guardianship; defense.

I got it nobly in the king's defence,
And in the *guardiance* of my faire queene's right.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, fol. 3.

guardian-cell (gär'dian-sel), *n.* Same as *guard-cell.*

guardianer† (gär'dian-ėr), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-er*[1].] A guardian.

I mar'l'd my *guardianer* does not seek a wife for me.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

guardianess† (gär'dian-es), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-ess.*] A female guardian.

I've yet a niece to wed, over whose steps
I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess.*
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

guardianize (gär'dian-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guardianized*, ppr. *guardianizing.* [< *guardian* + *-ize.*] To act the part of a guardian. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

guardianless (gär'dian-les), *a.* [< *guardian* + *-less.*] Destitute of a guardian; unprotected.

But first, I'll try to find out this *guardianless* graceless villian. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

A lady, *guardianless*,
Left to the push of all allurement. *Marston.*

guardianship (gär'dian-ship), *n.* [< *guard*... + *-ship.*] The office of a guardian; prote...
care; watch. ...ction;

The law and custome of the realme of E... reth that euerie heire being in the gar...ngland auer- lord, when he is growne to be one and ...dianship of anie age, oughte presently to inioy the inhe... twentie yeares of his father. *Holinshed*, Chron... ...itance left him by

The statute, for example, establish... Rich. II., an. 1389. of *guardianship* over minors. ...s the fees for a grant
D. Webster ... Speech, March 10, 1818.

guard-irons (gärd'ī"ėrnz), *n. pl.* Curved bars of iron placed over the o... ...namental figures on a ship's head or quarter, ...o defend them from injury.

guardless (gärd'les), *a.* [< *guard* + *-less.*] Having no guard or defe...

No heavy dreeme doth vexe... ...se.
"A guiltless mind the *guar*... him when he sleeps;
...*dlesse* cottage keeps."
Stirling, Darius (cho. v.).

guard-mounting (gärd'm...oun"ting), *n.* *Milit.*, the act or ceremony of st...ationing a guard. It includes all the details o... ...f the placing of sentinels, etc.

guard-plate (gärd'plāt), *n.* ... In a blast- or cupola-furnace, a plate whic... ...h closes the opening in front through which th... ...he molten metal is drawn off, and the slags, ...etc., are raked out. The tapping-hole is in the ...middle of this plate.

guard-rail (gärd'rāl), *n.* O... an additional rail placed be...n a railway-track, ...ide the rail in service, either with the objec... ...of receiving the wheel in case it should leav... the track or of preventing the wheel from lea... ...ving the track.

The trestle had only the ordinary ...rt ties, sleepers—and no *guard-rails.* *The En*...*gineer*, LXV. 295.

guard-rein, *n.* See *garde-reine.*

guard-ring (gärd'ring), *n.* A pla... ring worn to prevent a valuable one from slip... ...ing from the finger; a keeper.

guard-room (gärd'röm), *n.* **1.** A room ... the accommodation of guards.

They at length arrived at the palace-gate, and after waiting half an hour, were admitted into the *guard-room.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxvii.

2. A room where military delinquents are confined.

guardship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *-ship.*] Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

guard-ship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *ship.*] **1.** A vessel of war appointed to protect a harbor or to superintend marine affairs in it, and sometimes to receive naval offenders and seamen not assigned to duty on other vessels.

While our *guard-ships* were remote at sea, they [the Hollanders] arrived at the mouth of the river Medway.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1667.

One island, indeed, La Croma, lies like a *guard-ship* anchored in front of the city. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 223.

2. One of the vessels of a squadron having the duty, among others, of boarding any arriving vessels.

guardsman (gärdz'man), *n.*; pl. *guardsmen* (-men). 1. One who guards or keeps ward; a watchman. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the British service, an officer or private in the Guards.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic *Guardsman*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 88.

Tannhäuser, one suspects, was a knight of ill-furnished imagination, hardly of larger discourse than a heavy *Guardsman*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

guard-tent (gärd'tent), *n.* One of the tents occupied by a military guard when a command is in the field or in camp.

guariba (gwä-rē'bȧ), *n.* A howling monkey. See *araguato*.

The largest [monkeys] belong to the genus Stentor, including the *guaribas* or howling monkeys.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 227.

guarish† (gar'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *guarir, guerir*, F. *guérir* (*-iss-*), heal: see *warish*, and cf. *garisoun, warison*.] To heal.

All the seke men and malades that ware enointed ther wyth were anone *guarysshed* and made hooll.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

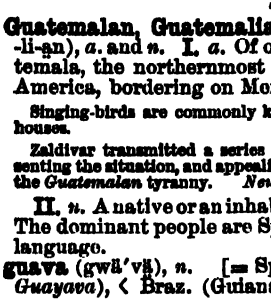
Guatemalan, Guatemalian (gwä-te-mä'lan, -li-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala, the northernmost republic of Central America, bordering on Mexico.

Singing-birds are commonly kept in the *Guatemalian* houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

Zaldivar transmitted a series of despatches misrepresenting the situation, and appealing for protection against the *Guatemalan* tyranny. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 356.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guatemala. The dominant people are Spanish in origin and language.

guava (gwä'vȧ), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *guayaba* (NL. *Guayava*), < Braz. (Guiana) *guayaba, guaiva*, the native name.] One of several species of *Psidium*, a myrtaceous genus of tropical America, and especially *P. Guayava*, which yields a well-known and esteemed fruit, and is now cultivated and naturalized in most tropical countries. There are two varieties of the fruit, known as the *red* or *apple-shaped* and the *white* or *pear-shaped guava*. The pulp is of an agreeable acid flavor, and is made into jelly, marmalade, etc. *P. montanum* is known in Jamaica as *mountain-guava*.—**Black guava**, the *Guettarda argentea*, a rubiaceous tree of Jamaica, bearing a black, globose, pulpy fruit.



Section of Fruit of *Psidium Guayava*

guay (gā), *a.* In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse.

guaya (gwä'yȧ), *n.* [Prob. an Eng. corruption of *ganja*, Ind. name.] The flowering or fruiting shoots of the female hemp-plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used in medicine, but chiefly for smoking.

guayaquillite (gwī-ä-kē'lit), *n.* [< *Guayaquil* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A fossil resin ($C_{20}H_{26}O_3$), of a pale-yellow color, said to form an extensive deposit near Guayaquil in Ecuador. It yields easily to the knife, and may be rubbed to powder. Its specific gravity is 1.092.

Guazuma (gwä-zō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from a Mex. name.] A sterculiaceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America. In foliage they closely resemble the elm. The bastard cedar, *G. tomentosa*, a West Indian and Mexican species which is also naturalized in the old world, bears a tuberculated fruit, which is used, as are the leaves, for feeding cattle and horses. The young shoots yield a strong fiber.

gub (gub), *n.* [A variant of *gob*².] 1†. A lump.

A bodie thinketh hymself well emended in his substaunce and riches to whom hath happened some good *gubbe* of money.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 14.

2. A projection on a wheel.

A wheel with *gubs* at the back of it, over which the endless rope passes, and gives motion to the machinery of the carriage. *Ure*, Dict., III. 715.

gubbertushed† (gub'ėr-tusht), *a.* [Cf. *gobbertooth*.] Having projecting teeth.

A nose like a promontory, *gubbertushed*, . . . uneven, brown teeth, . . . a witch's beard.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 507.

gubbin (gub'in), *n.* [Cf. *gub, gubbings*.] 1. A kind of clay ironstone. [Staffordshire, Eng.] —2†. A paring. *Nares*.

All that they could buy, or sell, or barter,
Would scarce be worth a *gubbin* once a quarter.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gubbings† (gub'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *gub, gubbin*.] The parings of haberdine; also, any kind of fragments. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

gubernacula, *n.* Plural of *gubernaculum*.

gubernacular (gū-bėr-nak'ū-lȧr), *a.* [< *gubernaculum* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to a gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū-bėr-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *gubernacula* (-lȧ). [L., a helm, rudder: see *governail*.] 1. The posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for steering: correlated with *tractellum*.

A *gubernaculum* is developed in such infusorians as Anisonema and Heteromita. *H. J. Clark*.

2. In *odontog.*, an embryonic epithelial structure which becomes the enamel-organ of the tooth.—3. In *anat.*, a fibrous cord passing downward from the testis in the fetus to the skin of the scrotum, and drawing down the testis as the fetus grows.

gubernance† (gū'bėr-nans), *n.* [< ML. *gubernantia* (> OF. *gouvernance*, E. *governance*, q. v.), < L. *gubernare*: see *gubernate*.] Government.

With the *gubernance* of all the king's tenants and subjects. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1550.

gubernate† (gū'bėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gubernatus*, pp. of *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*.] To govern. *Cockeram*.

gubernation† (gū-bėr-nā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gubernacion*, < OF. *gubernation*, < L. *gubernatio*(*n-*), < *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*.] Government; rule; direction.

Was it not done to this entent, that the conquerors might have the only power and entier *gubernacion* of all the landes and people within their climate?
Hall, Hen. V., fol. 5.

Behold the creation of this world, and the *gubernation* of the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 122.

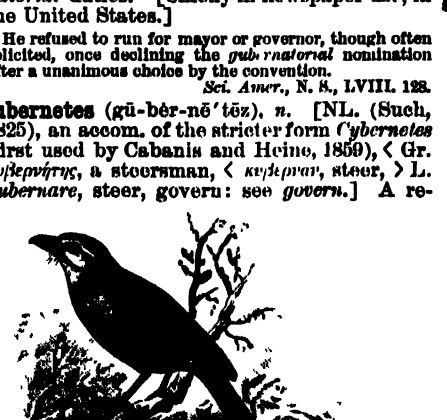
gubernative† (gū'bėr-nā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *gubernatif*; as *gubernate* + *-ive*.] Governing; directing.

He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 39.

gubernatorial (gū'bėr-nā-tō'ri-ȧl), *a.* [< L. *gubernator*, a steersman, governor, < *gubernare*, govern: see *governor, govern*.] Pertaining to a governor: as, a *gubernatorial* election; *gubernatorial* duties. [Chiefly in newspaper use, in the United States.]

He refused to run for mayor or governor, though often solicited, once declining the *gubernatorial* nomination after a unanimous choice by the convention.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 123.

Gubernetes (gū-bėr-nē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Such, 1825), an accom. of the stricter form *Cybernetes* (first used by Cabanis and Heine, 1859), < Gr. κυβερνήτης, a steersman, < κυβερνᾶν, steer, > L. *gubernare*, steer, govern: see *govern*.] A remarkable genus of South American tyrant-birds, having the outer tail-feathers extraordinarily developed. *G. yetapa*, the yiperu, inhabits Brazil and other parts of South America. It is the only species.



Yiperu (*Gubernetes yetapa*)

guddle¹ (gud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling*. [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *guttle*.] To drink much or greedily; guzzle. *Jennings*.

guddle² (gud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling*. [Sc.; origin obscure.] 1. To botch; bungle; mangle; haggle.—2. To catch (fish) with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

gude¹ (güd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good*.

Gude² (güd), *n.* A Scotch form of *God*.

Gudermannian (gö-dėr-man'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Christoph Gudermann (1798–1852).—**Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity.** See *amplitude*.—**Gudermannian function.** See II.

II. *n.* A mathematical function named from Gudermann. The Gudermannian is expressed by the letters gd put before the sign of the variable, and it is defined by the equation $x = \log \tan (\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{gd}\,x)$. The sine, cosine, and tangent of the Gudermannian are also sometimes called *Gudermannians*, or *Gudermannian functions*.

gudgeon¹ (guj'on), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *goodgeon*; early mod. E. also *gogion*; < ME. *gojon, gojune*, < OF. *goujon*, F. *goujon*, dial. *govion, gouvion* = It. *gobione*, < L. *gobio*(*n-*), another form of *gobius*, also *cobius*, < Gr. κωβιός, a kind of fish, a gudgeon, tench.] I. *n.* 1. A small European fresh-water fish, *Gobio fluviatilis*, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It is easily caught, and is used for bait. See cut under *Gobio*.

'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards,
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 142.

Hence—2. A person easily cheated or insnared.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift*.

In vain at glory *gudgeon* Boswell snaps.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

3†. A bait; an allurement; something used to deceive or entrap a person; a cheat; a lie.

Doo you thinke that James was so mad, as to gape for *gogions*; or so vngratious as to sell his truth for a peece of Ireland?
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Hist. Ireland, an. 1583.

What fish so ever you be, you have made both mee and Philautus to swallow a *gudgeon*.
Lyly, Euphues, sig. K 3, b.

Sea-gudgeon, the black goby or rock-fish.

II. *a.* Resembling a gudgeon; foolish; stupid.

This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon* princes as will nibble at it. *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 90.

gudgeon¹ (guj'on), *v. t.* [< *gudgeon*¹, *n.*, 2, 3.] To insnare; cheat; impose on.

To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you. *Scott*.

gudgeon² (guj'on), *n.* [< ME. *gojone* (of a pulley), < OF. *goujon, gojon, gougeon, gougon*, the pin of a pulley, the gudgeon of a wheel.] 1. The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. *Halliwell*.—2. In *mach.*, that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar. The word formerly denoted the part revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when that part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of the gudgeon and the mode of its insertion depend upon the form and material of the shaft.

3. In *ship-building*: (*a*) One of several clamps, of iron or other metal, bolted to the stern-post of a ship or boat for the rudder to hang on. There is a hole in each of them to receive a corresponding pintle bolted on the back of the rudder, which thus turns as upon hinges. There are generally 4, 5, or 6 gudgeons on a ship's stern-post, according to her size.

The keel is his back, the planks are his ribs, the beams his bones, the pintal and *gudgeons* are his gristles and cartilages. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 9.

(*b*) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes in which the spindle of a windlass traverses.—4. A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks or slabs, as of stone or marble.

Joined together by cramps and *gudgeons* of iron and copper. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 287.

5. A piece of wood used for roofing. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cross-tail gudgeon**, a gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank. (See also *beam-gudgeon*.)

gue¹ (gū), *n.* [Cf. *gig* and *gewgaw*.] A musical instrument of the violin kind, having only two strings (of horsehair), and played like a violoncello, formerly used in Shetland.

He could play upon the *gue*, and upon the common violin, the melancholy and pathetic tunes peculiar to the country. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gue²† (gū), *n.* [< OF. *gueux*, a rogue.] A rogue; a vagabond; a sharper.

Diligent search was made all thereabout,
But my ingenious *gue* had got him out.
Honest Ghost, p. 232. (*Nares*.)

Gueber, Gheber (gē'bėr), *n.* [= F. *Guèbre*, < Pers. *gabr*, a worshiper of fire, a Parsee, an in-

fidel. See *Giaour*, which represents the Turk. form of the Pers. word.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian sect of fire-worshipers, the remnant of the ancient Zoroastrians. They are now found chiefly in western India, and are called *Parsees*. Only a few thousands linger in Persia itself, chiefly in the provinces of Kirman and Yazd. Also spelled *Guebre*, *Ghebre*.

In general, this name of *Ghebers* is applied to the Zoroastrians or Parsis, whom a modern European would all but surely point to if asked to instance a modern race of Fire-worshippers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 256.

guegaw†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw*. *Minsheu*.

guejarite (gā'här-īt), *n.* [< *Guejar* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and copper, occurring in crystalline masses of a steel-gray color in the district of Guejar in Andalusia, Spain.

gueldt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *geld*[1].

guelder-rose, gelder-rose (gel'dėr-rōz), *n.* [Cf. D. *Geldersche roos*, F. *rose de Gueldre;* so called from its supposed source, *Gelderland*, *Guelderland*, or *Guelders*, D. *Gelderland* or *Gelderen*, G. *Geldern*, F. *Gueldre*, ML. *Geldria*, *Gelria*.] *Viburnum Opulus*, especially the cultivated form of that species; the snowball-tree. See *Viburnum* and *cranberry-tree*.

Gueldrian, Geldrian (gel'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Geldria*, Guelderland: see *guelder-rose*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Guelderland or Gelderland in the Netherlands, or to the former German duchy of that name.

Herman Kloet, a young and most determined *Geldrian* soldier, now commanded in the place [Neuss]. *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 26.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guelderland.

Guelf, Guelph (gwelf), *n.* [< It. *Guelfo*, It. form of G. *Welf*, a personal name, < OHG. MHG. *welf*, the young of dogs, and of wild animals, = AS. *hwelp*, E. *whelp:* see *whelp*.] A member of the papal and popular party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelfs) were a powerful family of Germany, so called from Welf I., in the time of Charlemagne. His descendants, several of whom bore the same name, held great possessions in Italy, through intermarriage, were at different times dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Carinthia, and founded the princely house of Brunswick and Hanover, to which the present royal family of England belongs. The names *Welf* and *Waiblingen* (Guelf and Ghibelline) are alleged to have been first used as war-cries at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140, fought and lost by Welf VI. against the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III. The contest soon ceased in Germany, but was taken up on other grounds in Italy, over which the emperors claimed supreme power; and the names continued to designate bitterly antagonistic parties there till near the end of the fifteenth century. See *Ghibelline*.

Guelfic, Guelphic (gwel'fik), *a.* [< *Guelf*, *Guelph*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Guelfs.

The family of Dante had been *Guelphic*, and we have seen him already as a young man serving two campaigns against the other party. *Lowell*, Dante.

Under George IV. . . . was begun the great series of Monuments of German History, the editor of which was once wont to call himself Historiographer of the Most Serene *Guelfic* house. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

Guelfic order, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by George IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Guelfism, Guelphism (gwel'fizm), *n.* [< *Guelf*, *Guelph*, + *-ism*.] Political support of the Guelfs.

With the extinction of Ghibellinism *Guelfism* perished also. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 245.

guepard, gueparde (gwep'ärd), *n.* [< F. *guépard;* formation not obvious; the second part appears to be L. *pardus*, pard.] The hunting-leopard of India: same as *chetah*.

Gueparda (gwē-pär'dä), *n.* [NL., < *guepard*.] A genus of dog-like cats, the type of a subfamily *Guepardinæ:* same as *Cynælurus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1867. See cut under *chetah*.

Guepardinæ (gwep-är-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gueparda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, typified by the genus *Gueparda*, containing the dog-like cat, the chetah or hunting-leopard of India, as its only living representative, characterized by lack of an internal lobe of the upper sectorial tooth, and non-retractile claws. Also called *Cynælurinæ*. *T. N. Gill*, 1872.

guerdon (gėr'dọn), *n.* [< ME. *guerdon*, *guerdoun*, *gardone*, *gardwyne*, etc., < OF. *guerdon*, *guerredon*, *guarredon*, *guierdon*, *guirdon*, *werdon*, etc., = Pr. *guerdon* = It. *guidardone*, *guiderdone*, < ML. *widerdonum*, a reward; an ingenious alteration, simulating L. *donum*, a gift, of the expected **widerlonum*, < OHG. *widarlōn* (= AS. *witherlean*), a reward, < *widar* (= AS. *wither*), against, back again (see *withernam*), + *lōn* (= AS. *lean*), reward.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Gifene us gersoms and golde, and *gerdwynes* many. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1729.

For recompence hereof I shall
You well reward, and golden *guerdon* give.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 32.

Death, in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To be a knight companion of Spain's proudest order of chivalry was the *guerdon* . . . which Spain's monarch promised the murderer, if he should succeed.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 544.

guerdon (gėr'dọn), *v. t.* [< ME. *guerdonen*, *guerdounen*, *gardonen*, < OF. *guerdonner*, *guerredoner*, *guerdoner*, *werdoner*, etc., = Pr. *guiardoner* = It. *guidardonare*, *guiderdonare;* from the noun.] To give a guerdon to; reward.

It is good to serue suche a lorde as *gardoneths* his seruaunt in suche wise.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

guerdonable (gėr'dọn-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *guerdonnable*, *guerredonable*, < *guerdonner*, reward: see *guerdon*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Worthy of guerdon or reward.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 75.

guerdonless (gėr'dọn-les), *a.* [< ME. *guerdonlesse;* < *guerdon* + *-less*.] Without reward.

But love alas quyte him so his wage
With cruel daunger pleynly at the laste
That with the dethe *guerdonlesse* he paste.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 399.

guereza (ger'e-zä), *n.* [Native name.] 1. A large African monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecinæ*, the *Colobus guereza*, one of the showiest



Guereza (*Colobus guereza*).

of the whole tribe, party-colored with black and white in large masses, with long flowing hair and a long bushy tail.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of monkeys, the type of which is the guereza. *J. E. Gray*.

Also *querza*.

Guerickian (gē-rik'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg (1602–86), noted for his experiments concerning the pressure of air.—**Guerickian vacuum**, the partial vacuum produced by an air-pump.

guerilla, guerillist. See *guerrilla, guerrillist*.

Guerinia (gwē-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Desvoidy, 1830), named after M. *Guérin*, a French entomologist.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of tachina flies. *R. Desvoidy*. (*b*) A genus of scale-insects having two long knobbed or buttoned hairs on the last joint of the antennæ. *Signoret*, 1875.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*, 1862.

guérite (gā-rēt'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *guerida* = OCat. *guarita* = Sp. Pg. *guarida*), a lookout, sentry-box, prop. pp. fem. of *guérir*, protect: see *garret*[1].] *Milit.*, a small turret or box of wood or of masonry at the salient angles of works, on the top of the revetment, at the door of a public building, etc., to shelter a sentry; a sentry-box.

guernsey (gėrn'zi), *n.* [Named from the island of *Guernsey* in the English Channel.] 1. A close-fitting knitted woolen shirt much worn by seamen; a Guernsey frock. Compare *jersey*.

How true a poet is he [Burns]! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden, and the *guernsey* coat, and the blouse. *Emerson*, Speech at Burns Centenary in Boston.

Guernseys, besides being exceptionally comfortable, cover a multitude of deficiencies in underwear.
Christian Union, Jan. 20, 1887.

2. The red-legged partridge, *Perdix* or *Caccabis rufa*. *Montagu*.

Guernsey blue, ear-shell, etc. See the nouns.

guerrilla, guerilla (gę-ril'ä), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *guerrilla*, a skirmishing warfare, a body of skirmishers, a predatory band, dim. of *guerra* = F. *guerre*, war: see *war*.] I. *n.* 1. War carried on by the repeated attacks of independent bands; a system of irregular warfare by means of raids and surprises. [Rarely used in English in this sense.]—2. Properly, a band of independent and generally predatory fighters in a war; now, more commonly, an individual member of such a band. The word was first brought into prominent use for the bands of peasants and shepherds who employed every means of annoying the French armies in Spain in 1808–14, often performing efficient service; and guerrillas were very active in the Carlist cause in the subsequent civil wars. In the American civil war there were numerous guerrillas along the border lines, especially on the Confederate side.

He [Bismarck] never could hear of the exploits performed by francs-tireurs without flying into a rage, and he frequently complained that these *guerrillas* should have been captured instead of instantly shot down.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 589.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to guerrillas: as, a *guerrilla* attack; a *guerrilla* band.

A most valuable corps of light troops had been formed, schooled in all the wild, irregular movements of *guerrilla* warfare. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

With what success he carries on this *guerilla* war after declining a general action with the main body of our argument our readers shall see.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

guerrillist, guerillist (gę-ril'ist), *n.* [< *guerrilla, guerilla*, + *-ist*.] A member of a guerrilla band; a guerrilla. *Imp. Dict.*

Guese (gēs or gēz), *a.* and *n.* [Abbr. of *Portuguese*.] Portuguese: used familiarly by American fishermen and sailors.

guess[1] (ges), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess*, *ghesse;* prop. *gess*, early mod. E. *gesse*, the *u* or *h* (as also in *guest*[1], *ghost*, etc.) being a mod. and erroneous insertion, without etymological basis or orthographic value; the word is ult. a deriv. of *get*, and should be spelled, as formerly, with the same initial elements; < ME. *gessen* = MD. *ghissen*, D. *gissen* = MLG. LG. *gissen*, guess (cf. D. LG. *ver-gissen*, guess wrongly), = North Fries. *gessze*, *gedse* = Icel. *giska* = Sw. *gissa* = Dan. *gisse*, guess, conjecture; a secondary form (according to the Icel. form, orig. reflexive with refl. suffix *-sk*, as in E. *bask*[1], *busk*[1], etc.) of *get:* cf. Icel. *geta*, get, also guess, Dan. *gjette*, guess: see *get*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To form, without certain knowledge, but from probable indications, a notion concerning; form a provisional or an imperfect opinion concerning; conjecture; surmise.

And thei, as thei sygen him wandrynge on the see, *gessiden* [him] for to be a fantum, and crieden.
Wyclif, Mark vi. 49.

Not mortall like, ne like mankinde thy voice doth sound, I *gesse*
Some goddesse thou art. *Phaer*, Æneid, i.

Ptoleme nameth it Manapia, but whie he appropriateth that name to this citie, neither dooth he declare, nor I *ghesse*. *Stanihurst*, in Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, iii.

By the measure of my grief
I leave thy greatness to be *guess'd*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

2. To conjecture rightly; solve by a correct conjecture; form a true opinion of: as, to *guess* one's design; to *guess* a riddle.

Their harts she *ghesseth* by their humble guise.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 13.

Riddle me this, and *guess* him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

3. In a loose use, to believe; think; suppose; imagine: with a clause for object.

There ben now fewe of suche, I *gesse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 180.

Afterward, if I shulde lyve in woo,
Thanne to repente it were to late, I *gesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse,
That God, that makere is of al and lord,
Ne herde nevere betyr, as I *gesse*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 200.

Not altogether; better far, I *guess*,
That we do make our entrance several ways.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Well, then, Mr. Trip, you have a pleasant sort of place here, I *guess*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Conspicuous at the centre of the Lake
Their safe retreat, we knew them well, I *guess*
That the whole valley knew them.
Wordsworth, Recluse.

[This use is common in English literature from the first appearance of the word; but it is now regarded as colloquial, and, from its frequency in the United States, it is generally supposed by Englishmen to be an "Americanism." By an easy extension *guess* is used for *think*, *believe*, or *suppose*, even where the meaning is not at all conjectural, but positive, and it is then logically superfluous, serving merely to make the assertion less abrupt: as, I *guess* I will go now (that is, I am going now); I *guess* I know what I'm about (that is, I know what I am doing). In most instances this use probably arises from a desire to avoid positive assertion, or from some feeling of hesitation or uncertainty.]=Syn. 1. *Imagine*, *Presume*, etc. See *conjecture*.

II. *intrans.* To form a conjecture; judge or conclude from incomplete or uncertain evidence: commonly with *at* or *by*.

The Text serves only to *guess by*; we must satisfie our selves fully out of the Authors that liv'd about those times.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

The best prophet is naturally the best guesser, and the best guesser, he that is best versed and studied in the matter he *guesses at*; for he hath most signs to *guess by*.
Hobbes, Of Man, iii.

He is so much improved by continual writing that it is believed in a short time one may be able to read his letters, and find out his meaning without *guessing*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

guess[1] (ges), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess*, *ghesse*, *gesse*; < ME. *gesse* = MD. *ghisse*, D. *gis* = MLG. *gisse*, a guess; from the verb.] A notion gathered from mere probability or imperfect information; a judgment or conclusion without sufficient or determinate evidence; a conjecture; a surmise: as, to act by *guess*.

For utterly, withouten *gesse*,
Alle that ye seyn is but in veyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5324.

The later writers [on Scripture] have generally striven to distinguish themselves from the elder by some new *guess*, by saying somewhat that hath not been said before.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. lx.

Newton's *guess* that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

guess[2]† (ges), *n.* See *another-guess*, *a.*

guessable (ges'a-bl), *a.* [< *guess*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being guessed.

Size of it [Plymouth harbor] *guessable* at less than I expected.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 20.

guesser (ges'ėr), *n.* [= D. *gisser*, *gister* = MLG. *gisner*; < *guess*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who guesses or conjectures; one who decides or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.

A man that never hits on the right side cannot be called a bad *guesser*, but must miss out of design, and be notably skilful at lighting on the wrong.
Bentley, Sermons, iii.

guessing (ges'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gessing*, < ME. *gessinge*; verbal n. of *guess*[1], *v.*] Guesswork; conjecture; notion.

Therefore shall ye saye out no more vanite, nor prophecie your own *gessynges*.
Bible of 1551, Ezek. xiii.

guessingly (ges'ing-li), *adv.* By guesswork; by way of conjecture.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

guessive† (ges'iv), *a.* [< *guess*[1] + *-ive*.] Conjectural.

In Dreams, and all viary Omens, they are only *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 96.

guess-rope (ges'rōp), *n.* Same as *guess-warp*.

guess-warp (ges'wârp), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a hawser coiled in a boat, and carried from a vessel to any distant object for the purpose of warping the vessel toward the object: so called from the necessity of guessing the distance, and consequently the length of the hawser.—2. Any rope by which a boat is secured astern of or alongside a ship.

The boats are lowered down and made fast astern, or out to the swinging beams, by *geswarps*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

Also *guess-rope*, *guest-rope*, *geswarp*.

Guess-warp boom, a spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guesswork (ges'wėrk), *n.* That which is done by or is due to guess; conjectural action or opinion; random or haphazard action.

The pompous rascallion,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork*.
Byron, Epistle to Mr. Murray.

Balbo reckons (but this is *guesswork*) that the MS. copies of the Divina Commedia made during the fourteenth century, and now existing in the libraries of Europe, are more numerous than those of all other works, ancient and modern, made during the same period.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 22.

guest[1] (gest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghest* (the *u* or *h* being (as also in *guess*, *ghost*, etc.) a mod. and erroneous insertion); early mod. E. also *gest*, *geast*; < ME. *gest*, *geest*, earlier sometimes *gist*, < AS. *gest*, *gest*, *gist*, *giest*, *gyst*, a guest, prop. an accidental guest, a chance comer, a stranger, = OS. *gast* = D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *gast* = Icel. *gestr* = Sw. *gäst* = Dan. *gjæst* (and borrowed *gast*) = Goth. *gasts*, a guest, a stranger, = L. *hostis*, in earlier use a stranger, in classical use an enemy, pl. *hostes*, the enemy (> ult. E. *host*[1]). Cf. L. *hospes* (*hospit-*) (orig. **hostipotis*?), he who entertains a stranger (> ult. E. *host*[2]), = OBulg. *gosti* = Russ. *gostĭ*, a guest, visitor, stranger, alien. Root unknown.] 1†. A stranger; a foreigner.

Ther is right now come into toune a *gest*,
A Greek aspie, and telleth newe thynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1111.

2. A person received into one's house or at one's table out of friendship or courtesy; a person entertained gratuitously; a visitor sojourning in the house of, or entertained at table by, another.

Also the alderman schal haue, at euery generall day, to his dynk and for his *geestys*, j. Galone of ale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 277.

Goe, soule, the bodies *guest*,
Upon a thanklesse arrant!
Raleigh, The Lye.

Mr. Peckniff . . . received his *guests* in the best parlour.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, iv.

3. A person entertained for pay, as at an inn or in a boarding-house; a boarder or lodger. Specifically, in *law*, any person who is received at an inn, hotel, or tavern, upon the general undertaking of the keeper of the house, as distinguished from some special contract qualifying the relation.

Not enough account is made of the greater [than military] genius that can organize and carry on a great American hotel, with a thousand or fifteen hundred *guests*, in a short, sharp, and decisive campaign of two months
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 62.

4. In *zoöl.*, a parasite: as, "a dozen tapeworm *guests*," *Cobbold*.—**Guest gall-flies**. See *guest-fly* and *inquiline*.=Syn. 2. *Caller*, etc. See *visitor*.

guest[1]† (gest), *v.* [< ME. *gesten* (= MHG. *gesten* = Sw. *gästa* = Dan. *gjæste*), entertain as a guest; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To entertain as a guest; receive with hospitality.

O Hosts, what knowe you, whether, . . .
When you suppose to feast men at your Table,
You *guest* Gods Angels in Men's habit hid?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

II. *intrans.* To act the part of a guest; be a guest.

My hope was now
To *guest* with him, and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxiv.

guest[2] (gest), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ghost*.
Brockett. Compare *larguest*.

guest-chamber (gest'chām'bėr), *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Also *guest-room*.

The Master saith, Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? Mark xiv. 14.

guesten (ges'ten), *v. i.* [< ME. *gestnen*, *guinen*, < *gest*, a guest: see *guest* and *-en*[1], 3.] To lodge as a guest. [Scotch.]

Toppet Hob o' the Mains had *guesten'd* in my house by chance.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

Here have I come this length, trusting the godly Earl of Murray would be on his march to the Borders, for he was to have *guestened* with the Baron of Avenel.
Scott, Monastery, xxxv.

guest-fly (gest'flī), *n.* One of certain small hymenopterous or dipterous insects allied to the true gall-flies, but inhabiting galls made by other species. Also called *guest* or *inquiline gall-fly*.

guest-hall† (gest'hâl), *n.* [ME. *gesthalle* (= G. *gasthalle*); < *guest*[1] + *hall*[1].] A hall or room in which guests are received.

guest-house† (gest'hous), *n.* [ME. *gesthus*, < AS. *gæsthūs* (= D. *gasthuis*, hospital, = LG. *gasthus* = G. *gasthaus*), an inn, < *gæst*, guest, + *hūs*, house.] An inn.

guesting†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghesting*; < ME. *gesting*; verbal n. of *guest*, *v.*] Hospitable entertainment.

Pray him for . . . *ghesting*, and two meales meate,
For his love that was of virgin borne.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 235).

guestive† (ges'tiv), *a.* [Irreg < *guest*[1] + *-ive*.] Pertaining or suitable to a guest.

If I go home,
My mother is with two doubts overcome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit care
For all such guests as there seek *guestive* fare.
Chapman, Odyssey, xvi.

guest-moth (gest'môth), *n.* An inquiline moth, as the acorn-moth. Guest-moths belong mostly to the *Pyralidæ* and *Tineidæ*, and in the larval state live upon the products of other insects, such as the substance of galls, wax, or other secretions. The term is best applied to those that live inside the domiciles of other insects. See cut under *acorn-moth*.

guest-room (gest'rōm), *n.* Same as *guest-chamber*.

But this I say, there was but one *guest-roome*,
Hangd with a pentice cloath spoke age enough.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 131.

guest-rope (gest'rōp), *n.* [A corruption of *guess-rope*.] Same as *guess-warp*.

guestwise (gest'wiz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *geastwise*; < *guest*[1] + *-wise*.] In the manner or character of a guest.

But ouer brought he him in *geastwise*, & as a straunger, geuing him none inheritaunce here.
J. Udall, On Acts vii.

My heart to her but as *guest-wise* sojourn'd,
And now to Helen it is home return'd.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

guenlette (gē-let'), *n.* [F.] See *annealing-arch*.

Gueux (gē), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *gueux*, poor, beggarly, as a noun, beggar, ragamuffin; origin uncertain.] The name adopted by the league of Flemish nobles organized in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II., previously given to them in contempt, and borne by their followers in the succeeding war.

guff (guf), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *goff*[1].] 1. An oaf or fool. *Halliwell*.—2. Idle or foolish talk; stuff. [Slang.]

I tell you all this talk is *guff*, and it just comes down to the money.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 219.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *v. i.* [Sc. also *guffa*, *gaffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff*, *gawf*; origin obscure; usually said to be imitative.] To laugh loudly and coarsely or rudely.

I heard Sydney Smith *guffawing*, other persons prating.
Carlyle, in Froude.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *n.* [Sc. also *guffa*, *gaffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff*, *gawf*; from the verb.] A loud, rude burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Young Buttons burst out into a *guffaw*.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 234.

guffer (guf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The viviparous blenny or eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*. [Local, Eng.]

gug (gug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a self-acting inclined plane under ground.
Greeley. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

gugal (gö-gal'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The resin of the salai-tree (*Boswellia serrata*) of India, where it is used for incense.

gugaw†, *n.* See *gewgaw*.

guggle (gug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guggled*, ppr. *guggling*. [Imitative variation of *gurgle*.] I. *intrans.* To make a gurgling sound; gurgle. [Colloq.]

Something rose in my throat, I know not what, which made me for a moment *guggle*, as it were, for speech.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 305.

Dobbin . . . exploded among the astonished market-people with shrieks of yelling laughter. "Hwat's that gawky *guggling* about?" said Mrs. O'Dowd.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

II. *trans.* To gargle, as the throat. [Prov. Eng.]

guggle (gug'l), *n.* [< *guggle*, *v.*] A gurgling sound. [Colloq.]

gugglet, guglet (gug'let), *n.* Same as *goglet*.

guhr (gėr; G. pron. gör), *n.* [G., fermentation, guhr, < *gähren*, *gären*, ferment; allied to E. *yeast*, q. v.] A loose earthy deposit formed by the infiltration of water and its solvent action on rock material. It is an amorphous deposit found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ochor.

guiac (gwī'ak), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

guiacan† (gwī'a-kan), *n.* [W. Ind. (Cuban).] The remora or sucking-fish, *Echineis naucrates*.

Somewhat further he [Columbus] saw very strange fishes, especially of the *guiacan*.
Oviedo, America (1671).

guiacol (gwī'a-kol), *n.* [< *guiac* + *-ol*.] A product of the distillation of gum guaiacum resembling creosote. It is also a constituent of wood-tar. When pure it is a colorless liquid.

Horner . . . reports that he has used *guiacol* in phthisis for four years.
Medical News, LII. 694.

guiacum (gwī'a-kum), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

guiba† (gwī'bä), *n.* [Some native name.] A mammal said to resemble a gazel. *Goldsmith*.

Guicowar (gī'kō-wär), *n.* Same as *Gaikwar*.

guid (gīd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good*.—**Guids and gear**. See *gear*.

guida (gwē'dä), *n.*; pl. *guide* (-de). [It., = E. *guide*, *n.*] In *music*, the theme or subject of a fugue.

guidable (gī'da-bl), *a.* [< *guide* + *-able*.] Capable of being guided; tractable.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.
Bp. Sprat, Sermon before the King, p. 11.

guidage (gī'dāj), *n.* [= OF. *gidage; as guide* + *-age.*] 1. Guidance; direction. *Southey.* [Rare.] —2†. A reward given for safe-conduct through an unknown country.

guidance (gī'dans), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ance.*] The act of guiding; a leading or conducting; direction; instruction.

I at least understand enough of it to enable me to form for my own *guidance* . . . not an obscure, not an hesitating, but a clear and determined judgment.
Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, II. 70.

It would have been utterly impossible for Sir Arthur Wardour, or his daughter, to have found their way along these shelves without the *guidance* and encouragement of the beggar. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

She gave their brother blind
Her hand . . . for *guidance*.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

guide (gīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guided*, ppr. *guiding.* [< ME. *guiden*, usually *giden, gyden*, < OF. **guider*, F. *guider* (OF. also reg. *guier*, > ME. *guien, gien, gyen*, E. *guy*, guide: see *guy*[1]) = Pr. *guidar, gussar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin, prob. < Goth. *witan*, watch, observe, AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know (cf. deriv. AS. *wita*, an adviser, = Icel. *viti*, a leader, a signal), allied to AS. *wīs*, E. *wise*, AS. *wīsian*, G. *weisen*, show, direct, guide, lead, AS. *wīsa*, a guide, leader, director: see *wit, wise*[1]. Doublet *guy*[1].]

1. To show the way to; lead or conduct.

And to this place he *gidyd* yow the weye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

I wish . . . you'd *guide* me to your sovereign's court.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

Brutus, *guided* now, as he thought, by divine conduct, speeds him towards the West. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To direct or regulate; manage; give direction to; control.

I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, *guide* the house. 1 Tim. v. 14.

'Tis not Fortune *guides* this World below.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The hotel of Madame S. de R—d is not more distinguished by its profuse decoration than by the fine taste which has *guided* the vast expenditure.
Disraeli, Coningsby, p. 290.

Their left hand does the calking-iron *guide*,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 583.

3. To use; treat. [Scotch.]

O think then Willie he was right was,
When he saw his uncle *guided* [hanged] sae.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 171).

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Guide, Direct, Sway;* manage, control, pilot, steer. *Guide* implies that the person guiding accompanies or precedes, while *direct* need not mean more than that he gives instructions, which may be from a distance. The figurative uses of these words are not far from the same meanings. *Direct* may imply that we must reflect and exercise judgment, *guide* that we trustingly follow where we are led; but *direct* also means to exercise absolute authority: as, he *directed* all the movements of the army by telegraph from the seat of government. *Sway* in this connection is used of some influence, often bad and always strong, which turns us aside from what otherwise might have been our course, and in this sense is nearly equal to *bias.* (See comparison under *authority.*) We are *guided* or *directed* by principle or reason, or by a real friend, and *swayed* by our passions or feelings, or by unwise or unworthy associates.

The stars will *guide* us back.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, iv.

Who can *direct* when all pretend to know?
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 64.

Take heed, lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

guide (gīd), *n.* [< ME. *guide, guyde, gide, gyde*, < OF. **guid, guis*, F. *guide* = Pr. *guida, guit* = Sp. Pg. *guia* = It. *guida*, guide; from the verb.] 1. One who leads or directs another or others in a way or course; a conductor; specifically, one engaged in the business of guiding; a person familiar with a region, town, public building, etc., who is employed to lead strangers, as travelers or tourists, to or through it.

Merlin was *Guyde* till thei come in a grete foreste, where thei a-lighte till here mete was made redy.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

As the woy ys so wyckede, bote ho so hadde a *gyde*
That myght folwen ous ech fot, for drede of mys-tornynge.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 307.

2. One who or that which determines or directs another in his conduct or course of action; a director; a regulator.

Open your eyes to the light of grace, a better *guide* than Nature. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

They were dangerous *guides*, the feelings
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) One resident in or otherwise familiar with the neighborhood where an army is encamped in time of war, employed or forced to give intelligence concerning the country, and especially about the roads by which an enemy may approach. The guides accompany headquarters. (*b*) One of the non-commissioned officers or other enlisted men who take positions to mark the pivots, marches, formations, and alinements in modern discipline.—4. A guide-book.—5. In *mining:* (*a*) A cross-course. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*b*) *pl.* Same as *cage-guides.*—6. Something intended to direct or keep to a course or motion; a contrivance for regulating progressive motion or action: as, a sewing-machine *guide.* See *guide-bar, guide-rail,* etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing:* (1) A flat movable rule, or other device, used by type-setters to mark place on their copy. (2) A projection on the feed-board or laying-on board of a printing-press which determines the correct position of a sheet to be printed. (*b*) In *bookbinding,* the bearings which make the groove or channel that steadies the motion of a cutting-knife. (*c*) On a fishing-rod, one of the metal rings through which the line is passed. (*d*) One of the arcs of circles fastened on the fore axle of a wagon as a bearing for the bed when it locks. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]


Guide for Fishing-rod.

7. In *music:* (*a*) The subject or dux of a fugue. (*b*) A direct.—**Axle-box guides.** See *axle-box.*—**Cross-head guides.** See *cross-head.*—**Drop-guide,** in a printing-press, a contrivance of iron or brass that rises, permits the paper to pass out, and then drops.—**Guide-blade chamber,** the chamber in a turbine water-wheel casing containing the guiding partitions which direct the flow of water on the wheel.—**Guide center, guide left, guide right,** military orders indicating the position of the guide in marking the pivots, formations, and alinements.—**Head-guide,** in a printing-press, the guide for the head or narrow end of the paper.—**Side-guide,** in a printing-press, the guide for the side or broad end of the paper.—**Spiral-grooved guide,** a boring-tool for long holes, such as shafts or tunnels. It consists of a tube of wrought-iron of the size of the hole to be bored, and having throughout its entire length spiral grooves, by means of which the water and sediment are conveyed to the surface. Its cutting face is set at intervals with diamonds to prevent wear, and, as it exactly fits the hole to be bored, it insures a perfectly straight boring.

guide-bar (gīd'bär), *n.* One of two pieces of metal with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the cross-head of a steam-engine, on which the cross-head slides and by which it is kept parallel to the cylinder. They are a substitute for the parallel motion. Also called *guide-block, slide-rod,* and *slide.*

guide-block (gīd'blok), *n.* Same as *guide-bar.*

guide-book (gīd'bůk), *n.* A book of directions for travelers and tourists as to the best routes, etc., and giving information about the places to be visited.

guidecraft (gīd'kräft), *n.* The art or of skill in guiding or leading the way. [Rare.]

The true pioneers: that is to say, the men who invented *guidecraft.* *The Academy*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 3.

guide-feather (gīd'feтн'ėr), *n.* One of the feathers on an arrow, of a different color from the rest, placed perpendicularly to the line of the nock, to enable the archer the more readily to adjust the arrow to the bowstring.

guide-flag (gīd'flag), *n.* 1. *Naut.,* in fleet tactics, a flag displayed on the vessel which is to act as a pivot or guide during an evolution of the fleet. In the United States navy the guard-flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white ground, is used for the purpose.

2. *Milit.,* a small flag or guidon borne by a soldier designated as a marker, and serving to mark points of wheeling, alinements, etc.

guideless (gīd'les), *a.* [< *guide* + *-less.*] Without a guide or means of guidance; wanting direction or a director.

The greatest of their gallasses fell foule vpon another ship, and lost her rudder, so that *guideless* she droue with the tyde vpon a shelue in the shoare of Callis.
Speed, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1588.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

guide-post (gīd'pōst), *n.* A post placed at the point of division or intersection of two or more roads, and displaying a sign for directing travelers on their way; a finger-post.

Great men are the *guide-posts* and marks in the state.
Burke, American Taxation.

I have heard these called "finger-posts," but to me, a native of Lancashire, *guide-post* is the natural and familiar word. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 432.

guide-pulley (gīd'půl'i), *n.* In *mach.,* a pulley employed to alter the course of a band.

The band for driving the mandrel proceeds from the foot-wheel over the two oblique *guide-pulleys.*
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 47.

guider (gī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gider, gyder*, etc., < OF. *guideor, guideur*, < **guider*, guide: see *guide, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who guides; a guide or director.

Whereby he and the said bishop constituted one Simon Warner to be *guider* and keeper of the house, or hospital.
Strype, Abp. Parker, iii. 20.

God is the *guider* of the field,
He breaks the champion's spear and shield.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 33.

guide-rail (gīd'rāl), *n.* In *rail.,* an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a track, designed, in connection with devices on the engine or cars, to keep a train from leaving the track on curves, crossings, or steep grades.

guideress†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guidresse;* < ME. *gyderesse;* < *guider* + *-ess.*] A female guide or leader.

Thow [philosophy] art *gyderesse* of verrey lyht.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

Fortune herselfe the *guidresse* of all worldly chances.
Chaloner, tr. of Morise Encomium, sig. P, 4.

guide-roller (gīd'rō'lėr), *n.* A roller on a fixed axis serving as a guide to anything passing along in contact with it.

guide-ropes (gīd'rōps), *n. pl.* Same as *cage-guides.* [U. S.]

guide-screw (gīd'skrō), *n.* In *mach.,* a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guideship† (gīd'ship), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ship.*] Guidance; government; management; treatment.

He desired that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie, to cum and resseive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 290.

An' our ain lads—
Gar'd them work hard,
An' little wust'nance gae,
That I was even at their *guideship* wae.
Ross, Helenore, p. 62.

guide-tube (gīd'tūb), *n.* In *mach.,* any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, commonly a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

guideway (gīd'wā), *n.* In *mech.,* a track, channel, framework, or other device of kindred nature serving as a guide for any mechanism.

The tool carriage . . . is adapted to slide on *guideways* on the main frame [of an automatic wood-turning lathe].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 18.

guide-yoke (gīd'yōk), *n.* A yoke-shaped guiding piece in machinery.

guidguid (gwid'gwid), *n.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *guitguit.*] Same as *barking-bird. C. Darwin.*

guidon (gī'dọn), *n.* [Formerly also *guydon;* < F. *guidon* (= Sp. *guion* = Pg. *guião*), a guidon, < *guider*, etc., guide: see *guide.*] 1. A small guiding flag or streamer, as that usually borne by each troop of cavalry or mounted battery of artillery, or used to direct the movements of infantry, or to signal with at sea. It is broad at the end next the staff and pointed, rounded, or notched at the other end.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son,
Under his *guydon* marcht as private soldiers there.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 251.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. *Grose*, Military Antiq., II. 258.

2. The officer carrying the guidon.—3. The flag of a gild or fraternity.

Guidonian (gwē-dō'ni-ạn), *a.* In *music,* pertaining to Guido d'Arezzo, or Guido Aretino, an Italian musician of the eleventh century; Aretinian.—**Guidonian hand,** a tabulation of the tones of the scale, and especially of the hexachord system, upon the joints and tips of the fingers, so as to display their relations to the eye as an aid to solmization. Invented by Guido. Also called *harmonic hand.*—**Guidonian syllables.** See *Aretinian syllables,* under *Aretinian.*

guiet†, *v. t.* See *guy*[1].

guigaw†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw. Minsheu.*

guige, gige (gēj), *n.* [OF., also *guigne, guiche, guice, guise, guinche,* the strap of a shield, also a strap or cord attached to a banner, sword-belt, etc., = It. *guiggia,* the strap of a shield, the strap of a sandal or slipper, the upper-leather of a slipper or shoe, etc.] The strap of a shield, by which it is supported over the shoulder, and by which it can be hung up when not in use. Also *gig, gigue.*

Guignet's green. See *green*[1].

Guikwar, *n.* Same as *Gaikwar.*

guilala (gwi-lä'lä), *n.* Same as *bilalo.*

guild[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gild*[1].

guild[2], **guildable**, etc. See *gild*[2], etc.

guilder, gilder[2] (gil'dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gilden;* var. of *gilden*[2].] 1. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and in Germany.—2. Now, a Dutch silver coin of the

value of 1s. 8d. English, or about 40 cents. Also called *gulden* and *florin*.

I am bound
To Persia, and want *guilders* for my voyage.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

The salary of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam is but five hundred *guilders* a year.
Sir W. Temple, The United Provinces, ii.

guildhall, *n.* See *gildhall*.

guile[1] (gīl), *n.* [< ME. *gile, gyle*, < OF. *guile, guille, gile, gyle* = Pr. *guil*, m., *guila, gilla*, f., guile; < OLG. **wīl* = AS. *wīl*, E. *wile*: see *wile*.] 1. Disposition to deceive or cheat; insidious artifice; craft; cunning.

With *gyle* thow hem gete agayne al resoun,
For, . . . in persone of an addre,
Falseliche thow fettest there thynge that I loued.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 332.

Art thou not void of *guile*—
A lovely soul formed to be blest and bless?
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2†. A trick; a wile.

He toke the horn,
And dyde as he was wont beforn,
Bot ther was glt gon a *gyle*.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and *guiles*, can speak so finely, that a man would think butter shall scant melt in their mouths.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

=Syn. Artfulness, subtlety, deception, trickery.

guile[1]† (gīl), *v. t.* [< ME. *gilen, gylen*, < OF. *guiler, guiller, giler* = Pr. *guilar*, deceive, beguile; from the noun. Cf. *beguile*.] 1. To deceive; beguile.

For often he that wol beguile
Is *guiled* with the same guile,
And thus the guiler is beguiled.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 47.

Who wots not, that womans subtilityes
Can *guylen* Argus, when she list misdonne?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

2. To disguise cunningly.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs?
Fletcher, Pilgrim.

guile[2] (gīl), *n.* [ME. *gyle* (in comp. *gylefat*), < (OF.) F. *guiller*, ferment: origin obscure.] 1. The fermented wort used by vinegar-makers.

Thee best befits a lowly style,
Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile*.
Swift, Panegyric on the Dean.

2. A brewers' vat; a guilfat.

It is necessary to have a powerful refrigerator, commanded by a deep receiver or "back," capable of holding the entire *gyle* into which the wort is pumped from the hop-back. *G. Scamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 83.

Also written *gyle*.

A guile of liquor, as much as is brewed at once. [Prov. Eng.]

guileful (gīl'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *gileful, gyleful*; < *guile*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of guile; deceitful; artful; wily; cunning.

Her speech right *guilefull* is full oft, wherfore without good assay it is not worth on many on you to trust.
Testament of Love.

Without expense at all,
By *guileful* fair words peace may be obtain'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

guilefully (gīl'fūl-i), *adv.* In a guileful manner; deceitfully; artfully.

The throte of hem is an open sepulchre, with her tungis thei diden *gilefulli*, the venym of snakis is undir her lippis. *Wyclif*, Rom. iii. 13.

guilefulness (gīl'fūl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gilefulnesse*; < *guileful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being guileful; deceitfulness.

guileless (gīl'les), *a.* [< *guile*[1] + *-less*.] Free from guile or deceit; sincere; honest.

And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,
In what has he offended?
Thomson, Spring, l. 363.

=Syn. Truthful, candid, unsophisticated, open, frank, ingenuous, straightforward.

guilelessly (gīl'les-li), *adv.* In a guileless manner; without deceit.

guilelessness (gīl'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit or dishonesty.

Pride of graybeard wisdom less
Than the infant's *guilelessness*.
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

guiler† (gī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *gilour, gylour*, < OF. *guileor, guilour, gileor, gylour*, < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*[1], *v.*] One who betrays by deceit and art; a beguiler.

In the laste tymes there schulen come *gilours* wandringe after hir owne desires, not in pitee. *Wyclif*, Jude 18.

A *gylour* shal hymself bigyled be.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 401.

So goodly did beguile the *guyler* of his prey.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 64.

guilery (gī'lėr-i), *n.* Deceit; beguiling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

guilfat (gīl'fat), *n.* [E. dial., also written *guilevat*; < ME. *gylefat*, < *gyle*, guile[2], + *fat*, vat: see *guile*[2].] A wort-tub; the tub in which liquor ferments.

guiling†, *n.* [< ME. *gilinge*; verbal n. of *guile*[1], *v.*] Deceit; artifice.

Leue alle fals mesuris & al *gilinge*:
This is the .vij. comaundement.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

guillam†, *n.* Same as *guillemot*. *Charleton.*

guillaume (gē-lyōm'), *n.* [F., appar. from the proper name *Guillaume*, William.] A variety of rebate-plane used in finishing rebates in joiners' work.

guillem†, *n.* Same as *guillemot*. *Willughby; Ray.*

guillemet (F. pron. gē-lyė-mā'), *n.* [F., from the name of the inventor.] A quotation-mark. [Rarely used in English.]

guillemot (gil'e-mot), *n.* [< F. *guillemot*, appar. adapted < Bret. *gwelan* = W. *gwylan* = Corn. *gullan* (> E. *gull*[1]), a gull, sea-mew (cf. W. *gwylog*, the guillemot, also *chwilog* (accom. to *chwil*, whirling?), the lesser guillemot, > prob. E. dial. *willock*, the guillemot), + OF. *moette*, F. *mouette*, a sea-mew, of Teut. origin (see *mew*[1]). The F. word is thus (appar.) a cumulative compound, consisting of a Celtic word, *gull*, explained by its Teut. synonym, *mew*.] A bird of the genus *Uria* of Brisson, or of either of the genera *Uria* and *Lomvia* of late authors; a murre. There are several species, of the subfamily *Uriinæ* and family *Alcidæ*. The common or foolish guillemot or willock, *Lomvia troile*, is a bird about 18 inches long, webfooted, 3-toed, blackish above and white below, with short wings and tail, closely resembling the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*, except in the form of the bill, which is comparatively long, slender, and acute. It inhabits rocky coasts of the North Atlantic, and congregates in vast numbers to breed, laying a single large pyriform egg on the edges of rocks overhanging the sea. A variety of this species with a white ring round the eye, and a white line behind it, is known as the *ringed* or *spectacled guillemot*, and sometimes described as a different species, *L. rhingvia*. Both have many local names, as *willy, sprattler, quet, scout, skutterock, skiddaw, kiddaw, tarrock, tinker, tungie* or *tungie, murre, marrot* or *morrot, lamy* or *lary, stranny*, etc., some of these being shared by the razor-billed auk. (See cut under *murre*.) The thick-billed or Brünnich's guillemot is *Lomvia brunnichi*, closely resembling the foregoing, but with a stouter bill. Similar guillemots inhabiting the North Pacific are known as *arra* or *arrie*. The birds of the restricted genus *Uria* are smaller and otherwise distinct;



Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*). Right-hand figure, summer plumage: left-hand figure, winter plumage.

they are in summer blackish, with usually a white patch on the wing, and with red legs. Such are the black guillemot or sea-pigeon, *U. grylle*, of the North Atlantic, and sundry North Pacific representatives of the same, as *U. columba* and *U. carbo*.

guillevat, *n.* Same as *guilfat*.

guilloche (gi-lōsh'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guilloched*, ppr. *guilloching*. [< F. *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines; said to be derived from the name of the inventor of this kind of ornament, one *Guillot*.] To decorate with intersecting curved lines, or with any pattern composed of curved lines.

guilloche (gi-lōsh'), *n.* [< *guilloche*, *v.*] An ornamental pattern composed of intersecting curved lines, as the usual decoration of watch-cases; in *arch.*, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or ribbons interlacing or braided or twisted over each other so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series of spirals. The term is applied, but improperly, to a fret.



Ionic Guilloche, from a column-base of the north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

guillochee (gil-ō-shē'), *v. t.* [Formerly *guillechis*, < F. *guillochis*, decoration with intersecting curved lines, < *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines: see *guilloche*, *v.*] To form guilloches on; decorate with guilloches.

A charming effect is produced at the Neuweit houses by means of a *guillocheeing* machine in which an engraver's tool is drawn in regularly massed lines over the slowly revolving vase. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 349.

guillotine (gil'ō-tēn), *n.* [< F. *guillotine*: see def.] 1. A machine used in France for beheading condemned persons by the action of a heavily weighted, oblique-edged knife falling between two grooved posts upon the neck of the victim, whose head protrudes through a circular hole in a divided plank. Similar devices had been used in the middle ages. (See *maiden*.) The form adopted by the French government in March, 1792, was contrived, with the approval of the Assembly, by a Dr. Louis, from whom it was at first called *louisette*; but it afterward was named from Dr. J. I. Guillotin, who had proposed in the National Assembly in 1789 the substitution of some more humane method for the slow and cruel modes of execution then in use, but without indicating any particular machine.

2. One of several machines similar in principle to the above, much used for cutting paper, straw, etc. Also called *guillotine cutter*.—3. In *surg.*, an instrument for cutting the tonsils.

guillotine (gil-ō-tēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guillotined*, ppr. *guillotining*. [< *guillotine*, *n.*] To behead by the guillotine.

guillotinement (gil-ō-tēn'ment), *n.* [< *guillotine* + *-ment*.] Decapitation by means of the guillotine.

In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement*, there is no pilot. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

guills (gilz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goolds*, for *gold*, *n.*, 6.] The corn-marigold.

guilt[1] (gilt), *n.* [The *u* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion, as in the related *guild*; < ME. *gilt, gylt, gult* (where *u* represents the old sound of *y*), < AS. *gylt, gielt, gilt*, a fault, offense, sin, crime; orig. a payment to be made in recompense for a trespass, a debt (being used to translate L. *debitum*, a debt, in this sense; cf. MHG. *gilte*, a debt, a payment, a tax, impost, G. *gilte*, impost, rent, ground-rent), < AS. *gildan, gieldan* (pret. pl. *guldon*, pp. *golden*), pay, repay, requite: see *yield*, and cf. *gild*[2].] 1†. A fault; an offense; a guilty action; a crime.

Envye with heui herte aseet aftur schrift,
And gretliche his *gultus* bi-ginneth to schewe.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 60.

Close pent-up *guilts*,
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

2. That state of a moral agent which results from his commission of a crime or an offense wilfully or by consent; culpability arising from conscious violation of moral or penal law, either by positive act or by neglect of known duty; criminality; wickedness.

An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any *guilt*. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. ii.

Who within this garden now can dwell,
Wherein *guilt* first upon the world befell?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 406.

It is the curse and the punishment of *guilt*, in public even more than in private life, that one crime almost always necessitates another and another.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 116.

3. Technical or constructive criminality; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade.
Chancellor Kent.

guilt[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *gilten, gylten*, < AS. *gyltan*, be guilty, < *gylt*, guilt: see *guilt*[1], *n.*] To commit offenses; act criminally.

We . . . have offendid and *giltid* in such a wise agenis your hoighe lordschipe.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. (*Harl. MS.*)

guilt[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gilt*[1].

guiltily (gil'ti-li), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

guiltiness (gil'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guilty; criminality; wickedness: as, the *guiltiness* of a purpose or an act.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

guiltless (gilt'les), *a.* [< ME. *giltles, giltelos, gyltles, gultles*; < *guilt* + *-less*.] 1. Free from guilt; innocent; blameless.

And Pylate . . . toke water and waschide his hondis bifore the puple & seide I am *giltles* of the blood of this rightful man. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvii. 24.

I have done with being judged,
I stand here *guiltless* in thought, word, and deed.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 322.

2. Free from the presence or experience (of); in a humorous sense, not subject to the imputation (of).

Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke. *Pope*, Iliad.

I turned out of a small square, in front of the hotel, and walked up a narrow, sloping street, paved with big, rough stones and *guiltless* of a foot-way.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 76.

guiltlessly (gilt'les-li), *adv.* In a guiltless manner; so as to be without guilt.

guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guiltless; innocence.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed.
Sir P. Sidney.

guilt-sick (gilt'sik), *a.* Sickened by consciousness of guilt.

Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience
To keep us waking.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv.

guilty (gil'ti), *a.* [< ME. *gilty, gylty, gulty, gelty*, < AS. *gyltig*, guilty, < *gylt*, guilt: see *guilt*[1], *n.*] 1. Having incurred guilt; not innocent; morally or legally delinquent; culpable; specifically, having committed a crime or an offense, or having violated a law, civil or moral, by an overt act or by neglect, and by reason of that act or neglect liable to punishment.

As the Fyre began to brenne aboute hire, sche made hire Preyeres to oure Lord, that als wisely as sche was not *gylty* of that Synne, that he wold helpe hire.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

'Tis the *guilty* trembles
At horrors, not the innocent.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or constituting guilt or criminality; of a culpable character; wicked: as, a *guilty* deed; a *guilty* intent.

Nothing so good, but that through *guilty* shame
May be corrupt, and wrested unto ill.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 157.

I have ta'en a due and wary note upon 't,
With whispering and most *guilty* diligence.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

3. Pertaining or relating to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt; employed in or connected with wrong-doing.

This said, his *guilty* hand pluck'd up the latch,
And with his knee the door he opens wide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 358.

She [Nature] wooes the gentle air
To hide her *guilty* front with innocent snow.
Milton, Nativity, l. 39.

4†. Liable; owing; liable to the penalty: with *of*.

They answered and said, He is *guilty of* death.
Mat. xxvi. 66.

Gods of the liquid realms on which I row,
If, given by you, the laurel bind my brow,
Assist to make me *guilty of* my vow.
Dryden.

guimbard (gim'bärd), *n.* [F. *guimbarde;* origin unknown.] The jew's-harp. [Rare.]

guimpe (gimp), *n.* [F.: see *gimp*[1].] A chemisette worn with a low or square-necked dress.

guimplet, *n.* [OF.: see *wimple.*] A small flag carried on the shaft of a lance. See *giserne* and *guidon.*

guinea (gin'ē), *n.* [In def. 1 (and 2), formerly *guinny:* so called because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea* on the west coast of Africa. The name of the district (formerly also written *Ginny, Ginnie;* Sp. Pg. *Guiné*, F. *Guinée*) appears to have been derived through the Portuguese in the 14th century from *Jenne* or *Jinnie*, a trading-town.] 1. An English gold coin, of



Obverse. Reverse.
Guinea of Charles II., 1664. British Museum (Size of the original.)

the value of 21 shillings, first issued by Charles II. in 1663, and by his successors till 1813, since which year it has not been coined. Five-guinea pieces, two-guinea pieces, half- and quarter-guinea pieces have also been current gold coins in England.

In the arrangement of coins I proposed, I ought to have inserted a gold coin of five dollars, which, being within two shillings of the value of a *guinea*, would be very convenient. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 294.

But the jingling of the *guinea* helps the hurt that Honour feels. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A money of account, of the value of 21 shillings, still often used in English reckonings.—3. A guinea-fowl. [Colloq.]

Guinea-cloth (gin'ē-klôth), *n.* A collective name of textiles of different kinds made for trade with the West African coast; originally, such cloths made in India.

guinea-cock (gin'ē-kok), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-cock, ginnie-cock.*] The male of the guinea-fowl.

guinea-corn (gin'ē-kôrn), *n.* See *corn*[1].

guinea-dropper† (gin'ē-drop'ėr), *n.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice or juggler's cards.
Gay, Trivia, iii.

guinea-edge (gin'ē-ej), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the edge of a book-cover decorated with a pattern like that of the edge of the old guinea coin.

guinea-fowl (gin'ē-foul), *n.* An African gallinaceous bird of the subfamily *Numidinæ;* a pintado. There are 12 or 14 species, of different genera, the best-known of which is *Numida meleagris*, now domesticated everywhere, and commonly called *guinea-hen.* It is of about the size of the common domestic hen, and has a short strong bill with a wattle hanging down at each side, the head naked and surmounted by a fleshy crest. The color of usual varieties is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with a profusion of small white spots; whence the ancient Latin and modern specific name *meleagris*, the spots being fancifully taken for the tears shed by the sisters of Meleager at his fate. Partial and perfect albinos also occur in domestication. The guinea-fowl was well known to the Romans, and has long been common in poultry-yards. Both flesh and eggs are esteemed as food. See *Numidinæ, Acryllium, Guttera*, and *Phasidus.*

guinea-goose (gin'ē-gös), *n.* See *goose.*

guinea-grains (gin'ē-grānz), *n. pl.* Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*[1]).

guinea-grass (gin'ē-grȧs), *n.* The *Panicum maximum*, a coarse tropical grass of Africa, introduced into many warm countries and extensively cultivated in the West Indies for pasturage. It is very nutritious.

guinea-green (gin'ē-grēn), *n.* Same as *acid-green.*

guinea-hen (gin'ē-hen), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-hen, ginnie-hen.*] 1. Same as *guinea-fowl.*

In the orchard adjacent the *guinea-hens* have clustered into a knot, and keep up a steady and unanimous potrack! potrack! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 123.

2. A courtezan. [Old slang.]

Ere I would . . . drown myself for the love of a *Guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

3. A species of fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, the petals of which are spotted like the guinea-fowl.—**Guinea-hen weed**, a West Indian name for the *Petiveria alliacea*, an acrid phytolaccaceous herb with a garlic-like odor.

Guinea hog. See *hog.*

Guineaman (gin'ē-man), *n.*; pl. *Guineamen* (-men). A ship used in trading to the coast of Guinea.

Guinean (gin'ē-an), *a.* [< *Guinea* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Guinea, a region extending more than 3,500 miles along the west coast of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower Guinea, and including the Grain, Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts, and many native kingdoms and European possessions.—**Guinean subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, beginning on the west coast of Africa where the Libyan subregion ends, comprising an extent of seaboard from Sierra Leone about to Angola, and of unknown extent in the interior. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., III. 758.

Guinea peach, pepper, plum, etc. See the nouns.

guinea-pig (gin'ē-pig), *n.* [The guinea-pig (def. 1) does not come from Guinea, and has nothing to do with the pig. The name may involve some comparison with the guinea-fowl; or the first element may be intended for *Guiana*, adjacent to Brazil, where the animal is found.] 1. The domestic form, in several varieties, of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea*, a Brazilian rodent of the family *Caviidæ.* The black, white, and tawny individuals seen in confinement are supposed by some to be a distinct species, and called *C. cobaya;* but they are more generally believed to be modified descendants of the wild species. These cavies are readily tamed, and are noted for their extraordinary fecundity.

The genus Cavia includes numerous species more or less like the common *guinea-pig*, though none of the wild ones resemble the piebald individuals commonly seen in confinement. . . . In domestication, the *guinea-pig* is probably the most prolific of mammals, the periods of gestation and lactation being remarkably brief, the litters large, and procreation almost continual.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 83.

2. The boschvark, *Potamochærus africanus.*—3. One whose fee is a guinea: a punning name, applied in the quotation to a veterinary surgeon. *Davies.*

"Oh, oh," cried Pat, "how my hand itches,
Thou *guinea pig* in boots and breeches,
To trounce thee well." *Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 4.

guinea-worm (gin'ē-wėrm), *n.* A formidable parasitic nematode or threadworm, *Filaria medinensis*, of extreme tenuity, from a few inches to several feet long, often infesting the human body, especially in hot countries. See *Filaria.*

guiniad, *n.* See *gwyniad.*

guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* [F. *guipure*, guipure, gimp: see *gimp*[1].] 1. (*a*) Originally, a lace made of cords of a certain stoutness, each composed of several threads laid side by side, or of a strip of stuff or of parchment (see *cartisane*), and wound completely with thread. These cords were either arranged so as to touch one another and be sewed together often enough for solidity, or were maintained by means of brides or bars. Hence—(*b*) A species of gimp: discriminated from (*a*) only in having the cords made stouter (sometimes of wire) and the pattern formal and regular. In the above senses the full term should be *dentelle à guipure.*—2. (*a*) In later use, any lace made in imitation of the ancient lace (*a*), usually rather large in pattern. Also called *Cluny guipure.* Hence—(*b*) Any lace having no ground or mesh, but with the pattern maintained by brides or bars only: in this sense used very loosely.—**Cluny guipure**, modern lace or passement imitating that of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century, having a formal and even geometrical design, and usually of rather large pattern. The term is applied to such work whether hand-made or machine-made.—**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace.* See *lace.*—**Guipure Renaissance**, a kind of embroidery worked with ecru or gray or yellowish silk and coarse cheese-cloth or similar materials, of which cloth small pieces are bound and ornamented with the silk and made into a sort of mosaic or openwork pattern.—**Sixty-knotted guipure**, a fine Irish fancy work similar to crochet, first exhibited in 1851.—**Tape guipure**, a manufacture in which flat strips of stuff or tapes woven for the purpose replace the round cord of guipure 2 (*a*) and 2 (*b*).

Guiraca (gwi-rā'kȧ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), from a native (Mex.) name.] A genus of American grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*, containing such as the blue grosbeak, *G. cærulea*, common in the United States. The male is of a rich blue, with black face, wings, and tail, and 2 chestnut wing-bars; it is 6½ to 7 inches long, and 10½ to 11 inches in extent of wings; the female is smaller, plain brown; young males when changing are patched with blue and brown. It is not common north of the Middle States. It is a songster, and nests in bushes, vines, and low trees, laying four or five very pale bluish eggs.

guird†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gird*[1].

guirdle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *girdle*[1].

guirland†, **guirlond**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *garland.*

guisard (gī'zȧrd), *n.* [Also *guizard;* < *guise* + *-ard.* Cf. *guiser.*] A guiser; a mummer. [Scotch.]

A high paper cap, with one of their great grandfather's antique coats, then equips them [Scotch youths] as a *guisard.* *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 18.

guisarme†, **gisarme**†, *n.* [ME., also *gysarme, giserne, geserne*, etc.; < OF. *guisarme, gisarme, guiserme, guserme, jusarme, gisarne, wisarme* = Pr. *jusarme, gasarma* (ML. *gisarma*); prob. of Teut. origin.] A long-handled weapon resembling the pole-ax, or in some cases more nearly resembling the halberd, but having a long edge for cutting and a straight sharp point in the line of the handle. By some authors it is confounded with the pole-ax.

With sword, or sparth, or *gysarme.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5072.

Axes, sperys, and *gysarmes* gret
Clefte many a prowt Mannes heed.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 463.

Noon durste hym approche ne come vpon the cauchie, but launched to hym speres and *gysarmes* grounden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 231.

guise (gīz), *n.* [< ME. *guise*, usually *gise, gyse*, < OF. *guise* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *guisa*, way, manner, guise, < OHG. *wisa*, MHG. *wise*, G. *weise* = AS. *wise*, E. *wise*, way, manner: see *wise*[2].] 1. Way; manner; mode; fashion; practice; custom.

Thi threshing floor be not ferre of awaie,
For beryng and for stelinge, as the *gise* is
Of servauntes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

To shame the *guise* o' the world I will begin
The fashion less without, and more within.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1.

The swain replied, It never was our *guise*
To alight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

2. Manner of acting; mien; cast or behavior.

Lo you, here she comes! This is her very *guise;* and, upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her; stand close.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 576.

Bashful she bends, her well-taught look aside
Turns in enchanting *guise*. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

3. External appearance as determined by costume; dress; garb: as, the *guise* of a shepherd.

Now long, now schort, now streyt, now large, now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere *gyses*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

But tak you now a friar's *guise*,
The voice and gesture feign.
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 214).

Hence—**4.** Appearance or semblance in general; aspect or seeming.

The most artificial men have found it necessary to put on a *guise* of simplicity and plainness, and make greatest protestations of their honesty when they most lie in wait to deceive. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift*.

Drank swift death in *guise* of wine.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 93.

At one's own guiset, in one's own fashion; to suit one's self.

In daunger hadde he *at his owene gise*
The yonge gurles [the youth] of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 663.

guise (gīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guised*, ppr. *guising*. [< OF. *guiser*, put on a guise or disguise; from the noun: see *guise*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dress as a guiser; assume or act the part of a guiser. [Eng.]

Then like a *guised* band, that for a while
Has mimick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.
J. Baillie.

II. *trans.* To place a guise or garb on; dress.

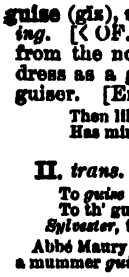
To *guise* ourselues (like counter-faiting ape)
To th' guise of men that are but men in shape.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

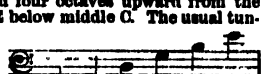
Abbé Maury did not pull; but the charcoal men brought a mummer *guised* like him, and he had to pull in effigy.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 11.

guiser (gī'zėr), *n.* One who goes from house to house whimsically disguised, and making diversion with songs and antics, usually at Christmas; a masker; a mummer. [Eng.]

guissette (gē-set'), *n.* [OF.: see *gusset*.] In *medieval armor*: (*a*) The light armor for the thigh. See *cuishes*. (*b*) Same as *gusset*.

guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *guitar* = G. *guitarre* = Sw. *gitarr*, < F. *guitare*, a later form (after Pr. *guitara*, Sp. Pg. *guitarra*, It. *chitarra*) of OF. *quiterre*, earlier *guiterne* (> older E. *gittern*), < L. *cithara*, < Gr. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre: see *cithara*, *cithern*, *cittern*, *gittern*, *zither*.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having usually six strings (three of catgut and three of silk wound with fine silver wire), stretched over a violin-shaped body, and a long neck and finger-board combined. The strings are plucked or twanged by the right hand, while they are stopped by the left hand upon small frets placed at regular intervals upon the finger-board. As usually tuned, the compass is between three and four octaves upward from the second E below middle C. The usual tuning of the strings is shown at *a*, the music being written an octave higher. As the fixed frets prevent distant modulations from the normal key of the instrument, a capo tasto is sometimes attached so as to shorten all the strings at once. The guitar is the modern form of a large class of instruments used in all ages and countries. It is most popular in Spain, but has had periods of great popularity in France and England. Its tone is soft and agreeable, and is especially suited for accompaniments.


French Guitar of the 17th century.


a

guitarist (gi-tär'ist), *n.* [< *guitar* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the guitar.

guitermanite (git'ėr-man-īt), *n.* [After Franklin *Guiterman*.] A sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in masses of a bluish-gray color and metallic luster, found at the Zuñi mine near Silverton, Colorado.

guitgut (gwit'gwit), *n.* [So called in imitation of its notes.] An American bird of the family *Cærebidæ*. The term has been extended as a book-name to some of the old-world sunbirds, erroneously supposed to be related to the guitguits proper. See cut under *Cærebinæ*. Compare *guitguit*, with a different application.

guitonet, *n.* [Appar. irreg. for **guiton*, < OF. *guiton*, *guyton*, *giton*, *witon*, a page, varlet.] A varlet.

I do this the more
T' amaze our adversaries to behold
The reverence we give these *guitonens*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, i. 1.

guiver†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quiver*.

guivré (gē-vrā'), *a.* In *her.*, annerated.

guisard, *n.* Same as *guisard*.

guiset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guise*.

Guisotia (gē-zō'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., named after F. P. G. *Guizot* (1787–1874), a French statesman and historian.] A small genus of composite plants resembling the sunflower, natives of tropical Africa. *G. Abyssinica* is cultivated in many parts of India for the small black seeds, known as *Niger* or *ramtil seeds*, from which an oil used for lamps and as a condiment is expressed.

gula (gū'lą), *n.*; pl. *gulæ* (-lē). [L., the throat: see *gole*2, *gullet*, *gules*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a molding, more commonly called *cyma reversa* or *ogee*. See *cyma*, 1.—**2.** In *entom.*, a piece which in some insects forms the lower surface of the head, behind the mentum, and bounded laterally by the genæ or cheeks. It is conspicuous in the beetles, but in many other insects it appears to be entirely absent, or is represented only by the inferior cervical sclerites, little corneous pieces in the membrane of the neck. See cut under *mouth-part*.

The inferior cervical sclerites [of the cockroach] are two narrow transverse plates, one behind the other, in the middle line. They appear to represent the part called *gula*, which in many insects is a large plate confluent with the epicranium above and supporting the submentum anteriorly. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 347.

3. In *ornith.*, the upper part of the throat of a bird, between the mentum and the jugulum. See cut under *bird*1.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided, and these subdivisions vary with almost every writer. It suffices to call it throat (*gula*, or jugulum), remembering that the jugular portion is lowermost . . . and the gular uppermost, running into chin along the under surface of the head. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

gulancha (gō-lan'chą), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Tinospora cordifolia*, a woody menispermaceous climber common in India and Ceylon. The roots and stems are bitter, and possess tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic properties.

gular (gū'lėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *gula* + *-ar*3.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the gullet or throat in general; jugular; esophageal.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pertaining to the gula.—**Gular plates**, in *ichth.*, one or two osseous lamiæ between the rami of the lower jaw, occurring in certain fishes, as *Amiidæ*, *Elopidæ*, *Ceratodontidæ*.—**Gular pouch**, the throat-pouch common to all the steganopodous or totipalmate birds, and found in a few others. It is most highly developed in the pelican, in which it hangs as a great bag under the bill and throat, capable of holding several quarts. See cut under *pelican*.—**Gular sutures.** Same as *buccal sutures* (which see, under *buccal*).

II. *n.* A gular plate or shield beneath the throat of a serpent or fish.

gulaundt (gū'lând), *n.* [< Icel. *gulönd*, < *gulr* (= Sw. Dan. *gul*), yellow, + *önd* (*and-*) (= Dan. Sw. *and*), a duck: see *yellow*, *drake*, and *anas*.] An aquatic fowl, apparently the merganser or goosander.

gulch1† (gulch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gulge*; < ME. *gulchen* (*gulchen in*, swallow greedily, *gulchen ut*, disgorge, eject); mod. E. dial. (unassibilated) *gulk*, swallow; appar. < Norw. *gulka*, disgorge, retch up, Sw. *gölka*, gulch. Cf. D. *gulzig*, greedy; cf. also *gulp*.] To swallow greedily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch1† (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*1, *v.*] **1.** A swallowing or devouring.—**2.** A glutton; a fat, stupid fellow.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

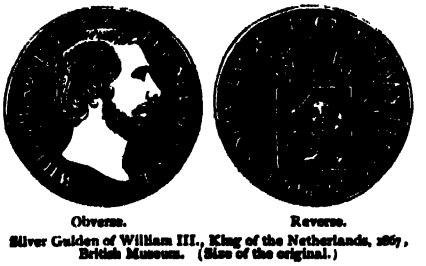
You muddy *gulch*, dar st look me in the face, while mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?
A. Brewer, Lingua, v. 16.

gulch2 (gulch), *v. t.* [Perhaps connected with *gulch*1.] To fall heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch2 (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*2, *v.*] A heavy fall. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch3 (gulch), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *gulch*2. There appears to be no etymological connection with *gully*1.] **1.** A gorge; a ravine; any narrow valley or ravine of small dimensions and steep sides. [Pacific States.]

The lower *gulches*, lined with aspens, in autumn show a streak of faded gold. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.


Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Gulden of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1867, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

gulde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gold*.

gulden (göl'den), *n.* [G. *gulden*, also *gülden*, a florin, < *gülden* = E. *gilden*1, *golden*: see *gilden*1, *golden*, *gilder*2.] **1.** One of several gold coins formerly current in Germany from the fourteenth century, and in the Low Countries from the fifteenth century: the name was afterward applied to silver coins of Germany and the Netherlands.—**2.** A former silver coin of Austria, worth 1*s.* 8*d.* English, or about 40 cents; also, a current silver coin of the kingdom of the Netherlands, of equal value. See cut in preceding column.

guldenhead (göl'den-hed), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goldenhead*.] The common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. *Montagu*.

gule1†, *n.* [ME. *gule*, < OF. *gule*, *gole*, < L. *gula*, throat, gullet, gluttony: see *gole*2, *gules*.] **1.** The throat; the gullet. *Davies*.

There are many throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous in England that they can swallow down goodly Cathedrals. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 333.

2. Gluttony.

This vice, whiche so oute of reule
Hath set us alle, is clepid *gule*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 176. (*Halliwell*.)

gule2†, *v. t.* [< *gule-s*.] In *her.*, to give the color of gules to.

Achilles durst not looke on Hector when
He *guld* his silver armes in Greekish bloud.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

gule3†, *n.* [ML. *gula Augusti*, F. *la goule d'Août*, *la goule d'Août*; appar. lit. 'the throat of August,' i. e., the beginning (see *gule*1, *gole*2); but said to be orig. W. *gwyl Awst*, feast of August: *gwyl*, festival, feast; *Awst*, August: see *August*2.] A term occurring in the phrase *gule of August*, Lammas day (August 1st).

gule4, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guled*, ppr. *guling*. [E. dial.] To laugh or grin; sneer; boast.

gules (gülz), *n.* [A later form, taking the place of ME. *goules*, *gowles*, *goulys*, *gowlys*, < OF. *gueules*, F. *gueules*, gules, red, or sanguine in blazon (< ML. *gulæ*); pl. of OF. *gole*, *goule*, later and mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws, prop. the open jaws, the reference in *gules* being prob. to the color of the open mouth of the heraldic lion, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gule*1. The "derivation" from Pers. *gul*, a rose, is a poetical fancy.] In *her.*, the tincture red: in representations without color, as in drawing or engraving, it is indicated by vertical lines drawn close together.


Gules.

Bot syr Gawayne for grefe myghte noghte agayne-stande,
Umbegrippys a spere, and to a goune rynnys,
That bare of *goules* fulle gaye, with gowces of sylvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3760.

Her face he makes his shield,
Where roses *gules* are borne in silver field.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 509).

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground, *gules*, *gules*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm *gules* on Madeline's fair breast.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

gulf (gulf), *n.* [Formerly often *gulph*, sometimes *goulfe* (= D. *golf*, a wave, billow, gulf, = G. *golf*, a bay); < OF. *golfe*, *goulfe*, a gulf, whirlpool, F. *golfe*, a gulf (bay), a later form (after It. *golfo*, etc.) of OF. *goufre*, F. *gouffre*, a gulf, abyss, pit, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *golfo*, a gulf, bay, < LGr. κόλφος, Gr. κόλπος, the bosom, lap, a deep hollow, a bay, a creek (cf. L. *sinus* in similar senses: see *sinc*).] **1.** A large tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, following an indentation of the coastline: as, the *Gulf* of Mexico; the *Gulf* of Venice. A gulf is usually understood to be larger than a bay and smaller than a sea, but in many cases this distinction is not observed. Thus, the Arabian sea on one side of the Indian peninsula is of nearly the same size and shape as the Bay of Bengal on the other, while the Bay of Biscay is many times larger than the Gulf of Genoa.

They [the Venetians] prohibiting all traffique elsewhere throughout the whole *Gulph*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 1.

2. An abyss; a chasm; a deep place in the earth: as, the *gulf* of Avernus.

Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed.
Luke xvi. 26.

A *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

The heavens betwixt their fairy fleeces pale
Sow'd all their mystic gulfs with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. Something that engulfs or swallows, as the gullet, or a whirlpool; figuratively, misfortune.

Hast thou not read in bookes of fell Charybdis *goulfe*!
Turberville, Pyndara's Answer to Tymetes.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

A *gulf* of ruin, swallowing gold.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. A wide interval, as in station, education, and the like: as, the *gulf* that separates the higher and lower classes.—5. In Cambridge University, England, the place at the bottom of the list of passes where the names of those who have barely escaped being plucked in examination are written. These names are separated by a line from those of the students who have passed creditably.

The ranks of our curatehood are supplied by youths whom at the very best merciful examiners have raised from the very gates of "pluck" to the comparative paradise of the *gulf*. *Saturday Rev.*

Some ten or fifteen men just on the line, not bad enough to be plucked or good enough to be placed, are put into the *gulf*, as it is popularly called (the Examiners' phrase is "Degrees allowed"), and have their degrees given them, but are not printed in the Calendar.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 259.

6. In *mining*, a large deposit of ore in a lode.—**Gulf Stream**, an oceanic current which first becomes apparent near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas, then, turning northward, follows the Atlantic coast with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, but distinctly perceived beyond the eastern edge of Newfoundland as far as about 30 degrees west longitude. Its average breadth from Bermuda to the neighborhood of Nova Scotia is from 300 to 400 miles. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep-blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon, and even more interesting than the Kuro Siwo, the corresponding current on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific ocean. The Gulf Stream exerts a most important influence in moderating the climate of France, the British islands, and other parts of western Europe. The distance to which the influence of the Gulf Stream is felt in a northeasterly direction has been the subject of much discussion among thalassographers. It seems pretty clearly established, however, that a considerable proportion of the effect produced on the climate of northern Europe which was formerly ascribed exclusively to the Gulf Stream is in reality due to a current coming from the Antilles (the Antilles Stream), which joins the Gulf Stream to the north of the Bahamas.

gulf (gulf), *v.* [Formerly also *gulph*; < *gulf*, *n.* Cf. *engulf*.] I. *trans.* 1. To swallow; engulf; cast down, as into a gulf.

Cast himself down,
And *gulf'd* his griefs in inmost sleep.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

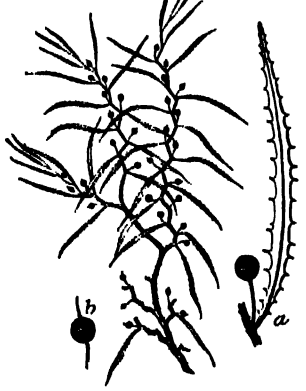
2. In the University of Cambridge, to place in the gulf, or among those students who have barely escaped being plucked in their final examination.

Being *gulfed* was therefore about as bad for a Small-College as being plucked, since it equally destroyed his chance of a Fellowship.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 259.

II.† *intrans.* To flow like the waters of a gulf.

Then doo the Aetnean Cyclops him affray,
And deep Charybdis *gulphing* in and out.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

gulfweed (gulf'wēd), *n.* A coarse olive seaweed, *Sargassum bacciferum*, belonging to the suborder *Fucaceæ*. It has its specific name from the numerous grape-like air-vessels by which it is buoyed. It was first discovered by Columbus. *S. vulgare* is also sometimes called gulfweed. Gulfweed grows attached in the West Indies, where it fruits, and is found floating and infertile in the course of the Gulf Stream and in the Sargasso sea (a tract of water so called from the masses of floating gulfweed in it, sometimes so dense as to impede navigation), from latitude 20° to 45° N. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ of New England. Also called *drift-weed*.



Branch of Gulfweed (*Sargassum baccíferum*). *a*, vesicle with leaf; *b*, mucronate vesicle

gulfy (gul'fi), *a.* [Formerly also *gulphy*; < *gulf* + *-y*¹.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did no sea-rites know.
Chapman.

Rivers, arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or *gulphy* Dun.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 92.

And *gulphy* Simois, rolling to the main
Helmets, and shields, and godlike heroes slain.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

gul-gul (gul'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like stone, and is used in India to cover ships' bottoms. It is impenetrable by worms even when unprotected by copper.

gulinula (gū-lin'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *gula*, throat, + *-in-* + dim. *-ula*.] A name given by Hyatt to that stage of development of a young actinozoan, as a coral, which comes next after the hydroplanula, and in which an actinostome or gullet is formed. See the extract.

During this process [invagination of the blastopore] the blastopore is carried inwards, and the internal opening of the actinostome thus becomes the homologue of the primitive blastopore of the hydroplanula, and also represents the external orifice of the body of the Hydrozoa. This [is the] gullet-larval or *gulinula* stage.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 118.

gulinular (gū-lin'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *gulinula* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a gulinula. Also *gullet-larval*.

gulist† (gū'list), *n.* [Equiv. to L. *gulo(n-)*, a glutton, < *gula*, the gullet: see *gule*¹, *gole*².] A glutton.

gull¹ (gul), *n.* [< ME. *goll* (rare), an unfledged bird, prob. < Icel. *golr*, usually *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, yellow (cf. *gulaund*), = E. *yellow*, in reference to the yellow color of the beak (cf. F. *béjaune*, a novice, lit. 'yellow-beak'), or, in the case of the gosling, to the yellow color of the young feathers: see *yellow*.] 1†. An unfledged bird; a nestling.

If a nest of briddis thou fyndist, and the moder to the bryddis [in another MS. *gollis*] or to the eyren above sittynge, thow shalt not hold hyr with the sones.
Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 6 (*Oxf.*).

You used us so
As that ungentle *gull* the cuckoo's bird
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

2. A gosling. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large trout. [Scotch.] Compare *gullfish*.—4. The bloom of the willow in the spring. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A simpleton; a fool; a dupe; one easily cheated.

Yond' *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

The contemporary world is apt to be the *gull* of brilliant parts. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 113.

6. A cheating or cheat; a trick; fraud.

To be revenged on you for the *gull* you put upon him.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

7. [*Cf. hull-gull.*] A kind of game. *Moor.* [Prov. Eng.]

gull¹ (gul), *v. t.* [< *gull*¹, *n.*, 5, 6.] To deceive; cheat; mislead by deception; trick; defraud.

Keep your money, be not *gulled*, be not laughed at.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

In the night time by some fire-workes in the steeple, they would haue *gulled* the credulous people with opinion of miracle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

=Syn. To dupe, cozen, beguile, impose upon.

gull² (gul), *n.* [< Corn. *gullan* = W. *gwylan* = Bret. *gwelan*, a gull. Cf. *guillemot*.] 1. A long-winged, web-footed bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, family *Laridæ*, and order *Longipennes*. There are more than 50 species, inhabiting all parts of the world, belonging chiefly to the leading genus *Larus*; other genera are *Chroicocephalus*, *Xema*, and *Rhodostethia*. Many of the species are marine or maritime, but gulls are also found over most of the large bodies of fresh water of the globe. They are strong and buoyant fliers, spending much of the time on the wing, and are voracious feeders upon fish or any animal substances which they can find in the water. They do not dive. The nest is usually placed on the ground or on rocks, and the eggs are two or three in number and heavily colored. The voice is raucous or shrill, and the birds are very noisy, especially during the breeding season. The characteristic coloration is white with a pearly, bluish, or fuscous mantle, the primaries usually marked with black; the white in some cases has a beautiful rosy hue. In one group of species the head is enveloped in a dark-colored hood; in another the whole plumage is dark, except the white head; in the ivory gull the entire plumage is white. In the kittiwakes, which constitute the genus *Rissa*, the hind toe is rudimentary. Among representative species are the ice-gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*, and the great black-backed gull, *L. marinus*, these two being the largest species; the herring-gull, *L. argentatus*; the mew-gull, *L. canus*; the hooded gulls, *Chroicocephalus atricilla*; the fork-tailed gull, *Xema sabini*; and the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*. In the larger gulls the bill is strong and hooked; in the smaller kinds it is slenderer and straighter, and these grade directly into the terns or sea-swallows. See cuts under *burgomaster* and *Chroicocephalus*.


Common Gull, or Mew-gull (*Larus canus*).

2. Some sea-bird resembling a gull, as a skua or jäger, a tern or sea-swallow, a booby or gannet, etc.—**Arctic gull**. See *arctic-bird*.—**Black-backed gull**, one of several species with black or blackish mantle: as, the great *black-backed gull*, the blackback, cob, coffin-carrier, or wagel, *Larus marinus*; the lesser *black-backed gull*, *Larus fuscus*, a common European species.—**Black** or **black-toed gull**, the skua.—**Black-headed gull**, any gull of the genus *Chroicocephalus* (which see). The European *C. ridibundus* is also called *brown-headed gull*; the American *C. atricilla* is commonly known as *laughing-gull*.—**Brown gull**, the brown gannet or booby of the south seas, the *Sula fusca* of naturalists.—**Callochan gull**, *Larus ridibundus*, the black-headed gull: so called from a loch of that name. [Scotland.]—**Carrion-gull**, the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. [Ireland.]—**Cloven-footed gull**†, an old book-name of the common black tern, a species of *Hydrochelidon* formerly called *Sterna fissipes*, from its deeply incised webs.—**Colonel gull**, the young of the great black-backed gull in gray plumage.—**Common gull**, *Larus canus*, the common mew, sea-mew, or mew-gull: so called in Great Britain.—**Crape gull**, one of the smaller sea-gulls when in gray plumage. [New Eng.]—**Glaucous gull**, the burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*.—**Glaucous-winged gull**, *Larus glaucescens*, a common gull of the Pacific coast of North America, like a herring-gull, but with the black of the primaries replaced by pale blue.—**Goose-gull**, the great black-backed gull. [Ireland.]—**Gray gull**. (*a*) The *Larus glaucescens* of the western coast of North America. (*b*) The young of the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*, and of sundry related species, when the plumage is mostly gray. [Eastern North America.]—**Green-billed gull**, the common gull.—**Iceland gull**, one of two gulls found in Iceland: (*a*) The burgomaster. (*b*) The white-winged gull, *Larus leucopterus*. Both have been called *Larus islandicus*.—**Kittiwake gull**. See *kittiwake*.—**Laughing-gull**, some species of *Chroicocephalus*, as *C. ridibundus* of Europe or *C. atricilla* of America.—**Pewit-gull**, the European black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. See *pewit*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged gull**, the pewit. [Ireland.]—**Ring-billed gull**, one of the commonest gulls of the United States, *Larus delawarensis*, formerly *L. zonorhynchus*, having a yellow bill with a red spot and a black ring near the end. It is much like the herring-gull, but smaller.—**Rosy gull**, some small gull, as of the genus *Chroicocephalus*, whose plumage in the breeding season has an exquisite blush over the under parts; specifically, the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*, more fully called *Ross's rosy gull*.—**Silvery gull** [a book-name translating *Larus argentatus*]. Same as *herring-gull*.—**Swallow-tailed gull**, the *Larus* (*Creagrus*) *furcatus*, a large and extremely rare gull of the Galapagos and neighboring coasts, with a long, deeply forked tail.—**Wagel gull**, the great black-backed gull, and especially its young.—**White gull**. Same as *kittiwake gull*.—**White-headed gull**, one of several species of dark, sooty, or fuscous plumage, having the head white in the adult. The best-known is *Larus* (*Blasipus*) *heermanni*, common in California.—**White-winged gull**, a gull whose pale-pearly mantle fades into white on the primaries without any dark markings; specifically, *Larus leucopterus* of Europe and North America.—**Winter gull**. Same as *kittiwake gull*. (See also *herring-gull*, *ice-gull*, *ivory-gull*.)

gull³† (gul), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gul*, *gulle*; a var. of *gole*², *gool*².] Cf. *gullet*, *gully*¹.] A channel for water; also, a stream.

Theyre passage sodeynely stopped by a greate *gul* (ingens vorago) made with the violence of the streames yᵗ ranne doune the mountaines, by wearing awaye of the earthe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 115.

gull³† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gull*³, *n.*, *gully*¹, *v.*] To sweep away by the force of running water: same as *gully*¹.

The bank has been *gulled* down by the freshet. *Hall.*

gull⁴† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gully*¹, *gully*², *gullet*.] To swallow.

If I had got seven thousand pounds by offices,
And *gull'd* down that, the bore would have been bigger.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

These here [at a monastery] made us a collection, where I could not but observe their *gulling* in of wine with a deer felicity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 93.

gullage† (gul'āj), *n.* [< *gull*¹ + *-age*.] The act of gulling, or the state of being gulled.

Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature?
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 5.

gull-billed (gul'bild), *a.* Having a bill shaped like that of a gull: specifically applied to a single species of tern or sea-swallow, the marsh-tern, *Gelochelidon anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.

gull-catcher (gul'kach'ėr), *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.

Fab. Here comes my noble *gull-catcher*. . . .
Sir To. Then hast put him in such a dream, that when the image of it leaves him he must run mad.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

gull-chaser (gul'chā'sėr), *n.* Same as *gull-teaser*.

guller (gul'ėr), *n.* One who gulls; a cheat; an impostor.

gullery[1]† (gul'ėr-i), *n.* [< *gull*[1] + *-ery*.] Cheating or a cheat; fraud.

Leo Decimus . . . took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

Away, these are mere *gulleries*, horrid things,
Invented by some cheating mountebanks
To abuse us. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iii. 1.

Do you think, because I have good-naturedly purchased your trumpery goods at your roguish prices, that you may put any *gullery* you will on me? *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

gullery[2] (gul'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gulleries* (-iz). [< *gull*[2] + *-ery*.] A place where gulls breed.

Two other instances of such inland *gulleries* exist in England. *E. Trollope*, Sleaford (1872), p. 58.

gullet (gul'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gollet*; < ME. *golet*, the throat, also the neck of a garment, < OF. *goulet*, the throat, mod. a narrow entrance (cf. F. *goulette*, *goulotte*, a water-channel, in arch.), dim. of *gole*, *goule*, the throat, mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws: see *gole*[2], *gule*[1]. Cf. *gully*[1].] 1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach; the throat; technically, in *anat.*, the esophagus.—2. Something resembling the throat in shape, position, or functions. (*a*) A deep narrow passage through which a stream flows; a ravine; a water-channel.

As for example, in old time at the streits or *gullet* Caudine, when the Roman legions were in Samnium put to the yoke. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

I haue bene in diuers places of Affrica, as Algiers, Cola, Bona, Tripolis, the *gollet* within the gulfe of Tunis.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 411.

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 258.

(*b*) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient width to admit of the passage of wagons. (*c*) A peculiar concave cut in the teeth of some saw-blades. See *gullet-saw*. (*d*) A gore, as in a skirt. (*e*) Part of a hood or cowl.

Be the *golett* of the hode
Johne pulled the munke downe.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

(*f*) A piece of armor for the throat or upper part of the body.

[He] beris to syr Berille, and brathely hym hittes,
Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurtes hym ewyne!
The gome and the grette horse at the grounde ligges.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

(*g*) The lower end of a horse-collar, about which pass the choke-strap and breast-strap. (*h*) The arch of a bridge. [Prov. Eng.] (*i*) A parcel or lot. *Wright.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And the residewe beinge xx. li. lyeth in sundrye *gullettes* in severall townes and shers.
Ludlow Muniments, temp. Edw. VI.

3. A fish, the pike. [North. Eng.]

gullet (gul'et), *v. t.* [< *gullet*, *n.*] To cut or make gullets in: as, to *gullet* a saw.

gulleting (gul'et-ing), *n.* In *railroad engin.*, a method of carrying on the work in a succession of steps, upon which different gangs of men are employed. Also called *notching*.

gulleting-file (gul'et-ing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

gulleting-press (gul'et-ing-pres), *n.* A hand screw-press for repairing saw-blades. See *saw*[1].

gulleting-stick (gul'et-ing-stik), *n.* A stick, notched at one end, used to extract a hook from a fish's mouth. [U. S.]

gullet-larval (gul'et-lär'val), *a.* Same as *gulinular*.

gullet-saw (gul'et-sâ), *n.* A saw having a hollow cut away in front of each tooth, in continuation of the face and on alternate sides of the blade; a brier-tooth saw. *E. H. Knight.*

gullfinch† (gul'finch), *n.* A person easily deceived; a gull. *Nares.*

Another set of delicate knaves there are, that dive into deeds and writings of lands left to young *gullfinches*.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Fooles past and present and to come, they say,
To thee in generall must all give way; . . .
For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all,
To make thee master of *Gul-finches* hall.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gullfish (gul'fish), *n.* [Appar. < *gull*[1] + *fish*.] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

gull-gallant† (gul'gal'ant), *n.* A duped gallant; a gull.

In regard of our *Gull-gallants* of these times who should sometimes bee at a set in their braue and braning phrases.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

gull-groper†, *n.* A usurer who lent money to gamesters. *Dekker*, Satiro-Mastix.

gullibility (gul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *gullible*: see *-bility*.] The state or character of being gullible; unsuspecting credulity.

I was the victim of a hoax, and Jonce was at that moment chuckling over my stupendous *gullibility*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 278.

gullible (gul'i-bl), *a.* [< *gull*[1], *v.*, + *-ible*.] Easily gulled or cheated.

The comic cast given to Shakespeare's Shylock by his early impersonators was not entirely inappropriate to so *gullible* an old Israelite as he proved himself to be.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 378.

gullish† (gul'ish), *a.* [< *gull*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish; stupid.

Some things are true, some false, which for their own ends they will not have the *gullish* commonalty take notice of. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 605.

gullishness† (gul'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gullish; foolishness; stupidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

gullowing†, *a.* [Cf. *gull*[4], *gully*[1], *gully*[2].] Swallowing; devouring.

O cloacam edacem ac bibacem. O thou devouring and *gullowing* panch of a glutton. *Terence in English* (1641).

gull-teaser (gul'tē'zėr), *n.* A bird that teases gulls, as a tern or jaeger. Also called *gull-chaser*.

gully[1] (gul'i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [A later (dial.) form of *gull*[4] or *gullet* in a like sense (def. 1).] 1. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a narrow ravine; a ditch; a gutter.

They were bailed up in the limestone *gully*, and all the party were away after them.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 262.

The Jordan at this point will not average more than ten yards in breadth. It flows at the bottom of a *gully* about fifteen feet deep. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

2. An iron tram-plate or rail.

gully[1] (gul'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gullied*, ppr. *gullying*. [< *gully*[1], *n.*] To wear into a gully or channel; form gullies in.

In their *gullying* and undermining rage, these torrents tear out stones and large rocks from the hill-sides.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 69.

gully[2]† (gul'i), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gully*[1], *n.*, in reference to the flowing or gurgling of water. Cf. Sc. *guller*, guggle, also growl, as a dog.] To run, as water, with a noise.

gully[3] (gul'i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [Also *gulley*; origin obscure.] A kind of knife; a sheath-knife. See the first extract.

Gullies (gouets), which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

"I rede ye well, tak' care o' skaith,
See, there's a *gully*!"
"Guidman," quo' he, "put up your whittle."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

gully-gut† (gul'i-gut), *n.* A glutton. *Baret; Florio; Chapman.*

gullyhole (gul'i-hōl), *n.* An opening through which gutters and drains empty into a subterranean sewer. [Rare or provincial.]

gully-hunter (gul'i-hun'tėr), *n.* A person who goes about the streets searching for what he may find in the gutters. [Slang.]

There's some what we call *gully-hunters* as goes about with a sieve, and near the gratings finds a few ha'-pence.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 25.

gullymouth (gul'i-mouth), *n.* A kind of large pitcher or ewer: so called from the shape of its mouth or spout.

Gulo (gū'lō), *n.* [L., a glutton, < *gula*, the throat, gullet, gluttony.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, containing the glutton or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. This animal is the only species properly belonging to the genus, though some others have been placed in it, as the grisons (*Galictis*). The dental formula is the same as in *Mustela*. The size is above the average of the family, and the form is very robust, with short bushy tail, shaggy fur, low ears, and furry soles. The genus was founded by Storr in 1780. See cut under *wolverene*.

gulosity† (gū-los'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gulosite*, *golosete*, < Li. *gulosita(t-)s*, < L. *gulosus*, gluttonous, < *gula*, the gullet, gluttony: see *gule*[1].] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

gulp (gulp), *v. t.* [< D. *gulpen*, OD. *gulpen*, *golpen*, swallow eagerly (cf. Dan. *gulpe*, *gylpe*, gulp up, disgorge). Cf. *gulch*[1]. The D. *gulp*, n., a gulp, draught, is the same in form as *gulp*, a great billow, a wave, OD. *golpe*, a gulf, appar. an altered form of *golf*, a billow, wave, gulf (see *gulf*), but *gulp*, *n.*, a gulp, is rather from the verb, which is prob. not connected with the word for 'gulf.'] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts; hence, figuratively (with *down*), to repress (emotion) as if by swallowing it.

The best of these [worldly goods]
Torment the soul with pleasing it; and please,
Like waters *gulp'd* in fevers, with deceitful ease.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 340.

Gulp down rage, passion must be postponed,
Calm be the word!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 186.

gulp (gulp), *n.* [< *gulp*, *v.*] An act of swallowing; a swallow; also, as much as is swallowed at once.

The Usurer . . . hath suckt in ten thousand pounds worth of my land more than he paid for, at a *gulp*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i.

And oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

They gave many a *gulp* before they could swallow it.
Walpole, Letters, II. 334.

This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a *gulp*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

gulph† (gulf), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gulf*.

gulravage (gul-rav'āj), *n.* and *v.* [Sc.] Same as *gilravage*.

guly (gū'li), *a.* [< *gule-s* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to gules; of the tincture gules.

To unfurl the streaming red cross, or to rear the horrid standard of those fatal *guly* dragons for so unworthy a purpose. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

gum[1] (gum), *n.* [< ME. *gumme*, *gomme*, commonly in pl. *gummes*, *gommes*; another form, with shortened vowel, of what still exists as dial. *goom* (cf. mod. E. *blood*, *flood*, etc., in which the same orig. vowel is similarly shortened, and *rudder*, *stud*[1], in which it is shortened and changed in spelling), < ME. *goome*, *gome* (with long vowel), commonly in pl. *goomes*, *gomes*, the gums, < AS. *gōma*, the palate, pl. the fauces, the jaws, = MLG. LG. *gume* = MD. *gumme* = OHG. *guomo*, MHG. *guome*, *gume* (with another form, OHG. *goumo*, MHG. *goume*, G. *gaumen*), the palate, = Icel. *gómr* = Sw. Norw. *gom*, the palate, = Dan. *gumme*, dial. *gom*, gum (cf. *gane*, palate); Lith. *gomyris*, the palate. Prob. from the same ult. root as AS. *ganian*, E. *yawn*, and (Gr.) *chasm*, *chaos*, etc., q. v., the orig. sense, then, being 'the open jaw.'] 1. The soft tissues, consisting of a vascular mucous membrane, subjacent dense connective tissue, and periosteum, which cover the alveolar parts of the upper and lower jaws and envelop the necks of the teeth. Hence—2. The edge of the jaw; the part of one of the jaws in which the teeth are set, or over which the tissues close after the loss of teeth: generally used in the plural: as, the toothless *gums* of old age.

Are your *gums* grown so tender they cannot bite?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

3†. *pl.* The grinders; molars.

Er yeres six oute gothe the *gomes* stronge,
The cansed first at yeres VI are even.
At VII yere are all lilliche [alike] longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

4†. Insolent talk; "jaw"; insolence. [Prov. Eng.]

Pshaw! pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary *gum*.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, xiv.

5. Same as *gummer*.

gum[1] (gum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming*. [< *gum*[1], *n.*] To use a gummer upon; gullet (a saw); widen the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw) by punching or grinding.

gum[2] (gum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gumb*, *gumme*, *goome*; < ME. *gumme*, *gomme*, < OF. *gomme*, F. *gomme* = Pr. Sp. *goma* = Pg. It. *gomma* = D. *gom* = G. Dan. Sw. *gummi*, < L. *gummi*, also *gummis*, *cummi*, *cummis*, *commi* (ML. also *gumma*), < Gr. *κόμμι*, gum, a word of unknown foreign origin.] 1. A product of secretion obtained by desiccation from the sap of many plants. Gum, properly so called, includes such mucilaginous substances as are soluble either in cold water, as gum arabic, or in hot water, as cherry gum, or *soften* into a thin viscid mass without true solution, as gum tragacanth. In popular use, however, many very different products are also called gums, as gum elemi and gum copal, which are true resins, gum ammoniacum, which is a gum-resin, and gum elastic (caoutchouc), which differs from all the others. The word includes various aromatic products used in perfumes, incense, etc. See the phrases below.

Spicers speeken with him to a spien heore ware,
For he kennede him in heore craft and kneuz mony *gummes*.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 202.

Each weeping Tree had *Gums* distill'd.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. A form of dextrine produced by roasting starch: specifically called *artificial* or *British gum*.—3. One of various species of trees, especially of the genera *Eucalyptus*, of Australia, and *Nyssa*, of the United States. Of the Australian trees, the apple-scented gum is *E. Stuartiana*; the blue-gum, *E. Globulus*, etc. (see *blue-gum*); the cider-gum, *E. Gunnii*; the crimson-flowered, *E. ficifolia*; the flooded, *E. decipiens*, etc.; the fluted or gimlet, *E. salubris*; the giant, *E. amygdalina*; the green barked, *E. stellulata*; the gray, *E. crebra*, etc.; the iron, *E. Reversiana*; the lemon-scented, *E. maculata*; the manna, *E. viminalis*; the messmate, *E. fissilis*; the red, *E. calophylla*, *E. rostrata*, etc.; the salmon-barked, *E. salmonopolia*; the scarlet-flowered, *E. miniata* and *E. phœnicia*; the spotted or marbled, *E. maculata*, *E. goniocalyx*, etc.; the swamp, *E. amygdalina*, *E. paniculata*, etc.; the white, *E. amygdalina*; and the York gum, *E. fœcunda*. In the United States the black-gum or sour-gum is *Nyssa sylvatica* (see *black-gum*): the cotton- or tupelo-gum, *N. uniflora*; the sweet- or red-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. In the West Indies the doctor-gum is *Rhus Metopium*; the gum-tree of Jamaica, *Sapium laurifolium*, and of Dominica, *Dacryodes hexandra*. See cut under *Eucalyptus*.
4. Same as *gumming*, 1.—5. A bubble; a pimple. Compare *red-gum*, *white-gum*.

Bubbles on watery or fluid bodies are but thin *gumbs* of air.
Sir T. Browne, Bubbles.

6. *pl.* India-rubber overshoes: more commonly called *rubbers*. [Local, U. S.]

A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife going to make a visit at a house in New York where they were very much at home, he entered the parlor alone; and, to the question "Why, where is Emily?" answered, "O, Emily is outside cleaning her *gums* upon the mat."
R. G. White, Words and their Uses, Pref., p. 5.

7. A section of a hollow log or tree (usually a gum-tree) used to form a small well-curb, or to make a beehive. [Local, U. S.]—**Acaroid gum**, or **gum acaroides**, a fragrant resin, red or yellow in color, obtained from species of *Xanthorrhœa*, the blackboy or grass gum-trees of Australia. Also called *blackboy* or *Botany Bay gum*, and *grass-tree* or *yellow gum*.—**Alsace gum.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Barbary gum**, a kind of gum arabic. Also called *gum Mogadore* and *Caramania gum*.—**Bassora gum**, a Persian product of uncertain origin, used principally for the adulteration of tragacanth.—**Bengal gum.** See *bablah*.—**Blackboy gum.** See *blackboy*.—**Botany Bay gum.** Same as *acaroid gum*.—**British gum**, roasted starch; a stiffening substance made from potatoes, wheat, or sage, used by calico-printers. See *dextrine*.—**Butea gum.** See *Butea* and *kino*.—**Caramania gum.** Same as *Barbary gum*.—**Carauna gum.** See *carauna*.—**Cashew gum**, an exudation from the *Anacardium occidentale*, which is partly soluble in water.—**Chagual gum**, a gum collected in Chili from the *Puya lanuginosa*, a bromeliaceous plant.—**Cherry-gum.** Same as *cerasin*.—**Chewing-gum**, a masticatory consisting either of a natural resin or gum-resin, as that of the spruce, or of an artificial preparation of paraffin and other ingredients: much used in parts of the United States.—**Elastic gum**, india-rubber.—**Gedda gum**, a kind of gum arabic obtained from the Somali coast of eastern Africa. Also called *Jidda gum*.—**Grass-tree gum.** Same as *acaroid gum*.—**Gum acacia.** Same as *gum arabic*.—**Gum ammoniac.** See *ammoniac*.—**Gum anime.** See *anime* and *copal*.—**Gum arabic**, a gum obtained from various species of *Acacia*. The best gum arabic of commerce, which is also known as *Kordofan*, *Turkey*, *white Sennaar*, *galam*, or *Senegal gum*, is the product of *A. Senegal*, a tree of Senegal and the Sudan. *A. Arabica*, found in India, Arabia, and through a large part of Africa, yields the Morocco, Mogadore, Barbary, East Indian, or bablah gum. The Cape gum of South Africa is obtained from *A. horrida*. Suakim or talca gum is the product of *A. stenocarpa* and *A. Seyal*. Wattle gum is obtained from a number of Australian species. Gum arabic is readily soluble in water, and is used in many ways, as for giving luster to crape and silk, for thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, in the manufacture of ink and blacking, as a mucilage, and in medicine. Also called *gum acacia*.—**Gum benzoin** or **benjamin.** See *benzoin*.—**Gum copal.** See *copal*.—**Gum dragon.** Same as *tragacanth*.—**Gum elastic.** Same as *india-rubber* and *caoutchouc*.

Professor Espy was here, with a tremendous storm in a *gum-elastic* bag.
Hawthorne, Hall of Fantasy.

Gum elemi. See *elemi*.—**Gum euphorbium.** See *euphorbium*, 1.—**Gum galbanum.** See *galbanum*.—**Gum guaiacum.** See *guaiacum*.—**Gum guttæ** [F. *gomme gutte*]. Same as *gamboge*.—**Gum juniper.** Same as *sandarac*.—**Gum kino.** See *kino*.—**Gum lac.** See *lac*.—**Gum ladanum** or **labdanum**, and **gum ledon.** See *ladanum*.—**Gum maguey**, a translucent gum, partly soluble in water, obtained in Mexico from the *Agave Americana*.—**Gum Mogadore.** Same as *Barbary gum*.—**Gum olibanum.** See *olibanum*.—**Gum opopanax.** See *opopanax*.—**Gum sagapenum.** See *sagapenum*.—**Gum sandarac.** See *sandarac*.—**Gum senegal**, a kind of gum arabic. See above, under *gum arabic*.—**Gum storax.** See *storax*.—**Gum succory**, a gummy exudation from *Chondrilla juncea*, a cichoriaceous composite of central Europe, employed as a narcotic.—**Gum thus.** Same as *frankincense*, 1.—**Gum tragacanth.** See *tragacanth*.—**Hyawa gum**, from *Protium Guianense*, a burseraceous tree of British Guiana.—**Ivy-gum**, a gum-resin obtained in the Levant and southern Europe from *Hedera Helix*, and employed topically in medicine as an acrid astringent.—**Jidda gum.** Same as *Gedda gum*.—**Kuteera gum**, a product of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, a bixaceous shrub of India, used as a substitute for tragacanth.—**Mesquite-gum**, gum from the *Prosopis juliflora*, a small leguminous tree widely distributed through the warmer parts of America. It resembles gum arabic.—**Moist gum.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Plastic gum**, gutta-percha.—**Sassa gum**, a product of *Albizzia fastigiata*, resembling tragacanth.—**Semla gum**, gum obtained from the *Bauhinia retusa*, a leguminous tree of the Himalayas. It is similar to gum arabic.—**Sonora gum**, the resin which covers the creosote-plant, *Larrea Mexicana*, used as a remedy for rheumatism, etc.—**Sweet gum**, a balsamic exudation from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*. (See also *balata-gum*, *chicle-gum*, *doctor-gum*, *hog-gum*, *spruce-gum*, etc.)

gum[2] (gum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming*. [< *gum*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smear with gum; unite, stiffen, or clog by gum or a gum-like substance.

I have removed Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a *gummed* velvet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

[Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. *Halliwell.*]

The *gummed* wafer bore on it the impress of a gilt coronet.
Trollope, Barchester Towers.

2. To play a trick upon; humbug; hoodwink: said to be from the fact that opossums and racoons often elude hunters and dogs by hiding in the thick foliage of gum-trees. [Slang, U. S.]

You can't *gum* me, I tell you now,
An' so you needn't try.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exude or form gum. See *gumming*, 1.—**2.** To become clogged or stiffened by some gummy substance, as inspissated oil: as, a machine will *gum* up from disuse.

gum-animal (gum'an″i-mal), *n.* A book-name of *Galago senegalensis*, a kind of lemur, translating a Moorish name referring to the fact that the animal feeds upon gum senegal. See *Galago*.

gumbt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gum*[2].

gumbo[1] (gum'bō), *n.* [Also *gombo*; appar. of Ind. or negro origin.] **1.** The pod of *Hibiscus esculentus*, also called *okra*.—**2.** A soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra.

The millions of Yankees — from codfish to alligators . . . cooks of chowder or cooks of *gumbo*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, iii.

3. *A dish made of young capsules of okra*, seasoned with salt and pepper, and stewed and served with melted butter.

gumbo[2] (gum'bō), *n.* [Appar. of some native origin (?).] A patois spoken by West Indian and Louisianian creoles and negroes.

English, German, French, and Spanish, all were represented, to say nothing of Doric brogue and local *gumbo*, and its voluble exercise was set off by a vehemence of utterance and gesture curiously at variance with the reticence of our Virginians.
The Century, XXXI. 618.

"Laroussel, you're the only Creole in this crowd," said the captain; "talk to her! Talk *gumbo* to her!"
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 749.

gum-boil (gum'boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

gumbo-limbo (gum'bō-lim″bō), *n.* Same as *Jamaica* or *West Indian birch* (which see, under *birch*).

gumby (gum'bi), *n.*; pl. *gumbies* (-biz). [W. Ind., perhaps orig. African.] A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, over which a skin is stretched. It is carried by one man while another beats it with his open hands.

A squad of drunken black vagabonds, singing and playing on *gumbies*, or African drums.
M. Scott.

gum-cistus (gum'sis″tus), *n.* A plant, *Cistus ladaniferus*, yielding ladanum. See *Cistus*, 2, and *ladanum*.

gum-drop (gum'drop), *n.* **1.** In *phar.*, a confection composed of gum arabic and cane-sugar, esteemed as a demulcent. *U. S. Dispensatory.*—**2.** In *confectionery*, a similar preparation, often made with glucose and gelatin, and variously flavored.

gum-dynamite (gum'dī″na-mīt), *n.* Same as *explosive gelatin*. See *gelatin*.

gum-game (gum'gām), *n.* [See *gum*[2], *v. t.*, 2.] A hoodwinking trick; a guileful artifice; an imposition: as, to play the *gum-game*. [Slang, U. S.]

gumma (gum'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *gummata* (-a-tạ̈). [ML., a var. of L. *gummi*, gum: see *gum*[2].] In *pathol.*, a kind of tumor produced by syphilis, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

gummatous (gum'a-tus), *a.* [< *gumma*(*t*-) + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, of the nature of a gumma or soft tumor.

The *gummatous* degeneration of the products of syphilitic infection is not always easily distinguished from the caseous.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 390.

These symptoms and signs are due to *gummatous* infiltration of the lung.
Medical News, LII. 507.

gummer (gum'ėr), *n.* [< *gum*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A tool or machine for gulleting saws, or for enlarging the spaces between the teeth of worn saws.

gummiferous (gu-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing gum.

gumminess (gum'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.—**2.** An accumulation of gum.

One of about twenty years of age came to me with a *gumminess* on the tendons reaching to his fingers, insomuch as he could not bend one of them.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii.

gumming (gum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gum*[2], *v.*] **1.** A disease in trees bearing stone-fruits, as cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds. It is characterized by the production of brown or amber-colored gum that exudes from wounds on the trunk, limbs, or even fruit. The cause has not been satisfactorily determined. Also *gum*.
2. The treatment of the prepared and etched lithographic stone with gum-water, to cause the untouched portions to resist the ink. See *lithography*.

Gumminia (gu-min'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum.] A genus of fleshy sponges, giving name to the order *Gumminiinæ*. Also *Gummina*. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

Gumminiinæ (gu-min-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gumminia* + *-inæ*.] An order or other superfamily group of fleshy sponges or *Carnosospongiæ*, including tough leathery forms, the external layer of which forms a partly fibrous cortex, the fibers permeating the central mass surrounding the canals, and also penetrating the mesoderm. Also *Gummininæ*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 63.

gummite (gum'īt), *n.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *-ite*[2].] An orange-yellow mineral consisting chiefly of hydrous oxid of uranium, produced by the alteration of uraninite.

gummosis (gu-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum, + *-osis*.] In *bot.*, the formation of gum in the older organs of plants by the transformation of large groups of tissue, as in the production of cherry-gum and gum tragacanth.

gummosity (gu-mos'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gommosite*, < L. *gummosus*, gummous: see *gummous*.] Gumminess; the nature of gum; a viscous or adhesive quality. [Rare.]

gummous (gum'us), *a.* [= F. *gommeux* = Pr. *gomos* = Sp. *gomoso* = Pg. It. *gommoso*, < L. *gummosus* (also *cumminosus*), gummy, < *gummi*, *cummi*, gum: see *gum*[2].] Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Of this we have an instance in the magisteries . . . of jalap, benzoin, and of divers other resinous or *gummous* bodies dissolved in spirit of wine.
Boyle, Works, IV. 337.

The thoughts rise heavily and pass *gummous* thro' my pen.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 12.

gummy (gum'i), *a.* [< *gum*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Heer, for hard Cement, heap they night and day
The *gummy* slime of chalkie waters gray.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.
Raleigh.

2. Impregnated with gum; giving out gum; covered with or clogged by gum or viscous matter.

The *gummy* bark of fir or pine.
Milton, P. L., x. 1076.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

3. In *pathol.*, pertaining to or having the nature of a gumma; gummatous.—**4.** Having an accumulation of gum, or matter resembling gum; stuffy; puffy; swollen. [Slang.]

A little *gummy* in the leg, I suppose.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman.

gump (gump), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *gumpr* = Sw. Dan. *gump*, the rump.] A foolish person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

C. . . . is still a *gump*, and is constantly regretting that she ever left the "dear old Hengland" in which she was so notoriously prosperous and happy.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 148.

gum-plant (gum'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Grindelia*: so called from the viscid secretion which covers them. [California.]

gum-pot (gum'pot), *n.* A metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted and mixed.

gumption (gump'shon), *n.* [Also *gumshion*, dial. *gawmtion*; orig. dial., irreg. < *gaum*[1], *gawm*, understand (see *gaum*[1]), + *-tion*.] Acuteness of the practical understanding; clear, practical common sense; quick perception of the right thing to do under unusual circumstances. [Colloq.]

One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

What the French applaud — and not amiss —
As "savoir-faire" (I do not know the Dutch);
The literal Germans call it "Mutterwiss,"
The Yankees *gumption*, and the Grecians "nous" —
A useful thing to have about the house.
J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge.

Mr. Miller's is what that teacher and Royal Academician, who was a man of zeal, often called "a book full of *gumption*." *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 55.

gumptionless (gump'shon-les), *a.* [Also *gumshonless*; < *gumption* + *-less*.] Without gumption or understanding; foolish. [Colloq.]

gumptious (gump'shus), *a.* [Also *gumshus*; cf. *gumption*.] 1. Having gumption; having quick perception and good judgment.—2. Supercilious; conceitedly proud. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

"She holds her head higher, I think," said the landlord, smiling. "She was always — not exactly proud like, but what I calls *gumptious*." *Bulwer*, My Novel, iv. 12.

gum-rash (gum'rash), *n.* Same as *red-gum*.

gum-resin (gum'rez'in), *n.* A vegetable secretion formed of resin mixed with more or less gum or mucilage. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The more important are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac.

gum-stick (gum'stik), *n.* A small piece of some hard substance, as of ivory or coral, given to children to bite on for the purpose of relieving the pains of teething.

gumtion† (gum'shon), *n.* [A trade-name, irreg. < *gum*² + *-tion*, perhaps suggested by the form of *gumption*.] Magilp, as made by drying gum mastic into a strong drying oil in which sugar of lead was substituted for the litharge previously used. The name is not now in use. See *magilp*.

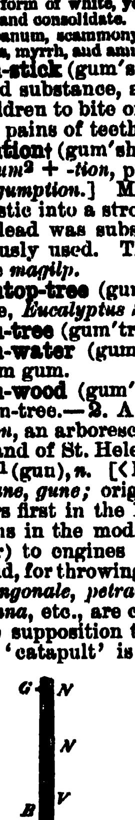
gumtop-tree (gum'top-trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus Sieberiana*.

gum-tree (gum'trē), *n.* See *gum*², 3.

gum-water (gum'wâ"tėr), *n.* A distillation from gum.

gum-wood (gum'wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of a gum-tree.—2. A plant of the genus *Commidendron*, an arborescent composite peculiar to the island of St. Helena. [Properly *gumwood*.]

gun¹ (gun), *n.* [< ME. *gunne*, *gonne*, rarely *goone*, *goune*, *gune*; origin unknown. The word occurs first in the 14th century, applied both to guns in the mod. sense, and also (appar. earlier) to engines of the mangonel or catapult kind, for throwing stones, etc.; the ML. glosses, *mangonale*, *petraria*, *fundibulum*, *murusculum*, *gunna*, etc., are consequently ambiguous. On the supposition that the sense of 'mangonel' or 'catapult' is the earlier, some have assumed that ME. *gonne* is an abbr. of OF. **mangonne* for *mangonnel*, *mangonel*, etc., a mangonel (for throwing stones, etc.): see *mangonel*, *mangle*². Others have sought the origin in Celtic; but the Ir. Gael. *gunna*, W. *gwn*, a gun, are rather from ME.] 1†. A military engine of the mangonel or catapult kind, used for throwing stones.



Gun

A, breech; *B*, barrel; *C*, band; *D*, breech-block; *E*, butt; *F*, butt- or heel-plate; *G*, front sight or bead; *H*, guard- or trigger-plate; *I*, guard-bow; *K*, hammer; *L*, lock; *M*, peep-sight; *N*, *N*, pipes; *O*, pistol-grip; *P*, rear sight; *Q*, receiver; *R*, side-screws or -nails; *S*, *S*, stock; *T*, tip; *U*, trigger; *V*, wiping-rod.

They dradde noon assaut
Of gynne, *gunne*, nor skaffaut.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

The word *gun* was in use in England for an engine, to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Language.

2. A metallic tube or tubular barrel, with its stock or carriage and attachments, from which missiles are thrown, as by the explosive force of gunpowder or other explosive placed behind them at the closed end of the tube, and ignited through a small hole or vent; in general, any firearm except the pistol and the mortar. Guns are distinguished as *cannons*, *muskets*, *rifles*, *carbines*, *fowling-pieces*, etc. In military usage, however, only cannon in their various forms and sizes are called guns (collectively *ordnance*, and familiarly often *great guns*), the others being called *small arms*. In humorous use pistols also are often called guns. See *cannon*, 1.

Throughout every regioun
Wente this foule trumpes soun,
As swift as a pellet out of *gonne*
When pelet is in the poudre ronne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

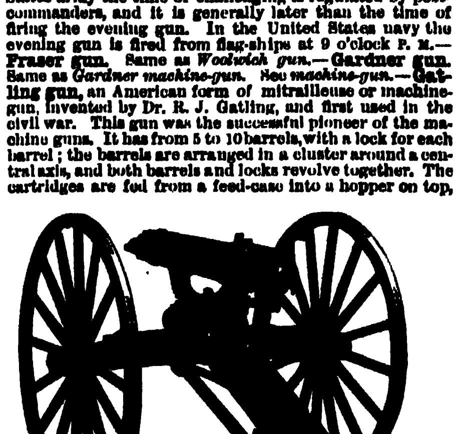
At our going off, the Fort against which our pinnace ankered saluted my Lord Marshall with 12 *greate guns*, which we answered with 3. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 10, 1641.

So he come a-riding in with his *gun* [a revolver] and began shooting. *The Century*, XXXVI. 884.

3. Specifically, a comparatively long cannon used for obtaining high velocities with low trajectories, as distinguished from a howitzer or a mortar.—4. In *hunting*, one who carries a gun; a member of a shooting-party. [Colloq.]—5. A tall cylindrical jug in use in the north of England.—6. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a device for fixing the breadth of the plate. It consists of two plates of cast metal, placed in front of the roller and bolted together by cross-bars at a distance apart which can be easily altered and adjusted according to the breadth of plate the apparatus is intended to control. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 662.—**Accelerating gun.** See *accelerate*.—**Armstrong gun**, an English gun of wrought-iron, invented by Sir W. G. Armstrong about 1855, ranging from the smallest field-piece to pieces of the largest caliber, constructed principally of spirally coiled bars, and generally having an inner tube or core of steel, rifled with numerous shallow grooves. The breech-loading projectile, which is coated with lead, is inserted into a chamber behind the bore, and is driven forward by the explosion with the effect of forcing its soft coating into the grooves, so that it receives a rotary motion. The commonest form of the gun is breech-loading; but muzzle-loading Armstrong guns also are made.—**As sure as a gun**, quite sure; certainly. [Colloq.]

Coniers with his dagger a promising assassin; the guns and firelocks dead-doing things; *as sure*, they say, *as a gun*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 168.

Axis of a gun. See *axis*¹.—**Bailey gun**, a battery-gun, not in use, in which the cartridges were placed in a hopper, and, descending, were fed automatically to a group of barrels arranged parallel to each other. It was worked by turning a crank.—**Balloon gun**, a gun used for the attack of military balloons. It is ordinarily a rapid-fire rifled gun of about 1¼ inches' caliber, discharging a shell weighing about one pound. It is usually provided with a mount of great flexibility, so that it can be readily trained to any angle of elevation.—**Barbette gun.** See *barbette*.—**Big gun.** See *great gun*.—**Body of a gun.** See *body*.—**Bomb-gun**, a gun used for shooting a lance in killing whales. It may be a shoulder- or a swivel-gun, or resemble the darting-gun, which is thrust by hand; but the term is more generally applied to the shoulder-gun, of which there are several patterns, both breech- and muzzle-loading.—**Bomb-lance gun**, a bomb gun.—**Brown segmental gun**, a composite gun consisting of a thin central tube surrounded by staves or segments of steel, the whole being wound with steel wire under an initial compression slightly less than the elastic limit of the steel composing the segments.—**Built-up gun**, a general term applied to all guns composed of several parts. The parts are assembled upon various systems, the general aim of all being to establish a system of parts that shall best resist the internal strains set up by the explosive gases of the powder. The exterior hoops or jackets are shrunk on over the internal parts by first expanding by heat and cooling in position.—**Centrifugal gun.** See *centrifugal*.—**Crozier wire-wound gun**, a gun composed of a heavy tube wrapped with steel wire. The special feature of its construction is the initial compression of the tube beyond the elastic limit of the metal.—**Dahlgren gun**, a smooth-bore gun of cast-iron, invented by Lieutenant (afterward Rear admiral) J. A. Dahlgren (1809–70) of the United States navy. Its principal peculiarities are the unbroken smoothness of its surface and the relation of its thickness at all points (determined by experiment) to the pressure in firing.—**Evening gun** (*milit.* and *naval*), the warning gun at sunset. In the United States army the time of challenging is regulated by post-commanders, and it is generally later than the time of firing the evening gun. In the United States navy the evening gun is fired from flag-ships at 9 o'clock P. M.—**Fraser gun.** Same as *Woolwich gun*.—**Gardner gun.** Same as *Gardner machine-gun*. See *machine-gun*.—**Gatling gun**, an American form of mitrailleuse or machine-gun, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling, and first used in the civil war. This gun was the successful pioneer of the machine guns. It has from 5 to 10 barrels, with a lock for each barrel; the barrels are arranged in a cluster around a central axis, and both barrels and locks revolve together. The cartridges are fed from a feed-case into a hopper on top, and in the later models from a feed-magazine. With the 10-barrel gun a fire of about 1,000 shots per minute can be delivered. These guns are made of the following calibers: 0.30, 0.42, 0.43, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55, 0.65, 0.75, and 1 inch. They are mounted upon a tripod or a carriage, according to the service for which they are intended. See cut in preceding column.—**Great gun.** (*a*) A cannon. (*b*) A person of distinction or importance: more commonly called a *big gun*. [Colloq.]—**Great guns!** a familiar ejaculation of surprise. [Colloq.]—**Gun detachment.** See *detachment*.—**Gun fence.** See *fence*.—**Guns of position**, heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.—**Horse-artillery gun**, a light field-piece intended for rapid movements and to accompany cavalry.—**Krupp gun**, a steel cannon made at the Krupp works in Essen, Prussia. These guns are made from ingot steel and of all calibers. See *fermeture*.—**Land-service gun**, any piece of ordnance designed for use upon land. It includes mountain, field, siege, and sea-coast artillery.—**Lebel gun**, a magazine-gun used in the French army.—**Lyle gun**, a bronze life-saving gun, designed by Captain D. A. Lyle of the United States Ordnance Department, for throwing elongated projectiles having lines attached to them, in order to establish communication between the shore and a stranded or wrecked vessel. The projectile has at the rear end a shank, to which the line is attached.—**Mauser gun**, a magazine bolt-gun used in the German army.—**Morning gun**, a gun fired on a ship of war or at a military post or camp as the first note of the reveille is sounded on the drum, bugle, or trumpet; a reveille gun.—**Mountain gun.** See *mountain-artillery*, under *artillery*.—**Multicharge gun**, a gun constructed to receive two or more separate charges of powder, which are fired consecutively in rapid succession: as, the Lyman-Haskell *multicharge gun*. The charge in the breech-chamber is ignited by a friction or other primer; this charge starts the projectile forward, and as its base passes consecutively the openings of the subsidiary chambers or pockets, the charges contained therein are ignited.—**Napoleon gun**, a bronze 12-pounder used for field-artillery, first adopted in France about 1856, under Napoleon III.—**Neck of a gun.** See *neck*.—**Paixhans gun**, a howitzer for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, introduced by the French general H. J. Paixhans about 1825.—**Palliser gun**, a cast-iron gun lined with a tube of coiled wrought-iron, invented by Major Palliser of the British army about 1870. The tube is made in two parts, the breech-end being shrunk on. This system was designed to utilize the old smooth-bore ordnance, by converting it into rifled guns.—**Parrott gun**, a cast-iron rifled gun strengthened at the breech by shrinking coils of wrought-iron over it, invented by Captain Parrott of the Cold Spring foundry in New York, and first used in 1861. The calibers are 10-, 20-, 30-, 100-, 200-, and 300-pounders. The Parrott projectile is of cast iron, with a brass plate, or sabot, cast into a recessed rabbet to prevent turning. The powder-gas presses against the bottom and under it so as to expand it into the grooves, and thus assures rotary motion to the projectile.—**Pneumatic gun**, a gun employing compressed air for discharging a shell charged with high explosives. The pneumatic gun adopted by the United States for coast defense has a caliber of 15 inches and throws a shell carrying from 150 to 500 pounds of explosive gelatin. It has a range of three miles.—**Powder pneumatic gun**, a pneumatic gun in which the explosion of a small charge of gunpowder is used to compress the air used for discharging the shell.—**Quaker gun**, a log of wood mounted on wheels or some other arrangement, imitating a cannon, designed to deceive the enemy: so called in humorous allusion to the peace doctrines of the Quakers or Friends.—**Quick-fire gun**, a name sometimes given to large rapid fire guns, especially to one that uses a projectile that is separate from the case containing the powder.—**Rampart gun**, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart, and not for field purposes.—**Rapid-fire gun**, a breech loading gun of from 1½ to 8 inches' caliber which uses metallic ammunition. Each type is designated by the name of the inventor of the breech-loading system used, as the Gerdom, Fletcher, Seabury, Dashiel, Canet, Schneider, Armstrong, Driggs-Schröder, Maxim Nordenfelt, Hotchkiss, Gruson, and others.—**Rodman gun**, a cast-iron gun with curved outline, being much thicker over the seat of the charge than elsewhere. The peculiarity of this gun is the method of casting, devised by General Rodman of the United States Ordnance Department, and first employed in 1860. Instead of cooling from the exterior, as in the ordinary method, General Rodman cast all large guns with a hollow core, and cooled them from the interior by a stream of cold water or air, at the same time preventing undue radiation from the exterior by surrounding the flask holding the casting with heating-furnaces.—**Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun**, a powder pneumatic gun, the best known form of which consists of three parallel tubes, of which the center one is much longer than the other two. Both the center and right-hand tubes open at the breech, the former for the introduction of the projectile and the latter for the powder charge. In action, the powder is exploded in the right barrel and the gases pass to its front end, then across to the left barrel, and are finally admitted behind the projectile in the center barrel, mixed with the air in the two side barrels which has been compressed by the process. Shells containing sensitive high explosives can thus be discharged without shock sufficient to cause explosion.—**Son of a gun**, a rogue; a knave: used humorously.—**Spencer gun**, an American magazine-rifle containing seven cartridges in a metallic tube, which is inserted in the butt-stock from the rear. The magazine is operated by a lever in the under side of the arm.—**Springfield gun**, a single-loader with a hinged block, used in the United States army.—**To blow great guns** (*naut.*), to blow tempestuously, or with great violence: said of the wind.



Musket-caliber ten-barrel Gatling Gun.

Spanking Jack was so comely, so pleasant, so jolly,
Though winds *blew great guns*, still he'd whistle and sing.
C. Dibdin, Sailor's Consolation.

To break a gun, to house guns, etc. See the verbs.—**Vavasseur gun** [named from the inventor of the system], a built-up steel gun with wrought-iron trunnion band, and having three ribs projecting into the bore to replace the grooves usually employed in rifling.—**Vetterli gun** [from the inventor, F. Vetterli]. (*a*) A single-loading small-arm, caliber 0".408, used in the Italian army. (*b*) A magazine bolt-gun used in the Italian and Swiss armies.—**Whitworth gun**, an English rifled firearm, whether great or small, hav-

ing a hexagonal bore, with a twist more rapid than usual: invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth.—**Winchester gun**, an American magazine-rifle having a horizontal bolt and vertical cartridge-carrier operated by a lever on the under side of the stock. The magazine is below the barrel and in front of the receiver.—**Wire gun**, a built-up gun made by winding wire about a tube, or by covering the tube with alternate layers wound circumferentially and laid longitudinally. See *Woodbridge gun*.—**Woodbridge gun**, a gun consisting of a thin steel tube wound with square wire, the interstices being filled with melted brazing-solder to consolidate it into one mass.—**Woolwich gun**, a built-up muzzle-loading cannon used in the British service. The tube is made of solid cast-steel drawn out by heating and hammering. After boring, turning, and chambering, the tube is heated to a uniform temperature and plunged into a covered tank of rape-oil to harden and temper it. Wrought-iron coils are shrunk on over the tube to complete the structure. The breech-coil is formed of a triple coil, a trunnion-ring, and a double coil welded together. The muzzle-coil is composed of two single coils united by an end-weld. The breech-piece is screwed into the breech-coil so as to abut against the rear end of the tube. The gun is assembled by heating the coils, and these when expanded are slipped over the tube and allowed to contract. The tube is kept cool during this operation by forcing a stream of cold water through the bore. These guns have from 7 to 10 grooves semicircular in cross-section, with curved edges and with a uniformly increasing twist. Also called *Fraser gun*. (See also *casemate-gun*, *dynamite-gun*, *machine gun*, *needle-gun*, etc.)

gun[1] (gun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gunned*, ppr. *gunning*. [< *gun*[1], *n.*] To shoot with a gun; practise shooting, especially the smaller kinds of game. [U. S.]

The Americans were, however, mostly marksmen, having been accustomed to *gunning* from their youth.
Hannah Adams, Hist. New Eng.

gun[2]†. Past participle of *gin*[1].

guna (gö'nä), *n.* [Skt. *guna*, quality, adscititious quality, as distinguished from the real nature.] In *Skt. gram.*, the changing of *i* and *ī* to *e*, *u* and *ū* to *o*, *ṛi* and *ṝ* to *ar*, by compounding them with a prefixed *a*—that is, *a* + *i* = *e*, and so on. The term is also sometimes used in regard to similar changes in other languages.

gunarchy†, *n.* Same as *gynarchy*.

gunate (gö'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gunated*, ppr. *gunating*. [< *guna* + *-ate*[2].] In *philol.*, to subject to the change known as guna.

gunation (gö-nā'shon), *n.* [< *gunate* + *-ion*.] In *philol.*, the act of gunating, or the state of being gunated.

gun-barrel (gun'bar'el), *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.—**Gun-barrel drain.** See *drain*.

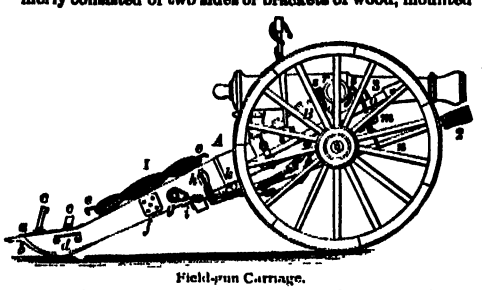
gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* 1. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of large caliber, and from its light draft capable of running close inshore or up rivers; also, any small vessel carrying guns.—2. In *coal-mining*, a self-dumping box on wheels, used for raising coal on slopes, and holding three or four tons of coal. It resembles a "skip," but runs on wheels, and not between guides. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]

gun-brig (gun'brig), *n.* An obsolete sailing vessel of war with two square-rigged masts, and generally of less than 500 tons burden.

If they cut one or two of our people's heads off in Africa, we get up a *gun-brig*, and burn the barracoons, and slaughter a whole village for it.
Lever, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. 298.

gun-captain (gun'kap'tān), *n.* The chief of a gun's crew, generally a petty officer.

gun-carriage (gun'kar'āj), *n.* The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired. Naval gun-carriages formerly consisted of two sides or brackets of wood, mounted



Field-gun Carriage.

A, stock. *B*, cheek. *a*, lunette. *b*, trail-plate; *c*, *c*, pointing rings; *d*, handle; *e*, *e*, prolonge-hooks. *f*, wheel-guard plate; *g*, lock-chain bolt, nut, and washer. *h*, turn buckle, chain, and hasp for sponge and rammer. *i*, stop for rammer head. *k*, cap-plate for worm. *l*, elevating-screw. *m*, under-strap. *n*, handspike hook. *o*, D-ring for handspike. *q*, trunnion-plate. *r*, cap-square; *s*, *s*, cap-square chains and keys. *t*, prolonge; *u*, sponge and rammer. 3, hand-spike

on wooden trucks and controlled by tackles; but the requirements of modern gunnery have caused wood to be replaced by brass and iron or steel, and simple tackles by powerful gearing and machinery. In the case of a field- or siege-piece the carriage unites, for traveling, with a fore part fixed on a pair of wheels, called a *limber*, to which the horses are attached, so as to form a single four-wheeled carriage. In action it is unlimbered or detached from the fore part, and then rests on its wheels and on a strong support called the *trail*.—**Disappearing gun-carriage**, a gun-carriage so arranged that the gun after being fired descends, under the influence of the force of recoil, to the loading position behind the protection of the parapet, where it can be manœuvered without exposing the gun detachment to the enemy's fire. During the recoil of the gun sufficient energy is stored up, by means of a counterweight or by air compression, to raise the gun to firing position when released. The *Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage* has been adopted for the seacoast service of the United States. The gun is mounted upon levers trunnioned in a top carriage which rolls back under the force of recoil. The lower ends of the levers are compelled to move between vertical guides and raise a counterweight. The constrained motion on two lines approximately perpendicular to each other, thus causing the gun to describe an arc of an ellipse in recoiling, is the mechanical principle of the carriage.

guncotton (gun'kot'n), *n.* A general name for the nitrates of cellulose, prepared by digesting cotton or other form of cellulose in nitric acid, or preferably in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. A series of nitrates may thus be made, differing in composition and properties according to the strength of acids and time of digestion. Weak acids and short digestion yield trinitro- and tetranitro-cellulose, which dissolve in a mixture of alcohol and ether. This solution is the collodion of commerce. A highly explosive nitrate to which the name guncotton more properly belongs, is made by digesting clean cotton in a mixture of 1 part nitric acid, specific gravity 1.5, and 3 parts sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.85, for 24 hours and thoroughly washing the product. This is a hexanitrate of cellulose, $C_{12}H_{14}(NO_3)_6O_{10}$. It can hardly be distinguished by appearance from raw cotton, and is insoluble in alcohol and ether. When ignited it burns quietly, leaving no residue, but by percussion explodes violently, especially if compressed. Its explosive force is much greater than that of gunpowder. It has been used chiefly for torpedoes and submarine blasting, but is now largely superseded by dynamite.

gun-deck (gun'dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

gundelet†(gun'de-let), *n.* A gondola. *Marston*.

gundelo, gundelow (gun'de-lō), *n.* [A corruption of *gondolo*, *gondola*: see *gondola*.] Same as *gondola*, 2.

The square sail of the *gundelow*.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

gundi, *n.* [Native name.] The north African comb-rat, *Ctenodactylus massoni*.

gundie (gun'di), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Greedy; voracious. [Scotch.]

gundie (gun'di), *n.* [Cf. *gundie*, *a.*] The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*. [Scotch.]

Gundlachia (gund-lak'i-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. *Gundlach*, a Cuban naturalist.] A genus of limpet-like fresh-water pond-snails, of the family *Limnæidæ*, related to *Ancylus*, living on stones under water and feeding on confervæ and other plants. The body is left-sided, and the genital openings are on the left side.

gun-fire (gun'fir), *n.* *Milit.*, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

gun-flint (gun'flint), *n.* A piece of shaped flint fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol, before percussion-caps were used, to fire the charge.

gunge, *n.* See *gunj*.

gun-gear (gun'gēr), *n.* All appliances and tools pertaining to the use of guns.

gun-harpoon (gun'här-pön'), *n.* A toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale, instead of being thrown by hand.

gun-iron (gun'ī'ėrn), *n.* 1. A gun-harpoon.—2. See the extract.

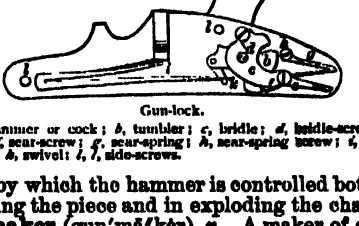
All the iron for gun-work is specially prepared, it is of a superior quality to that to be generally obtained, and is known as *gun-iron*. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 257.

gunj, gunge (gunj), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. Beng. *ganj*, a granary, mart, etc.] In Bengal, a public granary or store. *Imp. Dict.*

gunjah (gun'jä), *n.* Same as *ganjah*.

gun-lift (gun'lift), *n.* A machine or trestle surmounted by a hoisting-bar and a hydraulic jack, used for mounting and dismounting heavy guns or moving heavy weights.

gun-lock (gun'lok), *n.* The mechanism of a



Gun-lock.

a, hammer or cock; *b*, tumbler; *c*, bridle; *d*, bridle-screw; *e*, sear; *f*, sear-screw; *g*, sear-spring; *h*, sear-spring screw; *i*, main-spring; *k*, swivel; *l*, *l*, side-screws.

gun by which the hammer is controlled both in cocking the piece and in exploding the charge.

gun-maker (gun'mā'kėr), *n.* A maker of guns or small firearms.

This all important matter will influence the *gunmaker*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 65.

gunman (gun'man), *n.*; pl. *gunmen* (-men). A man employed in the manufacture of firearms.

The strikes of the *gunmen* in Birmingham during the Crimean War undoubtedly greatly influenced our Government to take this step to ensure a sufficient supply of arms in case of emergency. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 270.

gun-metal (gun'met'al), *n.* A bronze formerly much employed for cannon, especially for light field-artillery. It is now nearly supplanted by steel. See *bronze*.

gun-money (gun'mun'i), *n.* Money of the coinage issued by James II. in Ireland when he attempted to recover his kingdom in 1689 and 1690. To obtain a sufficient supply of money, James issued coins nominally of the value of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 6*d.*; but they were made of the metal from brass cannon and kitchen utensils of copper and brass.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Gun-money.—Half-crown, 1689; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

gunnage (gun'āj), *n.* [< *gun*[1] + *-age*.] The total of the guns carried by a ship of war. [Rare.]

gunne[1]†. Preterit of *gin*[1].

gunne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*[1].

gunnel, *n.* See *gunwale*.

gunner (gun'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gunner*, *gonner* (ML. *gunnarius*), < *gunne*, *gonne*, a gun: see *gun*[1], 1†. One who discharged a gun of the catapult kind. See *gun*[1], *n.*

Gunnare, or he that swagythe a gunne, petrarius, mangonalius.
Prompt. Parv., p. 219.

2. One skilled in the use of guns or cannon; one who works a gun, either on land or at sea; a cannoneer.

The master *gonner* of the Englishe parte alewe the master *gonner* of Scotlande, and bet all his men from theyr ordinaunce. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

The nimble *gunner*
With linstock now the devilish cannon touches.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

Flash'd all their sabres bare, . . .
Sabring the *gunners* there.
Tennyson, Light Brigade.

3. A warrant-officer in the navy appointed to take charge of all the ordnance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship.—4. One who uses firearms; especially, one who practises the art of shooting game.

We endeavored to glean from intelligent *gunners* of that region some information relating to the habits, food, migrations, etc., of these birds. *Shore Birds*, p. 1.

5. The loon or great northern diver. [Local, British.]—6. The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*. [Ireland.]—**Gunner's mate**, a petty officer of a ship appointed to assist the gunner.—**Gunner's quadrant**, an instrument formerly used for estimating the proper elevation for guns on board ship.

Gunnera (gun'ē-rä), *n.* [NL., named after J. E. *Gunnerus*, a Norwegian botanist (1718–73).] A small genus of marsh-plants, of the order *Halo-*



Gunnera scabra.

rageæ, natives of Africa, South America, Tasmania, and the islands of the Pacific. They have very large radical leaves springing from a stout rootstock, and minute flowers in a crowded spike. *G. scabra*, from Chili, is cultivated as an ornamental plant.

gunneress (gun'ėr-es), *n.* [< *gunner* + *-ess*.] A woman who acts as gunner.

The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses: brown-locked Demoiselle Théroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress*.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

gunner-fluke (gun'ėr-flōk), *n.* [Sc., also written *gunnerflouk*; < *gunner* (?) + *fluke*[2], q. v.] The turbot. See *fluke*[2], 1 (*c*).

gunnery (gun'ėr-i), *n.* [< *gun*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. The use of guns: same as *gunning*.

Archery is now dispossessed by *gunnery*: how justly, let others judge. *Camden*, Remains, Artillaria.

Specifically—2. The art and science of firing guns. The science of gunnery has especial reference to atmospheric resistance to projectiles, and their velocity, path, range, and effect, as affected by the form and size of gun and projectile, size and quality of charge, elevation of gun, etc. Abbreviated *gun.*

From the first rude essays of clubs and stones to the present perfection of *gunnery*, cannoneering, bombarding, mining, etc. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

gunnery-lieutenant (gun'ėr-i-lū-ten'ant), *n.* An officer appointed to a ship to supervise the exercise of gunnery and management of the guns. [Eng.]

gunnery-ship (gun'ėr-i-ship), *n.* A ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery and experiments with ordnance.

gunney, *n.* See *gunny.*

gunnies (gun'iz), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] In *mining*, breadth or width. A single *gunnies* is a breadth of 3 feet. Also spelled *gunniss.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

The former vaults or caishés that were dug in a mine are called "the old *gunnies*." *Pryce.*

gunning (gun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gun*[1], *v.*] The art or practice of shooting with guns; especially, the sport or pursuit of shooting game.

In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practised. *Goldsmith.*

Gunning for shooting is in Drayton. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

—**Syn.** *Gunning, Hunting, Shooting.* In the United States these terms are loosely used as interchangeable; more strictly, *gunning* and *shooting* are confined to the pursuit of feathered and small game, and *hunting* to the pursuit of larger game. In England *hunting* means chasing foxes or stags with horse and hounds, or hares with beagles.

gunning-boat (gun'ing-bōt), *n.* A light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shout.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gunnisonite (gun'i-son-īt), *n.* [< *Gunnison* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found near Gunnison in Colorado, containing calcium fluoride, silica, alumina, etc., and probably an altered or impure fluorite.

gunniss, *n.* See *gunnies.*

gunnung (gun'ung), *n.* [Australian.] A species of gum-tree, *Eucalyptus robusta.*

gunny (gun'i), *n.*; pl. *gunnies* (-iz). [Also written *gunney*; Hind. *ganni*, gunny, a gunny-bag; < Beng., Mar., etc., *gona* or *goni*, gunny-bag; cf. Mar. *gonapat* or *gonapāt*, gunny, the coarse canvas or sackcloth made from jute (Hind., etc., *pāt*).] A strong coarse sackcloth manufactured chiefly in Bengal from jute, but to some extent also in Bombay and Madras from sunn-hemp. It is used for clothing by many poor people, but principally for bagging and the wrapping of large packages, as cotton-bales, for which use large quantities are exported to the United States. The material is commonly called *gunny-cloth*, and much of it is made up and exported under the name of *gunny-bags.* It is also extensively manufactured in Dundee, Scotland.—**Gunny of cinnamon,** three quarters of a hundredweight.—**Gunny of saltpeter,** one quarter of a hundredweight.

gunny-bags (gun'i-bagz), *n. pl.* See *gunny.*

gunny-cloth (gun'i-klōth), *n.* See *gunny.*

gun-pendulum (gun'pen'dū-lum), *n.* 1. A device for determining the strength of gunpowder. It consists of a box filled with sand-bags, suspended so as to swing freely on receiving the impact of a ball fired from a gun or cannon. See *ballistic pendulum*, under *ballistic.*

2. A small cannon or musket suspended horizontally in a swinging frame furnished with a fixed arc, properly graduated, and a movable pointer, for ascertaining the angular distance through which the gun oscillates in its recoil. The initial velocity of the projectile is calculated from the value of the arc of recoil. This method is now nearly obsolete.

gun-pit (gun'pit), *n.* A pit for receiving the mold used in casting a gun, or for receiving the tube or jacket in assembling a built-up gun.

gun-port (gun'pōrt), *n.* A hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon; a port-hole for a gun.

gunpowder (gun'pou'dėr), *n.* [< ME. (AF.) *gounepoudre* (1422), < *goune*, gun, + *poudre*, powder.] An explosive mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to fine powder, and thoroughly incorporated with each other, then granulated, cleaned or dusted, glazed or polished, and dried. The finished powder is employed for the discharge of projectiles from guns, in blasting, and for other purposes. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder varies in different countries, and with the different uses for which it is designed. The powders used for military purposes are distinguished, according to the fineness and evenness of granulation, as (*a*) irregular, as *musket, mortar, cannon,* and *mammoth* powders; (*b*) regular, as *cubical, pellet, hexagonal, spherohexagonal,* and *prismatic* (perforated hexagonal prisms) powders. These powders may have the same composition, but differ in size and form of grain, density, and method of manufacture. *Musket powder* is used for small-arms, *mortar-powder* for field-guns, *cannon powder* for light siege-guns, and the larger-grained and special powders for heavy sea-coast guns. Mixtures of a nature similar to gunpowder were known in China and India from remote times, and were especially used for rockets. The invention of gunpowder in Europe has been ascribed to Roger Bacon (about 1214–94) and to a German monk named Schwarz (about 1320), but it was probably introduced into Europe through the medium of the Moors early in the fourteenth century. Its common use in warfare dates from the sixteenth century.—**Caking gunpowder.** See *cake*[1], *v. t.*—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density.*—**Gunpowder paper,** an explosive substance consisting of an explosive mixture sprad on paper, dried, and rolled up in the form of a cartridge.—**Gunpowder plot,** in *Eng. hist.*, a conspiracy to blow up the king (James I.) and the lords and commons in the Parliament House, in 1605, in revenge for the laws against Roman Catholics. The defeat of this plot by its discovery was long celebrated publicly on the 5th of November, and still is to some extent privately, by processions and the burning in effigy of Guy Fawkes, its principal agent, who was executed.—**Gunpowder tea,** a fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded so as to have a granular appearance.—**Smokeless gunpowder,** a substitute for gunpowder which gives off little or no smoke when discharged in a gun and develops increased velocity in the projectile without increased pressure in the gun. It consists in general of an oxidizing agent and a substance added to regulate the explosive force. This latter is technically called a deterrent. Smokeless powders are classified according to the oxidizer used: (1) Picric acid powders (these are not generally stable); (2) ammonium-nitrate powders (these are highly hygroscopic); (3) guncotton powders; (4) nitroglycerin and guncotton powders. The first two classes have practically been abandoned. Smokeless powders are designated from their appearance, the name of the inventor, or arbitrarily, as *cordite, Peyton, poudre B.*, etc.—**White gunpowder,** a blasting-mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium, and sugar. It is now rarely used, owing to its liability to explode during manufacture, transportation, etc.

gunpowder-press (gun'pou-dėr-pres), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a press for compacting mill-cake or dust-powder into hard cakes preparatory to granulating.

gun-reach (gun'rēch), *n.* Gunshot; the distance a gun will carry. *Sydney Smith.*

gun-room (gun'röm), *n.* *Naut.*, an apartment on the after part of the lower gun-deck of a man-of-war, devoted to the use of the junior officers.

gun-searcher (gun'sėr'chėr), *n.* An instrument used to search for defects in the bore of a cannon. As formerly made, it consisted of a staff with one or more projecting prongs. As now constructed, it consists of an arrangement of mirrors with a telescope. Light being reflected into all parts of the bore, it is carefully examined for defects with the telescope. Also called *bore-searcher.*

gunshot (gun'shot), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1†. Collectively, projectiles for cannon; solid shot.

An Albanese fled to the enemies campe, and warned them not to go, for the *gunshot* was nigh wasted. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 85.

2. The reach or range of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a cannon so as to be effective; *milit.*, the length of the pointblank range of a cannon-shot.—3. In *her.*, a roundel sable.—4†. The firing of a cannon.

And fill Heauen and Earth with shouting, slnging, hallowing, *gun-shot* and fire-workes all that night. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

II. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun: as, a *gun-shot* wound.

gun-shy (gun'shī), *a.* Afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun: said of a field-dog.

gun-shyness (gun'shī'nes), *n.* The state of being gun-shy.

gun-slide (gun'slīd), *n.* In *naval gun.*, the chassis on which the top-carriage carrying the gun slides in recoiling.

gun-sling (gun'sling), *n.* 1. A sling for lifting a gun off its carriage, or off the ground when placed under a gin or other lifting-machine.—2. A kind of strap or sling for carrying a shot-gun or rifle; specifically, a leather loop or sling which buttons or buckles on the pommel of a saddle, and in which a shot-gun or rifle is so slung that it is carried across the lap of the rider. Gun-slings of this kind are in general use in the western United States, especially with the Mexican or Spanish saddle, and some modification of them is adapted to the regulation McClellan saddle used in the United States army.

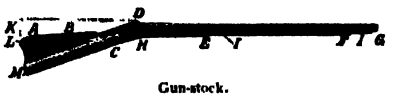
gunsmith (gun'smith), *n.* A maker of small-arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.

gunsmithery (gun'smith'ėr-i), *n.* [< *gunsmith* + *-ery.*] The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms; also, a place where the business of a gunsmith is carried on.

gunster (gun'stėr), *n.* [< *gun*[1] + *-ster*; a humorous word, coined with allusion to *punster.*] One who uses a gun. *Tatler.* [Rare.]

gun-stick (gun'stik), *n.* A rammer or ramrod; a stick or rod used to ram down the charge of a musket, etc.

gun-stock (gun'stok), *n.* The stock or wooden support in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.



Gun-stock.

A, butt; *B*, comb; *C*, grip, or small of the stock; *D*, head; *E*, shoulder for lower band; *F*, shoulder for upper band; *G*, shoulder and tenon for tip; *H*, bed for lock-plate; *I*, *I*, beds for band-springs; *K*, drop; *L*, heel; *M*, toe

gun-stocker (gun'stok'ėr), *n.* One who fits the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gun-stocking (gun'stok'ing), *n.* The operation of fitting the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gunstone† (gun'stōn), *n.* 1. A stone used for the shot of a catapult or cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were commonly used as projectiles.

And tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to *gun-stones.*
Shak., Hen. V., I. 2.

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 5.

2. A flint prepared for insertion in the lock of a gun. See *flint-lock.*

gun-tackle (gun'tak'l), *n.* 1. *pl.* The purchases fixed to a gun-carriage, and used to run a gun in or out of a port-hole. *Side tackles* are on the side of the carriage, and are used to run the gun out. *Train tackles* are on the rear end of the carriage, and are used to run the gun in.

2. A tackle composed of a fall and two single blocks: called specifically a *gun-tackle purchase.*

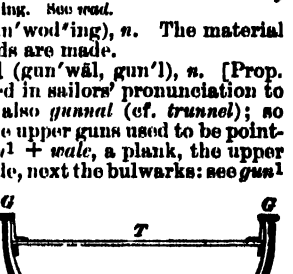
Gunter rig. See *rig.*

Gunter's chain, line, quadrant, proportion, scale, etc. See the nouns.

gun-wad (gun'wod), *n.* A wad for a gun; specifically, a circular wad, cut with an implement known as a wad-cutter out of pasteboard, cardboard, or felt, used as wadding to keep the ammunition in place either in a gun-barrel or in a paper or metal shell. For shot-guns the wads used over the shot are generally simple pieces of pasteboard; those placed over the powder are usually made of thick elastic felt, and have the edge all around treated with some substance which tends to keep the barrels from fouling. See *wad.*

gun-wadding (gun'wod'ing), *n.* The material of which gun-wads are made.

gunwale, gunnel (gun'wāl, gun'l), *n.* [Prop. *gunwale*, corrupted in sailors' pronunciation to *gunnel*, formerly also *gunnal* (cf. *trunnel*); so called because the upper guns used to be pointed from it; < *gun*[1] + *wale*, a plank, the upper edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks: see *gun*[1] and *wale*[1].] *Naut.*, the uppermost edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. The gunwale of a boat is a piece of timber going round the upper sheer strake as a binder for its top-work.



G, *G*, gunwale; *K*, keel; *T*, thwart.

The first rope going athwart from *gunnal* to *gunnal* . . . bind the boats so hard against the end of the benches that they cannot easily fall asunder. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1699.

On board the ships, mitrailleuses and field-pieces were mounted on the *gunnels.* *Robert Pasha*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 384.

gun-work (gun'wėrk), *n.* 1. Any machine-labor or manual labor employed in the production of ordnance.—2. The labor of inspecting or designing ordnance, or of making calculations or reports upon ordnance or ordnance subjects: as, an officer detailed upon *gun-work* exclusively.

gup (gup), *n.* [Hind. *gap, gapshap,* prattle, tattle, gossip.] In India and the East, gossip; tattle; scandal.

gurfel (gėr'fel), *n.* [Appar. a var. of Faroese *goirfugel,* ult. of E. *garefowl.*] The razor-billed auk. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

gurge† (gėrj), *n.* [< L. *gurges,* a whirlpool: see *gorge.*] A whirlpool.

> Marching from Eden, . . . [he] shall find
> The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
> Boils out from under ground. *Milton,* P. L., xii. 41.
>
> Sanguine, feverous, boiling *gurge* of pulse.
> *Keats,* Hyperion, ii.

gurge† (gėrj), *v. t.* [< *gurge, n.* Cf. *gorge, v.*] To swallow; engulf.

> In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas,
> My poorer soule who drown'd doth death request.
> *Mir. for Mags.,* p. 227.

gurgeons† (gėr'jonz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings.*

gurges (gėr'jēz), *n.* [L., a whirlpool: see *gurge, gorge.*] In *her.,* a spiral of two narrow bands argent and azure, supposed to represent a whirlpool. It generally occupies the whole field.

gurgitation (gėr-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *gurgitare,* engulf, flood, < *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a raging abyss, whirlpool: see *gorge.* Cf. *regurgitation.*] Surging rise and fall; ebullient motion, as of boiling water.

> The whole eruption did not last longer than about five minutes, after which the water sank in the funnel and the same restless *gurgitation* was resumed.
> *Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, ii. 19.

gurgle (gėr'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gurgled,* ppr. *gurgling.* [Cf. Pg. *gurgulhar,* gush out, boil fast, bubble, = It. *gorgogliare,* gargle, bubble up, gurgle (*gorgoglio,* a gargling, gurgling, purling); cf. also D. *gorgelen* = MLG. *gorgelen,* gargle, = G. *gurgeln,* refl. gargle, intr. rattle in the throat; Sw. *gurgla* = Dan. *gurgle,* gargle: verbs associated with the noun, D. *gorgel* = OHG. *gurgula,* MHG. G. *gurgel,* throat, gargle, < L. *gurgulio,* the throat (see *gargle*[1], *gargoyle*), but in part regarded, like the dial. var. *guggle* and *gargle*[1], as imitative of the sound of water in a broken, irregular flow.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom; flow with a purling sound.

> Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace. *Young.*
>
> Where twice a day
> *Gurgled* the waters of the moon-struck sea.
> *Whittier,* Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. To make a sound like that of gurgling liquid.

> Louder then will be the song:
> For she will plain, and *gurgle,* as she goes,
> As does the widow'd ring-dove.
> *W. Mason,* English Garden, iii.

> A thrush in the old orchard down in the hollow, out of sight, whistled and *gurgled* with continual shrill melody.
> *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

> Far into the night the soft dip of the oar, and the *gurgling* progress of the boats, was company and gentlest lullaby. *Howells,* Venetian Life, viii.

II. *trans.* To utter or produce with a gurgling sound.

> Even here would malice leer its last,
> *Gurgle* its choked remonstrance.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 162.

gurgle (gėr'gl), *n.* [< *gurgle, v.*] A gurgling gush or flow of liquid; the sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or through any narrow opening; a purling sound, as of a small stream flowing over a stony bottom; or the sound made when air is forced through a liquid.

> Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
> With tinkling *gurgles* fill
> The mazes of the grove.
> *Thompson,* The Bower.

> He ought to hear the *gurgle* of a drowning prisoner, flung down into that darkness by us, his executioners.
> *T. Winthrop,* Cecil Dreeme, x.

gurglet (gėr'glet), *n.* [< *gurgle* + *-et.* Cf. *guglet.*] A very porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

> A sponge and a small *gurglet* of water.
> *L. Wallace,* Ben-Hur, p. 10.

gurgoliont, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gurgulion, gourguillon,* < L. *curculio*(*n-*): see *curculio.*] A weevil: same as *curculio.*

> This maner crafte wol holde oute of thi whete
> *Gurgolions* and other noyus bestes.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

gurgoylet (gėr'goil), *n.* See *gargoyle.*

gurhofite (gėr'hof-it), *n.* [< *Gurhof* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime or dolomite, found near Gurhof in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal or even fracture.

gurjun (gėr'jun), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Dipterocarpus alatus,* a very large tree of the East Indies and Philippine Islands, the wood of which is used for house-building and canoes. This and other species furnish an oleoresin known as wood-oil or gurjun balsam, which is used as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, as a varnish and an ingredient in the coarser kinds of paint, as a substitute for tar in pitching boats, and for preserving timber from the attack of the white ant. As a medicine it is used in gonorrhea, and as an excitant in salves for inveterate ulcers.

gurkin†, *n.* See *gherkin.*

gurl[1] (gėrl), *v. t.* [< ME. *gurlen;* a transposed form of *growl,* D. *grollen,* etc.: see *growl.*] To growl; grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

> As a mete in a man that is not defied bifore, makith man bodi to *gurle* [var. *growle*].
> *Wyclif,* Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 249.

gurl[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *girl.*

gurlet (gėr'let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A masons' pickax with a sharp point and a cutting edge.

gurly† (gėr'li), *a.* [Also *gurlie;* a transposed form of *growly:* see *gurl*[1].] Fierce; stormy.

> The clouds grew dark, and the wind grew loud,
> And the levin fill'd her ee;
> And wausome wall'd the snaw-white sprites
> Upon the *gurlie* sea.
> *The Daemon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 204).
>
> Iberius with a *gurly* nod,
> Cried Hogan! yes, we ken your god.
> 'Tis herrings you adore.
> *Allan Ramsay,* The Vision. (*Mackay.*)

gurmond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gormand.*

gurmy (gėr'mi), *n.*; pl. *gurmies* (-miz). [Origin not ascertained.] In *mining,* a level; a working.

gurnard (gėr'nārd), *n.* [Also *gurnet;* < ME. *gurnard,* < OF. **gournard,* not found, but cf. *gournauld, gournault, gournaut, gourneau,* F. *grogneau,* transposed from *grougnaut,* a gurnard, lit. grunter, this being an altered form of *grongnard,* F. *grognard,* a., grunting, also as n., *grognard,* a grunter, < *grongner,* F. *grogner,* grunt (cf. F. *grondin,* a gurnard, < *gronder,* grunt): see *groin*[2] and *grunt.* Cf. G. *knurrhahn, knorrhahn,* Dan. *knurhane,* Sw. *knorrhane,* a gurnard, lit. 'grunting cock'; Norw. *knurfisk,* lit. 'grunting fish' (G. *knurren,* Dan. *knurre,* Sw. *knorra,* grumble, growl: see *knar*[2], growl). The allusion is to the grunting sound the gurnard makes when taken out of the water.] 1. Any fish of the family *Triglidæ,* and especially of the restricted subfamily *Triglinæ;* a triglid or trigline. The name is chiefly applied to 8 species of *Trigla* proper which are found in British waters. These are *T. gurnardus,* the gray gurnard, also called *knood* or *nowd* and *crooнach; T. cuculus,* the red gurnard or cuckoo-gurnard, also called *elleck, redfish, rotchet,* and *soldier; T. lineata,* the lineated or French gurnard or striped rock-gurnard; *T. hirundo,* the sapphirine gurnard; *T. poecilopterа,* the little gurnard; *T. lyra,* the piper-gurnard; *T. lucerna,* the shining gurnard or long-finned captain; and *T. blochi.* These fishes resemble scalpins, and the family to which they belong is also known as *Sclerogenidæ.* In the United States the corresponding fishes are several species of a different genus, *Prionotus,* and are commonly called *sea-robins,* not *gurnards.* Those triglids which belong to the subfamily *Peristediinæ* are distinguished as *armed* or *mailed gurnards,* as *Peristedion cataphractum.*

2. The gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra,* more fully called *yellow gurnard.* See cut under *Callionymus.*—3. A flying-fish or flying-robin of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* (or *Dactylopteridæ*), more fully called *flying-gurnard.* The best-known species is *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus volitans.* See cut under *Dactylopterus.*

> The west part of the land was high browed, much like the head of a *gurnard.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. ii.

gurnet[1] (gėr'net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gurnard.*

> I am a soused *gurnet.* *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

gurnet[2] (gėr'net), *n.* Same as *garnet*[2].

gurr (gėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garh,* a fort, castle (also in dim. *garhi,* > E. *gurry*[2]); cf. *garhā,* thick, close, strong.] In India, a native fort. Compare *gurry*[2].

> Many of his Heathen Nobles, only such as were betriended by strong *Gurrs,* or Fastnesses upon the Mountains.
> *Fryer,* New Account of East India and Persia (1681), p. 165.

gurrah (gur'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garhā* (cerebral *r*), a kind of cloth; as adj., thick, close, strong.] A kind of plain coarse India muslin.

gurry[1] (gur'i), *n.* [Also *gurrey;* origin obscure.] 1†. Feces. *Holland.*—2. Fish-offal. It is sometimes ground up for bait when bait-fish are scarce. [New Eng.]

> The fisherman dips a bucket of fresh water from the spring, and, washing the *gurry* from his hands and face, starts for home. *Peter Gott, the Fisherman.*

3. In *whale-fishing,* the refuse resulting from the operations of cutting in and boiling out a whale.—4. The refuse of a dissecting-room. The term is said to have been introduced at Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, by Professor Jeffries Wyman, and to have become current there.

5. One of the grades of menhaden-oil: a trade-name.

gurry[1] (gur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gurried,* ppr. *gurrying.* [< *gurry*[1], *n.*] To foul with gurry; throw offal upon, as fishing-gear or fishing-grounds. The word is applied chiefly to herring-weirs upon which gurry may drift from the place where it has been dumped. This is a great injury, as herring will not approach a gurried weir. [New Eng.]

gurry[2] (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *gurries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *garhi* (cerebral *r*), a small fort, dim. of *garh,* a fort or castle (cf. *garhd,* thick, close, strong). Cf. *gurrah.*] In India, a small native fort.

gurry-bait (gur'i-bāt), *n.* Gurry used as bait.

gurry-butt (gur'i-but), *n.* 1. A dung-sledge. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A large butt or cask used as a receptacle for cod-livers. [New Eng.]

gurry-fish (gur'i-fish), *n.* Straggling fish left on a fishing-ground after the school-fish have migrated: so called by the bank-fishers.

gurry-ground (gur'i-ground), *n.* A ground at sea where gurry or fish-offal may be dumped without injury to the fishery. Such places are commonly selected by agreement among fishermen. [New Eng.]

gurry-shark (gur'i-shärk), *n.* The sleeper or ground-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus:* so called from its lying in wait for gurry. [New Eng.]

gurt (gėrt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining,* a gutter; a channel for water.

gurts† (gėrts), *n. pl.* [Transposed form of *grits* (not of *groats*)? see *grit*[1].] Groats.

guru (gö'rö), *n.* [Hind., etc., *guru,* < Skt. *guru,* heavy, weighty, important, worthy of honor; as a noun, one to be honored, a teacher (see def.); = Gr. *βαρύς,* heavy, = L. *gravis,* heavy: see *grave*[3].] A Hindu spiritual teacher or guide. Also written *gooroo.*

guru-nut (gö'rö-nut), *n.* Same as *cola-nut.*

guse (gūs), *n.* A Scotch form of *goose.*

gush (gush), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gowshe;* < ME. *guschen,* gush; (I) prob. of OLG. origin, < OD. *guyscn,* flow out with a gurgling noise, gush, = OFlem. freq. *gusselen, gosselen,* pour out, spill (Kilian), = LG. *gusen, gissen,* and freq. *gieseln,* > prob. G. dial. *gausen,* and freq. *giuseln,* pour out; secondary forms, with formative *-s,* of D. *gieten* = OS. *giotan* = OFries. *giata, iata* = AS. *geótan* (pret. *geát,* pl. *guton,* pp. *goten*), tr. pour, pour out, shed, cast, found, intr. flow, stream, ME. *yeten, yeten,* Sc. *yet, yit,* pour, etc. (> ult. E. deriv. *gut* and *ingot,* q. v.), = OHG. *giozan,* MHG. *giezen,* G. *giessen* = Sw. *gjuta* = ODan. *gjude,* Dan. *gyde,* pour, = Icel. *gjōta,* cast, drop one's young (of an animal), = Goth. *giutan,* pour, = L. *fundere,* pp. *fusus,* pour (> ult. E. *found*[3] and *fuse*[1], q. v.); allied to Gr. *χεῖν,* pour (> ult. E. *chyle, chyme*[1]). (2) Less prob. of Scand. origin, < Icel. *gusa,* gush, spirt out, or rather (*gusa* being a secondary weak verb, without examples in Cleasby and Vigfusson, and presumably mod.) from its primitive *gjōsa* (pret. *gaus,* pl. *gusu,* pp. *gosinn*), gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like; hence *geysa,* rush furiously, gush (> *Geysir,* E. *geyser,* q. v.), *gustr,* a gust, E. *gust*[1] (cf. also (?) Sw. dial. *gåsa,* blow, puff, reek); perhaps = L. *haurire,* draw water, also spill, shed (see *exhaust*). Whether Icel. *gjōsa,* gush, is related to the fore-mentioned *gjōta,* cast, is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To issue with force and volume, as a fluid from confinement; flow suddenly or copiously; come pouring out, as water from a spring or blood from a wound.

> See, she pants, and from her flesh
> The warm blood *gusheth* out afresh.
> *Fletcher,* Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.
>
> There saw they two rocks, from whence a current *gush* with excessive violence. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 73.
>
> The *gushing* of the wave
> Far away did seem to mourn and rave
> On alien shores. *Tennyson,* Lotos-Eaters.

Hence—2. To speak effusively or from a sudden emotional impulse; be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.

> For my own part, I am forever meeting the most startling examples of the insular faculty to *gush.*
> *H. James, Jr.,* Trans. Sketches, p. 186.

II. *trans.* To emit suddenly, forcibly, or copiously.

> The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood.
> *Dryden.*

gush (gush), *n.* [< *gush*, *v.*] 1. A sudden and violent emission of a fluid from confinement; outpouring of or as of a liquid.

> The *gush* of springs
> And fall of lofty fountains. *Byron.*

> The last *gush* of sunset was brightening the tops of the savage field when the horses arrived.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 365.

> The performance of its office by every part of the body, down even to the smallest, just as much depends on the local *gushes* of nervous energy as it depends on the local *gushes* of blood. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 40.

> Every *gush* of dazzling light has associated with it a *gush* of invisible radiant heat, which far transcends the light in energy. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 10.

2. Effusive display of sentiment.—3. [Prob. a var. of *gust*[1].] A gust of wind. [Prov. Eng.]

gusher (gush'ėr), *n.* 1. That which gushes; specifically, in local (American) use, an oil-well which throws out a very large quantity of oil without having to be pumped.

> A *gusher* is a well which throws out large quantities of oil; a record of eleven thousand barrels a day has been reached by one well! *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 47.

> To-day the People's Natural Gas Company, of Pittsburg, struck an immense *gusher* . . . at a depth of 1450 feet.
> *Philadelphia Times*, March 11, 1886.

2. One who is demonstratively emotional or sentimental.

gushing (gush'ing), *p. a.* 1. Escaping with force, as a fluid; flowing copiously.

> Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers use
> Of shades, and wanton winds, and *gushing* brooks.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 137.

2. Emitting copiously: as, a *gushing* spring.

> Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose, . . .
> Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 35.

3. Exuberantly and demonstratively emotional; given to or characterized by gush: as, a *gushing* girl; a *gushing* letter.

> To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this *gushing* young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in an odd, not to say false position. She is a wife in nothing but name. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

=Syn. 3. Sentimental, hysterical, etc. (in style). See *bombast*.

gushingly (gush'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a gushing manner.

> Rivers, which flow *gushingly*,
> With many windings through the vale.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 71.

2. With extravagant display of sentiment or feeling: as, to write or speak *gushingly*.

gushy (gush'i), *a.* [< *gush* + *-y*[1].] Displaying or characterized by gush; effusively sentimental: as, a *gushy* description. [Colloq. and contemptuous.]

gusing-iron (güs'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Sc.; cf. Sc. *guse* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A laundresses' smoothing-iron.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* [Formerly also *gushet*; < OF. *gousset*, *goucet*, F. *gousset*, the armhole, a triangular space left between two joints of armor, a piece of plate used to cover such space, a triangular piece or gore of cloth, a bracket, also (mod. F. only) a fob or watch-pocket (cf. OF. **goussets*, *gossette*, f., a little husk or hull), dim. of *gousse* = It. *guscio*, dial. *gussa*, *gossa*, *guss*, *goss*, a husk, hull, pod, shell: of uncertain origin, prob. Teut., being perhaps a var. of the form which appears as F. *housse*, a covering, mat, mantel, etc. (see *house*[2], *housing*), ult. related with E. *hull*: see *hull*[1].] A triangular plate or piece of cloth inserted or attached, to protect, strengthen, or fill out some part of a thing; a gore. Specifically—(*a*) The triangular space left at each joint of the body between two adjacent pieces of plate-armor. This was covered with chain-mail, and in addition many devices were tried, such as roundels and the like, ending in the elaborate pauldron, cubitière, genouillière, etc. (*b*) The filling, as of chain-mail, of the above. (*c*) The defense of plate used to protect the gusset (*a*).

> A horseman's mace, *gushet*-armour for the armpits, leg-harness, and a gorget. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

> The oval pallet or *gusset* of plate which protects the left armpit. *J. R. Planché.*

In the preceding senses also *guissette*. (*d*) An angular piece of iron or a kind of bracket fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness. (*e*) An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, etc., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, as at the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive. (*f*) A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part.

> Seam and *gusset* and band,
> Band and *gusset* and seam.
> *Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

(*g*) In *her.*, same as *gore*[2], 7.

gusset (gus'et), *v. t.* [< *gusset*, *n.*] To make with a gusset; insert a gusset into, as a garment.

> Everybody knew that every girl in the place was always making, mending, cutting-out, basting, *gusseting*, trimming, turning, and contriving.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 91.

gust[1] (gust), *n.* [< Icel. *gustr*, a gust, blast (cf. *gjósta*, a gust), = Norw. *gust*, a gust of wind, = Sw. dial. *gust*, a stream of air from an oven; < Icel. *gjósa*, gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like, Sw. dial. *gösa*, blow, puff, reek: see *gush*. Cf. E. dial. *gush*, *n.*, 3, a gust of wind.] 1. A sudden squall or blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.

> And what at first was call'd a *gust*, the same
> Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

> A fresher gale
> Begins to wave the wood, and stir the stream,
> Sweeping with shadowy *gust* the fields of corn.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1656.

2. A sudden outburst, as of passionate feeling.

> Any sudden *gust* of passion (as an extasy of love in an unexpected meeting) cannot better be expressed than in a word and a sigh, breaking one another.
> *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

> Lord Dorset . . . was naturally very subject to Passion; but the short *Gust* was soon over, and served only to set off the Charms of his Temper. *Prior*, Poems, Ded.

=Syn. 1. *Squall*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

gust[2] (gust), *n.* [= OF. *goust*, F. *goût* (> E. *gout*[3]) = Sp. Pg. It. *gusto* (> E. *gusto*), < L. *gustus*, a tasting, taste, > *gustare*, taste; allied to Gr. *γεύειν*, taste, Skt. √*jush*, enjoy, AS. *ceósan*, E. *choose*, select: see *choose*.] 1. The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.

> Were they [sprats] as dear, they would be as toothesome . . . as anchovies; for then their price would give a high *gust* unto them in the judgment of pallat-men.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex.

> The whole vegetable tribe have lost their *gust* with me.
> *Lamb*, Grace before Meat.

2. Gratification of any kind, especially that which is sensual; pleasure; enjoyment.

> The life of the spirit . . . is lessened and impaired, according as the *gusts* of the flesh grow high and sapid.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

> My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
> And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 139.

> One who courted contempt abroad, in order to feel with keener *gust* the pleasure of pre-eminence at home.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iii.

3. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

> A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

> He . . . calls him a blockhead as well as an atheist—one who had "as small a *gust* for the elegancies of expression as the sacredness of the matter."
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 77.

gust[2]† (gust), *v. t.* [< L. *gustare*, taste; from the noun.] To taste; enjoy the taste of; have a relish for.

> The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*, On Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

gustable† (gus'tą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *gust*[2] + *-able*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of being tasted; tastable.

> A blind man cannot conceive colours, but either as some audible, *gustable*, odorous, or tactile qualities.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having a pleasant relish.

> Of so many thousand wels this only affordeth *gustable* waters: and that so excellent that the Bessa . . . drinks of no other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

II. *n.* That which is pleasant to the taste.

> The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
> The taste no fragrant smell.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 4.

gustation (gus-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gustation* = Sp. *gustacion* = It. *gustazione*, < L. *gustatio*(*n*-), < *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2], *v.*] The act of tasting; the sense of taste; the gustatory function.

> Senses of taste and touch; *gustation* and taction.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 191.

gustative (gus'tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *gustatif* = Sp. It. *gustativo*, < NL. **gustativus*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] Of or pertaining to the sense of taste; gustatory.

> The ninth pair, or *gustative* nerve, is organized for the appreciation of taste only. *Le Conte*, Sight, Int., p. 10.

gustatory (gus'tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< NL. **gustatorius*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

> In his first cautious sip of the wine, and the *gustatory* skill with which he gave his palate the full advantage of it, it was impossible not to recognise the connoisseur.
> *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxi.

> How the *gustatory* faculty is exhausted for a time by a strong taste, daily experience teaches.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

Gustatory buds. See *taste-bud*.—**Gustatory cell**, in *anat.*, one of the inner fusiform cells of a taste-bud, with filamentous ends and a large spherical central part, surrounded by the cortical cells of the taste-bud.—**Gustatory corpuscles.** See *corpuscle*.—**Gustatory nerve**, a nerve of gustation, the lingual branch of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve, distributed to the tongue and contributing to the sense of taste. It is more commonly called the *lingual nerve*.

Gustavian (gus-tā'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to any Swedish king of the name of Gustavus; specifically, in Swedish literary history, pertaining to the reigns of Gustavus III. and Gustavus IV. (1771–1809), in which period the national literature was especially flourishing.

> The poets of the *Gustavian* period form two groups according to the prevalence, respectively, of the French and the national element.
> *R. Anderson*, tr. of Horn's Scandinavian Lit., iii. 5.

gustful[1] (gust'fûl), *a.* [< *gust*[1] + *-ful*.] Attended with gusts; gusty; squally.

> A *gustful* April morn
> That puff'd the swaying branches.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

gustful[2]† (gust'fûl), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-ful*.] Tasteful; palatable.

> The base Suds which Vice useth to leave behind it makes Virtue afterwards far more *gustful*.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

> The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Power of Sympathy.

gustfulness† (gust'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being gustful or full of savor.

> Then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. xix.

gustless† (gust'les), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-less*.] Tasteless.

> No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 13.

gusto (gus'tō), *n.* [< It. Pg. Sp. *gusto* = OF. *goust*, F. *goût*, < L. *gustus*, taste, relish: see *gust*[2].] Appreciative taste or enjoyment; keen relish; zest.

> Set yourself on designing after the ancient Greeks;—because they are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note.

> The royal supremacy is repeatedly insisted upon in terms one may almost say of *gusto*, such as Cranmer would have heartily approved.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 99.

> It will be found true, I believe, in a majority of cases, that the artist writes with more *gusto* and effect of those things which he has only wished to do, than of those which he has done.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance.

gustoso (gös-tō'sō), *a.* [It., < *gusto*, taste: see *gust*[2], *gusto*.] Tasty: used in music to direct that a passage be rendered with taste.

gusty[1] (gus'ti), *a.* [= Sc. *gousty*; < *gust*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

> In which time wee had store of snowe with some *gustie* weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 345.

> For once, upon a raw and *gusty* day,
> The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

2. Given to sudden bursts of passion; excitable; irritable.

> Little "brown girls" with *gusty* temperaments seldom do the sensible thing. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

gusty[2] (gus'ti), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pleasant to the taste; savory; gustful. [Scotch.]

> The rantin' Germans, Russians, and the Poles,
> Shall feed with pleasure on our *gusty* shoals [of fish].
> *Ramsay*, Prospect of Plenty.

gut (gut), *n.* [< ME. *gut*, *gutte*, *gotte*, < AS. *gut* (pl. *guttas*), intestine; orig. a 'channel,' a sense found in E. dial. *gut*, also *gote*, *goyt*, *gowt*, Sc. *got*, *goat*, etc., < ME. *gutte*, *gote*, *goote*, a channel of water, a drain (= MD. *gote*, a channel, D. *goot* = G. *gosse*, gutter, sewer, sink, water-pipe, rain-pipe, = Sw. *gjuta*, a leat, = Dan. *gyde*, a lane); < AS. *geótan* (pret. pl. *guton*, pp. *goten*), pour out, intr. flow, stream, = D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjóta*, cast, etc., = Sw. *gjuta* = Dan. *gyde*, pour: see *gush*.] 1. (*a*) Either the whole or a distinct division of that part of the alimentary canal of an animal which extends from the stomach to the anus; the intestinal canal, or any part of it; an intestine: as, the large *gut*; the small *gut*: the blind *gut*, or cæcum. (*b*) In the plural, the bowels; the whole mass formed by the natural convolutions of the intestinal canal in the abdomen. (*c*) In *biol.*, the whole intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract; the enteric tube, from mouth to anus. See *enteron*, *stomodæum*, *proctodæum*.

Gut is used indifferently for the whole or for any part of the physiological entity which reaches from the oral to the anal aperture.
F. R. Lankester, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. xiv.

2. The whole digestive system; the viscera; the entrails in general: commonly in the plural. [Low.]

Both sea and land are ransack'd for the feast,
And his own *gut* the sole invited guest.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 207.

Greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls. *Grainger.*

3. The substance forming the case of the intestine; intestinal tissue or fiber: as, sheep's *gut*; calf-*gut*.

Gut-spinning is the twisting of prepared *gut* into cord of various diameter for various purposes — i. e., for ordinary catgut, for use in machinery, and for fiddle-strings.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 319.

4. A preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or, in angling, for the snood or leader to which the hook or lure is attached. In the latter case the material, called in full *silkworm gut*, is not true gut, but is formed from the fiber drawn out from a silkworm killed when it is just ready to spin its cocoon.

5. A narrow passage; particularly, a narrow channel of water; a strait; a long narrow inlet.

North of it, in a *gut* of the hill, was the Fish-pool of Siloe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 146.

We . . . looked down upon the straggling village of Port Hawksbury and the winding *Gut* of Canso.
C. D. Warner, Baddeck, v.

Branchial gut. See *branchial*. — **Fore-gut**, in *anat.*, the anterior section of the primitive alimentary canal in vertebrate embryos. From it are developed the pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, and duodenum. — **Hind-gut**, in *anat.*, the posterior part of the primitive alimentary canal, giving origin to parts of the intestine in the neighborhood of the anus, but extending from that point backward in a subcaudal or postanal prolongation. See *epiqaster*. — **Mid-gut**, in *anat.*, the middle part of the primitive alimentary canal, from which is developed the greater part of the intestine. — **To have guts in the brains†**, to have sense. *Davies.* [Low.]

Quoth Ralpho, "Truly that is no
Hard matter for a man to do
That *has* but any *guts in 's brains*."
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1091.

The fellow's well enough, if he *had* any *guts in his brains*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

gut (gut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutted*, ppr. *gutting*. [< ME. *gutten*; from the noun.] 1. To take out the entrails of; disembowel; eviscerate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered, and dried.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents; destroy or strip the interior of: as, the burglars *gutted* the store.

In half an hour the lately splendid residence of the proprietor of the greatest private banking-house in London was *gutted* from cellar to ridge-pole.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 311.

gut-formed (gut'fôrmd), *a.* Formed like a gut. The term is applied by Darwin to two glands which lie one on each side of the stomach of cirripeds: considered by Huxley as probably accessory glands of the reproductive organs, analogous to those which secrete the walls of the ovisac in copepods. See second cut under *Balanus*.

Gutierrezia (gö'ti-er-ez'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Gutierrez*, the name of a noble Spanish family.] A genus of asteroid composites, of the western United States, Mexico, and extratropical South America. They are low, glabrous, and often glutinous herbs or suffrutescent plants, with linear leaves and small heads of yellow flowers. Of the 20 species, 5 are found in the United States.

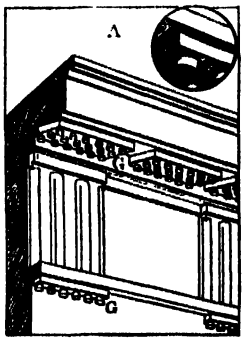
gut-length (gut'length), *n.* A length of silkworm gut, usually, as imported into the United States, from 12 to 15 inches, employed for leaders and snells by anglers. See *gut*, 4.

gutling†, *n.* [< *gut* + *-ling*¹.] A glutton.

The poets wanted no sport the while, who made themselves bitterly merry with descanting upon the lean skulls and the fat paunches of these lazy *gutlings*.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, [III. 106.

gut-scraper (gut'skrā'pėr), *n.* A scraper of catgut; a fiddle-player. [Contemptuous.]

gutta¹ (gut'ạ), *n.*; pl. *guttæ* (-ē). [L., a drop: see *gout*¹.] 1. A drop; specifically, in *arch.*, one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of the frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. They probably represent wooden pegs or treenails which occupied these positions in primitive wooden constructions. Also called *treenail*.



Guttæ in Doric Architecture.
A, form of gutta beneath regula; *G. G.* guttæ beneath mutules and regulæ.

2. In *phar.*, a drop: usually, and in prescriptions, written *gt.*, plural *gtt.* — 3. In *soöl.*, a small spot, generally of a round or oval form, and not differing much in shade from the ground-color, as if made by a drop of water; any small color-spot, especially when guttiform. — **Gum gutta.** Same as *gamboge*. — **Gutta serena**, an old medical name for *amaurosis*.

gutta² (gut'ạ), *n.* [= F. *gutte*; < Malay *gatah*, *getah*, *guttah*, gum, balsam.] Same as *gutta-percha*.

gutta-percha (gut'ạ-pėr'chạ), *n.* [< Malay *gatah* (also written *guttah*, *gutah*, etc.), gum, balsam, + *percha* (also written *pertja*, etc.), said to be the name of the tree producing this gum, or rather of one of the species, the Malay name of the *Isonandra Gutta* being *tuban* (also written *tuban*, etc.). Cf. *Pulo* or *Pulau percha*, a former name of Sumatra, lit. the island of the percha-tree.] The concrete juice of an evergreen sapotaceous tree, *Dichopsis* (*Isonandra*) *Gutta*, common in the jungles of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. It is a grayish or yellowish inodorous and tasteless substance, nearly inelastic, at ordinary temperatures hard, tough, and somewhat horny, and flexible only in thin plates. At 120° to 140° F. it is sufficiently soft to be rolled into plates, and it becomes very soft at the temperature of boiling water. It is soluble in boiling ether, chloroform, benzol, coal-tar oils, bisulphid of carbon, and oil of turpentine, and with caoutchouc it is readily vulcanized. Gutta-percha is used for a great variety of purposes, as for insulating electric wires, in the manufacture of hose, belting, and other flexible goods, as a substitute for leather, in mastics and cements, for splints and various surgical implements, etc. A similar product is obtained from other species of *Dichopsis* and of several allied genera. Also called *gutta-taban*.

gutta-putih (gut'ạ-pö'ti), *n.* [Malay.] A gum obtained from *Payena Leerii*, whiter and more spongy than gutta-percha. Also called *gutta-sundek*.

guttarama (gut-ạ-rä'mạ), *n.* [S. Amer.] The violet organist, *Euphonia violacea*, a South American tanager.

gutta-rambong (gut'ạ-ram'bong), *n.* [Malay.] A reddish-brown gum closely resembling caoutchouc, probably obtained from the roots of *Ficus elastica*.

gutta-shea (gut'ạ-shē'ạ), *n.* [Malay.] A hydrocarbon obtained from shea-butter in the manufacture of soap. The milky juice of *Botryospermum Parkii*, the fruit of which yields shea-butter, is said to have when dried all the properties of gutta-percha.

gutta-singgarip (gut'ạ-sing'gạ-rip), *n.* [Malay.] A soft and spongy gum obtained from *Willughbea firma*, an apocynaceous Malayan climber.

gutta-sundek (gut'ạ-sun'dek), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-putih*.

gutta-taban (gut'ạ-tä'ban), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-percha*.

guttate (gut'ät), *a.* [< L. *guttatus*, < *gutta*, a drop: see *gutta*¹.] 1. Containing drops or drop-like masses, either solid or more or less liquid, often resembling nuclei. — 2. In *bot.*, spotted, as if by drops of something colored. — 3. In *zoöl.*, having drop-shaped or guttiform spots.

guttated (gut'ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *gutta*, a drop.] Same as *guttate*.

guttation (gu-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *guttate* + *-ion*.] The act of dropping or of flowing in drops.

gutta-trap (gut'ạ-trap), *n.* The inspissated juice of the *Artocarpus incisa*, or eastern breadfruit-tree, used for its glutinous properties in making bird-lime.

gutté, gutty (gut'ā, -i), *a.* [< OF. *goutté, gotté*, spotted, < L. *guttatus*, spotted, guttate: see *guttate*.] In *her.*, covered with representations of drops of liquid: an epithet always used with words explaining the tincture of the drops. — **Gutté reversed**, in *her.*, charged with drops like those of gutté, with the bulb or globe of the drop upward.

gutted (gut'ed), *a.* 1. Having entrails. — 2. Having the entrails removed; disemboweled: as, *gutted* herring.

gutter¹ (gut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *goture*, < OF. *gutiere, goutiere*, F. *gouttière*, f. (OF. also *goutier, goutier*, m.) (= Pr. Sp. *gotera* = Pg. *goteira*, f.), a gutter, orig. a channel for receiving the drippings from the roof, < OF. *gote, goute*, F. *goutte* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gota*, a drop, < L. *gutta*, a drop: see *gout*¹.] 1. A narrow channel at the eaves or on the roof of a building, at the sides of a road or a street, or elsewhere, for carrying off water or other fluid; a conduit; a trough.

Lots make *gosters* in to the dishes.
Marlin (R. E. T. S.), i. 28.

He digged out a *gutter* to receive the wine when it was pressed, and he sette furthermore a wyne presse in it.
J. Udall, On Luke xx.

O can my frozen *gutters* choose but run
That feel the warmth of such a glorious sun?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 5.

Like a river down the *gutter* roars
The rain, the welcome rain!
Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

2. A furrow; especially, a furrow made by the action of water.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

3†. A passageway; a secret passage.

This Troylus, right platly for to seyn,
Is thorgh a *goter*, by a privy wente,
Into my chaumber com in al this reyn.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 787.

4. *pl.* Mud; mire; dirt. [Scotch.] — 5. In *Australian gold-mining*, the lower auriferous part of the channel of an old river of the Tertiary age, now often deeply covered by volcanic materials and detrital deposits. — 6. In *printing*, one of a number of pieces of wood or metal, channeled in the center with a groove or gutter, used to separate the pages of type in a form. Also *gutter-stick*. — 7. In *entom.*, any groove or elongate depression, especially when it serves as a receptacle for a part or an organ; specifically, a fold or deflexed and incurved space on the posterior wing of a lepidopterous insect, adjoining the inner edge, and embracing the abdomen from above downward when the wings are at rest. — 8. In *cabinet-work*, etc., a slight depression. Flutings and godroons are always in series; the term *gutter* is used rather for a single depression or one of two or three.

gutter¹ (gut'ėr), *v.* [< *gutter*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furrow, groove, or channel, as by the flow of a liquid.

My cheeks are *guttered* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

As irrelevant to the daylight as a last night's *guttered* candle. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 8.

2. To conduct off, as by a trough or gutter.

Transplantyng hem is best atte yeres two.
So *gutterynge* the water from hem shelve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

3. To provide with gutters: as, to *gutter* a house.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become channeled by the flow of melted tallow or wax, as a burning candle. — 2. To let fall drops, as of melted tallow from a candle.

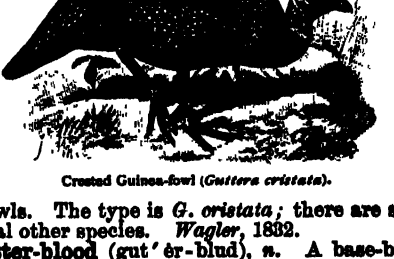
The discourse was cut short by the sudden appearance of Charley on the scene with a face and hands of hideous blackness, and a nose *guttering* like a candle.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, viii.

gutter² (gut'ėr), *n.* [< *gut* + *-er*¹.] One who guts fish in dressing them.

When we drew near we found they were but the fish curers' *gutters* and packers at work.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 950.

gutter³ (gut'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *guttle*; appar. a freq. from *gut*, *n.*] To devour greedily. *Halliwell.*

Guttera (gut'ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *gutta*, a drop, + *-era*.] A genus of crested guinea-fowls. The type is *G. cristata*; there are several other species. *Wagler*, 1832.


Crested Guinea-fowl (*Guttera cristata*).

gutter-blood (gut'ėr-blud), *n.* A base-born person; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society. [Rare.]

In rushed a thorough Edinburgh *gutter-blood*, a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

gutter-boarding (gut'ėr-bōr'ding), *n.* Same as *layer-board*.

gutter-cock (gut'ėr-kok), *n.* The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

gutter-flag (gut'ėr-flag), *n.* A flag displayed to indicate the position of the gutter or channel in a mine under ground. [Australia.]

gutter-hole (gut'ėr-hōl), *n.* A place where refuse from the kitchen is flung; a sink. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

guttering (gut'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gutter*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of forming into gutters or channels.—2. A channel or collection of channels to receive and carry off water.—3. Material of wood or metal for gutters or rain-troughs.

guttermaster†, *n.* One whose office it is to clean gutters. [A humorous name, perhaps only in the following derivative.]

guttermastership†, *n.* [< *guttermaster* + *-ship.*] The duty or office of a guttermaster.

If I make you not loose your office of *gutter-maister-ship*, and you bee skavenger next yeare, well.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

gutter-snipe (gut'ėr-snīp), *n.* 1. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicata*. *R. Ridgway*, 1874. [Southwestern Illinois.]—2. A gatherer of rags and waste paper from gutters. [Opprobrious.]—3. A street child of the lowest class; a street Arab; a gamin. [Slang.]

Incessant activity on behalf of the *gutter-snipes* and Arabs of the streets of Gravesend.
The Century, XXVIII. 557.

4. An oblong form of printed placard made to be posted on the curbstones of gutters.

gutter-spout (gut'ėr-spout), *n.* The spout through which the water from the gutter or eaves of a house passes off.

gutter-stick (gut'ėr-stik), *n.* Same as *gutter*[1], 6.

gutter-tootan (gut'ėr-tō'tan), *n.* The rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *shore-tootan*. [Orkney Isles.]

guttide† (gut'tīd), *n.* Shrovetide.

At what time wert thou bound, Club? at *Guttide*, Hollantide, or Candletide. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

guttifer (gut'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] A plant of the order *Guttiferæ*.

Guttiferæ (gu-tif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] An order of tropical polypetalous trees and shrubs, nearly allied to the *Hypericaceæ*, with resinous juice, opposite leathery leaves, and unisexual or polygamous flowers. There are 24 genera and about 240 species, nearly all American or Asiatic. The order yields many gum-resins, as gamboge, etc., some edible fruits, as the mangosteen and mammee-apple, many oily seeds, and some valuable timbers. The more important genera are *Garcinia*, *Clusia*, *Calophyllum*, and *Mammea*.

guttiferal (gu-tif'e-ral), *a.* [< *Guttiferæ* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the order *Guttiferæ*; guttiferous.

guttiferous (gu-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *guttifer*, < L. *gutta*, a drop, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding gum or resinous substances; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the order *Guttiferæ*.

guttiform (gut'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gutta*, a drop, + *forma*, shape.] Drop-shaped; tear-shaped.

guttle (gut'l), *v.* [Cf. var. *guddle*[1], *gutter*[3]; appar. freq. from *gut*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To swallow greedily; gobble.

The fool spit in his porridge to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chaps. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; gormandize.

Quaffs, crams, and *guttles*, in his own defence.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 51.

guttler (gut'lėr), *n.* A greedy or gluttonous eater; a gormandizer.

guttula (gut'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *guttulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *gutta*, a drop.] A small drop; specifically, in *entom.*, a small gutta or spot of color.

guttulate (gut'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ate*[1].] 1. Composed of small round vesicles.—2. In *bot.*, containing fine drops, or drop-like particles; minutely guttate.

guttulous† (gut'ū-lus), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ous.*] In the form of small drops.

It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

guttur (gut'ėr), *n.*; pl. *guttura* (gut'u-rą). [L., the throat. Hence ult. *goiter.*] 1. The throat. [Rare.]

The letters which we commonly call gutturals, k, g, have nothing to do with the *guttur*, but with the root of the tongue and the soft palate.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 164.

2. In *ornith.*, the whole throat or front of the neck of a bird, including gula and jugulum: opposed to *cervix*, or the back of the neck.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided. . . . *Guttur* is a term sometimes used to include gula and jugulum together; it is simply equivalent to "throat."
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

guttural (gut'u-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *guttural* = Sp. *gutural* = Pg. *guttural* = It. *gutturale*, < NL. *gutturalis*, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttur.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in or as in the throat: as, the *guttural* (superior thyroid) artery; a *guttural* sound; *guttural* speech.

The harsh *guttural* Indian language, in the fervent alembic of his loving study, was melted into a written dialect. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 2.

The *guttural* character of Spanish is quite alien to the genius of Italian speech.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

Guttural fossa. See *fossa*[1].

II. *n.* A sound or combination of sounds pronounced in the throat, or in the back part of the mouth toward the throat, as *k*; any guttural sound or utterance. In the English alphabet the so-called gutturals are *k* (written with *k*, *c* hard, *q*, and sometimes *ch*), *g*, and *ng*. They are also called *back palatals*, or *palatals* simply, since the name *guttural* implies a false description, as if the sounds were actually made in the guttur or throat. The same name is given to similar sounds of other languages, also to rough or rasping sounds, as the German *ch*.

Many words which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian may appear very harsh to our eyes, with a number of consonants and *gutturals*.
Sir W. Jones, Eastern Poetry, i.

Carteret dismayed his colleagues by the volubility with which he addressed his Majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious *gutturals* which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. *Macaulay*, Walpole's Letters.

gutturality (gut-u-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *guttural* + *-ity.*] The quality of being guttural; gutturalness. [Rare.]

gutturalize (gut'u-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturalized*, ppr. *gutturalizing*. [< *guttural* + *-ize.*] To speak or enunciate gutturally.

To *gutturalize* strange tongues. *Gentleman's Mag.*

gutturally (gut'u-ral-i), *adv.* In a guttural manner.

gutturalness (gut'u-ral-nes), *n.* The quality of being guttural.

gutturine† (gut'u-rin), *a.* [< L. *guttur*, the throat, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the throat.

The bronchocele or *gutturine* tumour.
Ray, The Deluge, ii. (*Latham.*)

gutturize (gut'u-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturized*, ppr. *gutturizing*. [< *guttur* + *-ize.*] To form in the throat, as a sound.

For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound. *Coleridge.*

gutty, *a.* See *gutté.*

gutwort (gut'wėrt), *n.* A garden-plant, *Globularia Alypum*, a violent purgative, found in southern Europe.

guy[1] (gī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *guie*; < ME. *guyen*, *gyen*, *gien*, < OF. *guier*, orig. and later *guider* = Pr. *guiar*, *guidar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin: see *guide.* The particular mech. sense (def. 2) is modern.] 1†. To guide.

[He] made William here wardeyn as he wel mizt,
to *gye* & to gouerne the gay yong knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1105.

Gyffe us grace to *gye*, and governe us here,
In this wrechyd werld, thorowe vertous lywynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4.

O lord, my soule and eek my body *gye*
Unwemmed, lest that I confounded be.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 126.

So of my schip *guyed* is the rothir,
That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

A writhen staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 9.

2. In nautical and mechanical use, to keep in place, steady, or direct by means of a guy.

As the Japanese have no bridge on the nose worth speaking of, the ponderous optical helps must be *guyed* in by cables of twine slung round the ears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 711.

guy[1] (gī), *n.* [< OF. *guye*, *guie*, a guide, a crane or derrick, = Sp. *guia*, a guide, etc., a small rope used on board ship to keep weighty things in their places; from the verb: see *guy*[1], *v.*, and cf. *guide*, *n.*] A rope or other appliance used to steady something. Especially—(*a*) A rope attached to an object which is being hoisted or lowered, to steady it. (*b*) A rope which trims or steadies a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. (*c*) A rope or rod, generally a wire rope, attached to any stationary object to keep it steady or prevent oscillation, as the rods which are attached to a suspension-bridge and to the land on each side, or the stay-rope of a derrick.—**Lazy guy** (*naut.*), a guy to keep the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from jibing.

guy[2] (gī), *n.* [Short for *Guy Fawkes*: see def. 1.] 1. A grotesque effigy intended to represent Guy Fawkes, the chief conspirator in the gunpowder plot. Such an effigy was formerly burned annually in England, on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the discovery of the gunpowder plot. See *gunpowder plot*, under *gunpowder.*

Once on a fifth of November I found a *Guy* trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxiv.

Hence—2. A person grotesque in dress, looks, or manners; a dowdy; a "fright."

"What extreme *guys* those artistic fellows usually are!" said young Clintock to Gwendolen. "Do look at the figure he cuts." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

guy[3] (gī), *v. t.* [< *guy*[2], *n.*] To treat as a guy; jeer at or make fun of; ridicule.

Passes through the streets of Paris, and is *guyed* by some of those who see him go by. *The American*, VII. 21.

guydont, *n.* See *guidon.*

guyle†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guile*[1].

guy-rope (gī'rōp), *n.* A rope used to steady a spar, purchase, etc.; a guy.

guze (gūz), *n.* [A corruption of *gules*?] In *her.*, a roundel, murrey or sanguine.

guzzle, *n.* See *guzzy.*

guzzle (guz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guzzled*, ppr. *guzzling*. [Perhaps < OF. **gouziller*, in comp. *desgouziller*, gulp down, swallow; this is perhaps connected with F. *gosier*, the throat. Cf. Lorraine *gosse*, the throat, the stomach of fatted animals, It. *gozzo*, the throat, the crop of a bird. Prob. not connected etymologically with *guddle*[1] or *guttle.*] I. *intrans.* To swallow liquor greedily; swill; drink much; drink frequently.

Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

They [the lackeys] . . . *guzzled*, devoured, debauched, cheated. *Thackeray.*

Troth, sir, my master and Sir Gosling are *guzzling*; they are dabbling together fathom deep.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To swallow often or much of; swallow greedily.

The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

guzzle (guz'l), *n.* and *a.* [< *guzzle*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. An insatiable thing or person. [Rare.]

That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 7.

2. Drink; intoxicating liquor.

Seal'd Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 180.

3. A drinking-bout; a debauch.—4. A drain or ditch; sometimes, a small stream. Also called a *guzzen*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking *guzzle* or ditch.
W. Whately, Bride Bush (1623), p. 114.

II.† *a.* Filthy; sensual.

Quake, *guzzel* dogs, that live on putrid slime.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

guzzler (guz'lėr), *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Being an eternal *guzzler* of wine, his mouth smelt like a vintner's vault. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 265.

guzzy (guz'i), *n.* [Hind. *gazi*: see *gauze.*] Indian cotton cloth of the poorer kind. Also spelled *guzzie.*

gwantus, *n.* See *glove.*

gwyniad, **gwiniad** (gwin'i-ad), *n.* [< W. *gwyniad*, whiting (a fish), also a making white, < *gwyn*, fem. *gwen* = Bret. *gwenn* = Gael. and Ir. *finn*, OIr. *find*, white.] The *Coregonus pennanti*, a kind of whitefish abundant in some of the Welsh lakes, in Ullswater, England, and in many lakes in Europe. It is gregarious, and may be taken in great numbers at a draft. Also *guiniad.* See *whitefish* and *Coregonus.*

gyal, *n.* See *gayal.*

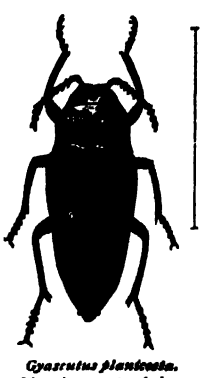
Gyalecta (jī-ą-lek'tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γιαλόν*, a hollow, a hollow vessel.] A genus of lecanorine lichens having urceolate apothecia of a waxy texture.

gyalectiform (jī-ą-lek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *gyalectine.*

gyalectine (jī-ą-lek'tin), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to, resembling, or having the characters of the genus *Gyalecta*; having urceolate, waxy apothecia.

gyalectoid (jī-ą-lek'-toid), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *gyalectine.*

gyascutus (jī-as-kū'-tus), *n.* [An invented



Gyascutus planicosta.
(Line shows natural size.)

name, simulating a scientific (NL.) form.] 1. An imaginary animal, said to be of tremendous size, and to have both legs on one side of the body much shorter than those on the other, so as to be able to keep its balance in feeding on the side of a very steep mountain.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of buprestid beetles, of western North America, having the mentum rounded in front and the first joint of the hind tarsi elongated. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1859. See cut on preceding page.

gybe[1]† (jīb), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gibe*[1].

gybe[2]† (jīb), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jibe*[1].

gyet†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *guy*[1].

gyeld†, *n.* A bad spelling of *gild*[2]. *Spenser.*

Gygis (ji'jis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύγης*, a waterbird.] A notable genus of small terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*. They are pure white in color, and



White Sea-swallow (*Gygis alba*).

have a peculiarly shaped black bill, extremely long pointed wings, and a slightly forked tail. The white sea-swallow, *G. alba*, of southern seas, is an example. *Wayler*, 1832.

gymkhana (jim-kä'nä), *n.* [Anglo-Indian: "a factitious word, invented, we believe, in the Bombay Presidency, and probably based upon *gend-khānu* ('ball-house'), the name usually given in Hindu to an English racket-court." *Yule* and *Burnell*.] A building or grounds provided with facilities for athletic sports; also, a meeting at which such sports are held.

gymnall†, *n.* A corrupt form of *gimmal*.

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *a.* [< NL. **gymnanthus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having naked flowers, from which both calyx and corolla are wanting.

Gymnarchidæ (jim-när'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnarchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleostean fishes, represented by the genus *Gymnarchus*, belonging to the order *Scyphophori*. The body and tail are scaly and the head scaleless; the margin of the upper jaw is formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce in adult life, and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin is nearly as long as the back; the tail is tapering, isocercal, and finless, and there are no anal or ventral fins.

Gymnarchus (jim-när'kus), *n.* [NL., named in ref. to the absence of anal fins, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἀρχός*, rectum.] A Cuvierian genus of fishes, the type of the family *Gymnarchidæ*. *G. niloticus*, the only species, inhabits tropical African rivers, attaining a length of 6 feet.

gymnasia, *n.* Latin plural of *gymnasium*.

gymnasial (jim-nā'zi-al), *a.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; hence, as applied to schools and education, classical as opposed to technical: as, *gymnasial* teachers; a *gymnasial* plan of study.

The *gymnasial* education of the youth of Germany, like the constitution of the army, exerts an enormous influence on German life. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 580.

gymnasiarch (jim-nā'zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *gymnasiarque* = Sp. *gimnasiarca* = Pg. *gymnasiarca* = It. *ginnasiarca*, head of an academy, < L. *gymnasiarchus*, also *gymnasiarcha*, < Gr. *γυμνασιάρχης*, < *γυμνάσιον*, gymnasium, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] In *Gr. hist.*, a magistrate who superintended the gymnasia and certain public games. In Athens the office was obligatory on the richer citizens, involving the maintenance of persons training for the games at the incumbent's expense.

gymnasiast (jim-nā'zi-ast), *n.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-ast*.] One who studies or has been educated at a gymnasium or classical school, as opposed to one who has attended a technical school.

The men who have made Germany great in science, in philosophy, . . . have been as a rule *gymnasiasts*. *The American*, VI. 214.

gymnasic (jim-nas'ik), *a.* [< *gymnas-ium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; gymnasial. [Rare.]

gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnasia*, *gymnasiums* (-ąz, -umz). [= F. *gymnase* = Sp. *gimnasio* = Pg. *gymnasio* = It. *ginnasio*, < L. *gymnasium*, < Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, a public place where athletic exercises were practised, < *γυμνάζειν*, train naked, train in athletic exercises, < *γυμνός*, naked, stripped, lightly clad.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a public place for instruction in and the practice of athletic exercises: a feature of all Greek communities. It was at first merely an open space of ground, but was later elaborated into an extensive establishment, with porticos, courts, chambers, baths, etc., lavishly decorated with works of art; and facilities for the instruction of the mind, as libraries and lecture-rooms, were often combined with it. The gymnasium was distinctively a Greek institution, and never found high favor in Rome, though introduced by some admirers of the Greeks under the late republic and the empire.

Hence—2. In modern use, a place where or a building in which athletic exercises are taught and performed.

It [Moorfields] was likewise the great *gymnasium* of our Capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and football players, and the scene of every manly recreation. *Pennant*, London, p. 346.

3. A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the universities, especially in Germany; a classical as opposed to a technical school.

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμναστής*, a trainer of professional athletes, < *γυμνάζειν*, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnasium*.] One who is skilled in athletic exercises; one who is expert in or is a teacher of gymnastics.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *gymnastiek* = G. Dan. Sw. *gymnastik*, n., = F. *gymnastique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gimnástico*, a., *gimnástica*, n., = Pg. *gymnastico*, a., *gymnastica*, n., = It. *ginnastico*, a., *ginnastica*, n., < L. *gymnasticus*, < Gr. *γυμναστικός*, pertaining to athletic exercises (fem. *γυμναστική*, gymnastics), < *γυμνάζειν*, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnast*, *gymnasium*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion.

The funeral [of Calanus] was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by *gymnastic* and musical contests. *Bp. Thirlwall*, Hist. Greece, lv.

The long course of *gymnastic* training, without which the final agonistic triumph could not have been attained, was regarded in antiquity as an essential part of the education of every free man, a duty which he owed his country. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

2. Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect.—3. Athletic; vigorous. [Rare.]

To secure
A form, not now *gymnastic* as of yore,
From rickets and distortion.
Cowper, Task, ii. 501.

II. *n.* 1. Athletic exercise; athletics.—2. Disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character.

These uses of geometry [accuracy of observation and definiteness of imagination] have been strangely neglected by both friends and foes of this intellectual *gymnastic*. *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 28.

Before he [the student] can choose and preserve a fitting key of words, he should long have practised the literary scales; and it is only after years of such *gymnastic* that he can sit down at last, legions of words swarming to his call, dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice. *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, I.

3. A teacher of gymnastics; a gymnast. [Rare.]

gymnastical (jim-nas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *gymnastic* + *-al*.] Same as *gymnastic*. [Rare.]

gymnastically (jim-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically; so as to fit for violent exertion.

Such as with agility and vigour . . . are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

gymnasticize (jim-nas'ti-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gymnasticized*, ppr. *gymnasticising*. [< *gymnastic* + *-ize*.] To practise gymnastic or athletic exercises. Also spelled *gymnasticise*.

Pray during the holidays make Arthur ride hard and shoot often, and in short, *gymnasticize* in every possible manner. *A. J. C. Hare*, To Mrs. Stapley, 1828.

gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *gymnastic*: see *-ics*.] The art of performing athletic exercises; also, athletic exercises; feats of skill or address, mental or bodily.

The horse is an exercise unto which they have so naturall a disposition and addresse, that the whole earth doth not contain so many academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial *gymnastiques*. *Evelyn*, State of France.

But you must not think to discredit these *gymnastics* by a little raillery, which has its foundation only in modern prejudices. *Bp. Hurd*, Age of Queen Elizabeth.

gymnaxony (jim-nak'sō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἄξων*, axis.] A rare monstrosity in flowers, in which the placenta with its ovules is protruded from an orifice in the ovary.

Gymnetidæ (jim-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnetis* + *-idæ*.] A family of scarabæoid beetles, comprising 6 genera, having the scutellum hidden entirely or almost entirely by the prothoracic lobe. There are many American, African, and East Indian species. *Burmeister*, 1842.

Gymnetis (jim-nē'tis), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. *γυμνήτης*, fem. of *γυμνήτης*, equiv. to *γυμνής*, and this equiv. to *γυμνός*, naked, bare.] The typical genus of the family *Gymnetidæ*. It is confined to America, and comprises over 100 species, all but two of which are South American. They are of medium size or rather large, and of characteristic aspect. The pattern of the markings is very variable; but none have metallic colors, and all are covered with a velvety efflorescence. They are found upon leaves in forests.



Gymnetis sallei. (Line shows natural size.)

gymnic (jim'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *gymnick*; < F. *gymnique* = Sp. *gimnico* = Pg. *gymnico* = It. *ginnico*, < L. *gymnicus*, < Gr. *γυμνικός*, of or for athletic exercises, < *γυμνός*, naked: see *gymnasium*.] I. *a.* Gymnastic. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Have they not sword-players, and every sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners?
Milton, S. A., l. 1324.

He [Alexander] offered sacrifices, and made games of musick, and *gymnick* sports, and exercises in honour of his gods. *Abp. Usher*, Annals.

In Carian steel
Now Meliboeus from the *gymnic* school,
Where he was daily exercis'd in arms,
Approach'd. *Glover*, Athenaid, viii.

II.† *n.* Athletic exercise.

The country hath his recreations, the City his several *gymnics* and exercises. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 313.

gymnical (jim'ni-kal), *a.* [< *gymnic* + *-al*.] Same as *gymnic*.

gymnite (jim'nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the locality, Bare Hills in Maryland; < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, bare, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of magnesium: same as *deweylite*.

gymno-. [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, bare: see *gymnasium*.] An element in some scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'naked,' 'bare': correlated with *phæno-* or *phanero-*, and opposed to *crypto-*, etc.

Gymnoblastea (jim'nō-blas-tē'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In Allman's system, an order of hydroid polyps, corresponding to the *Anthomedusæ* of Haeckel's later system, and commonly known as *tubularian hydroids* (in distinction from both campanularian and sertularian hydroids, which are calyptoblastic). They are hydromedusans which pass through a hydriform phase, and in which medusiform bodies are developed. Though the ectoderm may secrete a horny tubular protective case or perisarc, it forms no cups for the reception of the crown of tentacles, or cases inclosing groups of medusiform buds. In other words, no hydrothecæ or gonangia are present, whence the name of the order. The developed medusæ have no otocysts or tentaculocysts, but have ocelli at the bases of the tentacles, usually 4 or 6 in number, corresponding to the number of the radial enteric canals; the sexual glands are placed in the walls of the manubrium. The *Gymnoblastea* are delicate plant-like marine organisms, usually attached to some foreign body. Their classification is difficult and unsettled. They have been divided into from 2 to 21 families. More or less exact synonyms of the name of the order are *Athecata*, *Corynida*, *Gymnotoka*, and *Tubularina*. Also *Gymnoblastæa*.

gymnoblastic (jim-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] Having nutritive and reproductive buds or zoöids not covered or protected by horny receptacles; having no hydrothecæ or gonangia; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoblastea*.

We know less about the Trachomedusæ than about the Medusæ derived from *Gymnoblastic* or Calyptoblastic hydroids. *A. G. Bourne*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 14.

Gymnobranchia (jim-nō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gymnobranchiata*.

Gymnobranchiata (jim-nō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnobranchiatus*: see *gymnobranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods with the gills exposed or contractible into a cavity on the surface of the mantle. They are shell-less in the adult state, but the young have shells and deciduous cephalic fins. Also called *Nudibranchiata*. *Schweigger*, 1820.

gymnobranchiate (jim-nō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gymnobranchiatus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, na-

ked, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ*.] I. *a.* Having naked or exposed gills, as a gastropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnobranchiata*; nudibranchiate.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Gymnobranchiata*; a nudibranchiate.

gymnocarpous (jim-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having a naked fruit; especially, of lichens, having the apothecia expanded, saucer- or cup-shaped: applied to a large group of genera in which the apothecium is open and attached to the surface of the thallus.

gymnocaulus (jim-nō-kâ'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + καυλός, stalk, stem: see *caulis*.] The immature contractile stalk of a polypid, called by Sars the *contractile cord*, in such a form as *Rhabdopleura*. It eventually becomes the pectocaulus. *E. R. Lankester.*

Gymnocephalus (jim-nō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of fishes. *Bloch*, 1801.—2. A notable genus of South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*. The type and only species is *G. calvus* or *G. capucinus*. *Geoffroy*, 1809.

Gymnocerata (jim-nō-ser'ạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnoceratus*: see *gymnoceratous*.] A series of heteropterous insects, including those which are chiefly terrestrial and aërial, and have the antennæ prominent, whence the name: equivalent to the *Geocorisæ* of Latreille: contrasted with *Cryptocerata*.

These, with the subaquatic forms which we have just considered, compose the great section *Gymnocerata* of Fieber, just as the essentially aquatic assemblages belong to his . . . Cryptocerata. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 276.

gymnoceratous (jim-nō-ser'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnoceratus*, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κέρας (κερατ-), horn.] In *entom.*, having prominent antennæ; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnocerata*.

Gymnochila (jim-nō-kī'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1844), < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + χείλος, lip.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ*. There are about a dozen species, all African, having the eyes divided in both sexes, and the superior parts strongly separated.

Gymnochilinæ (jim'nō-ki-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lacordaire, 1854, as *Gymnochilides*), < *Gymnochila* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Trogositidæ*, represented by the genera *Gymnochila*, *Leperina*, and *Anacrypta*, having in the males 4 eyes, the upper pair large, the lower smaller.

Gymnochroa (jim-nok'rō-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνόχροος, contr. γυμνόχρους, having the body naked, < γυμνός, naked, + χρόα, skin, surface.] The fresh-water group of hydroid hydrozoans containing the family *Hydridæ*: same as *Eleutheroblastea*.

gymnocidium (jim-nō-sid'ī-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnocidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + -*c*- (a mere insertion) + dim. -*ιδιον*.] In *bot.*, the swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore-case in urn-mosses.

Gymnocitta (jim-nō-sit'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κίττα, Attic form of κίσσα, a chattering bird, perhaps the jay.] A notable genus of crow-like American jays with naked nostrils (whence the name), the jays usually having the nostrils feathered. The general form is that of a crow, with long pointed wings and short square tail; the color is entirely blue; and the bill is shaped like that of a starling. The only species is *G. cyanocephala*, the blue crow or pinon jay of western North America. *Gymnorhinus* is a synonym. Originally *Gymnokitta*. *Maximilian*, 1850.



Blue Crow (*Gymnocitta cyanocephala*).

Gymnocladus (jim-nok'lạ-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κλάδος, branch.] A genus of leguminous trees, closely allied to the honey-locust (*Gleditschia*), and indigenous throughout the Ohio valley. The only species, *G. Canadensis*, known as the *Kentucky coffee-tree*, is a large ornamental timber-tree with stout branchlets, doubly pinnate leaves, and small flowers, followed by long hard pods inclosing several large seeds. Its wood is heavy, strong, and durable, of a rich reddish-brown color, taking a high polish and occasionally used in cabinet-work. The seeds were formerly used as a substitute for coffee.

gymnocyta (jim-nos'ī-tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κύτος, a hollow (a cell).] A unicellular organism which is naked or not corticate, and corresponds somewhat to species of *Gymnomyxa*: distinguished from *lepocyta*.



Kentucky Coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). *a*, part of male flower, showing stamens; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

The zooids of this group [*Infusoria*] of the Protozoa are essentially unicellular; in the lowest forms they may consist of a naked cell (*gymnocyta*), or in the higher they may possess a cell-membrane (lepocyta). *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 26.

gymnocyte (jim'nō-sīt), *n.* [< *gymnocyta*.] A gymnocyta.

gymnocytode (jim-nō-sī'tōd), *n.* [< *gymnocyte* + *-ode*.] A naked non-nucleated cell or cytode. *Haeckel.*

gymnode (jim'nōd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Gymnoderus*.

Gymnoderinæ (jim-nod-ẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoderus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gymnoderus*; the South American fruit-crows: so called from the nakedness of the throat of some species. The group includes the notable genera *Querula*, *Pyroderus*, *Gymnoderus*, *Gymnocephalus*, *Cephalopterus*, and *Chasmorhynchus*, or the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc. Also called *Coracinæ* and *Querulinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1847.

Gymnoderus (jim-nod'ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + δέρη, neck.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, the type of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*. The only species is the gymnode, *G. fœtidus* or *nudicollis*. *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also called *Coronis*, and formerly *Coracina*. Also written *Gymnodera*.

Gymnodon (jim'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Gymnodontes*.

gymnodont (jim'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [As *Gymnodon*(*t*-).] I. *a.* Having naked teeth; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A gymnodont fish; one of the *Gymnodontidæ*.

Gymnodontes (jim-nō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnodon*, q. v.] A group of plectognath fishes, variously rated. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of plectognaths, having jaws which are furnished, instead of teeth, with an ivory-like substance internally laminated, resembling the beak of a parrot, and consisting of true teeth united and succeeding each other as fast as they are worn away. (*b*) In Gunther's system, also, a family of plectognath fishes whose jaws are modified into a beak. (*c*) In Gill's system, a suborder of *Plectognathi* having no spinous dorsal fin, a body more or less sacciform, scales typically spiniform (archetypically rhomboid) and with root-like insertions, and toothless jaws enveloped in an enamel-like covering. It contains several families, as *Diodontidæ*, *Triodontidæ*, *Tetrodontidæ*, and *Molidæ*. Most of these fishes can blow themselves up into a more or less globular or spherical form by swallowing air, whence they have many popular names, as *balloon-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *box-fish*, *egg-fish*, *globe-fish*, *swell-fish* or *swell-toad*, etc. (See *globe-fish*.) Some are covered with spines or prickles, whence such names as *bur-fish*, *porcupine-fish*, etc.; and the peculiarity of the teeth gives some of them the names *rabbit-fish* and *parrot-fish*.

Gymnodontidæ (jim-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*: see *Gymnodon*.] A family of plectognaths; the swell-fishes. See *Gymnodontes*.

gymnogen (jim'nō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *gymnosperm*.

gymnogene (jim'nō-jēn), *n.* [< NL. *Gymnogenys*, a generic name of the same bird, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + γένυς = E. *chin*.] A book-name of an African hawk, *Polyboroides typicus* or *P. capensis*.

gymnogenous (jim-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *gymnospermous*.—2. In *ornith.*, naked when hatched, as most altricial birds; psilopædic: opposed to *hesthogenous* or *ptilopædic*.

Gymnogramme (jim-nō-gram'ē), *n.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + γραμμή, a mark, line, < γράφειν, write.] A genus of ferns, mostly tropical or subtropical, various in habit and venation, having sori arising from the veins over the whole lower surface of the frond. Eighty-four species are known, many of which are especially marked by the presence of a yellow or silvery powder covering the under surface of the frond, on account of which they are called *gold-* or *silver-ferns*.



a, Silver-fern (*Gymnogramme tartarea*), *b*, *G. Alstonia*.

gymnogynous (jim-noj'ī-nus), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. an ovary).] In *bot.*, having a naked ovary.

Gymnolæmata (jim-nō-lē'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + λαιμός, the throat.] An order of ectoproctous or infundibulate *Polyzoa*. It contains chiefly marine forms which have no epistome or valve to close down upon the mouth, no horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and a complete circlet of tentacles. The external skeleton is diversiform, chitinous, calcareous, or gelatinous. The young hatch as ciliated embryos which swim freely for a time. The order is divided into three suborders, *Cyclostomata*, *Ctenostomata*, and *Chilostomata*, to which some add a fourth, *Paludicellæ*, containing fresh-water forms which have statoblasts. Most polyzoans belong to this order, the families of which are numerous. They commonly resemble seaweeds, and some are known as *sea-mats*. The order is contrasted with *Phylactolæmata*. Also, incorrectly, *Gymnolæma*.

gymnolæmatous (jim-nō-lē'mạ-tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gymnolæmata*.

Gymnoloma (jim-nō-lō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + λῶμα, the hem or fringe of a robe.] A genus of South African scarabæoid beetles, giving name to the family *Gymnolomidæ*. They have the two terminal teeth of the fore tibiæ free, and all the tarsal claws simple. About 12 species are known. *Dejean*, 1833.

Gymnolomidæ (jim-nō-lom'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoloma* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, usually merged in *Melolonthidæ*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

Gymnomera (jim-nō-mē'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnomerus*: see *gymnomerous*.] A division of cladocerous crustaceans; a suborder of *Cladocera*, having a small shell, short legs, and rudimentary branchiæ: contrasted with *Calyptomera*. It contains the families *Podontidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, and *Leptoderidæ*.

gymnomerous (jim-nō-mē'rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnomerus*, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + μηρός, thigh.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnomera*.

Gymnomyxa (jim-nō-mik'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + μύξα, slime, mucus, also equiv. to μυκτήρ, the nose: see *mucus*.] A lower grade or series of *Protozoa*, including those protozoans which are naked or not corticate, and consequently of no determinate form. They may protrude filose or lobose pseudopodia, or exude plasmodia, and ingest food at any place in their bodies; many of them construct hard shells of great beauty and complexity; and they may also become encysted. An amœba is a type of the whole series, which includes the mycetozoans, amœbæ, labyrinthulines, heliozoans, foraminifers, and radiolarians.

gymnomyxine (jim-nō-mik'sin), *a.* [As *Gymnomyxa* + *-ine*1.] Consisting of naked protoplasm or animal slime; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnomyxa*.

gymnomyxon (jim-nō-mik'sọn), *n.* A member of the *Gymnomyxa*.

Gymnonoti (jim-nō-nō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnonotus*.] An order or suborder of fishes, containing the electric eels. They are anguilliform, with a tapering tail; have no dorsal or ventral fins, but a very extensive anal fin, the vent being consequently at the throat, and the anal fin extending thence to the end of the tail; the body naked or provided with small scales; the mouth small; and the gill-slits narrow. The group contains a single family, *Gymnotidæ*, or, according to others, two families, *Electrophoridæ* and *Sternopygidæ*, the latter not electric. See cut under *eel*.

Gymnonotus (jim-nō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the absence of dorsal fins; < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + νῶτος, back.] Same as *Gymnotus*, of which it is the uncontracted form.

Gymnopædes (jim-nō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + παῖς (παιδ-), child.] In *ornith.*, same as *Psilopædes*.

gymnopædia (jim-nō-pē'di-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνοπαιδίαι, < γυμνός, naked, + παιδιά, childish play, < παίζειν, play like a child.] An annual festival of ancient Sparta, so named from the dances and choruses performed by naked boys round the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and

4 eto, in commemoration of the victory of 100 Spartan over 100 Argive champions at Thyrea.

gymnopædic (jim-nō-pē′dik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνοπαιδικός*, in fem. *γυμνοπαιδική* (sc. *ὀρχησις*, dance), a dance of naked boys, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), boy, child (> *παιδικός*, of a boy).] 1. Of or pertaining to naked boys: applied by the ancient Greeks to dances and gymnastic exercises performed, as at public festivals, by boys or youths unclothed.

In the time of Thaletas, Sacadas, &c. (Ol. 40–50), the *gymnopædic*, hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestics were already cultivated in a highly artistic manner.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 77.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *psilopædic*.

Gymnophiona (jim-nō-fī′ō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1832), < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] One of the major divisions of *Amphibia*, having a serpentiform body, no limbs, the tail obsolete in the adult, the anus terminal, and numerous minute dermal scutes in the integument of the body. The division includes only the family *Cæcilidæ*, and the term is a synonym of *Ophiomorpha*.

Gymnophthalmata (jim-nof-thal′mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Gymnophthalmia*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A general name of the naked-eyed medusæ, craspedote *Hydromedusæ*, having a muscular velum and the marginal sense-organs uncovered.

gymnophthalmate (jim-nof-thal′māt), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

gymnophthalmatous (jim-nof-thal′mā-tus), *a.* [As *Gymnophthalmata* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Gymnophthalmata*, or so-called naked-eyed *Medusæ*. Also *gymnophthalmous*.

The gonophores of the Siphonophora present every variety, from a simple form . . . to free medusoids of the *Gymnophthalmatous* type. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 129.

Gymnophthalmidæ (jim-nof-thal′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnophthalmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of snake-like lizards, typified by the genus *Gymnophthalmus*, having rudimentary limbs and eyelids which leave the eyes uncovered.

gymnophthalmous (jim-nof-thal′mus), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

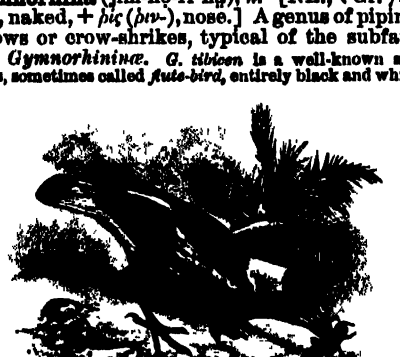
Gymnophthalmus (jim-nof-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

Gymnops (jim′nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Cuvierian (1829) genus of sturnoid passerine birds, containing the Philippine *G. tricolor* or *G. calvus*, with some heterogeneous species. (*b*) A genus of South American polyborine hawks: same as *Daptrius* or *Ibycter*. *Spix*, 1824.

Gymnoptera (jim-nop′tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnopterus*: see *gymnopterous*.] In De Geer's system (1752), a division of insects, including *Lepidoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and some other forms with unsheathed wings, as ephemorids, aphids, and cicadas. In Latreille's system, the *Gymnoptera* were composed of the three orders above named, with *Diptera* and *Suctoria*, and the term was contrasted with *Elytroptera*.

gymnopterous (jim-nop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnopterus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *entom.*, having clear or naked wings, without scales or hairs; not having sheathed wings; not elytropterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoptera*.

Gymnorhina (jim-nō-rī′nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of piping-crows or crow-shrikes, typical of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*. *G. tibicen* is a well-known species, sometimes called *flute-bird*, entirely black and white,



Black-backed Piping-crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).

these colors being massed in large areas; the bill also is whitish. It is a native of Australia, and is a noisy, showy bird, often seen in confinement, and capable of being taught to speak a few words and play a variety of amusing antics. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

gymnorhinal (jim-nō-rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having naked nostrils; having the nostrils unfeathered: an epithet of sundry birds, especially of certain jays and auks, which are distinguished by this circumstance in their respective families, in which the nostrils are usually feathered.

Gymnorhininæ (jim′nō-ri-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnorhina* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds related to crows and shrikes, inhabiting the Austromalayan region, and composed of such genera as *Gymnorhina*, *Strepera*, and *Cractious*; the piping-crows, or crow-shrikes. *Streperinæ* is a synonym.

Gymnorhinus (jim-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Gymnorhina*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Gymnocitta*. *Maximilian*, 1841.

Gymnosomata (jim-nō-sō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnosomatus*: see *gymnosomatous*.] An order of pteropods, of the class *Pteropoda*, having distinct head and foot, no mantle or developed shell (whence the name), the head usually provided with tentacles, and the fins attached to the neck. The term is contrasted with *Thecosomata*, and is synonymous with *Pterobranchia*. The order was established by De Blainville in 1824.

The *Gymnosomata* are naked pteropods, in which the head is distinct and well separated from the body and foot, and in which well developed tentacles are present. The wings are distinct from the foot and external gills are present in one family. The young are at first provided with a shell and swim by means of a velum, but soon both these embryonic structures are lost. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 359.

gymnosomatous (jim-nō-som′ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnosomatus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σῶμα*, body.] Having the body naked; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnosomata*; not thecosomatous: as, a *gymnosomatous* pteropod.

gymnosomous (jim-nō-sō′mus), *a.* Same as *gymnosomatous*.

gymnosophical (jim-nō-sof′i-kal), *a.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Gymnosophists or to gymnosophy.

Gymnosophist (jim-nos′ō-fist), *n.* [< L. *gymnosophistæ*, pl., < Gr. *γυμνοσοφισταί*, pl., < *γυμνός*, naked, + *σοφιστής*, a philosopher: see *sophist*.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation: so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahmin penitents; others include among them a sect of Buddhist ascetics, the Shamans.

Philostratus speaketh of *Gymnosophists*, which some ascribe to India; Heliodorus to Æthiopia; he to Æthiopia and Egypt. . . . If a man at Memphis had by chance medly killed a man, he was exiled till those *Gymnosophists* absolued him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 579.

gymnosophy (jim-nos′ō-fi), *n.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-y*.] The doctrines and practices of the Gymnosophists.

gymnosperm (jim′nō-spėrm), *n.* [< NL. *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] A plant belonging to the *Gymnospermæ*, characterized by naked seeds. Compare *angiosperm*. Also called *gymnogen*.

Gymnospermæ (jim-nō-spėr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] A class of exogenous plants, but often made a subclass of the *Dicotyledonæ*, characterized by naked ovules (not inclosed within an ovary, and fertilized by immediate contact with the pollen), and by the absence of a perianth (except in the *Gnetaceæ*). The cotyledons are two or more, and the flowers are strictly unisexual. The class includes the three orders *Gnetaceæ*, *Coniferæ* (with *Taxaceæ*), and *Cycadaceæ*, in which there are 44 genera and over 400 species. All are trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous. The wood is peculiar in being composed mainly of disk-bearing tissue without proper vessels. In the character of the sexual organs and the mode of reproduction this class marks a transition from the angiosperms to the vascular cryptogams, and fossil remains show it to have been prevalent with ferns in the Devonian period, long prior to the appearance of angiosperms.

gymnospermal (jim-nō-spėr′mal), *a.* [< *gymnosperm* + *-al*.] Relating to gymnosperms, or to naked ovules and seeds in plants.

Gymnospermia (jim-nō-spėr′mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] An order in the Linnean system, including the *Labiatæ*, the nutlets being considered as naked seeds.

gymnospermous (jim-nō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnospermus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Gymnospermæ*; having naked seeds: opposed to *angiospermous*. Also *gymnogenous*.

Gymnosporangium (jim′nō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A genus of fungi, of the order *Uredineæ*, having mostly two-celled (sometimes one- to six-celled) yellow or orange spores borne on slender pedicels, and embedded in jelly, which when moistened swells into columnar or irregularly expanded masses. The species are parasitic on the leaves and branches of coniferous trees belonging to the suborder *Cupressineæ*, in which they produce various distortions. See *cedar-apple*.

gymnospore (jim′nō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *gymnosporus*: see *gymnosporous*.] A naked spore; a spore without a protecting investment: opposed to *chlamydospore*.

gymnosporous (jim-nos′pō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnosporus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having naked spores.

gymnostomous (jim-nos′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, having no peristome: applied to the capsule of mosses.

gymnote (jim′nōt), *n.* [< *Gymnotus*.] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.

gymnotetraspermous (jim-nō-tet-ra-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τέσσαρες* (*τετρα-*), = E. *four*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having four naked seeds: formerly applied to the labiates, etc., upon the supposition that the nutlets are naked seeds.

gymnotid (jim′nō-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotidæ (jim-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnotus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of the order *Physostomi*. They are characterized by having the body eel-shaped; the margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin absent or reduced to an adipose strip, the caudal generally absent, and the tail ending in a point; the anal fin extremely long; no ventral fins present; and the anus situated a little way behind the throat.

Gymnotoca (jim-not′ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth, *τόκος*, a bringing forth, offspring.] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, having their genital products uncovered: opposed to *Skenotoca*. See *Gymnoblastea*.

gymnotocous (jim-not′ō-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnotoca*; gymnoblastic, as a tubularian hydromedusan.

gymnotoid (jim′nō-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Gymnotidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotus (jim-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), contr. of *Gymnonotus*, q. v.] 1. A genus of fishes. (*a*) By Linnæus made to include all the *Gymnoti* known to him, but not at first the electric eel. (*b*) By Cuvier restricted to the electric eel, *Gymnotus electricus*, afterward distinguished as the type of the genus *Electrophorus*. See *electric eel*, under *eel*. (*c*) By later authors restricted to the *Gymnotus carapo* (Linnæus), otherwise called *Sternopygus*. Also *Gymnonotus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, based on the Brazilian *G. geometricus*, the *Cholus geometricus* of Germar. *Chevrolat*, 1879.

Gymnozoida (jim-nō-zō′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ζῷον*, a living being.] In Saville Kent's system of classification (1880), a section of *Infusoria*, containing the ordinary naked collar-bearing monadiform infusorians: opposed to *Sarcocrypta* or sponges. Kent included the sponges in his "legion" *Infusoria*, considering a sponge as an aggregate of choanoflagellate infusorian zoöids; whence the contrasted terms *Dicosomata gymnozoida* and *Dicosomata sarcocrypta* for the two sections of *Choanoflagellata*. Kent's *Gymnozoida* consists of three families, *Codonosigidæ*, *Salpingœcidæ*, and *Phalansteridæ*.

gymnozoidal (jim-nō-zō′i-dal), *a.* Naked, as a zoöid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnozoida*. *S. Kent*.

Gymnura (jim-nū′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] 1. A genus of insectivorous mammals, typical of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*. *G. rafflesi* inhabits Malaysia, and resembles a large rat with an unusually long snout and long scaly tail. It is known as the *bulan*. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1827. 2. Same as *Erismatura*.

gymnure (jim′nūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Gymnura*.

Gymnurinæ (jim-nū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the insectivorous family *Erinaceidæ*, having numerous caudal vertebræ, the palate well ossified, no spines in the fur, and the dental formula i. $\frac{3}{2}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{4}{4}$, m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 44$. There are two genera, *Gymnura* and *Hylomys*.

gyn[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*[1].

gyn[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*[4].

gynæceum (jin-ē-sē′um), *n.*; pl. *gynæcea* (-ē). [L. *gynæceum* or *gynæcium*, < Gr. *γυναικεῖον*, the women's apartment or division of a house, neut. of *γυναικεῖος*, of or belonging to women, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, a female, = AS. *cwēn*, a

woman, E. *queen* and *quean*, q. v.] 1. Among the ancients, the part of a dwelling of the better class devoted to the use of women—generally the remotest part, lying beyond an interior court; hence, in occasional use, a similar division of any house or establishment where the sexes are separated, as a Mohammedan harem. Also *gynæconitis*.

> Women, up till this
> Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo,
> Dwarfs of the *gynæceum*, fail so far
> In high desire. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. A manufactory or establishment in ancient Rome for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's family, the managers of which were women.—3. See *gynæcium*.

gynæcium, *n.* Same as *gynæceum*.

gynæcocosmos (ji-nē-kō-kos'mos), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικοκόσμος*, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *κόσμος*, order, decency.] Same as *gynæconomos*.

gynæcocracy, gynæcological, gynæcologist, etc. See *gynecocracy*, etc.

gynæconomos (jin-ē-kon'ō-mos), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικονόμος*, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *νέμειν*, regulate, manage.] One of a body of magistrates in ancient Athens especially charged with the execution of the sumptuary laws relating to women, and of various police laws for the observance of decency in public and private. One of their chief duties, which was sternly enforced, was the maintenance of good order in all respects in the great public processions and religious embassies, such as that to the Delphian sanctuary.

gynander (ji-nan'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex, < *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male: see *Gynandria*.] 1. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

> An emasculated type, product of short-haired women and long-haired men, *gynanders* and androgynes.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 631.

2. A plant belonging to the class *Gynandria*.

Gynandria (ji-nan'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] The twentieth class in the vegetable system of Linnæus, characterized by having gynandrous flowers, as in all orchidaceous plants.



Gynandria.
A, section of flower of *Bletia*; *B*, separated column of same, composed of the united style and filaments, bearing the stigma (*s*) and anthers (*an*).

gynandrian (ji-nan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Gynandria*.] Of or pertaining to the class *Gynandria*.

gynandromorphism (ji-nan-drō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *entom.*, a variation or monstrosity in which the peculiar characters of the male and female are found in the same individual.

gynandromorphous (ji-nan-drō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *μορφή*, form.] In *entom.*, having both male and female characters: applied to certain rare individuals among insects which by their forms and markings are apparently female in one part of the body and male in another.

> Mr. Curtis has figured a singular *gynandromorphous* individual of Tenthredo cingulata, in which the opposite sides are not symmetrical, the right half being feminine and the left masculine. *Westwood.*

gynandrophore (ji-nan'drō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (stamen), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A gynophore which bears the stamens as well as the pistil, as in some *Capparidaceæ*. See cut under *gynophore*.

> The "gynophore" or the "*gynandrophore*."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 342.

gynandrosporous (jin-an-dros'pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In the *Œdogoniea*, among algæ, provided with male individuals which attach themselves to or near the oögonium. The male plant originates as a special zoöspore called an androspore, and, attaching itself, produces by growth a plant of three or four cells, called a dwarf male. The upper cell of the latter produces antherozoids which fertilize the oösphere.

gynandrous (jin-an'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex: see *gynander*, *Gynandria*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens adnate to and apparently borne upon the pistil, as in *Asclepias*, *Aristolochia*, and all orchids.

gynantherous (ji-nan'thę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἀνθηρός*, flowery (anther).] In *bot.*, having stamens converted into pistils.

gynarchy (jin'ȧr-ki), *n.*; pl. *gynarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; the rule of women. Formerly also written *gunarchy*.

> I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy*.
> *Chesterfield.*

gynecian, gynæcian (ji-nē'shian), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *-ian*.] Relating to women.

gynecic, gynæcic (ji-nē'sik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυναικικός*, of woman, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman.] In *med.* and *surg.*, pertaining to diseases peculiar to women.

gynecocracy, gynæcocracy (jin-ē-kok'rą-si), *n.* [Also *gynocracy*, and sometimes improp. *gynecocracy*, *gynæcocracy*, < Gr. *γυναικοκρατία*, government by women (cf. *γυναικοκρατεῖσθαι*, be ruled by women), < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *κράτος*, power, *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; female power or rule.

gynecological, gynæcological (ji-nē-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to gynecology.

gynecologist, gynæcologist (jin-ē-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study and practice of, gynecology.

gynecology, gynæcology (jin-ē-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *med.* and *surg.*, the science of the diseases peculiar to women.

gynecomasty, gynæcomasty (ji-nē'kō-mas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *μαστός*, breast.] In *physiol.*, the condition of a man having breasts as large as those of a woman, and functionally active.

> The mammæ of men will, under special excitation, yield milk; there are various cases of *gynæcomasty* on record, and in famines infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 441.

gyneconitis, gynæconitis (ji-nē-kō-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικωνῖτις*, equiv. to *γυναικεῖον*, gynæceum: see *gynæceum*.] 1. Same as *gynæceum*, 1.

> I often saw parties of women mount the stairs to the *Gynæconitis*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 190

2. In the *early ch.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, the part of the church occupied by women. Formerly the women of the congregation occupied either the northern side of the church or galleries at the sides and over the narthex. In Greek churches they take their places in the narthex or at the sides of the church.

> The women's gallery, or *gynæconitis*, formed an important part of the earlier Byzantine churches.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 206.

gynecophore, gynæcophore (ji-nē'kō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), female, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A receptacle in the body of the male of some animals, as the dioecious trematodes, in which the female is contained; the gynecophoric canal, or canalis gynæcophorus.

> The formidable Bilharzia, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a *gynæcophore*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 178.

gynecophoric, gynæcophoric (ji-nē-kō-for'ik), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a gynecophore: applied to the canal of the male in certain *Entozoa*, as *Bilharzia*, in which the female lodges during copulation.

gynecophorous, gynæcophorous (jin-ē-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ous*.] Bearing the female; containing the female: as, a *gynecophorous* worm; a *gynecophorous* canal. See *gynecophore*.

gynecratic, gynæcratic (jin-ē-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *-κρατικός*, as in *aristocratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to government by women.

> The *gynæcratic* habits of the race are manifested in the names of all these kings, which were formed by a combination of those of their parents, the mother's generally preceding that of the father. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 345.

gynecocracy, gynæcocracy (jin-ē-ok'rą-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy*.

> The Mother-right and *gynæcocracy* among the Iroquois here plainly indicated is not overdrawn.
> *L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 66.

gynecolatry, gynæcolatry (jin-ē-ol'ą-tri), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcolatry*, < Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Extravagant devotion to or worship of woman.

> We find in the Commedia the image of the Middle Ages, and the sentimental *gynolatry* of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep, is lifted in Beatrice to an ideal and universal plane.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 36.

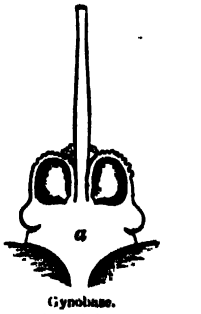
Gynerium (ji-nē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly stigmas), < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἔριον*, wool.] A small genus of tall perennial reedy grasses, of tropical and subtropical America, with very long leaves and large, dense, plume-like panicles. *G. argenteum*, the pampas-grass, is highly ornamental and frequently cultivated.

gynethusia (jin-ē-thū'si-ą), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcothysia*, < Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *θυσία*, an offering, sacrifice, < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] The sacrifice of women.

> A kind of Suttee—*gynethusia*, as it has been termed.
> *Archæologia*, XLII. 128.

gyngevret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ginger*[1]. *Rom. of the Rose.*

gyno-. [A shortened form of *gynæco-*, *gyneco-*, combining forms of Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, female: see *gynæceum*.] An element in modern botanical terms, meaning 'pistil' or 'ovary.'



Gynobase.
Section of Gynœcium of Borage, enlarged, showing gynobase (*a*) bearing the carpels and style.

gynobase (jin'ō-bās), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a female, + *βάσις*, base.] In *bot.*, a short conical or flat elevation of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium.

gynobasic (jin-ō-bā'sik), *a.* [< *gynobase* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or having a gynobase.—**Gynobasic style**, a style that originates from near the base of the pistil.

gynocracy (ji-nok'rą-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy*.

> The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from absolute despotism to republicanism, not forgetting the intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy*; for I myself remember Alsatia governed for nearly nine months by an old fish-woman.
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

gynodioecious (jin'ō-dī-ē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *dioecious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having perfect and female flowers upon separate plants. See *dioecious*, 2. *Darwin.*

gynœcium (ji-nē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *gynœcia* (-ą). [NL., orig. an erroneous form of *gynæceum*, but now regarded as Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *οἶκος*, house.] The pistil or collective pistils of a flower; the female portion of a flower as a whole: correlative to *andrœcium*. Also *gynæcium*, *gynœceum*.

gynomonœcious (jin'ō-mō-nē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *monœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having both female and perfect flowers upon the same plant. *Darwin.*



Flower of Gynandropsis. *a*, gynophore.

gynophagite (ji-nof'ą-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A woman-eater. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> He preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *Gynophagite*. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 22.

gynophore (jin'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *gynecophore*.] 1. In *bot.*, an elongation or internode of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium, as the stipe of a pod in some *Cruciferæ* and *Capparidaceæ*.—2. In *Hydrozoa*, the branch of a gonoblastidium which bears female gonophores, or those reproductive *receptacles or generative buds which contain* ova only, as distinguished from male gonophores or androphores. See cut under *gonoblastidium*.

gynophoric (jin-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *gynophore* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gynophore.

gynoplastic (jin-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, noting an operation for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of the female.

gynostegium (jin-ō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gynostegia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *στέγη*, a roof.] In *bot.*, a sheath or covering of the gynœcium, of whatever nature. *Gray.*

gynostemium (jin-ō-stē'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *gynostemia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *στήμων*, stamen.] The column of an orchid, consisting of the united style and stamens.

gyp (jip), *n.* [In the first sense said to be a sportive application of Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, with ref. to their supposed dishonest rapacity; but prob. in this, as in the second sense, an abbr.

of *gypsy, gipsy*, as applied to a sly, unscrupulous fellow.] 1. A male servant who attends to college rooms. Also *gip*. [Cant, Cambridge University, England; corresponding to *scout* as used at Oxford.]

The Freshman, when once safe through his examination, is first inducted into his rooms by a *gyp*, usually recommended to him by his tutor.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 29.

2. A swindler, especially a swindling horse-dealer; a cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 27, 1880. [Slang.]

gyp (jip), *v. t.* [< *gyp*, *n.*] To swindle; cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 31, 1880. [Slang.]

Gypaëtidæ (jip-ā-et'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypaëtus* + *-idæ*.] The bearded vultures as a family of raptorial birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

Gypaëtus, Gypaëtos (ji-pā'e-tus, -tos), *n.* [NL. (Storr, 1784), < Gr. *γυπάετος* (as if < *γύψ*, a vulture, + *ἀετός*, an eagle), another reading, appar. erroneous, of *ὑπάετος* (Aristotle), a kind of vulture, perhaps the lammergeier, < *ὑπό*, below (that is, less than or inferior to), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of highly raptorial old-world vultures, containing the bearded vulture,



Bearded Vulture, or Griffin (*Gypaëtus barbatus*).

griffin, or lammergeier, *G. barbatus*: sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypaëtinæ*, or of a family *Gypaëtidæ*.

Gypagus (jip'ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gyp(s)* + *(Harp)agus*.] A genus of American vultures, sometimes separated from *Sarcorhamphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ*, of which the king-vulture, *G. papa*, is the type and only representative.

gypell†, *n.* [ME.: see *gipon, jupon*.] Same as *jupon*.

Hys fomen were well boun
To perce hys acketoun,
Gypell, mayl, and plate.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II. 50).

Gypogeranidæ (jip"ō-je-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypogeranus* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial raptorial birds of Africa, named from the genus *Gypogeranus*. Also called *Serpentariidæ*. *Selys de Longchamps*, 1842.

Gypogeranus (jip-ō-jer'ā-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, + *γέρανος*, a crane.] A genus of grallatorial raptorial birds, containing the secretary-bird or serpent-eater of Africa, *G. serpentarius* or *reptilivorus*, and giving name to the family *Gypogeranidæ*: same as *Sagittarius*, Vosmaer, 1769; *Serpentarius*, Cuvier, 1797; *Secretarius*, Daudin, 1801; *Ophiotheres*, Vieillot, 1816. See *Serpentarius*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Gypohieracinæ (jip-ō-hī"e-rā-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypohierax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world vultures, of which the genus *Gypohierax* is the type. *G. R. Gray*, 1844.

Gypohierax (jip-ō-hī'e-raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, + *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon.] A genus of old-world vultures, the eagle-vultures, such as the Angola vulture, *G. angolensis*, of western Africa, mostly white with black wings and tail and flesh-colored feet and head: sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypohieracinæ*. *Rüppell*, 1835. Also called *Racama*.



Angola Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*).

gypont†, **gypoun**†, *n.* Same as *jupon*.

gyp-room (jip'rōm), *n.* The room in a college suite in which are kept the utensils for the serving of meals. [Cant.]

Others of these studies, when not effaced by modern alterations, have become *gyp-rooms*, for the use of the college servants, or box-rooms.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 496.

Gyps (jips), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture.] The largest genus of old-world vultures, containing the several species known as griffins or griffin-vultures, having the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the rectrices 14. They range over most of Africa, all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and eastward to Persia, India, and the Malay peninsula. The common griffin is *G. fulvus* of Europe and Africa; *G. rueppelli* and *G. kolbi* are both African; *G. himalayensis* and *G. indicus* are named from the regions they respectively inhabit; and several other species or varieties have been described.

gypset (jips), *n.* [ME. *gipse*, < OF. *gipse, gypse*, < L. *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum*.] Same as *gypsum*.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky; there are in it many entire hills of talc or *gypse*, some running in plates, and another sort in shoots, like crystal.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

gypset (jips), *v. t.* [ME. *gipsen*; < *gypse*, *n.*] To cover with gypsum; plaster.

In pottes trie
Now *gipse* it fast.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

gypseous (jip'sē-us), *a.* [< L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, < *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum*.] 1. Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum.

The provinces also endeavored, in 1842, to produce artificial Marbles. M. Mondon, of Vienna, claimed to have found a material suitable for this purpose in the department of Charento. He calls it *gypseous* alabaster — a soft substance which must first be hardened.
Marble-Worker, § 135.

2. In *bot.*, very dull grayish-white.

gypseret, *n.* See *gipser*.

gypsery, *n.* See *gipsery*.

Gypsey, *n.* and *a.* See *Gipsy*.

gypsiferous (jip-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gypsum*, gypsum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing gypsum.

gypsify, *v. t.* See *gipsify*.

gypsine (jip'sin), *a.* [< *gypse, gypsum*, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *gypseous*.

gypsiness†, *n.* See *gipsiem*.

gypsography (jip-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *γύψος*, chalk, gypsum, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art or practice of engraving, as inscriptions, upon natural gypsum in some one of its forms, as alabaster.—2. The art or practice of engraving on casts of plaster of Paris. [Rare in both senses.]

gypsologist, gypsology. See *gipsologist, gipsology*.

Gypsophila (jip-sof'i-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύψος*, chalk, gypsum, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of *Caryophyllaceæ*, allied to the pinks (*Dianthus*), of about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are slender, graceful herbs, with numerous very small panicled flowers. *G. paniculata* and *G. elegans* are often cultivated for ornament.

gypsous (jip'sus), *a.* Containing or resembling lime or plaster.

Others looked for it [the cause of sweating sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of *gipsous* or plaisterie ground.
Fuller, Cambridge University, vii. 36.

gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* [Formerly also *gypse, gipse*; < OF. *gipse, gypse*, F. *gypse* = Sp. *gipso* = Pg. *gypso* = It. *gesso*, plaster, < L. *gypsum*, neut., < Gr. *γύψος*, fem., chalk, gypsum; prob. of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *jabsin*, lime, Ar. *jibs, jibsin*, plaster, gypsum.] Native hydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral usually of a white color, but also gray, yellow, red, and when impure brown or black. It is soft and easily scratched; the crystalline varieties, called *selenite*, are generally perfectly transparent, and cleave readily, yielding thin flexible folia. The crystals are frequently twinned, and often have an arrow-head form. The massive varieties are fibrous (satin-spar), foliated, lamellar-stellate, granular to impalpable. The fine-grained pure white or delicately colored variety is called *alabaster*, and is used for ornamental purposes; the impure earthy kind, when reduced to the anhydrous form by heat, is called *plaster of Paris*, and is used extensively for making molds, etc. (See *plaster*.) Gypsum ground to a powder is used as a fertilizer.

The Ethiopian warriors were painted half with *gypsum* and half with minium.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 291.

Gypsy, gypsydom, etc. See *Gipsy*, etc.

Gyptian†, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

gyra (jī'rạ), *n.*; pl. *gyræ* (-rē). [ML., fem., < L. *gyrus*, m., a circle: see *gyre*.] In medieval and ecclesiastical costume, a hem or border richly decorated with embroidery or applied ornament of any kind.

gyral (jī'rạl), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-al*.] 1. Whirling; moving in a circle; rotating.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to a gyrus or to the gyri of the brain.

gyrant (jī'rạnt), *a.* [< L. *gyran(t-)s*, ppr. of *gyrare*, turn round: see *gyrate*.] Turning round a central point; gyrating. Formerly also *girant*.

gyrate (jī'rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gyrated*, ppr. *gyrating*. [< L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, tr. and intr., turn round, whirl, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*, *n.*] To turn round; wheel; rotate; whirl; move round a fixed point. See *gyration*. Formerly also *girate*.

Waters of vexation filled her eyes, and they had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle . . . appear to leap . . . and *gyrate*, as if he were possessed by several Devils.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 34.

They *gyrated* in couples, a few at a time, throwing their bodies into the most startling attitudes and the wildest contortions. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 246.

gyrate (jī'rāt), *a.* [< L. *gyratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, curved inward like a crozier; circinate.—2. In *soöl.*, having convolutions like the gyri of the brain; meandrine, as a coral. See cut under *brain-coral*.

By this serial growth the corallum becomes "*gyrate*" or "meandrine"; and excellent examples may be found in the genera Meandrina, Diploria, etc.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 373.

gyration (jī-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *gyratio(n-)*, < L. *gyrare*, gyrate: see *gyrate*.] A wheeling; whirling; revolution; a wheeling motion, like that of the moon round the earth. Specifically—(*a*) A revolution round a distant center combined with a synchronal rotation in the same direction round the gyrating body's center. (*b*) A whirling motion, a rotary motion of a massive body, with the thought of its vis viva. (*c*) A motion like that of a gyroscope, a conical rotation of an axis of rotation. (*d*) Any motion of a body with one point fixed.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire. *Newton*, Opticks.

When the sun so enters a hole or window that by its illumination the atomes or motes become perceptible, if then by our breath the ayr be gently impelled, it may be perceived that they will circularly returne and in a *gyration* unto their places again.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

A French top, throwne from a cord which was wound about it, will stand as it were fixt on the floor [where] it lighted, and yet continue in its repeated *gyrations*.
Glanvill, Vanity of Dogmatising, ix.

He and Blanche, whilst executing their rapid *gyrations*, came bolt up against the heavy dragoon.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvi.

Center of gyration, a point in a revolving body such that, if all the matter of the body could be collected at that point, the body would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places.—**Ellipsoid of gyration**. See *ellipsoid*.—**Radius of gyration**, the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of rotation.

gyrational (jī-rā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *gyration* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration: as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. *R. A. Proctor*.

gyratory (jī'rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *giratoire, gyratoire*; as *gyrate* + *-ory*.] Moving in a circle or spirally; gyrating.

gyrde[1]†, *v.* See *gird*[1].

gyrde[2]†, *v.* See *gird*[2].

gyrdel†, *n.* See *girdle*[1].

gyre (jīr), *n.* [Formerly also *gire* (ME. *ger, gere*, < OF. *gere, gire*); = Sp. *giro* = Pg. *gyro* = It. *giro*, < L. *gyrus*, a circle, a circuit, ring, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, ring; cf. *γυρός*, a., round.] 1. A circle or ring; a revolution of a moving body; a circular or spiral turn.

She, rushing through the thickest presse,
Perforce disparted their compacted *gyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 22.

Disparted the armed *gire*
With which I was environed.
Massinger, Picture, ii. 2

Morn by morn the lark
Shot up and shrill'd in flickering *gyres*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii

2. In *anat.*, a gyrus: as, a cerebral *gyre*.

gyret (jīr), *v.* [< ME. *giren*, < L. *gyrare*, turn, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*, *n.*, and *gyrate*.] I. *intrans.* To turn; gyrate; revolve.

Whilk from their proper orbs not go,
Whether they *gyre* swift or slow.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

II. *trans.* To turn.

September is with Aprill hoares even,
For Phœbus like in either *gireth* heven.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

gyre-carlin (gīr'kär'lin), *n.* [Sc., also written *gyre-carline*, *gyre-carling*, *gy-carlin*, *gay-carlin*, etc.; < Icel. *gýgr* (pl. *gýgjar*) = Norw. *gjure*, a witch, an ogress, + Icel. *karlinna*, > Sc. *carlin*, q. v.] A hag; a witch.

There is a bogle or a brownie, a witch or *gyre-carline*, a bodach or a fairy in the case.
Scott, Chronicles of Canongate, viii.

gyreful (jīr'ful), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-ful*. Cf. *gerful*.] Abounding in gyres or spiral turns; revolving; encircling.

Suche posters may be likened well vnto the carters ouide Of forayne worlde, on Mount Olimpe whose carte when they were roald
With *gyrefull* sway, by coursers swifte, to winne the glistring branche, etc. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, I. 2.

Gyrencephala (jir-en-sef'ą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γῦρος*, a ring, circle, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] In Owen's system (1857), one of four prime divisions of mammalians, containing the orders *Cetacea*, *Sirenia*, *Hyracoidea*, *Proboscidea*, *Ungulata*, *Carnivora*, and *Quadrumana*, having more or less numerous cerebral gyri, and the hemispheres of the cerebrum extending more or less over the cerebellum and olfactory lobes of the brain: distinguished from *Archencephala*, *Lissencephala*, and *Lyencephala*. The division represents the higher series of mammals called by Bonaparte *Educabilia* and by Dana *Megasthena*, but differs in excluding man. [Not in use.]

gyrencephalate (jir-en-sef'ą-lāt), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *gyrencephalous*.

gyrencephalous (jir-en-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gyrencephala*. See cut under *gyrus*.

gyrfalcon (jėr'fâ'kn), *n.* See *gerfaloon*.

gyri, *n.* Plural of *gyrus*.

Gyrinidæ (ji-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydradephagous beetles, the whirligigs, so called from their habit of gyrating together on the water. The metasternum has no antecoxal piece, but is prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly; the antennæ are irregular and very short; the abdomen has 7 segments, and there are 4 eyes, the upper pair of which look into the air, and the lower into the water. When disturbed they eject an odorous fluid. The larvæ breathe by pairs of ciliate gills, one on each side of each of the abdominal segments, and the gills serve also as swimming-organs. Also called *Gyrinida*, *Gyrinides*, *Gyrinitæ*, and *Gyrinoidea*.



Whirligig (*Dineutes vittatus*), one of the *Gyrinidæ*. (Line shows natural size.)

Gyrinus (ji-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρῖνος* or *γύρινος*, a tadpole, porwiggle (so called from its round shape), < *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*, *n.*] A genus of water-beetles, typical of the family *Gyrinidæ*, having the scutellum distinct.

gyrland, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garland*.

Their hair . . . *gyrlanded* with sea grasse.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

gyrlet, *n.* See *girl*.

gyrocoran (ji-ros'ę-ran), *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Gyrocoras*. *A. Hyatt*.

Gyrocoras (ji-ros'ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of *Gyrocoratidæ*. *Goldfuss*. Also *Gyrocoratites*, *Gyroceras*.



Gyrocoras goldfussi.

Gyrocoratidæ (jir-ō-ser-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrocoras* (*-at-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiliform shells of a discoidal shape, in which the last whorl is parallel with the others, all being unconnected.

gyrocoratite (jir-ō-ser'ą-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Gyrocoratidæ*.

gyrocoratitic (jir-ō-ser-ą-tit'ik), *a.* [< *gyrocoratite* + *-ic*.] Resembling the *Gyrocoratidæ*; having unconnected whorls, as a fossil cephalopod.

The loosely coiled [shell] but with whorls not in contact, *gyrocoratitic*. *Science*, III. 123.

gyrodactyli, *n.* Plural of *gyrodactylus*, 2.

Gyrodactylidæ (jir'ō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrodactylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of very small viviparous trematode worms with strong hooks and large terminal caudal disk. They are produced one at a time, and within each, before it is born, another of a second generation may be formed, and in this again a third.

Gyrodactylus (jir-ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Nordmann), < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] 1. The typical genus of trematode worms of the family *Gyrodactylidæ*. *G. elegans* is found in the gills of fishes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gyrodactyli* (-lī).] An individual or a species of this genus.

gyrogonite (ji-rog'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *γόνος*, seed, + *-ite*[2].] A petrified spiral seed-vessel of plants of the genus *Chara*, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

gyroidal (ji-roi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *γυροειδής*, like a circle, < *γῦρος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Spiral in arrangement or in movement. (*a*) In *crystal.*, having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right or all to the left of a vertical line. (*b*) In *optics*, turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

gyrolite (jir'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium occurring in white spherical forms with a radiated structure.

gyroma (ji-rō'mą), *n.*; pl. *gyromata* (-ma-tą). [< Gr. as if **γύρωμα*, < *γυροῦν*, make round, bend, < *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*.] 1. A turning round.—2. In *bot.*, the shield of lichens. *Imp. Dict.*

gyromancy (jir'ō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *gyromancie*, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination said to have been practised by walking round in a circle or ring until the performer fell from dizziness, the manner of his fall being interpreted with reference to characters or signs previously placed about the ring, or in some such way.

gyromata, *n.* Plural of *gyroma*.

gyron, giron (jī'ron), *n.* [< F. *giron*, a gyron, so called in reference to the arrangement of gyrons round the fesse-point; < Gr. *γῦρος*, a ring, circle: see *gyre*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse-point. It usually issues from the dexter chief, and is considered to occupy one half of the first quarter; but if otherwise, its position must be stated in the blason.

gyronetty, gironnetty (ji-rọ-net'i), *a.* [Heraldic F. *gironnetté*, < **gironnette*, dim. of *giron*: see *gyron*.] In *her.*, finished at the top with points, as spear-points: said of a castle or tower used as a bearing. Also written *gironnetté*.

gyronny, gironny (jī'rọ-ni), *a.* [Heraldic F. **gyronné*, *gironné*, < *gyron*, q. v.] In *her.*, divided into a number of triangular parts of two different tinctures. The points of all the triangles meet at the fesse-point. The number of triangles must be stated in the blason: as, *gyronny* of eight, or and gules. Also written *gironné*.



Gyronny of eight, gules and argent.

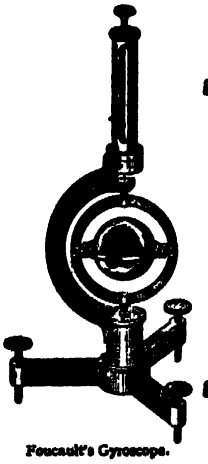
Gyronny, covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons; said of an escutcheon.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 116.

gyronwise, gironwise (jī'ron-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in the direction of the lines forming a field gyronny—that is, radiating from the fesse-point.

Gyrophora (jī-rof'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lichens, one of which is the *tripe-de-roche*.

gyrophoric (jir-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *Gyrophora* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or derived from plants of the genus *Gyrophora:* as, *gyrophoric* acid.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *gyroscope*, a name given in 1852 by Foucault to his improved form of Bohnenberger's apparatus, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument consisting of a fly-wheel, the axis of which can turn freely in any direction, designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies.



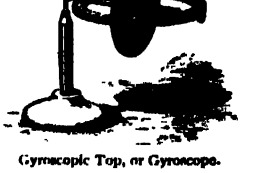
Foucault's Gyroscope.

The instrument commonly called *gyroscope* is better named *gyroscopic top* (which see, under *gyroscopic*). The *gyroscope* proper of Foucault, shown in the figure, consists of a fly-wheel having the small conical bearings of its axis in a well-balanced metallic ring which carries two knife-edges in a line perpendicular to the axis of the fly-wheel; these knife-edges bear upon agates carried in a horizontal plane by an outer vertical ring half suspended from a small copper wire and turning about a vertical axis. The axis of the wheel can thus turn in any direction. By means of an accessory apparatus a velocity of 180 turns a second can be imparted to the fly-wheel. The principal experiments with this apparatus are as follows: *First experiment.*—If, when the fly-wheel is turning rapidly, no considerable force is applied to change the direction of its axis, its direction will remain almost unchanged. For, suppose it were proposed, by an instantaneous impulse, to turn this axis round a fixed axis perpendicular to it; then, at the point where this fixed axis cuts the rim of the fly-wheel, a particle would have to be deflected, and it can be shown by the parallelogram of motions that a velocity must be communicated to it proportional to the velocity it already possessed. Hence, the force required to rotate the axis of a fly-wheel increases with its velocity. Accordingly, when the velocity is very high, the friction on the bearings will change the direction of the axis but very little. But all the surrounding objects partake of the rotation of the earth upon its axis. Consequently, the axis of the fly-wheel will have a relative rotation; and this may be observed with a microscope. *Second experiment.*—If the fly-wheel was attached to its axis by a hinge, so that its plane was free to take any inclination to the axis, it is plain that by virtue of centrifugal force it would become perpendicular to the axis, since in this way its particles would be furthest from the axis. If then the outer ring of the gyroscope be held fast in such a position that the axis of the fly-wheel is free to move in the meridian plane, it partakes of the rotation of the earth; and the rotation of the earth and that of the fly-wheel being compounded, the axis of resultant rotation is not quite perpendicular to the fly-wheel. Accordingly, the inner ring will turn on its knife-edges until the axis of the fly-wheel is brought into parallelism with that of the earth, so that the wheel revolves from west to east like the earth. *Third experiment.*—On the same principle, if the outer ring be free to turn, but the inner one be fixed horizontally, the outer ring will turn so as to bring the axis of the fly-wheel into the meridian. *Fourth experiment.*—Let the inner wheel be thrown out of balance by hanging a weight upon it near one end of the axis; then this weight will each instant communicate a rotation about the knife edges, compounding itself with the rotation of the fly-wheel about its axis as the rotation of the earth does in the third experiment, and a rotation of the outer ring round its vertical axis will result. Since the resultant axis of the first two rotations is very near that of the fly-wheel, the tendency of the weight to fall will be but slight, and under the influence of the centrifugal force of the third rotation it will move like a conical pendulum.—**Gyroscope governor**, a steam-governor in which a gyroscope is employed as a regulator. A change in the speed of the engine causes a heavy gyroscope to change its plane of rotation, this change in turn controlling the speed of the engine. See *governor*.

gyroscopic (jī-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *gyroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the gyroscope; illustrating the dynamical laws of rotation.

The bearings are of great length and large diameter to stand the *gyroscopic* action which occurs in a heavy sea on board ship. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 264.

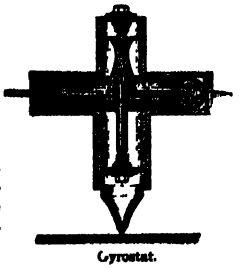
Gyroscopic pendulum, an instrument consisting of two pieces, of which the first is attached to one of the axes of a universal flexure joint, the other axis being held fixed; while the second piece is jointed to the first by an axis parallel to the fixed axis of the universal flexure joint.—**Gyroscopic top**, an instrument consisting of a heavy fly-wheel revolving about an axis one point of which is fixed, but which is otherwise free to move in any way. The fly-wheel being set in rotation, the axis moves about the fixed point in the manner explained under *gyroscope*, fourth experiment.



Gyroscopic Top, or Gyroscope.

gyrose (jī'rōs), *a.* [< L. *gyrus*, a circle (see *gyre*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, turned round like a crook; bent to and fro; folded and waved or marked with wavy lines: applied to the peculiar and complicated flexuosities of the margin of the apothecium in the genus *Umbilicaria*.

gyrostat (jī'rō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *γῦρος*, round, *γῦρος*, a circle, + *στατικός*, stationary: see *statics*.] An instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation, composed of a box or case having a sharp bearing-edge in the form of a regular polygon, and containing a fly-wheel having its center and its direction of rotation in the plane of the bearing-edge.



Gyrostat.

gyrostatic (jī-rō-stat'-ik), *a.* [As *gyrostat* + *-ic*.] Connected with the dynamical principle that a rotating body tends to preserve its plane of rotation.

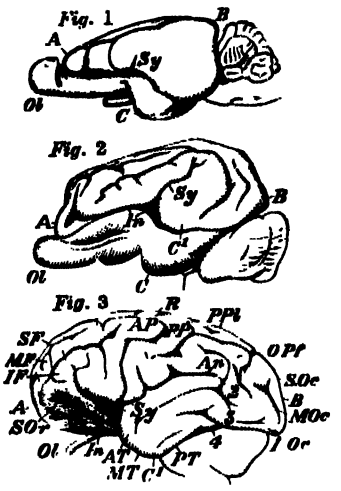
A system of four *gyrostatic* masses connected together by links was shown to possess all the properties of an ordinary elastic spring, although composed of matter in itself entirely devoid of elasticity.

Sir W. Thomson, quoted in Science, IV. 249.

gyrovagi (jī-rov′i-jī), *n. pl.* [ML., < L. *gyrus*, a circle, + *vagus*, wandering.] In the *early church*, vagrant monks without definite occupation, who subsisted upon the charity of others.

Gyrovagi, vagrant tramps who even at that time [528], as more than a century earlier, continued to bring discredit on the monastic profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.

gyrus (jī′rus), *n.*; pl. *gyri* (-rī). [L., NL., < Gr. γῦρος, a circle, circuit, ring; cf. γυρός, round: see *gyre*.] In *anat.*, one of the rounded ridges into which the surface of the cerebral hemisphere is divided by the fissures or sulci; a convolution; a gyre. The gyri and sulci are complementary and mutually definitive. They are most numerous and best marked in the brain of the higher mammals (which are therefore called *gyrencephalous*), and especially in that of man. Every gyrus in man has its own name; but several different systems of naming are in vogue, and the nomenclature is still shifting. The attempt to identify the human gyri and sulci with those of other mammals encounters difficulties which have thus far been insurmountable except in the cases of the most constant and best-marked folds and fissures. (See the cuts.) Additional difficulty is encountered in the fact that different human brains vary in details of the gyri, and the same brain may differ on its opposite sides. The principal gyri are noted in the phrases below. The gyri represent an enormous increase in quantity of the gray cortical matter or cortex of the brain in comparison with the actual superficies of the cerebral hemispheres, some of the folds being separated by fissures an inch or more in depth, and containing three layers of gray matter with three layers of white. The gyri are to some extent an indication of intellectual power, and are better marked when the mental powers of the individual are at their height than in infancy and senility. The distinction between *gyrus* and *lobe* or *lobule*, as applied to lesser divisions of the surface of the brain, is not always preserved. *Gyrus* is exactly synonymous with *convolution*.—**Angular gyrus**, a certain gyrus of the hemisphere of the brain in man and monkeys. In man it is the short gyrus arching over the upper extremity of the superior temporal fissure, the hindmost one of four parietal gyri, separated by a short vertical sulcus from the supramarginal gyrus. See fig. 3, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Annectent gyrus**, a small or secondary fold, which may connect larger or primary convolutions: especially applied to several such gyri of the occipital lobe, as those forming the connections of the cuneus or occipital lobule. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Arched gyri**, four arched convolutions regularly arranged, in some carnivorous animals, as the dog and wolf, beginning with one which borders the Sylvian fissure and ending with one which forms the margin of the cerebral hemisphere. They are enumerated from *first* to *fourth*, as by Leuret, or in reverse order (Ferrier), or only three are recognised (Flower), when they are also called *inferior*, *middle*, and *superior* (Mivart).—**Ascending frontal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando in front. Also called the *anterior central gyrus* and *transverse frontal gyrus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Ascending parietal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando behind. Also called the *posterior central convolution*.—**Callosal gyrus**, a convolution of the median surface of the cerebrum immediately over the corpus callosum and below the callosomarginal fissure. It is continuous behind with the gyrus hippocampi, and ends in the gyrus uncinatus. Also called *convolution of the corpus callosum*, and *gyrus fornicatus*, from its arched or fornicated figure. See cuts under *cerebral* and *sulcus*.—**Cuneate gyrus**, a convolution of the occipital lobe appearing as a wedge-shaped figure on the median aspect of the cerebrum in the fork between the parieto-occipital sulcus and the calcarine sulcus. Also called *occipital lobule* and *cuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**External orbital gyrus**, that part of the orbital surface which lies outside of the triradiate sulcus. *Gray*.—**Frontal gyri**, three gyri which compose the superior and lateral surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, all lying in front of the ascending frontal gyrus. They are defined by the superior and inferior frontal sulci, and by the vertical fissure or precentral sulcus.—**Gyrus fornicatus**. Same as *callosal gyrus*.—**Gyrus quadratus**, the quadrate gyrus.—**Hippocampal gyrus**, the continuation of the gyrus fornicatus where it dips down behind and below the corpus callosum, and continues forward to the uncinate gyrus: so called from its relation to the hippocampus.—**Marginal gyrus**. (*a*) That part of the first frontal convolution which appears on the median side of the hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*. (*b*) The gyrus which arches over the extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. See *sulcus*.—**Occipital gyri**, three principal convolutions of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum, separated by two small transverse sulci, and distinguished as *first*, *second*, and *third*, from above downward, or, as in fig. 3, *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Orbital gyri**, the gyri or convolutions upon the under or orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, which rest upon the orbital plate of the frontal bone. They are three in number, directly continuous with and corresponding to the frontal gyri. The two best-marked orbital gyri are sometimes distinguished as the *internal* and *external*.—**Parietal gyri**, four well-marked convolutions upon the superior and lateral surface of the parietal lobe; and especially two of these distinguished as the *ascending parietal* (or posterior central) and the *superior parietal*, the other two being commonly known as the *supramarginal* and the *angular gyrus*. (See other phrases.) In fig. 3, the superior parietal is called *posteroparietal lobule*.—**Quadrate gyrus**, a convolution of somewhat square figure appearing on the median surface of the cerebrum between the callosomarginal sulcus in front and the parieto-occipital sulcus behind, and continuous below with the gyrus fornicatus. Also called *quadrate lobule* and *precuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Sigmoid gyrus**, the somewhat *S*-shaped fold which curves about the lateral end of the cruciate fissure, and whose surface includes several constant and well-marked "motor areas": used especially by English writers.—**Temporal gyri**, in fig. 3, a general name of the temporal convolutions: usually in human anatomy more fully called *temporosphenoidal gyri*.—**Uncinate gyrus**, a convolution which appears on the median surface of the cerebrum nearly opposite the beginning of the gyrus fornicatus. It is so called from its shape, and the hook is known as the *crotchet* or *uncus*. See cut under *cerebral*.



Gyri, or Convolutions.

Fig. 1, brain of rabbit; fig. 2, brain of pig; fig. 3, brain of chimpanzee, showing side view of the principal or fundamental gyri and sulci of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *A*, *B*, *C*, frontal, occipital, and temporal lobes; *C*1, a portion of temporal lobe which enlarges until it hides *C* in fig. 3; *Sy*, Sylvian fissure; *In*, insula or island of Reil; *SOr*, supra-orbital gyrus; *SF*, *MF*, *IF*, superior, middle, and inferior frontal gyri; *AP*, *PP*, anterior and posterior parietal gyri; *R*, fissure of Rolando; *PPf*, posteroparietal lobule; *OPf*, occipitotemporal sulcus; *Ar*, angular gyrus; 2, 3, 4, annectent gyri; *AT*, *MT*, *PT*, the anterior, middle, and posterior temporal gyri; *SOc*, *MOc*, *IOc*, the superior, middle, and inferior occipital gyri. (Fig. 1 is a lissencephalous brain; figs. 2 and 3 are gyrencephalous.) See also the cuts under *brain*.

gyse†, *n.* and *v.* See *guise*.

gyst[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*.

gyst[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*, now *joist*.

gyst[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *geat*[2].

gyst-ale, *n.* [Appar., < *gyst*[1], obs. var. of *guest*, + *ale*; but appar. also associated with *guise*, with allusion to festive mummery.] See the extract.

In Lancashire, we find the term *Gyst-ale*, which seems to be one of the corruptions of disguising, as applied to mumming, and in this sense the entire name, *Gyst-ale*, is confirmatory of Mr. Douce's observations. *Gyst-ale* or guising, says Mr. Baines, was celebrated in Bolton with much rustic splendor at the termination of the martlemas season, when the villagers, with a king at their head, walked in procession with garlands, to which silver plate was attached, which was contributed by the principal gentry in the neighbourhood.

Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. xxiii.

gyte[1] (gīt), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious; distracted. Also *gite*. [Scotch.]

What between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, . . . here and in London, the gudeman's gane clean *gyte*.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiii.

There's nae soberer man than me in my ordnar; but when I hear the wind blaw in my lug, it's my belief that I gang *gyte*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

gyte[2] (gīt), *n.* [Another form of *gait*, *gayt*, etc., for *get*[1], *n.*, offspring, a child: see *get*[1], *n.*] 1. A child: generally in contempt.—2. A first year's pupil in the High School of Edinburgh. [Scotch in both senses.]

gytrash (gī′trash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spirit or ghost. [Prov. Eng.]

I remembered certain of Bessie's tales, wherein figured a North-of-England spirit called a "*Gytrash*"; which, in the form of horse, mule, or large dog, haunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon belated travellers. . . . Close down by the hazel stems glided a great dog, whose black and white color made him a distinct object against the trees. It was exactly one mask of Bessie's *Gytrash*—a lion-like creature with long hair and a huge head.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

gyve (jīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gyved*, ppr. *gyving*. [Also written *give*; < ME. *given*, *gyven*, fetter, < *gyves*, *gives*, pl., fetters: see *gyves*.] To fetter; shackle; chain; manacle. [Poetic or archaic.]

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

She had *gyved*
Them so in chains of darkness, as no might
Should loose them thence.

B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

One hair of thine more vigour doth retain
To bind thy foe, than any iron chain:
Who might be *gyv'd* in such a golden string,
Would not be captive, though he were a king.

Drayton, Black Prince to Countess of Salisbury.

gyves (jīvz), *n. pl.* [Also written *gives*; < ME. *gyves*, *gives*, pl., fetters; of Celtic origin: cf. W. *gefyn*, a fetter; Ir. *geimheal*, *geibheal*, *geibhionn*, chains, gyves, fetters, restraint, bondage, perhaps < *geibhim*, I take, get, obtain, find, receive; cf. *gabhaim*, I take, receive.] Shackles, usually for the legs; fetters. [Poetic or archaic.]

With feteres ant with *gyves* i chot he wes to-drowe.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 231).

I thought
Gyves and the mill had tamed thee.

Milton, S. A., l. 1092.

Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist;
And Eugene Aram walked between,
With *gyves* upon his wrist.

Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

=Syn. *Manacle*, *Fetter*, etc. See *shackle*, *n.*